NEW WORKROOMS.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. 1883.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

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

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

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order as to the number of insertious, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication.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

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 disappointment to contributors.

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

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

Business and double column advertisements, ifordered 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 description 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 Felegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the tawnship of Benyfort at fid. nor week. H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA, BREAKFAST.

13.

凍

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of and nutrition, and by a careful application of the 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 W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet as the Singer. indicious 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. The W. and W. is better finished. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."--See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

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

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, London-Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT: TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT

Of the WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS.

In compliance with the wish of several of the

delegates to the Conference of the Farmers Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times, namely, '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, MELROURY S. rinse as usual. Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

It having come to my knowledge that certain-inprincipled renders of sewing machines have requently substituted in place of the GENUINE "WERTHEIM" Machines on a similar principle, but of a far

inferior make, I beg to INFORM the PUBLIC That: EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING

MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Com-

pany, a GNOME, Representing the Dwerfor Gumun Fable, in a sitting posture, with a mallet resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to his feet.

Besides this Trade Mark the NAME: "WER THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE

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

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

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

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

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

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

39 FLINDERS LANE EAST,

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. order:

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

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

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE, Sons' EUGLIFFI 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 u otice

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.

TRS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is inconfacturing 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 a closed witches.

uprove 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 builer, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flamels in warm water, and place in boiler when line white clothes are taken out; and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and

The "Piponshire Ad Jocate,"

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, Skipta, and Carngham.

JOB PRINTING

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, MINING SCRIE, REPORTS, &c.,

POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY HOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS, MOURNING CARDS, &C.7 &C

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.



(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE

GOLD MEDAL

Only First Prize. Adelaide Exhibition, 1881, IMPORTERS-

MELBOURNE. (Next to the Theatre Royal).

Personal States Name (Caralla Colored Colored

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debilitycither special or general. To avoid dis-appointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus

PRICE-2/6 a Bottle. Hood & co.,

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

SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT

Sandhurst, certifies to the extract being the most reliable remedy for external inflammation, chest, all pains of rheumatic nature, neuralgia,

sity 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.

rom disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad logs, would on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle. H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical

oures dysentery and diarrhoea, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars sco testimonials accompanying each

mostly med CAUTION's of the all

EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the BERKLEY & TAYLOR; Wholesale Druggists. healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signature and address—

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

BEAUFORT : H. A. GLYDV.

ON SALE.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS,

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

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AWARDED AT THE Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-1

HENRY BISHOP&CO., 79 BOURKE STREET EAST.

Local Agents Wanted.

Fills, and insist upon having them only. PRICE-2,6 and 5,-

A Certain Care for Hard or Soft Corns.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome. Dr. Cruikshank, Health officer for the City of bronchitis, diptheria, affections of the lungs, etc., all swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds, dis-

orders of the bowels, diarrhea, etc. PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the Univer-

The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering 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

Sold at Is. Gd. and 2s. Gd. per vial.

Do not confound SANDER and Sons' EUCACYPTI

for the Charleton: J. Dobies Sales of

AMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO, SVICTORY brand, at 3s. per lb., or 4d. per H. P. HENNINGSEN. Havelock Street, Beaufort.

Ballarat Wool Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

mention (Established 1864.) then the MCLEQUENE AND BALLARAT.

WE beginst respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction and PRODUCE EVENTY, 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 Ballara FOR SALE-Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags

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

Why Pay Cash,

When you can obtain

Pianos.

Sewing Machines, etc.,

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

mode or soldow spilos pro-compett in the established the

WHOLESALEPRICES

WITHOUT SECURITY,

S. NATHAN'S

149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST AND AT

Furnishing Arcade,

THE NEW

225 ELIZABETH STREET,

on garantid all GOODS SUPPLIED ON ABOVE TERMS

MELBOURNE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

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

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. ...

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

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BRISBANE AGENTS BLLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. NEW ZEALAND AGENTS. EMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Dru

Dunedin, Auckland, and Christehurch.

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

MELBOURNE AGENTS

WEW WORKROOMS.

NEW WORKROOMS.

Great Advantages to Everyone. Great Advantages to Everyone. Great Advantages to Everyone. Materials Wherever Purchased Made Up. Materials Wherever Purchased Made Up. New Goods. New Goods. New Goods. Fresh Shipments. Fresh Shipments. The Cheapest Goods in the Colony. The Best Choice in the Colony.

Novelties by Every Mail.

Novelties by Every Mail.

Novelties by Every Mail.

Tailoring in Every Brauch. Tailoring in Every Branch. The Cheapest Blankets in the Colony. The Cheapest Blankets in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony.

Colony. The Cheapest Sheerings and Calicoes in the Colony. The Cheapest Shirtings in the Colony. The Cheapest Table-Linen in the Colony. The Cheapest Towelling in the Colony.

The Cheapest Sheetings and Calicoes in the

Colony of Victoria. The Largest Display of Manchester Goods in the Colony. All Other Departments Well Represented. All Other Departments Well Represented.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

Desires to intimate that he has largely increased the number of his workrooms, and also the number of competent operatives. To provide for their full employment during the dull months of winter, he has decided to permit dress and mantle materials to be made up in accordance with instructions given, no matter where they have been purchased, and at the most moderate charges. The staff of competent cutters, fitters, and skilled hands is the largest in the city of Ballarai, and is a combination of talent unequaled in the Australian colonies. The work turned out from the various workrooms is equal to any from the best Paris or Loudon establishments. Full marriage trousrooms is equal to any from the best Paris or London establishments. Full marriage troosseaux at every price. Travelling equipments for lady tourists made up at the shortest notice and in the most complete style. Infants outlitting in all its varied branches. Ladies and and in the most complete style. Infants out-fitting in all its varied branches. Ladies and children's underclothing, etc., etc., all at the most moderate prices. Family mourning orders attended to with the utmost promptitude.

A. CRAWFORD

Desires his customers and the public to know that his aim has ever been to build up a solid business worthy of this great and promising city. To effect this, customers have a choice of goods unequalled in the colonies, and at prices lower than the most cutting house in the trade. Success has gradually follow the endeavor. The business has grown year by year, and although trade has grown, expenses have not increased; hence goods can be sold cheaper every season, and the large increase of trade gives greater and better purchasing power. First-class purchasing power demands the full confidence of manufacturers and traders; in fact, confidence is a necessity. Basiness men say very naturally, "Is it not better to have a small sure profit than a large and uncertain one ?" First-class buying, combined with working the business at a cheap nate, gives A. Crawford the opportunity of selling cheaper than anyone in the trade. It is a well-known fact that Big Profit Men are never growing men-they do not grow trade as a farmer grows corn. Successful farmers work their ground on the best principles; they employ the most improved machinery for tilling and cleaning their land, the best manures and fertilisers, the best system of drainage, etc. So with trade. The system adopted by this estab-lishment is exactly similar in principle, and every season's purchases are watched with the exactionde of science, which is only gained by lengthened experience. Seeing that it is drawing towards the close of the season.

JOB LINES will be given in every depart-MANY LINES will be REDUCED as much

as 25 per cent.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS. &c. Several grand jobs of the above at half their value. Good wincey shirtings at 44d, worth Sh ; all wool Crimean do., 1s 61d, cheap at 2s new cretonnes, 34d, 44d, and 64d, worth 6d, 8d, and 104d. Wide width white sheetings, 114d, worth 1s. 6d. Several bales of flannels, purchased at job prices, will be sold at less than half the usual price. Excellent flannel, 64d, Id, and 101d per yard; worth 10d, 1s, and 1s 3d. Blankets, white and colored, at all prices, purchased at the great fire in Wood street, London. A few remarkably good lines at less than the price of the wool, beginning at 4: 11d per pair. Castlemaine, Ballarat, Geelong, Tas-niania, Warriambool, and other makes of colonial blankots, besides Scotch, Bath, Witney, Saxony, and other celebrated makes, always to be obtained in this establishment at the lowest market rates. One pair or one bale containing pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained fifty pairs at the same price. Crib blankers, medicine from us, we can vouch for the truther bush blankets, etc., etc., remarkably cheap Quilts of all kinds for winter wear, from 1s 9d each and upwards.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDER, and OTHER CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, and GENERAL FURNISHINGS, etc., etc. A magnificent stock of ordinary and Maresque Brussels carpets, with borderings, 4s 11d to 6s 3d per yard, "a choice of sixty patterns. Tapestry carpets, is 41d to 4s 3d per yard; a choice of one hundred patterns. Kidder carpets, from 1s 9d to 7s 6d; a splendid choice of seventy patterns. Linoleums, in all widths, from 3 to 4 yards wide, the cheapest in the colony; floorcloths and mattings of every kind, as cheap as the lowest wholesale house in Victoria; window poles, cornices, doormats, window curtains, etc., etc., an immense stock, and cheaper than any house in the trude by at least 25 per cent. Hundreds of Table Covers to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The finest stock out of Melbourne, manufactured on the premises, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wells, who is pre-eminently the principal cutter in Australia. Cross-sized trousers and vests, to fit every figure-the thinnest, the stoutest, the tallest, or the shortest can be fitted at once, without extra TPRICE SIXPENCE

MANTLES, ULSTERS, COSTUMES,

-FICHUS, ETC. A splendid assortment of new mintle materials. All the newest styles of winter mantles, ulsters, and jackets. A splendid stock of ica furs. Fur capes, real and imitation, Fur trimmings, is per yard and upwards. Several job lines in children's and ladies' ulsters and

skirts, at half their value. FANCY DEPARTMENT. New woollen squares and scarfs, new plush and cheuille squares and scarfs, at job prices. A magnificent stock of ladies' hand bags, all kinds.

NEW MILLINERY The most choice goods in the colony-all the

newest shapes, all the newest trimmings.

Trimmed hats from 1s 11d each; untrimmed from 1s each! A magnificent lot of New Flowers and Ornaments for balls and evening parties. The largest stock of millinery in Ballarat, and the

cheapest in the colony. DRESSES, SILKS AND VELVETEENS. The largest stock out of Melbourne, and contained in the prettiest room in the colony. The latest styles received by every mail from

London and Paris.

The Grandest and Cheapest Lines in Boots and Shoes in Ballarat. No rubbish kept sound, good, substantial leather only purchase he Best Display of Manchester Goods in the

> THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT Is unequalled in Australia. Mr. WELLS is the Best Cutter in Victo: the choice of goods in unequalled, the pric-

A. CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CAS WAREHOUSEMAN,

STURT STREET.

MITCHELL'S BUILDING

Boots! GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S. A GOOD ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES, and CHIEDREN'S BOOTS always kept in stock. Prices the most reasonable. Quality

Boots, from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A Large Stock to select from.

All Boots sold by me are guaranteed.

A TRIAL SOLICITED. GEORGE LOFT

Havelock street, Ceaufort, three doors from the Golden Age Hotel. HOPPER'S

MILK PUNCH

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

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

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE STORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impuriti cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrolula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores

Cures Cancerous Ulcers

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases

Clears the Blood from all Impure Ma-

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and wa.

Cures Glandular Swellings

From whatever cause arising.

TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

free from anything injurious to the most . Herre tution of either sex, the Proprietor soliens so give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SONE OF 18 YEARS STANDING. Messis, C. Mumby and Company, Pharastal

Chemists, Gosport, write as follows :- Sir, " ? c

received the enclosed testimonial, and have

statement. I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Enrine Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs ea the last 18 years, which broke out while stationer. the Cape of Good Hope. Since my rours to Lack: I have tried everything in the way of patent medici-Lecould hear of, and have had the best advice toff Government and private hospitals, but obtained permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of ye medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wender to relate, after having taken one large bottle of the

Mixture, and applied two 4s. od. pors of your attracul-Salve, my logs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use y like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseashould try the same.

Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each-sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINI

CHAS. LUXBE,

Late Sergt R. Engineers.

ENDORS throughout the world. Sole Broprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CUEMIST, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :—Barley—English, 6s Cape barley, 4s; wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; straw, oaten, 47s; do; wheaten, L1 10s; peas, 3s to 3s 5d; bran. 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L10.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The produce market during the past week has not been characterised by a marked change, in values. Wheat is selling in small lots at 4s 5d, and the purchase of a lot of 150 bass at Wickliffe Road at 4s 4d is reported. One six-ton lot of flour has been sold from upcountry at L9 10s, and sales of local are effeeted at L10 5s. A slight improvement has taken place in the Horsham market, and several stored parcels have changed hands at 4s 3d to 4s 3½d. At Donald, 4s 5a is given as the quotation for wheat, and at St Arnaud the value is 4s.3d. At Avoca wheat has receded to 4s 5d, and flour remains at 10s, whilst Landsborough figures, are wheat, 4s 5d, flour L9. In this district there have been several sales of oatsat 2s Sd per bushel. Potatoes have been better supplied from Warrnambool, and the price has fallen a little. Three loads in on Saturday were quitted at £4 per ton. Ballarat varieties are plontiful. Hay is being delivered about up to requirements. Fresh butter has been coming in more freely, and the market has been fairly glutted with cheese, and as a consequence the price has eased. Three or four loads came in during the week, and were taken up at 7d to 8d per 1b. Eggs have been plentiful and are worth effectually silenced now in the contemplation raising its funds. We know of no more de-10d. We quote:—

Wheat, 4s 5d; oats, 2s Sd; pollard, 1s 2d bran, 1s; Cape barley, 4s; English barley, 4s 3d; peas, 3s 9d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole), do.; flour L9 10s to L10 5s; Warrnambool potatoes, L4; Ballarat do. L3; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trussed) L3 5s per ton straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 40s per ton; chaff, 4s per owt; carrots, 3s per cwt; orions, 8s per cwt; butter (fresh), ls 3d per lb; butter (potted), 11d per lb; hams, 11d to 1s per lb; bacon, 91d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs; 10 der dozen .- "Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Tuesday, August 14.

Messrs. George Hague and Co. report:—Wool—
We sold a small catalogue of oldments and scoured today at a slight reduction on late quotations. Sheanskins—We had a large supply to-day, consisting principally of well-wooled skins. Buyers were more cautious
in their biddings, and although well-grown merinos
brought about last week's values, we had to accept a
reduction on crossbreds in order to effect sales. Hides
An average supply to hand, but no improvement in An average supply to hand, but no improvement in prices. Tallow—Shippers are still holding aloof, and we have had to withd aw all parcels suitable for export. We have, however, cleared out a large supply of odd-ments and mixed lo.s, to local manufacturers, at satisfactors with the control of the control o

The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the most delicate organisation. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.

called for dinner. He noticed upon sitting this particular principle as embodied in the down at the table that there was a glass of whiskey beside his plate. On receiving his bill he found the landlord charged him for the mend itself to the intelligence of the country. whiskey. "But" said the worthy doctor, "I It may be taken as an acceptable axiom, that, have made no use of it, and never do." "It in the public service of any country, merit was there, and you could have it; you must "Very well," said the doctor. Some time afterwards the doctor was there again, and before eating he placed his medicine case beside his plate. After eating, when paying we find mediocrity and merit cocupying the his bill, he orought in charges for medicine. "But," said the host, "I have not had any." "Ah, but you could have it; it was on the table," said the doctor.

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," peing 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, Lordon.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine—
"PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which 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., 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the Great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment there rises over him on the right hand the new "Times" office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of examination, and need not commence at the Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore; and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of the copies of the 'Times' is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps's Cocoa sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425.382lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by addition of boiling water would yield a alatable drink. Truly time may be said to work

PAPERS.

Audas, J. W. Boyd, Mrs. J. Clough, J. Dunn, Jas. Ellis, T. Hancock. D.

M'Namara, Mr.; M'Intosh, N.; M'Donald

Rogers, E. Summers, Jas.; Stewart, Jno. Thompson, Mrs. N.; Tuddenham, Thos. Tardvey, J. ; Todd, W. Vowels, W.

Wilkinson, Chas.; Weisner, C. J. Williams, Mrs. K. P. KENNEDY, Acting Postmistress.

Beaufort, August 31st, 1883.

Birth. KLUNDER.—On the 29th August, at East Charlton the wife of Peter Klunder of a daughter.

Death.

JENKINS.—On the 26 a August, at her residence, Portarlington, Emr. a, the beloved wife of Thomas Jenkins, and sister to Mrs. Exell, Stockyand Hill, aged fifty years.

Fiponskire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883. WHATEVER may have been said against the formation of a coalition Government at the whose mutual benefit it was instituted, do time of its inception ought, we think, to be not make an effort, and pecuniarily assist in of the amount of work the Service-cum-Berry | serving institution in our midst, nor one that the present session. In strong contrast with | fit on the inhabitants, and we sincerely hope | an incomparable corrective and restorative. the turmoil and wranglings of former Parlia- that the public will not turn a deaf hear to In renal complaints it is notably efficacions mentary proceedings, the method that, as a this appeal, but subscribe as their means containing no ingredients prejudicial to these rule, has been followed in the present As- allow. sembly is as refreshing to a wearied country as a heavy fall of rain is to the thirsty earth after a long spell of continual sunshine. We are inclined to think that the praiseworthy method we have referred to is a great deal due to the tact and thoroughly business aptitude of the head of the Government, Mr. Service. The Promier is a man for whom words, mere "idle words," have no charm, and his in fluence being sensibly felt amongst his coadjutors and hon, members generally, there are not so many of those interminable harangues which characterised the doings of past Parliaments, and which, after all were only "sounds full of tury, signifying nothing." With a leader then who will not allow himself to be drawn into idle disputation, and who is close and terse and vigorous in all bis utterances, Holloway's Pills .- The stomach and its the country is really reaping now the advanduced are progressive in the highest sense of the word. We allude to the measure effecting the tetter management of the State railways, the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating and the Public or Civil Service Bill. The Railway Management Bill will most likely be Chamber with cheers, a significant sign that the main elements of the measure would find favor in their estimation. This bill embodies principles which are the first swoop on the evils attendant on political patronage, and the legislative measures under notice will comshould rise above mediocrity, and intelligence above favor. But as it is now, and as it has been, under the ban of political patronage. same desk, doing the same work, with just this difference that "mediocrity" is possibly in receipt of a "higher" screw than "merit." we think the man who has "commenced at the bottom rung of the ladder" and climbed upwards is worthy of the distinctive appellabare knowledge of his acquirements on the part of any department, can be pitchforked into a position of the same degree, and, as is shown, more profitable in emolument. Mr. Service when introducing the measure to the Legislahow the present Civil Service Act had been set aside by politicians. "When the existing

act," he said, "was passed in 1863 there were

risen to 2,432. These figures are irrespective

and gradually—the law notwithstanding—

these men were given all the privileges of the

classified civil servant. So soon as it was

found that candidates meed not pass any

bottom rung, but could "jump over the wall,"

treely used, and the present state of the

service has become "deplorable." Most

ingenious plans are in operation for promo-

ting favorites; discontent is general, and it

whom may receive 100 per cent more salary

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- gence of this country a honorable goal which it will be impossible to reach by favor, or the last Friday's "Government Gazette," showing influence which has been often used on behalf the passenger fares between all stations on of Parliamentary candidates in exchange for ban lines and also inclusive of single and rethe promise of a billet, but which can be turn fares, and monthly, quarterly, half-yearly reached by steady application and the cultiva- or yearly arrangements. Regulations for tion of powers often neglected. If the first passengers, luggage, patcels and gold rates session of the present Victorian Parliament were to be distinguished only by the purification of the political atmosphere in the direction of putting an extinguisher on political patronage, it would deserve to be remembered as a memorable session, and as one which had taken an immense stride auddenly in the paths of progressive legislation.

> WE regret to say that unless the public of Beaufort and district support the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute and Free Library more liberally than they are doing at present, the injured. committee will be compelled to close the institute. A large number of journals, periodicals etc., have been discontinued. as the limited funds will not allow of such expenditure This is caused by the subscriptions getting gradually less, the yearly subscription from residents within the township boundary amounting to the small sum of £15 10s. What is required is an united effort on the part of the people in support of so useful an institution, and we mistake the characters of the people amongst whom we live if they will stand by and see the institute closed. We their corn at night with the aid of the electric can see no other way for it if the public, for light.

The total rainfall at Beaufort from the 2nd to the 30th August was 1.83in.

Riponshire Council will be held on Thursday

The first social evening in connection with the Beaufort Mutual ! Improvement Association was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Beaufort Societies' Hall. There was a large attendance of the members and their friends, and a very enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. Recitations, readings, songs, etc., were given by the members, which were greatly enjoyed by those present. quarterly, will be looked forward to with pleasure in the future, if we may judge by the interest which was taken in that of Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural

A correspondent writing to the "Ararat are some young men who are in the habit of dresses, and with their faces blackened, soon passed into law, as the Legislative frightening women and children." The con-Council greeted its introduction into their stable stationed at that place has been made aware of the facts of the case.

Several shareholders in the extended area claim, near Poverty Point, taken up by J. W. Browne and others, met on the ground yesterday, and it was resolved to commence operations as soon as the boundaries of the The late Dr. Coleman was once travelling crusade thus started is effectually pursued in lease applied for by W. H. Fisher have been in the wilds of Ohio, and, entering an hotel, the new Civil Service Bill. We believe that adjusted in accordance with the decision of the Minister of Mines, who has intimated that the applicant has been called upon to reduce the area marked out and surveyed to 25 acres.

The Beaufort Court of Mines was formally opened yesterday, before His Honor Judge Trench. There was, however, no business to five children who had taken refuge in a

and entrance gates at the Beaufort Ceme-

Through the instrumentality of Mr. W. H. Uren, M.L.A., the Postmaster-General has given instructions for an extra clearance As we might be misunderstood in our idea of of the letter-box at the Beautorc railway the 5.22 p.m. at that station.

The following are the reported yields from the following companies for the past week :-New Victoria, 78oz., ; Royal Sacon, 100oz.; tion used, and of promotion too, and that the Hobart Pasha, 83oz.; New Discovery, 47oz. term is perfectly compatible when it is seen that | The manager of the Kinglisher Company another, without any competition and with a reports :- "The Company have decided, before commencing shaft operations, to prove the length of the Poverty Point lead, before it falls into the deep ground, by a few more bores to the north

The Champion meeting in connection with the Ballarat Coursing Club, held at the tive Assembly on Tuesday week showed clearly plumpton on Wednesday and Thuasday last, was highly successful. The sport was excellent, the hares being strong, and the trials, for the most part, were lengthy. The energetic secretary, Mr. S. Cadden, is deserving of the 757 classified officers and 1,501 unclassified highest praise for the completeness of the officers, but to-day the classified officers have arrangements under his supervision. The II. running up. Mrs. Smith's Wilkin's of the Railways and Education departments. Micawher won the Ladies' Purse, Miss Sinclair's Sc-alled "supernum-raries" were appointed, as Sonnetteer being the runner-up. The Ladies' Bracelet was carried off by Mrs. Gore's ns Giralda, Mrs. Bailey's ns Ballarat Boss running second. The Sapling Stakes served to bring out some really smart

puppies. The Elections and Qualifications Committee met on Tuesday and proceeded with the case scramble set in; political influence was of Jones v. Fincham. After taking evidence, officer's vote in his favor. This placed and the chairman of the committee announced would be proportioned to the sum proposed is not to be wondered at when officers are to | that their finding was that Mr. Fincham was be found sitting at the same work, one of duly elected to serve for Ballarat West. The report was presented to the Assembly in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards Mr. Finwill place before the young and rising intelli- congratulations of the House.

A very useful addendum is published with the Victorian Railwaya, including the suburare also published in this handy compen-

A rather serious railway accident happened on Tuesday night on the Essendon line. The 9.45 p.m. train arrived all right at Newmarket. There, however, some confusion arose through defective signals, and a hand light had to be used to pass the train on. A start was made for Essendon, but instead of keeping to the main line, the train ran into a siding and collided with a cattle train which had been shunted therea short time previously. The shock was of a violent character. The locomotives and carrirges were more or less damaged, and a number of passengers were

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Brisbane and district on Wednesday. At Northern New Zealand severe shocks, with a tidal wave, were also felt

The officers and members of the Victorian police over fifty-five years of age are to be pensioned off at an early date.

A century since the Hawaiians were tions some of the cutters are now cutting

In the daily battle of life against disease, victory is sure to follow where Wolfe's Schnapps takes the lead; while a medicinal beverage, delicately aromatized it is a potent remedy for bladder and kidney ailments, Ministry have done and propose to do during is likely to confer greater pleasure and bene- incipient gout, rheumatic twinges, and withal, cases, and in that general debility of the system, which is so common, it is the best tonic extant.

As a goods train was travelling towards Invercargill on Friday, a musket shot was The ordinary monthly meeting of the suddenly fired at the engine from the embankment. The fireman was struck, and killed on the spot. Three boys who were seen in the vicinity with guns, were arrested, but from the explanations they have given, the occurrence is believed to have been entirely the result of an accident.

The London correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- There is no tyrant like the British workman when he is in a position to dictate terms. I have long entertained this opinion, and I am strengthened in it by These gatherings, which are to be held what a large employer of labor told me the other day. Just now, he said, whilst work is sufficiently plentiful it is not in that inflated condition which makes it possible for the working man to mount the back horse and ride to the devil dragging his employer after him. There was such a time not very long Society, beld on Saturday last, it was re- since in the building trade, and the employer Advertiser," complains that at Buangor there | carried too great a distance. Anxious to propropitiate the men he hired carts, and had the going about, dressed in all sorts of old bricks brought to the foot of the ladders. Going on in the course of the day, prepared to receive the thanks of the men, he found work stopped again, and complaints louder than ever. He had mistaken their demand. What was wanted was the hod-men should make and accordingly he had the bricks carted back to the original place and the journey divided into two stages, with two relays of hod-men. Once again, having many hundreds of men to pay at one o'clock on Saturday, and all the various wages to be pierced out, there was a little delay. Thereupon the builder received an ultimatum that if this happened again he would be dismissed, a difficulty which he met by paying them on Friday night.

By the San Francisco mail we learn that during a rainstorm at Barnsley, on July 14, culvert were drowned by the sudden rush of Tenders are invited for painting the lodge water. The corpses was swept a distance of territory. two miles.

One hundred mongooses have been collected at Calcutta for New South Wales. They will be used to hunt rabbits.

A gambling spirit prevails among the Maryborough footballers. A challenge has merit in such an instance, we may state that station by the mail guard on the arrival of been issued that 20 members from the Maryborough club will play 25 of the Timor players for £10 or £20 aside, and it is stated that the ma ch will be arranged. Surely the vice of gambling will not be allowed to mar the popular sport of the Australians.

The Speaker's dinner at the Parliament House on Monday night was a very brilliant affair. Over 150 persons were present, and the gay decorations of the hall were greatly admired. His Excellency the Governor attended as also did the magnates of the courts and the numerous members of both Houses.

The following remedy for hydatids has been sent to the "Ballarat Star" by a correspondent :- "Take a tablespoon full of table salt, put in a cup, and fill it up with boiling water in the evening, let it stand over night, when you awake in the morning sit up in bed and drink the liquid right off, and leave the sediment in the bottom of the cup; continue sunk to 571, and the unclassified officers have | Champion Stakes was won by Mr. Fanning's | this dose every morning, or twice a day if Proserpine, Mr. B. Hepburn's slut Cowslip | you like, it will not do you any harm. If you should feel worse after taking it (which you will do) don't be alarmed, for it will not hurt you; it will kill the hydatids inside of you, and you will cough them up, dead and foul (the same as I did). It will also cure your cough."

In reply to a deputation from Alexandrashire Council, to enquire as to the conditions upon which they would be allowed to participate in the prospecting vote, the Minister of Mines said that the mode of distribution they decided that one vote accrued to the sit- was not yet fully decided upon, but that ting member, and they allowed the returning- probably the Governmet would take steps to obtain a scientific advice in each case, while Mr. Fincham one vote ahead of the petitioner, the amount to be advanced out of the vote to be expended by the parties applying.

Information has been received by the Cenbroken out at Rochester, near Echuca, where and six others are dangerously ill.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT. Monday, August 27th, 1883.

(Before Messis, J. Wotherspoon and J. Prentice, J.P.'s)

William Richards, jun., v. Davis Calwell. -Work and labor done, £10 ls 31d. Case adjourned till 10th September.

Robert Gore v. John Maxwell.-Work and labor done, £6. No appearance of either

Constable Fitzpatrick v. Lee Loon and Ah Wing.—Removing bark from trees on Crown lands without being licensed. A fine of 10s. with 2s 6d costs, was inflicted in each case, or in default three days' imprisonment. The Court then adjourned.

BEAUFORT COUNTY COURT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1883.

(Before His Honor Judge Trench.) E. Milligan v. William Dunn and Alfred Ward .- £7 11s .- Work and labor done. The defendants did not appear. A verdist was given for the amount claimed, with 12s 6d costs.

The Court then adjourned sin dis.

COURSING.

A coursing meeting was held on Tuesday. savages and cannibals. Now there are over on the Trawalla estate. The weather was 300 telephone wires in use in the city of Hono- beautiful, and there was a fair attendance of lulu, and the application of the telephone is the public. Hares were numerous during the application for leave shall have been made throughout the island. On the planta- the early portion of the day, but later on they lodged with the warden, who shall became scarce, and very wild. Mr. J. B. Humphreys acted as judge, and Mr. A. Loft as he shall see proper; and if he shall as slipper. The stake consisted of eight dogs to grant such direction the application at £1 each, the first dog to receive £4, and he deemed to be abandoned but if the runner up L2. As a hare could not be got, the stake was divided by Messrs. C. Loft and E. Sweet. The following are the details

of the coursing:—
Mr. J. Woods's Lucy beat Mr. D. Cochrane's

Meg.
Mr. E. Sweet's Eulalie, beat Mr. W. Haines Mr. G. Hellyer's Venus beat Mr. T. Vander-Mr. C. Loft's Lady Ellen beat Mr. T. Vander-

FIRST TIES.
Eulalie beat Lucy.
Lady Ellen beat Venus.
Eulalie and Lady Ellen divided the stake. GREAT TIDAL WAVE AT JAVA.

BATAVIA, Aug. 29. The terrific volcanic eruption on the island of Cracatoa continues unabated, and is ac- such post to be kept so erected and painted companied by great natural convulsions in until the termination of the proceedings under the Straits of Sunda.

News has just been received here of another great influx of the sea, an immense district where the land is situated, or if ro tidal wave having swept along the north-west such newspaper, then one published nearest coast of Java, completely submerging and the district, an advertisement or notice in the utterly destroying the town of Anjer, a place of 5,000 inhabitants, situated 18 miles to the west of Batavia. The loss of life is known to be enormous, and there is every reason to fear that thousands have perished by drowning.

So terrible has been the effect of the convalsions which have accompanied the erup the land, or any part thereof, a similar notroubles cause more discomfort and bring tages of "progressive legislation," since two solved to vote the sum of £5 in aid of the in question told me several striking anecdotes tion of Cracatoa that the natural aspect and tice. more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. measures which the Government has introwhole operations on a large building stopped | changed, and the navigation of vessels pass- | or if no such clerk, with the clerk of the because, it was alleged, the bricks had to be ling the straits has been rendered extremely party sessions holden nearest the land, for dangerous.—Reuter's telegrams.

Cable News.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug 29. A better feeling now prevails in England with respect to the proceedings of the French posit. two journeys with the bricks instead of one; in Madagascar, the general opinion being that until the publication of the official despatches. it is advisable to reserve judgment on the

> stone, in his recent statements in the House of Commons, minimised as much as possible of fees marked "R" in the schedule hereto, the action of the French authorities toward and such deposit shail also be dealt with as B. itish subjects and officials in the island, and the policy of the French Government towards Madagascar.

During the recent republican risings in Spain, a number of guerilla bands made their escape across the Pyrnees into the French

The French Government refused to take any steps for their expulsion when requested be willing to give such consent, he shall be as by the Spanish Government, and the latter liberty to object to the lease being granted in as now issued a proclamation prohibiting the insurgents from returning to Spain.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held yesterday, at which a vote of thanks to Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., for the services he rendered to the League by his visit to Australia, was carried. The "magnificent generosity" of the Irish Australians was highly enlogised.

Mr. Parnell predicted that the Government would shortly introduce a measure conferring self-government upon Ireland.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German ambassador at Paris, has complained to Challemel Lacour, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the constant attacks made upon Germany by the

At the Insolvent Court, Melbourne, on Thursday, Judge Noel sent a witness named William Simcock to gaol for four days for prevarication.

well-known member of the press, formerly of anent the servant, who, on being told to bring in the sausages with the tea, placed them uncooked in the teapot and poured boiling water over them. This experience is equalled by that of a friend of my own last week, who, have availed herself of the service of a help, was informed on the second day the young lady had commenced her do nestic education, that she could only condescend to remain if what she called her "conditions" house on a message to the tradesmen, or be taining liquor, not even to bring it from the kitchen; that she must not be required to dress a child or to appear with it in public; tral Board of Health that diphthetia has that all the provisions in the house should be exterminating the scourge is perfectly feasible. than the other." The new Civil Service Bill cham took his seat, and received the hearty three children have succumbed to the malady and that she should take her meals with the procured from the lungs of a bullock, straight three children have succumbed to the malady and that she should take her meals with the procured from the lungs of a bullock, straight three children have succumbed to the malady and that she should take her meals with the

AMENDED REGULATIONS RELAT ING TO GOLD MINING LEASES

Amended regulations referring to the anplications for gold mining leases were adonted at the Executive Council meeting on the 20th instant, and are published in the "Government Gazette" of the 24th August. The proclamation and amended regulations are as follow :-

Whereas by "The Mining Statute" 1862 it was amongst other things enacted that it be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make regulations, not being contrary to the provisions of the said act, for the purposes mentioned in the forty-third section thereof, and such regulations from time to time to alter, add to, or rescind : Now then fore His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, doth by the present order rescind clause 3 of the Regula. tions relating to Gold Mining Leases, bearing date the twenty-third day of January 1871 also clauses 4, 5, and 5a of the regulations ra lating to such leases bearing date the sixth day of March 1882, and in lieu thereof doth make the following Regulations, that is to

(3) If a larger or less area than the above is applied for in any case, the warden shall not proceed to take the steps prescribed by these Regulations before he shall receive the direction of the Minister of Mines to that effect. Such direction shall be applied by the applicant, to the Minister poloro the expiration of the third day after liberty to refuse or grant such di be deemed to be abandoned, but if Long all grant the same, he shall direct the warrant to proceed, and the application shall thereup. be proceeded with as by these regulations di-

Requirements relative to the application. (4) Every applicant shall apply for a lease

in manner prescribed by these regulations, but within seven days previous to leaving the application with the warden he must do the following things :-

(a) Erect a post not less than two feer six. inches above the ground, painted white, as far as circumstances and occupiers would permit, to define the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate thereon having the words "applied for a lease," and the name of the applicant, or (if more than two) of the first two applicants legibly painted thereon; these regulations.

(b) Insert in a newspaper published in the form marked "A" in the schedule hereto.

(c) Post similar notices at the office of the warden, and at the post office or police court whichever shall be the nearest to the

(d.) Give to every person apparently occupying or having any rights on or under

(e.) Deposit with the clerk of the warden. any area under ten acres, the sum of £2. above ten acres and under thirty acres, the sum of £5; and for any area above thirty acres, a sum equal to five shillings sterling for every acre; to be dealt with as hereinafter provided. The clerk shall give the receipt set out in Schedule C. for such de-

(5). In addition to the deposit named in the preceding paragraph (a) the applicant shall subsequently, if required so to do by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as It is, however, considered that Mr. Glad- may be considered necessary to cover the costs of survey in accordance with the scale hereinafter provided.

> 5 A. The applicant should, previous to lodging his application with the warden, use adreasonable endeavors to obtain from every person apparently occupying or having rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, a consent in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But if any such person should not manner hereinafter provided for.

THRIFT, HORATIO

Not 50 miles from Nagambie there is a councillor who is very level headed in business matters. At a recent meeting of the council he proposed "that as labour was very cheap at that particular time it would be an act of frugality and charity to the residents if they (the members of the council) had fifty graves dug, so that when they are required they would be all ready." The councillor no doubt pointed out the advantages that would accrue from this act. In the first place citizens could make excursions on Sunday afternoon to the half-century of graves, and select a "site" exactly to their own liking, so that when they shuffled off their mortal coil everyone would be ready and waiting-no delay-buried sharp. Besides they had now to pay 10s a time for a grave being dug, whereas if the The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ara- lifty where taken by contract, they would no at Advertiser" writes:- Most people have doubt on done for half the price. Then againheard the story which used to be told by a when the unemployed came round again, they could have the openings filled up perhaps at Geelong and still of the Western district, half-a-crown each. But all this beautiful argument was coolly knocked on the head by another counciller pointing out that the death rate did not exceed three a year even in the most disastrous state of the public health. The motion was not carried .- "Punch."

THE RABBIT PEST.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of the 16th were complied with. These were that she inst has the following :-"The question of must on no account be asked to go out of the getting rid of the rabbit pest by moculating the raubits with the germs of tubercolosis is required to carry a parcel; that she could not one which has been considerably discussed of on any pretext consent to handle a bottle con- late, and it would appear from experiments which Dr. Mackellar (health officer) and Mr. Willow (veterinary surgeon) have been making for some time past, that such a method of left with implicit confidence in her charge, On the 20th April last tuberculous matter. tered at the abattoirs, was injected at the

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the dogs-killed one old man.

As clouds roll grandly back at close of day, The tempest done, And sudden bursts in gorgeous, glad display, Tho setting sun; While clustered rain drops bathed in won

So light, so swiftly came a golden gleam, All storms forgotten or unknown did seem,

O sunset shine! I shall behold thee through the coming years, Though thou did set in night bedewed with

Dost thou not say,
While peaceful hope the weary spirit fills,
"I promise day?" But oh, my sunset! that so swiftly passed, Will thy rare glory shine again at last? CHARLOTTE H. COURSEN.

ETTIE'S ERROR;

By HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN.

(Continued.)

personal inconvenience and mental anxiety."
"Stuff!" cried John, laughing. "A great
deal of inconvenience you will feel in driving to Albury! Why, I have known you travel on short commons here; and, as for menta anxiety, that never troubled you anyhow."

"I suppose you think there is no anxiety involved in taking charge of a brat of a child, who may fall out of the buggy at any

"And all my time occupied in holding in those horses," continued Charlie; " my arms will be pulled out of their sockets. I suppose you know that I brought over that pair of greys the governor bought at Albury, and this will be only about the third time they have been in harness?"

"No, thank you-not if this prisoner is aware of it. James has got the only decent horses there are on the place, and I am not going to disgrace myself by driving into Albury with a pair of broken-down old

team, which fully justified their character, by standing on their hind-legs, and then dashing off at a mad gallop, as soon as their heads

they are as flash to-morrow morning," said of the name. red from view as Charlie dis

had been addressed to him. "No—he is going for a little girl, a cousin of mine, who is coming to stay here for a

"And you send that mad devil for a little girl! You ought to be ashamed of yourself,

Master John, and so I tells you," 'Couldn't go myself, old man; and who else was there to send?"

from another man.

"Well, you could have sent me, for in-stance. I hain't been in Albury I dunno how long, and the trip 'ud have done me You would scarcely have cared to drive

those horses," he said, with a sly smile. "Which I calls it a-temptin' Providence put such critters in harness till they're pro-

Nevertheless no mishap occurred; but the horses were covered with foam when Charlie halted at Mrs. Battley's, according to invariable custom, which could not be departed from under any circumstances whatever "Morning, old lady," he said, addressing

me a drop of sulphuric acid, if you please."

"How's the patient?" he asked, after he had taken a sip.
"Patient! What patient, Mr. Charles? asked the woman.

E 😥

"Why, what is the matter with her?" before last, with a butcher's knife, and a loaded gun, and sat there sucking eggs till

morning "That's some of your nonsense, now," said the landlady.
"Solid truth. You ask her if she didn't

have a gun, and a knife, and a lot of eggs in her room. She'll own it fast enough, I warrant.

Battley began to feel afraid. "She is horribly dangerous, but she

pretty quiet as long as her nicce is with her.

a little curiosity on the subject. "Miss Sprod took a down on John Squires and vowed she'd have his blood, so it was agreed she and Mrs. Squires should come over here for a bit, and James should bring down a doctor on the quiet. Miss Sprod was to come with me, but, after the others had left, she turned so restive that we were

obliged to lock her up in a loose-box till Having thrown this pretty little bomb-shell into the enemy's camp, Master Charlie finished his grog, and departed, leaving Mrs. Battley in a frame of mind which can be bet-

Squires, with whom was Mr. Grant, the solicitor. These gentelemen he greeted with an elaborate flourish of his hat, and a wild whoop, which caused both teams to shy, and nearly brought about a collision; whilst James, in his flurry, dropped his whip; and, as he could not pull up till he had gone a run back for it, through the dust-all which was very delightful to our young friend, Charlie, and put him in a good humor, which lasted until he arrived in Albury. After stabling his horses, and refreshing

himself at the bar of the Globe Hotel, Charlie made straight for a toy-shop, and invested in a huge doll and sundry other articles, which he fancied would prove agreeable to the little girl he had come to meet. He also purchased a large bag of lollies and some the whole establishment."

amuse himself until the following morning, which he did in a highly reprehensible fashion,

for he played pool until midnight, and then p ker until dawn, when he turned into bed, and slept the sleep of the just until he was "I have only met aroused by the waiter, just in time for a bath and a shave before the coach arrived from

lown-stairs. "Morning, Bill," he said to the driver. " ladn't you got a little girl aboard, consi, ned to Mr. John Squires?"

I think I must be the little girl, if you Charlie turned quickly, and started violently, whilst, for almost the first time within the memory of man, his face became suffused with a brilliant blush, and he found himself

The "little girl" stood before him in the p. rson of a tall, shapely, damsel, with nut-blown hair, and laughing eyes, who held out her hand, whilst she said, in a sweet musical ice: "I suppose you are my cousin John."
"I? I have not that honor," replied Charlie

am only his deputy, so to say."

"He could not come himself? Oh, I am so sorry!"—Then, conscious that this remark was scarcely complimentary to Charlie, she, in her turn, blushed rosy-red, and began to applogise. "I mean," she said—"I mean—that is, of course I did not mean that, you

know-I merely meant-oh, why don't you say something?" This with a petulant moue, and a stamp of the foot, which perfectly delighted Charlie—
he hated quiet, even-tempered, young ladies,

devil" in them, as he irreverently put it. "That's all right, you know," he said. as are you I am not in the least offended. It is quite natural that you should feel dis-

"Which means?" said the young lady, with an arch smile. "That, not knowing me, you could not be

no v quite himself again. "I dare say I shall find them out in time,"

not detain you here—dinner will be ready directly, and you will want to get ready. I will send a chamber-maid to show you to a rom. You will have to hurry, as we have some distance to go, and we must start very soon, or we shall be benighted."

At last they were off, though not without some display on the part of the horses, which Miss Matilda Davidson seemed to regard as quite natural, and to be commended rather than otherwise.

the rate of about fourteen miles an hour. "Oh, no," replied Matilda; "I am never cryous with horses-I have been used to

them all my life, you know. Let me drive a little, will you?" Here was a jewel of a girl! Charlie could have kissed her there and then—and, for the mutter of that, the man who would not kiss "The poor child will get a rare fright if such a girl if he had the chance is not worthy

But he would not trust her with th your hand." "But I don't mind pulling horses a bit,"

chance. "And that would be so nice! I do like

ravelling fast." Still Charlie was not to be persuaded Presently there was a tremenderes jolt, and paper parcel rolled out between their feet, rsting open in so doing, and disclosing to view the doll which Charlie had purchased

overnight. Matilda, picking it up. "Who is it for?"
"It is for you," said Charlie, demurely. "Who is it for?"

"I bought it last night. Likewise a tin rumpet, a bleating sheep, a box of bricks, a acket of lollies, and some cakes." Matilda stared at him.

"And so I do," she said. "I shall love that doll. I know. "On account of the giver?" asked Charlie -ke was getting on, you see.
"No, sir, but for its own sake. It is a per-

ne was not suffered to proceed. "Don't please!" cried Matilda. "I've heard that so often before. Now, pull up, and we will get out the lollies.'

"You were rather astonished when you saw the little girl who was consigned to Mr. Squires, weren't you?" she asked later on. " Astonished is no name for it-say, bewildered, delightful, charmed !"

with the utmost naivete, and went on munch ng a biscuit, as if it were quite the proper thing to say to a young man whose acquaint ance she had only made that morning. Charlie felt certain that he liked her already

tent of his feelings for the young lady. But he was as cool as ever. "I know you will," he replied. "Everyody likes me—except James Squires, and Bandy Tom, and Miss Sprod. "And who are they, pray? You know as I

am a stranger, you ought to give me the carte "Whose cart did you say?" asked Charlie, who was really innocent of French.

fectly well what she meant—and Charlie was too cunning to undeceive her. "Well then, to begin with: James Squires is your cousin's cousin. He is a model young nan—tall, dark, and interesting, and does nothing but read books, and moon about the

place like a love-sick poet." "I am sure I shall not like him." said Matilda, with decision. " So am I. Between you and I, he is an

"I suppose so-after a fashion. never affects his society.' "And who is Bandy Tom?"

"Ah, now there is a man that you will like | I like him, myself, immensely-only, as I said before, he hates me." "Why?"

"Because I always make a point of chaffing him. The old fellow sets great store by his dignity, and does not like anyone to poke fun at him. He is the store-keeper, and boss of

"And do you chaff her?" "I have only met her a few times, and have not done much in that way yet; but, you know, no old maid could like a fellow like

> ." I don't know why not, I'm sure. "I'm too frivolous, as it were. But, by the me, I forgot the most important of all, Mrs.

Squires."
"My cousin's wife?" "Yes-she hates me like poison. But that's nothing—all young wives hate their husband's :hums.

" Not so much on account of what has been, is what may be. They always fear the poor darlings will be led into wickedness and dis-

mergetically.
"Wait till you have got a husband, and you will do the same."
"I shall do nothing of the sort, sir!" "Oh, but I assure you you will-all ladies

"I shall not!" Miss Davidson said this so vehemently, that Charlie looked at her, and saw she was in earnest—then he had the audacity to burst out laughing and, after a minute's resistance. Matilda was fain to join him.

But now it occurred to Charlie that, before they arrived at Mrs. Battley's, it would be necessary to make his companion acquainted with the events of the previous two days. This he set to work to do, being, by this time

Shelistened attentively, and, when he had finished his tale, and fully explained the position :- "Very well," she said. "When I heard everybody speaking so well of Henrietta Squires, I knew she was not nice, and I was not deceived."

"But I assure you"—began Charlie, who really had a high opinion of his friend's wife.
"It is no use! No nice girl would ever behave as she has done. I always did, and always shall, suspect people who have everybody's good word—they are always sly, if not

"There are exceptions to every rule," said Charlie, "and Mrs. Squires is such an exshe said-"that is, of course, if there are ception. Although she does me the honor to hate me cordially, I respect and admire her; and, I assure you, when you come to know

her, you will do more—you will love her."
"It is very good of you to take her part, after she has behaved so shamefully, since you are so positive, I will try to believe you. But I cannot understand how a girl, ust married to a man she loves, could believe him to be guilty of such a monstrous crime." "Wait till you are married, and you will be better able to form an opinion," said Charlie. Matilda began an indignant protest, but, at

road, and Mrs. Battley's hotel came into "Shall you stop?" asked Matilda, breaking short off in her protestations. "I don't know what to say," replied Charlie, pulling in the horses. do stop at Mrs. Battley's, and I am terribly

that moment, they turned a corner of the

thirsty—as I suppose you are also. Suppose we pull up, and have a drink without alighting?"
"Very well," said that very improper Miss Davidson—of whom it must be remembered the deed in your presence."
that she was accustomed to country travelling, "Still I should like to be sure that there is They pull too hard, you know; wait a bit till | and halts for refreshment at wayside inns, so

they steady down, and then you shall try that her conduct is, to a certain extent, excusable. Of course, their arrival was seen by the she replied. "I just let them go as fast as party in the parlour, but none of them showed up, concluding that the lady must be some re-They would like to race if they got the lative or iriend of Charlio Dawson, who was

in very bad odour at present. But before they drove away the landlady gave Charlie a letter, with the request that he would hand it to Mr. John Squires. We have already read it, for it was none other than the

CHAPTER IX. THE MANGEUVRES OF JAMES SQUIRES.

see how James fared in his mission to Albury, and its results. determined that he would still further strengthen his position by maintaining a liscreet reserve with the solicitor, and leaving t to Ettie, or Miss Sprod, to enter into particulars. When the esclandre did take place. t would then be impossible for his cousin to

connect him in any way with the betrayal of On arrival, therefore, he contented himself with requesting Mr. Grant to hold himself in readiness to go to Buckinburra on the follow-

ing day, for the purpose of preparing a deed of separation between John and Ettie The old lawyer, who had known John for many years, was shocked at receiving such a

cause of quarrel; but James refused to supply any information, alleging that, in his peculiar position, as the friend of both parties, he wished to keep aloof as much as possible. His next move was to call on the coroner the inquest of the murdered man.

If asked his motive for making the search he had prepared a reply to the effect that he imagined he possessed some clue to the iden-tity of the man; but, as it happened, he was asked no questions, but permitted at once to

almost entirely disappeared; all of which pointed to the conclusion that death had occurred several weeks previously. The verdict of the jury had been to the effect that no evidence had been forthcoming to show

All this was highly satisfactory. The state of the body had been such that death might have taken place any time within from one to three months previously, at least; and thus entries in the diary. Furthermore, it was clear that any method of killing, short of fracturing the skull, would serve, and the dog theory was therefore quite compatible. In the evening (having taken up his quar-

ters at a quiet hotel, which was little frequented by young men) James secured the ise of a private parlor, locked the door, and set to work on the diary.
On examination, he found many spaces avail-

note on the previous day showed that Charlie Dawson had then been at Buckinburra. man kangaroo, was on the 10th of November, and James tere out the leaf upon which it appeared, as well as some other leaves; leaving portions, here and there, so as to lead to the supposition that they had been used as pipe-

Then, after practising the writing until he succeeded in producing a good imitation, he wrote in, on the 15th September, after the re-cord of the horse-sale, the following: "Charlie Dawson and I had some talk about the free-selectors and we agreed that they must be starved out. After dinner, went

to say Charlie Dawson "came round," because the record of the 14th September showed that he was then at Buckinburra, and way, in enumerating the people who dislike it was highly improbable that he would have the dogs might have attacked the man, and gone home, and returned the next day.

The alteration of the word "one" to "an." made all the difference in the reading of the happen until the mischief was done.

paragraph, which, as it originally stood, could only be held to refer to a kangaroo unless, indeed, the slaightering of free-selectors was an habitual ocurrence. James would much have liked merely to alter this word, and oherwise leave the diary

intact, but that was inpossible, as the body of the man was found only ten days later, a space of time wholly insufficient to reduce it o a mere skeleton. When he had finished, he looked at his work, and was satisfied—he did not believe it

possible that any exert in the world could detect the difference in the writing, and the ade—or, at least, so very slightly as to be unnoticeable.

Besides, he did not believe that the case would go so far as a trial and unless it did, there would be no fear of the longer heing discovered, as it would not be subjected to the

critical examination of a skilled expert. He burned the leaves which he had torn out very carefully, and then retired to bed, satisfied that no precaution had been neglected. On the journey, Mr. Grant exercised his talents in cross-examination—but all in vain. James met him frankly, whenever an awk-ward question was put, by the re-iteration of his before expressed determination to say nothing about the subject of the disagreement

between Ettie and her husband. "At least you can tell me whether you an rove of the course the lady has taken," said the solicitor, with some slight show of irri-

"No, Mr. Grant," said James; "I will not even commit myself so far. But this I will tell you: the subject in dispute is very serious, and, if Mrs. Squires is right in her urmises, she could not act otherwise than she has done."

"And do you think she is right in those surmises ?" pursued Mr. Grant. "Now that is not fair. I have already told you that I absolutely decline to commit myself to any expression of opinion. You see I am anxious that you shall be able to tell my cousin that I have not influenced his wife's decision, or yours either, in any way."

Mr. Grant sighed, and subsided into silence.

But James's reticence made kim suspect the young man, which otherwise he would not have done. When they arrived at Mrs. Battley's, Miss Sprod received them alone, and said that her

niece would much prefer not being present at he conference which must ensue. "But you will understand, madam," said Mr. Grant, "that, in such a very serious matter as a separation between husband and wife, I can only take instructions from the

principals." "I am fully acquainted with my niece's intentions," replied the old lady, "and she has instructed me to make them known to you. Surely that is sufficient in the first sandbanks, which ran out to some distance instance?

no other way of settling this unfortunate business." "You know that there is no other," exclaimed Miss Sprod.

"I know it ! You really are mistaken-I know nothing."
"Has not Mr. James Squires informed you of our dreadful discovery? "Not he, madam! He has kept me entirely in the dark."

"I thought it more fitting that I, as John's cousin, and almost brother, should have as little to say in the matter as possible," exulained James.

Miss Sprod frowned. "It was understood that you should tell everything to Mr. Grant," she said, freez-

ingly.
"I admit it, madam—but, on consideration
"Boy could determined not to interfere. How could I hope to keep friends with my cousin, if it came to his ears that I had made such an accusation against him?"

"I think there is some sense in what Mr. James says," remarked Mr. Grant. "It would be very awkward, as I understand matters, if he were to come to a breach with his cousin at this juncture."

But Miss Sprod was not to be mollified so "Perhaps you were equally regardless o the rest of your mission," she said. "No-I made the search, as I said I would,

and, I regret to say, our suspicions are, to a ertain extent, confirmed." "Well, sir," said Miss Sprod, turning to Mr. Grant; "I should have preferred not having to tell the tale myself; but, since I must, I will do it as briefly as possible. Did you ever hear that, some time ago, the body of a man was discovered on Mr. Squires'

"I think I do recollect something of the sort," replied Mr. Grant; "but what on earth has that to do with the question at issue?" "Everything. My niece found a diary belonging to her husband, and in it, in his own handwriting, she discovered an entry to the effect that he, and Mr. Charles Dawson, had murdered that man."

"Impossible!" cried Mr. Grant, springing "Doubtless you would think so, but it is quite true, nevertheless. I read the entry myself, and so did Mr. James."

"You kept the diary, of course? Let me look at it." " Unfortunately, in our hurry and agitation. we forgot all about the diary. It is probably destroyed by this time; for John Squires would never be such a fool as to keep such a record of his crime."

"How, then, do you account for his being such a fool as to write it?" asked Mr. Grant, triumphantly. "I do not know, sir," replied Miss Spro-"It is not for me to analyse the mind of a criminal; but I know that other murderers have done the same thing. And, above all,

there is no gainsaying the fact that the entry was there—in his own writing."

Mr. Grant felt perplexed, but he could not pelieve in John's guilt. As yet he did not think of the responsibility incurred by sharing such a dangero's secret.

"I must ask you to be good enough to let me think over this iffair, before I pronounce an opinion," he sid. "Let us leave the matter over till to-norrow morning."
"Certainly," replied Miss Sprod, "although I cannot see that any amount of reflection will alter faits. Still, as you wish it, we will drop the sibject for the present. I will now go to my riece. We shall expect you gentlemen to take tea with us at seven 'elock.' That night another idea occurred to James,

which he proceeded to put into execution before he went to sleep. Finding a vacant space in the diary, on the 24th November, four days after the body of the supposed George Boardman had been found, he wrote in the words. "The body has been found and and an invest." "There!" he thought. "If that does not clinch the matter, I do!'t know what will." Mr. Grant did not leep much that night.

The more he though over the affair, the more likely it appeared that John was guilty,

free-selectors, and we agred that they must if not of murder, at least of manslaughter. and stouter of the two. "The goods are be starved out. After dinner, went out with A'l squatters were very bitter against free-landed a little to the left of here, and carried selectors, whose inroads on their runs threat- up the gully, and received at the top by carts. It will be seen that the only alterations were in the words italioisd. It would not do and Charlie Dawson had been out kangaroohunting, had met the man, and a verbal and the deference of the big man, I took to be blows, and the death of the free-selector. Or been suffered, by John, to work their will, he thinking, perhaps, that no great harm would geant," he said, in a pleasant voice.

Mr. Grant did not think that the evidence was sufficient to secure a conviction, but, if manage to warn the man we want." enquiry were set afoot, it would be impossible to say what fresh facts might be discovered. Of course Mrs. Squires could not live with this man—that much was certain; so, without more ado, he set to work on the deed of separation, a draft of which he had already prepared before he left Albury.
That done, for the first time, it occurred to

him to ask himself what was his duty in the matter. Gladly, very gladly, would he have kept the secret; but his sense of justice revolted nk used was of a violet color, which did not at the thought of condoning such an offence as murder. Moreover, if in the future the

> a felony. THE BLACK BUOY.

facts came out, he would be ruined profes-

sionally, besides being liable for compounding

HOW A MAIDEN SWAM OUT TO IT AND WARNED THE SMUGGLERS. Swin?" said grandmamma, as we sat round the crackling billets one evening. "Every boy and girl should learn to swim. Why, could swim like a duck when I was a girl.

Dear me, dear me!" Grandmamma sat bolt upright in her highpacked chair, resting her elbows on the arms. and smiling across at grandpapa—who sat on the other side of the hearth-with a conscious look in her bright old eyes. Grandpapa, the general, pausing in the act of raising his tumbler to his lips, nodded and

sniled back at grandmamma.

You know, young people (began grandmamma), that you are of good family only on your grandfather's side, and not on mine; for ne came of an old and honorable stock, while my father was only a ship's bos'n. My father was killed in a great sea-fight when I was only a little child, and I was brought up by my grandfather, who was ostensibly a boat-builder and a fisberman, but in reality a snuggler. A successful smuggler, too. hose days smuggling meant great risks and enormous profits, for duties, especially on foreign wines and spirits, were exceedingly igh. It was not only a profitable trade, but was reputable in a peculiar sort of way; for required great courage and great skill. england was always at war in those days, and the smuggler ran the risk of being napped up by an enemy's cruiser, as well as of falling into the clutches of a revenue cutter. In addition there were the inevitable chances and dangers of the sea. So that a good smuggler had to be not only a man of great daring, but of great knowledge of navigation. There was only one channel leading to the landing-place, the mouth of the little river where we lived being almost choked by Of course, she will have to sign It was necessary to hit this channel a considerable way out a sea, and a small black mencement. One side of the harbor was formed by a line of rocks jutting out to some

> of a mile. This headland was called the The black buoy, a mere speck on the waters, was hard enough for anyone to find in the broad day; yet my grandfather never failed to find it in the dark—for of course it was only on a moonless night that he could hope to run a cargo. The usual course of proceeding was this: The lugger arrived off our coast at nightfall, lay to until a signal was flashed from our friends on shore, and then found the entrance to the channel, and worked in with the tide. It was necessary to be very careful in hitting off the channel at first, where the buoy was, or they might ulti-

> mately run on the sunken rocks at the extremity of the Point. Grandfather and I lived in a pretty cottage at one extremity of the village. Our house was better than most of the others, for grandfather had money in the bank, and I was well to do. The cottage was covered with honeysuckles and creepers; at the back was a well-stocked kitchen-garden; in front was a grassy bank sloping down to the sand, at the unction with which stood our wooden boatlouse. By the boat-house lay three or four of our boats, broad, strong, and unwieldy and opposite the boat-house were the moor ngs of the Little Lady, our naughty, fastsailing, clever little lugger. I had a very in-dependent, irregular sort of life. My graud-father was often away for days at a time, and the old woman who looked after the housefor grandmother was dead long since—would have had little time for scouring and cleaning if she tried to look after me. I passed

most of my days in the bright sunshine, and free, fresh air. I could run a couple of miles, and jump a gate; I could pull an oar with the best, and I could swim like a duck. So, at sixteen, I am told, I was a fresh-colored. free-limbed, bright-eyed young maid, whose only trouble was her long tresses of thick rown hair, and who bothered her head very little with the other sex.

than once, and the night was coming apace when I returned. Tired and footsore, I was taking a shortcut over the heathery cliffs, where was only a narrow track made by the sheep, when, amid my dreamy anticipations of supper and bed, came the recollection of a little serge bathing-suit, which I had meant to fetch in the morning in order to repair it. The little cave where I kept it was among the rocks of the Point, and from where I was, being already on the seaward side of the village, it was not far distant. So I stepped out briskly, and soon came to the little gully or ravine in the rocks which led to my cave, and up which, in the course of the night, our smuggled treasures would be stealthily conveyed. I slipped into my cave, felt for my lress, and found it, and too tired just then to face the ascent up the gully again, stood gazing out to sea, and wondering where my grandfather was at that moment. Then I turned homeward. I had gone about a third of the gully, which was very dark, when I neard a strange sound. I stopped to listen It was not the scream of a scabird, nor the mosning of the sea. It came down the gully, and drew nearer-beat, beat, with a little, very distinct, jingling sound. It was the tramp of men and the clink of steel. Soldiers! I had never seen any, but I guessed what they were. In a moment I had scrambled cautiously up the rocks and hidden behind a ledge. I crouched perfectly still, with every sense on the alert. Suddenly, the measured tread ceased, and presently two men came slowly down the gully, talking in low voices. They were long cloaks, and their weapsns jingled as they walked. They passed me, and stood at the lower end of the gully. The air was still, and I could hear every word

they said.

The carts stand where we came down.' The other, who, by the ease of his bearing,

quarrel had taken place, which ended in an officer, had a paper in his hand. He looked around him, evidently taking in the features of the place. "There won't be any carts to-night, ser-

people in the village know we are here, and will be sure to warn them. I hope they won't some little distance up the coast, and floats "Not they, sir," answered sergeant. "Not boat can leave the harbor without its being stopped by our men, and not a man can leave the village and come in the direction of the Point if you post the men as I venture to suggest." Here the conversation became inaudible for a moment. "A man at the top of the gully, sir, and the others at intervals, on the seaward side of the village. You and I, sir,

ready to receive them." "By all means," said the officer; "and as you know the place and I don't, you had better post the men. By the way," he added, scanning the paper in his hand, and holding it

don't you? " The sergeant produced something, probably a lantern, from under his cloak. "Here is

the signal, sir." "Then we're right. Now post the men." The sergeant saluted, and clanked up to the gully, while the officer walked slowly toward the water and stood at the edge—some distance from me, for the tide was getting low with his head bowed and his hands clasping the paper behind his back. I ventured to breathe freely again, and began to review the situation. What did it all mean? It meant that the authorities had got wind of my grandfather's doings, and had sent this deatchment of soldiers to take him in the act. It must be grandfather, because there was no one else in the village likely to be aimed at. And if they caught him, what then? What was this form of words that kept ringing in

my ears over and over again?
"Transportation for life." What was that? It was no uncommon punishment, I had heard, for a smuggler taken, as my grandfather was, red-handed. For a moment the hope flashed into my head that he might not come that night. But no; the wind was light, and not unfavorable; there was no suggestion of a fortunate storm in the sky, and I knew that our friends with the waggons had arranged to come, and that all was in readiness. My heart sank within me as I thought of my old grandfather's gray hairs dishonored in the felon's dock—for I had once seen a man tried—and his kind, old face bidding me farewell for ever. I bowed my head on my hands

and lenged to cry.
Suddenly I raised my head, and my heart beat with a loud resolve. I would save him. Yes, I! The skill that I had attained for my own heedless pleasure should be put to stern service. My resolve was this: When the ugger showed her signal in answed to that people and warn them of their danger.

bungry, put aside the thought of cold and exhaustion in the water, and began at once to make my preparations. On the narrow ledge of rocks, where I now knelt, I undressed, and put on my little bathing-dress, which consisted only of a tunic and drawers. My own clothes I made into a bundle and stowed away behind a stone. Then, like a cat, I clambered up the rocks, hiding behind every projection, and keeping a fearful watch upon the sentinel at the head of the gully. nately, the gully was not deep. When I got to the top I crept on my hands and feet until When I got I judged I was well out of sight, and started for the end of the Point. I took my time, for there was no hurry, and I had to husband my strength; and at last I reached the rock from which I meant to start. There I sat down to

I did not know the time, and could only guess it by calculating from the sunset. How long should I have to wait? Heaven knows but it seemed an age. I got sleepy from my day's exertion. The night air was cold, too and my clothing, however well adapted for exercise, was somewhat scanty for sitting in-Besides, it was damp. The wretchedness o that long watch comes to me now. Oh!

would the slow minutes never pass? Thicker and thicker grew the gathering darkness. The water and the heavens were blended in obscurity, and there, at the end of the rocks, I sat patiently, a poor little figure shivering in the gloom, listening to the lap of the waves as they beat upon the rocks, and peering out to sea with my heart in my eyes. waited so long that I believed I must have fallen asleep and missed the signal, and at that thought I was burying my face in my hands to give way to despair, when something stopped me-a flash I far out upon the dark sea—there it was! I sprang to my feet, every nerve tingling. The moment for action

the bearings of the buoy. I knew exactly how it lay from the Point, for I had swam around it often enough. But not in the dark as now, with the water a vast black plain mingling with the black sky; not with the fear of sinking to those mysterious depths unseen, unheard, unhelped. But I never hesitated. Into the cold flood I plunged, and struck out boldly in the direction I had determined upon. After a few vigorous strokes the sense of active exercise, exultation in physical power and use of skill, overcame my misgivings. But they came on again when I looked around upon that murky waste of water. Could I be sure I was going in the right direction? Might I not swim, and swim, and never find that for which I was in

search, lose myself, and become exhaustedto sink beneath that silent sky. alone. But on I went, struggling hard to keep my wits about me in spite of the horrors that would rush over my brain again and again It was a physical work, too, for the tide was coming in; there were breakers in the shallows, and in the channel the stream was fast and strong. It was impossible to see more against me, it was difficult to see how far out I had succeeded in getting. Once I all but gave up. I got out of the channel into the breakers, and the buffeting and beating bewildered me so that I fell into a sort of panic I threw myself on my back, and in the very act-thanks to my practiced eyesight, that could, more or less, see in the dark-I caught sight of the buoy. There it was, bobbing up and down, looking to me like a thing of life. I swam to it and kept close by. It was like a friend in all this desolation of heaving seas. But now came the worst watch of the whole. The lugger must inevitably pass within hail of me, but my strength was ebbing fast. had been without food since noon. I had to maintain my present position. My limbs moved mechanically, my head was dull and heavy, and there was a sort of tingling in my

ears. I knew I was going fast. A little igleam of parting waters, a black mass looming blacker than the darkness, and "This is the place, sir," said the bigger I summoned all my energies for a shout.

" Little Lady, ahoy! ' A voice came from the darkness: "Little Ledy it is. Who are you!" " Lay to, and throw a rope over your star-

board quarter." The lugger was not thirty yardsidistant. I made my last effort and swam to her. A ro e was thrown; they hauled me on board, and I had just time to give my warning be-

fore I fell fainting on the deck. When I came to, the last keg of our cargo was being lowered into the sea. We were were attached to the kegs so that we might be able to find them again. So expeditiously was all this done, that it was only some two hours afterward that we beat cautiously up the channel and cast anchor opposite the mouth of the gully. We pulled ashore in our boxt. As she grounded and we leaped out dark figures started up around, lights flashed upon us, and we were surrounded by soldiers. "In the king's name," said the young officer, advancing with his sword drawn and his cloak thrown back to show his scarlet

uniform. It was a picturesque group, illuminated by the flickering light of the soldiers' torches. My tall old grandsire with his weather-beaten face and gray hair; the boyish, handsome officer, bright with searlet and steel; the stolid seamen in their jerseys and sou westers; the soldiers, with their bronzed faces and glittering accoutrements, and, I suppose, myself, keeping under shelter of my stalwart grandsire, disguised as I was, in a suit of oilskins and a big sou'wester that almost covered

my rebellious hair. My grandfather said nothing when the young lieutenant ordered the sergeant to board the lugger, and only a quiet twinkle of his keen gray eye showed his enjoyment of the scene. He stood looking up at the sky. while the lieutenant kept his eyes fixed on the ground and toyed with his sword-beit. The soldiers had to row, and clumsily enough they did it, provoking one of the seamen to a loud guffaw, which was instantly suppressed. The sergeant was back again pretty soon; his red face was purple with wrath. "We've been made fools of, sir," he exclaimed, saluting the lieutenant. "Nothing on board

except some meats."

The lieutenant's face fell for an instant then he looked at the sergeant's wrathful countenance, and bit his lip to keep from smiling. The sergeant was at white heat. "With

your permission, sir, I'll search these fellows." "If you like," answered the lieutenant carelessly. The search was soon accomplished, and they found nothing that they wanted. I keep behind my grandfather's back, hoping to escape observation. But the sergeant caught

me by the wrist. My grandiather interposed. "There is nothing contraband on that boy." said be, peremptorily. "We'll soon see that," said the soldier.

grasping my wrist until I could have screamed with pain. My grandfather did not strike him, but administered a kind of push with his heavy shoulder that sent the sergeant, big as he was. staggering a yard or two. With the loosing of his hold I slipped and almost fell; off went my sou'wester and down, alas! streamed my long brown hair all over me. The young officer stepped between the sergeant and me. "I don't think we need search this young-He's not likely to have anything contraband about him. Where have you been to-night he added, turning to my grandfather, while I

got into the background, conscious that the young gentleman's eyes had found me out. "Lobster fishing," answered my grandfather, unblushingly. "Not much sport, I'm afraid," said the lieutenant, looking abstractedly over my

grand ather's shoulder. "Not a great deal," answered my grandfather, "but we've taken as much as you, sir. Perhaps you would like to come with us some time, and we might do better. "Perhaps I will," answered the officer, still

plancing over the other's shoulder. " Meanwhile, I am sorry to have caused you or yours any annoyance. Good night to And away they went. But my grandfather gave up the trade soon after that, and sold the

ug;er. Grandmamma paused and looked at grandpapa with a smile. "And did you never see the lieutenant again after that?" inquired a bright girl of fourteen,

with long brown hair, probably like what

"My dear," said grandpapa, "I was the

ieutenant."

A New Motor. New motor has been discovered which, it is claimed, will supersede steam. The material from which the energy is generated is bisulphide of carbon, which is utilized as a motor agent in the form of vapor; and the advantages claimed for it over steam is that while water expands in the ratio of one cubic inch to 1700, bi-sulphide of carbon has an expansion property of one to 8000. When the vapor is generated it passes into the steam chest of the engine and moves the piston tods. A pipe attached to the engine conveys the exhaust vapor directly through a condenser back to the tank in its original liquided form to be generated. The system of generation and condensation is similar to the heat action, and, with machinery perfectly con tructed, it is claimed that a single supply of bi-sulphide of carbon can be used with reinforcement for an indefinite period. The cost of fuel is trifling, it being claimed that from the peculiar properties of the bi-sulphide an ordinary house fire can develop a power suchcient to run an ocean steamer. Water boils at 212 degrees, and it takes 320 degrees of heat to make steam available, while the new agent takes the form of vapor at 180 degrees. The invention is owned by J. R. Blumenburg, German, who has been exhibiting it to Philadelphia capitalists with such success that they are likely to try it on a large scale.—

The Mind of a Good Whist Player.

A criess player, or a solver of chess problems, has always to deal with pieces of a constant value; thus, the knight, bishop, pwan, etc.. are of constant values, so that his combinations are not so very varied. A whist player, however, has in each hand not only ards, which vary in value according to what is trump, but during the play of the hands the cards themselves vary in value; thus, a ten may, after one round of a suit, become the best card in that suit. Brain power. independent of stored knowledge, is therefore, more called into action by a game of whist than it is by mathematics, chess, or classics; consequently, while the matheme ticians and classical scholars may be found in nultitudes, a first-class whist player is a rarity; if we required an accurate test of relative brain power, we should be far more likely to obtain correct results by an examintion in whist than we should by an examination in mathematics. In the latter, cramming might supply the place of intelligence in the former, no amount of cramming could guard against one-tenth of the conditions. A first-rate mathematician may on other sub jects be stupid; a first-class whist player is rarely if ever stupid on original matters requiring judgment. - Chambers' Journal.

Moetry.

Sunset.

drous light. Like shining tears bewail the coming night.

Glad summer sunset on the far-off hills,

Movelist.

AN AUSTRALIAN STORY.

"I suppose I must be the sacrifice. usually am. If there is any specially disagreeable work to be done, I have noticed that my friends invariably select me to do it. No matter, I am used to it. In fact, I should feel surprised if I were ever asked to do anything for anybody that did not involve both that far only to get a dinner, when we were

"I don't suppose she is so incapable of taking care of herself."

slugs."
Eventually Charlie set out, with his own

"Be he a-goin' for the missis, then?" asked Bandy Tom, conceiving that the remark

John permitted familiarities from Bandy Tom which he would hardly have tolerated

perly broke in; not but what the master ain't no better hisself. Send him for a young

Mrs. Battley, as he entered the bar. "Give Mrs. Battley handed him a bottle of whiskey, and he poured out a liberal supply into

"Miss Sprod," he replied, curtly. "Dangerous lunatic," he said. "Didn't James Squires tell you? She is as mad as a hatter. Locked herself in her room the night

"Is she really dangerous, now?"-Mrs

know why they left Buckinburra, I sup-"No," said the landlady, who had felt not

ter imagined than described. Some miles further on, he met James hundred yards or so, he had to dismount and

But he was too late to see it drive up, and all the passengers had alighted before he came

Before the man could reply, a voice said:

nevertheless shaking the young lady's hand quite as warmly as if he were her cousin. "I

I having a pet theory that women and horses is. w re all the better for having "a spice of the

proposited at not meeting your cousin; and, if course, you don't know me yet, you

aware of my good qualities," replied Charlie, any." \
"Any amount, I assure you. But I mus

"I thought you might be nervous," said Charlie, as they trotted down the street, at

"Oh, what a pretty doll!" exclaimed "For me!"

"We thought you were a little girl, you know, and your cousin and I decided that you would want some toys and things." She laughed merrily.

feet darling. But did not you say that you and some lollies and cakes?" "Yes, they are under the seat." "Then we will have them out. Big girls are quite as fond of sweet things as little "Sweets to the sweet"-began Charlie, but

"I think I shall like you, do you know, in Miss Matilda Davidson made this remark

Liked! He caught himself thinking that 'liking" by no means expressed the full ex-

"That is a very stupid old joke," said Matilda, evidently believing that he knew per-

umitigated humbug, and I suspect a rogue nto the bargain." "Does my cousin like him?"

"And the lady you mentioned?" Miss Sprod? She is the aunt of Mrs. Squires—a dignified old maiden lady, who

epistle first concocted by Miss Sprod.

It is now necessary to retrace our steps, and On the road he, thinking the matter over,

commission, and anxiously enquired the with a view to inspecting the depositions at

inspect the office copies of the depositions.

He found that the man's name was supposed to be George Boardman; that the body had been found on the 20th November of the previous year; that the clothes were much torn and rotted away, and that the flesh had

how the man had met his death. large margin was left for manipulating the

able for his purpose, and he selected the 15th September, as the only entry on that day had reference merely to the sale of a horse, and a The original entry, of the killing of the old

out with the dogs-killed an old man." The original entry ran: "Charlie Dawson came round, and we had some talk about the

length and shelving down gradually into the water, and the buoy was distant from the extremity of these rocks about three-quarters

On a certain day in September, when vas nearly seventcen years of age, my grandfather being absent on one of his expeditions, and expected back at night, I set off for a ramble in the country. I rambled much farther than I intended, lost my way more

to manage the signals down here, and then I step up to the man at the top of the gully; one calls in another, and we are all down here

close to his eyes, "at half-past twelve o'clock, I think it is, the signal. You understand that,

treacherous one from shore. I would swim out to the buoy, and keep myself afloat at the entrance of the channel until I could hail our I never hesitated after I had formed this

had arrived. I paused for a moment to picture to myself

than a few yards ahead, level as I was with the water. With the tide running so hard walked many miles. Swimming is a very exacting exercise, and I had still to exert myself resolutely, with the tide running fast

Agriculture.

Farm and Garden Notes.

BY R. W. EMERSON M'IVOR, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.

paper on the influences of the state of aggretion on the temperature of and the moisture in the soil. A soil which has been left uncultivated for a long time, or has never been | that they may fairly be said to represent the cultivated, finally assumes a condition in which the particles lie too closely together; on the other hand, in a soil which has been fairly cultivated, the particles do not lie evenly side by side, but being bound together by clay, humus, and roots, into lumps, spaces are formed sufficient for the free passage of air and water. Experiments as to the influ ence of these two conditions on the temperature and moisture were made in zinc boxes in the open air, with the following results :-The proportion of water increases with the fineness of division, and consequently is highest in a soil in a very fine state of division, because a greater number of capillaries or pores are formed which draw up the bot tom water, and prevent the downward flow of atmospheric water. Evaporation is greatest from finely-divided soils; permeability is in a direct ratio with the size of the particles; it may happen that evaporation and permeability stand in indirect proportion to one another in a soil whose particles are of very varying size, so that a balance is maintained, and the amount of moisture present remains the same. During the warm season the coarse-grained soil is the warmest, but only up to a certain extent, for a further increase in the size of the grains causes a fall in tem perature; the cause of this is the specific heat of the water. Moreover, the cooling of the soil at night by the entrance of cold air is greater, and the conductivity for heat is so much less the larger the particles. The differences in the temperatures of the two kinds of soil is so much the less the smaller the amount of water present; it is also lower when the evaporation is reduced, consequently during cold seasons, when the air is still and moist, this difference is at its lowest MANURES.

The state of division of manures has great influence on their action. With the exception of the costly nitrate of soda, all manure should be in a fine state of division, whereby they can be more readily absorbed by the spil. Bones and suporphosphates, when thoroughly ground, produce much better crops than when in a coarse state of division. Our colonial farmers should always bear this fact in mind when using these fertilisers. WORMS IN THE SOIL.

Hensen, in a paper published in a leading German scientific journal, gives some interesting particulars concerning the fertility of soils as dependent on the action of worms. It that the composition of "worm earth" is not very different from that of ordinary leaf mould. That the common earth worm eats earth is undoubted, but it does so only for the purposes of forming its burrow whilst for the purposes of nourishment i feeds on decayed vegetable matter. By its varied action the worm causes an even distribution of natural manurial matter through the soil, and renders the soil and subsoi more open to the roots of plants. Dr. J. H. Gilbert, the emment British cultural chemist, has also shown that it increases the amount of nitrogenous (or ammonia-producing) matter in the upper regions of the soil. The worms generally in habit the surface soil, descending only during very cold weather. The passages made by the worms are of importance to rootlets for there they always find moisture and an atmosphere rich in carbonic acid. WOOD-ASHES.

The value of wood-ashes for manuring purposes is well known to European and American farmers, and many practical men eucalypti have great fertilising qualities. Recent analysis of the ashes of cucalyptus globulus (blue gum) and E. rostrata (red gum), however, tend to show that they are very poor in phosphoric acid and contain a com low per-centage of potash. Their principal constituent is carbonate of lime which is, chemically speaking, identical with chalk. This substance exists to the extent of over 80 per cent. Altogether our wood shes may be said to be useful for sweetening sour land, and that their manurial value is by no means so high as is generally believed. AUSTRALIAN V. FOREIGN WHEAT.

When wheaten flower is made into a dough, and well kneaded, either on a fine sieve or in a piece of muslin, water being poured over it as long as the liquid passes through milky, there remains at last upon the sieve or muslin a sticky substance, very much resembling bird-lime. To this body the name of glutin is given on account or its glutinous property. When the milky washings of the dough become clear by standing, a white sediment will be found at the bottom of the vessel, which is ordinary starch. Besides the starch separated from the gluten, the water used for washing removes from the dough other substances as albumen, gum, sugar, and salt, but these exist in flour in much smaller propor-tions than the starch and gluten, and for present purposes need not be more than incidentally mentioned.

Gluten is made up of a mixture of com pounds, which, for most part, are allied in composition; but we must for the sake of simplicity now speak of it as if it consisted of one compound only. It is highly nitrogenous, and constitutes the "flesh-forming" ingredient of flour. The nutritive value of wheat must therefore very much depend upon the amount of gluten which it contains. The tenacious or adhesive character of gluten has a great practical value in bread-making, as it causes the dough to retain more firmly the gas (carbonic acid) evolved during fermentation, whereby the bread is rendered porous and light. It is thus that dough made of wheaten flour becomes equally visiculated by the diffusion of small bubbles of carbonic acid throughout its mass, and yields a more digestible bread than either oats or rye. Starch i non-nitrogenous, and therefore cannot act as "flesh-producer" in the animal system. However, this constituent of wheat is of no less importance than the gluten, and has functions of equal importance to discharge, but these cannot conveniently be discussed

here.
The "strength" or "weakness" of the flour produced from properly matured wheat greatly depends on the percentage of gluten present in it. Should this be low in proportion to the starch the flour will be "weak, and if it be very high the flour may advan-tageously be mixed with a more starchy flour before being used for bread-making.

It is well known that Russian and American wheats of poorer appearance sometimes high a price as much better looking lots of New Zealand and Australian wheats. This appears to be due to the fact that some of the colonial wheats are "weaker" than those of the countries referred to,

Analyses made in Victoria by Mr. W. E. Ivey, F.I.O., F.C.S., &c., now director of the Canterbury Agricultural School, Lincoln, N.Z., tended to show that imported wheats, after cultivation in the colony, experienced gluten having decreased whilst that of the stitutes that known as "excretion." the position he now holds, Ivey has continued the investigation of this important question, to mention that circumstances of soil, manuring. &c., tend to bring about slight alterations in the composition of grain of every kind, but these alterations are omitted from our consideration for the present. The

Wariugton MacIvor. Water Gluten, &c. 13.33 13.00 12.50 10.20 1.58 ·70.11 4.00 1.61 1.65 66.44 Fat 3.87 1.71 Fibre 100.00 100.00 100.00

The prominent German agricultural chemist, The varieties of Victorian wheat examined Follny, has recently published an interesting were White Tusoan (ten samples), Red Tusoan (four samples), and Purple Straw (seven samples); and these were grown in the Wimmera, Nagambie and Gippsland districts, so average of the grain produced in the colony. In the following statement the average per

centages of gluten	found in	different whea
are arranged:		
	GLUTEN.	AUTHORIT
Best South Russian	14.50	Böhme
Russian "Ghirka"	14.00	Ive
Best German	12.40	Böhme
Best American	12.40	Böhme
Best American	13.00	MacIyo
English	11.30	Waringto
English	11.50	Ive
South Australian	9.81	Ive
South Australian	10.68	MacIvo
New South Wales	9.38	Ive
Victorian	10.20	MacIvo
New Zealand	10.11	Ive
Though our data	is insuffic	eient to instif

sweeping conclusions being drawn regarding the "strength" of some varieties of wheat the determinations just enumerated tend to show that our wheats, from some reason or variety of reasons, are poorer in gluten than those of Russia, Germany, and America The writer will deal more thoroughly with the subject in a future paper.

Science.

"Our Bodies."

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., &C. THAT blood circulates perpetually through our bodies, is, of course, one of the acknow-ledged truisms of our physical life. So tacitly nowever, is the fact taken for granted, that very few persons seem to trouble themselves further regarding the mechanism which keeps this perpetual flow in motion. Possibly most salient features of the blood-circulation consist in the knowledge that the heart, by its incessant movement, is charged with the duty of sending blood through the body; and that the blood, secondly, flows, or is thus driven, through certain pipes or bloodvessels. The heart in this light is a kind of forcepump; and if we add that it is a muscular force-pump, we shall have found a rough and ready, but essentially correct, idea of the nature of the heart. As a hollow muscle, the heart no longer appears as a mysterious organ. It is hollow, to allow blood to pass through it; it is a muscle (or rather collection of muscles,) that it may propel the blood through the body by its forcible contractions. For, after all, the same force by means of which we write a letter, or move our legs in walking, is that which drives blood through our bodies. The muscles of our fingers and arm contract when we write; the heart's muscular substance, in the same way, contracts when the heart "beats." The des cription of a heart as a "hollow muscle" one also which applies with equal force to all hearts; and the heart of an insect or the pulsatile organ of a snail or oyster as fully conforms to this definition as that of a man We have already seen that the blood in the course of its circulation exists under a double

phase. It goes forth from one side (the left, of the heart and from the lungs to nourish the body. It is then pure blood; it travels through pipes or tubes called arteries, and hence it is often spoken of as aterial blood. If we trace any aterial bloodvessel through its ramifications, we may see that it divides and subdivides, and finally spreads out into a a network of fine, delicate-walled vessels, known as the capillaries. So minute are these capillaries that, as a rule, they will allow only a single row of red blood corpuscles to pass along their interior at one time, like soldiers in single file. The diameter of these capillaries is, therefore, about the one three-thousandth of an inch. We can readily see that as the tissues of our frames are permeated by such a dense network of blood vessels, they must receive not only a very large and constant supply of blood, but mus have that fluid likewise brought into connec tion with the most minute parts or "cells." The fluid part of the blood strains through the capillary walls, and thus bathes the tis sues in nutriment: and it is this fluid part of the blood which, in turn, is taken up by the absorbent vessels, as described in a former

paper.
We may further observe that at no part of the circulation do the bloodyessels end ab ruptly, or like a street without openings. On the contrary, the special feature of the circul ation is, that it is carried on in a set of closes tubes, which are everywhere continuous. If blood escapes from any bloodvessel at all, i must do so either naturally, that is, by straining through its walls, as already described; or it must escape through injury to the vessel. A wound of any bloodvess small or large, is thus really an opening into a system of close and continuous pipes

The blood, then, which the arteries have carried to nourish the body, passes into the capillaries. The nutritive functions of any part of the blood-flow has been discharged when the tissues have received their quantum of blood through the capillary walls. If we trace the blood-flow onwards—as we may do when the web of the frog's foot is microscopically viewed-we see that the capillaries gradually tend to become of larger diameter; and finally, by their union, we discover that the capillaries form veins. The name "vein" is familiar enough in common parlance. We know also, as a matter of every-day know-ledge, that the name "vein" is given to the bluish-looking vessels we see in the back of the hand, and still more plainly in the arm itself. For the veins, as a rule, lie near the surface, whilst the arteries are deep seated.

If we grasp an object firmly in the hand, and tie a bandage say, in the middle of the arm, we notice that the veins grow larger and more prominent. Why is this? The reply is evident. We have by our bandage ob structed a flow of blood which is passing up the arm towards the heart and lungs. Henc the veins swell on the side of the bandage furthest from the heart. We cannot show experimentally in such a simple manner the fact that in the arteries the flow takes place in the opposite direction, namely, from the heart and lungs to the body. But, if we were to place a ligature round any artery—such as the radial artery, in which the "pulse" i felt, at the thumb side of the arm, about couple of inches above the wrist-we should find the vessel to swell above the ligature instead of below, as in the case of the vein In other words, we should then be interrupting a flow of blood, which is passing down th

arm, to nourish the hand. We learn from these plain facts, that the circulation of the blood really merits that name. It is an incessant round, from the heart and lungs as pure blood, through the body, and back to the heart and lungs as impure or venous blood. The impurities, or waste matters, which it has received from the after cultivation in the colony, experienced body in its course, are got rid of by lungs, a change in composition, the per-centage of skin, and kidneys, and this latter work constarch increased. Since his appointment to course of the circulation—fully wrought out by the immortal Harvey-is as follows. heart is two-sided (right and left); and each and there can be no doubt but that ere long side consists of two compartments—an auricle the colonial farmer will be indebted to this and a ventricle. The right side of the heart competent authority for some exceedingly deals with venous or impure blood alone; valuable information on a most important whilst the left side is concerned only with subject. In proceeding to compare the arterial or pure blood. The impure blood is wheats of different countries it may be well returned by the veins to the right auricle; thence it passes to the right ventricle, which pumps it into the lungs. This is one-half, so to speak, of the circulation. In the lungs the blood is purified. Then it is passed on to the left suricle of the heart; and thence to the left suricle of the heart; and thence to

nixture actually takes place, because in these animals the heart is not completely two-sided or double, as it is in birds, quadrupeds, and

> SYDNEY SKETCHES. BY HAROLD W. H. STEPHENS.

> > The Art Gallery.

PART II. "Elsinore," by a German artist, is also very good. The water is still-time, early morning-and the reflections of the shipping are very fine. There is a cold gray tone in this picture which is very characteristic of nornings in northern latitudes.

"The Waif," by A. Johnstone, is one represents a ragged boy, seated on a doorstep in a London street. Bending over him are a policeman's wet cape is in admirable contrast to the lurid halo cast by the lantern around

guarantee for their authenticity. If Turner did

gathering of some silly old idiots, in red coats, and riding very fine horses—that is to say, "some very fine horses," for there are not enough legs to go round, and, when a horse is short of a leg he can scarcely claim to be called fine. This is a very weak picture, and a hideous libel upon the Jacobite gentry. Sir Henry Parkes purchased it (it is said) at the instinction of the Prince of Wales with the prince of the instigation of the Prince of Wales, who, having a regard for the artist, wanted the picture sent out of the country.

Let us pass on to the water-colors. "The Connoisseurs," by a French artist, is simply a costume piece, minute in detail, in fashionable style, which is so far from pleasing to the educated eye. Tommassi's "Chess-players,"

two foolish old men whose combined intellect would be insufficient to avoid "fool's mate." Yet one of these is a cardinal—a prelate of the Romish Church! and the other is a monk. Such fat-headed idiots would scarcely gain preferment even amongst the Digger Indians. The mechanical skill displayed in this picture is admirable, and the coloring is rich and good; but the distance is not pre-served, and the distant hands of the figures are larger than those in the foreground. There are several of Brierly's sea-scapes, all of which are quite up to the high stand-

ard of this well-known artist. Corbould's "Lady Godiva," is a great favorite. The adventurous lady is depicted just as she is about to begin her famous ride through Coventry. She is scated on the back of a horse made of soap-stone with a head the size and shape of a coffin. Surrounding the lady, whose golden locks are her only covering, are her attendant maidens, and Peeping Tom is behind a window in a house to the left; but you can't see him, as he has not yet opened the shutter. The flesh tints (especially of the countess) are truly magnificent, and the drapery is exquisitely painted, but the background is simply frightful.

"An Artist's Studio," by Kilburne, is a gem. It represents the visit of a lady and a little girl to the studio of an artist, who is watching the child with a look of quizzical admiration as she stands before his easel. A sketch of G. Cattermole's, entitled "The Retreat," is a masterly composition, in the fine, broad, sketchy style for which this artist is so celebrated. The scene represents some cavaliers carrying off a cannon, whilst pursued by Cromwell's Ironsides. Two or three of Mole's paintings are remarkable for their purity and brilliancy of

Copley Fielding's "Wreck" is a fine composition of storm clouds. It is a monochrome of dull grays. The waves are well drawn, but somewhat chalky.

Hague's "Miseries of War" is a good pic

ture, but the subject (an interior, with soldiers and wounded peasantry) is scarcely suitable for water colors. The lights on the armour are very finely managed. Paul Naftel contributes a good study

Two Oriental subjects by Goodall are renarkable for their effects of light and shade. David Law's two or three pictures are resh, clean, and bold, and rather more elaborately worked than is usual in water colors. Weedon's "Shore near Deal" shows a fine omposition of sky, which is, however, rather

A section of the gallery is known to the artist fraternity by the name of "The Chamber of Horrors." Herein are congregated the Old Masters (I), together with a number of other pictures which ought to have been sent to the Garden Palace before the fire.

Nevertheless, by some mischance, have crept in amongst the Horrors, one or two really good things, as, for instance, an Irish mountain scene, by Colless Watkin, R.H.A. These last look like gentlemen in a soupkitchen.

Noticeable in this collection is a REAL Murillo, and a REAL Rubens. Murillos are rather scarce, but everybody knows that Rubens painted so many pictures that every gallery of note in the world possesses one or more. This being the case, why should New South Wales be left out in the cold? We would not suffer it, so we have our Rubens and are proud of it. The specimen in ques tion lacks that hot rubicand flesh tint which is so notable in that artist's work (caused by excessive use of imperishable vermilion, which lasts whilst the umbers, &c., used for toning it down, are faded), and also cannot boast that vigorous drawing which is the

chief value in a Rubens. On the whole, I think the Sydney Art Gallery is superior to any other in Australia, and that the purchasing of pictures has been wisely conducted. Two new works of great merit have just been bought in London, and will ere long arrive, whilst there is money yet in hand for further additions. In the new building a space should be set apart for the works of Australian artists, and a special sum might then be voted for purchase of

specimens.
In conclusion, let me remark that I am proud of this article. I am proud of it be cause I know that I am the only man now living who eyer wrote two columns about Art without introducing the phrase "chiar oscuro." And the omission was accidental, too, not from malice aforethought.

Miscellaneous.

Richard Wagner.

Some flashes of Richard Wagner's quaint dry humor are perceptible in one of his own sketches of his boyish fancies, tastes, and ambitions. "When I was nine years old," he writes, "hothing pleased me so well as Freischuetz.' I often saw Weber pass our house as he came from rehearsal; I ever contemplated him with sacred awe. My tutor, whose regular function it was to explain Cornelius Nepos to me, was obliged at last to consent to give me pianoforte lessons. As soon as I had mastered a few finger exercises, I set to work secretly—and at first without the notes—to learn the 'Freischuetz' overthe notes—to learn the freigenuetz over-ture. One day my tutor happened to hear me practising, and observed that 'I should never do any good.' He was quite right; all my life long I have never been able to learn to play the piano. However, I went on playour consideration for the present. The severage composition of wheat grown in different parts of the world are given in the following table:—

the left surice of the near; and thence to to play the plane. However, I went on playsher and the left ventricle, which propels it through ing for my own sole pleasure—nothing but the arteries all over the body. No mixture of overtures, and with vilest fingering pure and impure blood, therefore, takes place imaginable.

My musical occuvilest fingering

the chief ones werGreet, Latin, Mythology, and Ancient Histor. I wrote poems, too. Once a schoolfello died, and we boys were instructed by our meter to write, each of us a set of verses uponlie death; the best of all, he said, should be inted. Mine it was that obtained the honor of type, but not until I had pruned it of may excrescences. At that time I was eleven yers old. Nothing would do, naturally, but Inust become a poet. I therefore sketched of an enormous tragedy, made up of about qual parts of 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear.' 'he plot was really most tremendous. Fortytwo human beings perished in the course) the piece, and I found myself compelled, it order to render a per-formance feasible, to bring most of my characters 'on' again as ghosts, as otherwise I should have been short of dramatis persona the most popular paintings in the gallery. It for my last two acts I was busy with this play for two whole years. At school (Leipzig) became idle and knavish. The only thing lady and gentleman, whilst an attendant policeman throws the light of his lantern on music to 'Egmont' stired me so powerfully the child. The sheen of moonlight on the just then that I resolved not to bring out my play upon any account until it should be set to music of a similar character. I had perthe child. The gentleman, in this picture, is the exact presentment of Mr. G. A. Sala.

fect confidence in my own capacity to write the requisite music, but hought it might per-The gallery boasts of the possession of a haps be as well, before beginning to compose fine gattery boasts of the possession of a fine cattle piece by Sidney Cooper, and does not boast (or ought not to boast) of the possession of two paintings ascribed to J. M. W. Turner. These last were presented by Woolner, the sculptor, which should be some Woolner, the sculptor, which should be some guarantee for their authenticity. If Turner did paint them, I am under the impression that he must have done in the impression and fascinated me: I reolved to become a that he must have done so when he was musician. Meanwhile my huge tragedy had "suffering a recovery"—if he ever did suffer any such trouble. And this is unlikely, for, as is well known, artists are never—or hardly ever—guilty of excess.

"musician. Meanwhile my nuge tragedy must been discovered by my family, and had profoundly saddened them by conclusively proving that I must have thoroughly neglected was seized with a violent craving for more was seized with a violent craving for more was seized with a violent craving for more solid food, and, profiting by the absence of the A. C. Gow's "Jacobite Conspiracy," is a gathering of some silly old idiots, in red coats, new vocation as a muscian: but none the yearning as a passing passion-all the more St. Louis.-St. James' Gazette. so as it certainly was not baced upon any real preparatory study, or even upon a certain amount of faculty in playing upon any instrument. . . . Just then the July Revo-lution broke out; instantly I became a revolutionist, and came to the conviction that a man possessed of a grain of energy cannot but be bound to occupy himself exclusively with politics. Forthwith I began an overture on a political subject, quitted school, and

entered the University—not to devote myself to the study of a 'Faculty,' for I felt myself dedicated to a musical career, but to pick up philosophy and asthetics. I took no advanage whatsoever, however, of this opportunity improve my education, but plunged into all manner of student excesses, with such frifelt the necessity of recommencing my sticking to them sternly. Providence permitted me to light upon the right man to inpire me with new love for the art, and render intelligible to me by fundamental instruc-ion. That man was Theodor Weinlig. Juder him I studied counterpoint, and learned

to know and deeply love Mozart."

Night Run of Cattle on the Drive. GENERAL BRISBIN, writing in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, says: Last fall a large herd of big steers for market were being driven across the country from Muscleshell Hass, a very young man. One evening a military camp had been made just ahead of and animals on the opposite side of the creek and out of the way, as he feared there was The herders account. going to be a "night run." were instructed to keep their horses saddled and be ready to mount at a moment's notice. The cattle were very uneasy, getting up, lying down again, and shifting about as if uncomfortable. At last, about midnight, there came that is sometimes fearful to contemplate that is sometimes that it is sometimes that it is som sharp flash of lightning, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and in an instant the whole herd was upon their feet. "Mount and whip out," cried De Hass, and the herder, who was at the head of the column, drove off a few of the leading steers in the direction they were to go. All the others followed, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them swung to the right or left, and keeping the trail; bluffs and precipices were avoided, and the open flat ground courted. The run lasted about two hours, when a gorge was being neared, in which the cattle would crowd and break their limbs. They were now quite tired, and the herders determined to exert their authority and stop the run. The head of the column was bent out on the prairie, and circled round and round until the cattle became tied up in a huge ball and could not move at all. In this way they were obliged to stand until morning, the herders riding round and round them, and keeping them completely tied up. At day-light they were allowed to "open out." First, the outer edge scattered, then layer after layer, until the huge pile of beef was once more a herd grazing as quietly as if nothing had happened.

DRAMATIC writers will scarcely feel very much encouraged to read that Mr. Joh Madison Morton, author of the most success ful farces of his day-"Box and Cox" among others, which must have been played thou sands of times-is now, at seventy-two years of age, a "poor brother of the Charter

A rew weeks ago two men, driving in a gig ran over two of the North Pytchley hounds Lord Lonsdale spoke to them about their carelessness, when they asked him if he wanted to fight. One of them then got out of the cart, upon which Lord Lonsdale immediately dismounted, and on the man springing up to him, he knocked him down. The other man then got out of the cart to assist his fallen brother, but Lord Lonsdale immediately knocked him down also; and en the men again rising, they were again put hors de combat. His lordship then asked them if they wanted any more, and neither of them coming up, he rode away to cover.

THE sum of five thousand dollars-which might profitably be multiplied ten times—has been offered by Monsieur Paul to the French Academy of Medicine, to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria, the compe tition to be open to the world, and not con fined to the medical circle.

THE French do not seen to be troubled with sentimental prejudices of vivisection. In Paris the other day a professor of natural history announced that he intended to make some experiments on quivering flesh. For this pur-pose he procured a rathit, skinned it alive nailed it on a board by the paws, and proceeded to cut holes in the wretched animal by way of illustrating his theories. This sicken. ing exhabition took place before a class of young girls.

A good story is told of Lamartine, in the revolution of 1848. Af the Hôtel de Ville, Lamartine received the announcement that deputation of Vesuviennes demanded an interview. These women strongly resembled the famous poissardes of the first revolution. The doors of his cabinet were thrown open, and the apartment was presently filled by these fierce-looking dames, whee disheveled locks and uncouth garb presentd anything but an attractive spectacle. Monsieur de Lamartine

in the heart; but in frogs and reptiles such a pations were, of curse, secondary matters; replied the foremost among them, standing public, and it is believed that the eastern mixture actually taken along them, standing public, and it is believed that the eastern with arms skimbo in front of her comrades, "the Vesuviennes have resolved to send you a laid in many places with the oil. One of the deputation to express their admiration of your conduct. There are fifty of us, and, in the a lake of about eighty-eight acres in extent, name of all the Vesuviennes, we, fifty in num- and of unknown depth, and is covered with ber, have come to kiss you." The poet gave asphalte. The liquid itself is somewhat her he put up a pump, and wen the ole cow one glance at the forest of unkempt hair and the rubicund cheeks of the unwashed Venuses, and thus replied: "Citoyennes, I thank you for the sentiments you inspire me with; but leum have also heen recently discovered in for the sentiments you inspire me with; but allow me to remark that patriots of your stamp are more than women—they are men.

Men do not embrace cach other. We shake

Men do not embrace cach other. We shake Men do not embrace each other. We shake hands." And they did, till he was almost sorry he had not made it kisses after all.

| Men do not embrace each other. We shake hands of namel in her teeths for to shake hands. Wen the oie cow she shake, then the water it began the hands of namel in her teeths for the shake hands. Wen the oie cow she shake, then the water it began the hands of namel in her teeths for the shake hands. Wen the oie cow she shake, then the water it began the hands of namel in her teeths for the her teeths for the shake hands. he had not made it kisses after all.

> A most remarkable electrical phenomeno says the Chicago Times, manifested itself on the line of the Union Pacific Railway recently, between North Platte and Sidney, Neb. The influence, however, was felt perceptibly beyond | the surface, and thus affords a constant supthose points. The rails were surcharged with ply of crude petroleum. - Engineering. a current of electricity, moving from west to east, to so high a degree that hand-cars standing on the track were impelled at a fair rate of speed by it. One hand car at Brule got away from the section men.

THE MAN WHO SWALLOWED A SPOON .- The waiter Géniscain, who swallowed the spoon four months ago in Paris, and on whom Dr. Félicet performed the operation of gastrotomy is dead. The operation, as stated at the time, was most successful. The spoon was taken out, and the opening in the stomach stitched up again with silver wire. He was put on a rigorous diet of rum and soup, and was favor person who was placed in charge of him, he managed to get hold af a loaf of bread and a large piece of cheese, which he ate greedily.

As was to be expected, inflammation speedily declared itself, the suture came undone, and wound reopened. It was stitched up again but after a little time peritonitis supervened and he died on Sunday last at the hospital of

TRAINED horses have shown in England that they are capable of jumping great dis-Chandler cleared thirty-nine feet over a break at Warwick; Calverthorpe thirty-three feet over hurdles at Newport Pagnell; King of the Valley, thirty-five feet over the Wissedine Brook, Lottery, thirty-four feet at Liverpool; Peter Simple, thirty-seven feet at Boston.

An Amsterdam, N. Y., merchant received several crates of crockery direct from England. On opening the crates a large rat sprang out and was caught and killed by a dog that was at hand. Another rat was found inside the crate, but it was dead. The rats volity and extravagance that I soon got sick had stored a number of English walnuts in of them. When I came to my senses again, the crate for provisions. The rodents had come all the way from "Merrie England," musical studies at the very beginning, and and had been twenty-four days in the transit

Healthful Exercise.

Walking, of itself, says Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, is of no value as an exercise, but a spirited walk is one of the finest of all exercises. If a man enters heartily into this exercise he will be benifitted by it. Horseback riding is an excellent exercise for circulation, as very little of the nervous energy is expended. For a person who uses the mind excessively, however, this form of exercise is not good, as it produces nervousness. Swimdriven across the country from Muscleshell to Billings, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where they were to be shipped on the cars to where they were to be shipped on the cars to ally the lower portion of the chest, the legs Chicago. There were about two thousand and arms. Running, at a regular and fixed head, I should judge, the property of a Mr. De Hass, a very young man. One evening a under adverse circumstances; rowing and military camp had been made just ahead of the cattle, and on the same side of the creek thorax and chest, are useful. The benefit to with them, up which the herd was being driven. A storm was coming up, and the nasium, by which the mind and nerve-centres cattle exhibited some signs of uneasiness. are so trained that they have a certain Mr. De Hass sent word to the military officer amount of control over the body, so that that he had better get his men, waggons, while the muscles may give out, this menta power, when once obtained by physical training, will never be lost, is of the greatest

Betting on a Certainty. the officers often runs to an extreme of vice that is sometimes fearful to contemplate. Perhaps it is no worse than in club life in London, where the most amusing as well as tragical stories are told of the curious bets that are made. Betting on a certainty is held to be unfair, unless the avowal is distinctly made, so that no undue advantage is taken. An officer in the army had imported for his private apartments a new and beautiful mahogany table. A day or two after it arrived and had been duly installed in his quarters, a brother officer, a great swell and very unpopular, dropped in familiarly and greatly dmired the beautiful table. The owner was having himself at the glass with his back to nis visitor—Colonel Brown—but continued the conversation until the Colonel withdrew. the latter remarking that he hoped soon to

have his legs under that elegant mahogany. The owner of the table, whom we must call Major Jones, made up a little dinner party in the course of a few days, and Colonel Brown was one of the number. It was natural that the new table should be a subject of remark, and Brown, who affected to be a connoisseur in all matters, said the table was perfect, with one exception.

erfect, with one exception.

Jones—And, pray, what is that, Colonel?

Brown—It is just a little too high.

Jones—Do you think so? How high vould you suppose it to be?

Brown-I presume it is the usual height. ust thirty-six inches, and it ought to be less than that by at least half an inch. Jones-That is the exact height, thirty-five and a half inches, not thirty-six, as you sup-

Brown-Pardon me. I am certain it three feet high. I will make you a bet on it. Jones-You will lose if you do, for I give you notice that I know its exact height to half an inch, and if I bet I shall bet on a dead certainty.

Brown—I am just as sure as you are. am betting on a certainty also. My eye never deceives me. I will lay you £100 or £1,000 that this table is thirty-six inches high, no more, no less. The Major sought to dissuade his guest

from his purpose to make a bet, assuring him that he knew the height of the table, and did not want to bet on a certainty, but when the excitement grew furious the wager was finally laid at an enormous sum-I have heard it stated as high as 50,000 dols .-£10,000. That seems preposterous, when such a trifle was the subject, but the gambling spirit does not stick at trifles. When the betting was finally rranged, Colonel Brown exclaimed exultingly, "I told you I knew the table was exactly thirty-six inches high. I did know it, because when I called, just after it arrived, I took its measure on my cane as I sat by it, and after I went out I measured and found it to be, as I have said, precisely thirty-six inches high."
"Yes," said Major Jones, "I was sitting

with my back to you, but I was shaving be-fore the looking-glass, and I saw you taking the measure of the table with your cane. Suspecting that you were preparing for a bet as to its height, after you left I had half an inch taken off, and it is now precisely thirtyfive and a half inches high." The applause that followed this result was

tremendous, and completed the discomfiture of the unpopular Colonel. It was evident that he had been laying a plan to cheat, and would have pocketed the money if he had won.
He was sent to Coventry. He sold his commission and returned to England, being unable to stand up against the contempt of the officers, who thoroughly despised his character.—Harper's.

Petroleum in the Argentine Republic. Petroleum deposits of great richness and ex-

opes of the Sierras of the Andes are underthick, of a black color, and has no disagr eable odour. It is pronounced equal to the best American petroleum. Deposits of petrodeposits. According to an analysis made in England, excellent results are obtained; the yield is stated to be nearly 40 per cent. of kerosene, and what adds to the importance of real happy. the deposit is the fact that the oil flows to

Day Lilies.

LAUGHTER SO SOON is over,

Summer so soon is done, What has a lily of fragrance After its day in the sun? Dewy and fair in the morning, Perfumed and pale at noon; Dowy and dead at sunset-A ghost by the light of the moon. What have you to remember? What have I to forget? Laughter, jests and trifling-lilies With dewdrops wet, One for every morning-a lily Counts for a day; Days and summer and lilies, How quickly passed away. Which of us was in earnest? Which of us was in jest? When the lilies breathing fragrance Died slowly on my breast, Because they pleased your fancy— Because my mood was new Do you believe that lilies May leave the scent of rue? There's nothing to remember, There's nothing to forget, But laughter, jests and trifling, And yet-and yet-and yet In all the summer's coming All lilies ander the skies, Will bring back to you low laughter And the blue of a woman's eyes.

I neither hurt nor healed you, You'll be no more false nor true To me and my summer fancies, Than-I shall be to you, But to the end the lilies Will be of your past a part, And you'll think you see them lying A bloom on a woman's heart. Throughout of all our summer This is what I have won. I may chance to be remembered When lilies stand in the sun, You will forget the woman-I shall forget the man-

But the fragrance of the lilies, Forget it if you can. But I have my little triumph-A woman's-light and vain; And would it have paid me, think you To have wrested it from pain? Grant you each word I utter Is a trifle light as air;

Yet out of my little triumph There grows a little prayer. Give other women roses. All bloom to them is free; I-I have earned the lilies: Leave them to me-to me. Those who jest in the morning, Should jest at set of sun; When will end this jesting?

When will the day be done? But I have my little triumph-A woman's—light and vain; It would have paid but poorly To have wrested it from pain, And to the end the lilies Will be of the past a part: Once-once an August lily

Drunk Under Water.

'I once knew a diver, Tom Brintley name, who, though a thoroughly competent man and a good fellow, was a little too fond of stimulants. On one occasion he went down with a pretty good cargo of spirits aboard, and the men above, not knowing his condition, became seriously alarmed when several hours passed by without their receiving any signals from him or any response to those they had made to him. Another diver was sent down to look for him and found him ying on his back on the bottom of the ocean, sixty feet below the surface, fast asleep.'

Bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS. (Translated from Le F .ro.) GOOD FOR THE NINETEENTH CE! TURY. Little Valentine, after looking at himself for long time in the glass: "No I am not pretty."
Then, with an ineffable smile:

"But when I'm a man I shall make my-

self a new head!'

THE femme de chambre enters the room abruptly at the moment that Mme. Bwas embracing her husband. The husband gone, Mme. B--- reproaches the soubrette for entering in such an indis-

creet fashion. "Oh!" say she, "there was no harm-since it was only your husband!

A Parisian visits a friend who not very well, and is being attended by Do tor Z—, who has just left him. "Why are you consulting him ' says the Parisian, "when you have told me a dozen times that you would not follow, is advice." "It is a sort of recognition, my dear boy. It was he who attended my mother-in-law in the illness which sent her to Hearen !

PAINTER consults one of his fyinds upon his principal picture for the salon.
"Here it is," says he. The Emperor Nero according to the legend, during a midnight ered a little. James was half mad. orgy, annoints the Christians with pitch, and, setting fire to them, uses them as torches. I don't know what to call it." "A consoling subject, certainly—but there is no difficulty about the title of the picture-for example: The pleasures of

The artist reflects. "Well! no. I should like a more philoso-phical title!" The friend cooly: "Well, here is one. How will this do:" "Nero enlightened by the lamp of Chris-

tianity?' Parisian meeting a third-class actor who has given up the stage and taken to politics:
"Hullo! old fellow, you have abandoned
your name of 'Valancourt!'" "Not exactly," replies the actor; "but in returning to private life I have given up my nom de theatre in order not to disgrace it!"

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A BOOK-WORM: "Sometimes women use books to press a butterfly; to light a fire with some of the pages; to copy a well-written love-letter; to read the penal code bearing on separ-

"There are some things that a woman returns: a shawl, an umbrella, a heart; but a book? never! " The greatest evidence a woman can give of her admiration of a book is to cut the leaves in a hurry by passing her fingers between the pages and tearing them."

In a somewhat shady club one of the mem bers called another an "old pick-pocket!" "Pick-pocket, perhaps," says the other, addressing the crowd. "But 'old?" he bowed, and begged to know whether he could be of any service this visitors. "Citizen," in the upper provinces of the Argentine Re-

Little Johnny.

VARIOUS ANECDOTES OF THIS HOME LIVE AND HE

was out of her paster the man wich owned come back there was the pump, real pretty and painted red like wagons. The ole com she luked a wile, and the pump it was so pretty that she fel into love with it, jest like my sister's young man, only not any candy and no settin up nights. So the ole cow she

The man wich owne the low he sole milk for a livin, and he sed to his little boy. "I been on the luke cut of my born life for a breed of cows wich wode give milk and water. I gess if we leav these lovi a soles to gather and let nature take her cource we wil have bout the right kind after a wile and get our bisness pretty wel in hand."

One day me and Billy, we seen old Gaffer Peterses bell cow a goin home for to be milk and Billy he sed, "Johnny," and I said wot did he want. Then Billy he sed a other time. "Johnny, I bet you dassent sucker."
So I went up to sucker, and the cow she sa: back her ni hine leg for to give me a good sho

but wile I was a suckin her she we old of a comin with a pale of sier is the started for the slops, and I was an order over and roled on the ground and bell Billy, which was always ≈i wild. Tuen conductor of a street call it. t litter you got a good case for tam.

started with out one or two pronto the gong."

Jack Briley, which is the wheet saller, no says there is sech things as see ex-Uncle Ned he says he specie that a compact the creamy whaves wich the story today rwites about. But if I was a sea con wade rather be a dry land feller, and stand in the

meddo, and swoller my end and ferch it is again, and wisk my of and moo like distent thunder, cos the cow is the sing of bec. One time Jack Briley he was over to any house, and he was a tellin yarus like every thing, and Mister Pitchel, that the greather he come in and Jack he didn a know has an went rite on a tellin one wopper after Mister Pitchel he lissened a long wile and

dident say nothing; but bime by he luked reel sollem out of his eys and he sed. Mister Pitchel did, "My young frend, wudent you like to go to a place were there ain't no sorry. nor sin, nor any kind of suffrin ?" Jack he that a wile, and then he sed,

Wotsthe name of the ship?" and Mr. Pir. chel he said it was the Sal Vation, Capting Messiar. Then Jack he skratched his hed like he

was a tryin for to remember some thing, and after a wile he spoke up and sed, " Seems to me I sailed out of Liverpool with that chap once, and blast my toplites if he wasen swearin drunk and raisen hel all the way to New York. Dident he have a red figger head and wear green gig lamps?' Then Mister Pitchel he said he guessei it

was a other man. An now He tell you a little story. Once there was a feller dide which had no friends. and the docktors they sed, "We will dig up that chappy for to cut him up with our kanives, and saw his bones, and make him into a skalliton for our show." But the under taker, he herd em, and so he under took a hornets nest in sted of the ded feller. the dockters they had dug up the conglina that night, they stude round it wile the boss docter opened it and put both hands in for to get a good holt on the dead feller's neck, but the hornets was ready for him and come a

bilin out and let em all have it mity hot. Bime by the dockters was oi back in the collidge, with their hands and faces tide up in arnicky and their eyes sweld shet, and wen they had got their breaths the boss dockter he stude up and sed, " My objeck in the pose mortum examin which we have jest concluded was to show you young fellers that there is certin cases when it aint no use for to dose the sickster, cos the disease don't break out until after deth. Sech, you wil observ, is the fact in the case of a patient wich has swollered a wop's nest. The clas is dismist." But you ot to see me an little Sammy Doppy play funeril, cos Sammy he is the corpse, and I shuvels mud onto him, wile Billy, wich is the preecher, he says "Blessed is the dead wich dies in the Lord, for they shall get fits wen they go home.

A Lawyer Fooled.

THE ELOQUENCE WHICH WON AN OLD SOLDIER S SUIT. A distinguished company of lawyers sat in the Supreme Court room recently talking ever old times. Among them was Colonel Charles S. Spencer. He was in his usual happy vein.

and told a new story.

"I was retained," he said, "by an exsoldier of the war to sue for the recovery of some 1800 dols, which he had joaned to a friend. The late Edwin James was counsel for the defendant. I went to work zealously for my client. James cross-examined the plaintiff in his usual forcible way. "'You loaned him 1800 dollars?' Mr. James asked. "'I did, sir,' was the reply.

"'It was your own money?' Mr. James continued. "'It was, sir,' my client responded.

"'When did you lend him the money? was the next question. "'In July, 1866,' was the answer. "Where did you get that money, sir?

Mr. James asked sternly.
"'I earned it, sir.' The words were said in a meek tone. "'You earned it, eh? When did you carn it?' asked Mr. James. "'During the war, sir,' was the reply, still in a very humble tone. "'You earned it during the war. Pray

what was your occupation during the war Mr. James asked. " 'Fighting, sir,' the man replied modestly. "'Oh, fighting,' Mr. James said, somewhat taken down and instantly changing his

manner. "I smiled triumphantly, and even snick we went to the jury, and I, of course, had the last to say. I sailed away up to glory. I spoke of the war, of the lives and treasures it cost us; of the awful battles which decided the fate of the Union; of the self-denial and bravery of our men who left home, and wife. and children, and father, and mother, and everything that was dear to them, and went forth to fight for fireside and freedom and the salvation of the Nation. I pointed to the plaintiff as he sat there, still with the same air of humility, and even sadness. I said that was the sort of a man who had fought our battles and saved the flag, and shed his life blood that we and our children might onjoy uncurtailed the glorious blessings of freedom wrenched from the hands of despots by our sires. I worked up that jury, I can tell you, and the plaintiff himself drew forth an unpretentious handkerchief and wiped away a tear. I got a verdict for the full.

amount, of course.
"As we were quitting the court room James said: 'Spencer, your war speech gained you the verdict. If you hadn't discovered through my cross-examination that the man had fought in the war you would have been beaten.' "My friend, I replied, 'if you had only asked the man which side he fought on, you might be going home with a verdict.

client was an old rebel." - Brooklyn Eagle.

Standing before a clergyman who we a about to marry him, a rustic was asked: "Wilt thou have this woman," etc. The man stared in surprise and replied: "Ay, surely! Whoy, I kummed a-puppus!" Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.-Stanislaus.

thigh of two tame rabbits. Since that time initiate legislation regarding dogs, Mr. Zeal the rodents have been carefully cared for, thinks it would be better to close the doors of liberally fed and warmly housed. Everything the Chamber altogether. His remarks upon was done in fact to keep them alive; but both this point in the Council on Wednesday were steadily wasted away, one dying yesterday well received. morning, and the other in the last stuge of consumption. A post mortem examinat o tof the dead rabbit disclosed the fact that a early the whole system had become more or lesdiseased, and the deposit of the military tubercle, was most marked in the lungs, heart, exhibited at Dr. Mackeller's office, and although not a very inviting subject of in- the society to inculcate kindness to animals. scientific point of view to attract the attention | tul readers. of the Minister for Mines, who visited the health officer during the afternoon, and appeared much struck with the success of the experiment. It may be mentioned for the information of nervous householders that any danger from tubercolosis in cattle, sheep, etc., is destroyed when the meat is cooked."

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PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

at length without a division being taken the debate being adjourned at a quarter to 11 Morrison the secretary of the minority. Mr. o'clock on the motion of Mr. Langdon. The Martyr, for the defence, contended that the measure received a general support, but a company being an unregisted private cogood deal of doubt was expressed as to the operative party, the warden had no jurisdicworking of the A and B block scheme. Mr. tion to settle disputes between the partners. W. Madden expressed the opinion that it He cited the case of the Star of the East, would be better to lease all the land for the tried at the Court of Mines, Ballarat, as confull term at once, and if this is not done then clusive on this point, it having been decided the five years tenure of the B blocks should then that the warden had no jurisdiction in the five years tenure of the B blocks should be the be considerably increased. It will be the such cases. Mr. Geake, for the plaintiffs, are be considerably increased. It will be the will be the window was empowered by the WILLIAM IREDALE. object of the lessee, says Mr. Madden, to keep gued that the warden was empowered by the the B block unimproved so that he may secure 171st section of the Mining Statute to settle it at the end of the five years for the further accounts between contributing shareholders. term of fifteen years without competition, and The Star of the East decision did not apply, thus for five years half the mallee will re- as that company was working on private promain a desert and a danger. Mr. Madden perty, while this company carried on its operaread letters from Mr. Hensley, who has had bion in Crown lands. After further lengthy large experience in South Australia and arguments, both solicitors requested Mr. Ni-Victoria; Mr. Macredie, a pioneer malice cholson to defer his decision for a fortnight to settler; and Mr. Hastings, a local selector, all enable him to look up the cases, as a most imcondemning the B block proposal. Mr. portant principle was involved affecting the Madden objects also that the fringe of the rights of numbers of shareholders in unregismallee has not been sufficiently cut up for you tered co-operative companies. The warden benefit of selectors. Mr. Kerferd replied uite deferred his decision accordingly. length. The House would require, he said are st that the whole of the male should not be leased for 20 years, and there is no reason to you doubt but that the B blocks will be cleared | of vermin even if they are not improved. Daily Telegraph") created no small amount of However, if the House thinks fit to increase the length of the B leases, Ministers will not had to invest rather largely in postage stamps, object. The discussion took part on these and tendered in payment 10s in coppers. The lines. Mr. Baker, Mr. Rees, Mr. Mackay, and other members urged the propriety of cutting up the mallee fringe into comparatively small blocks. Mr. Connor, Mr. Officer, and Mr. M'Lean expressed doubts about the B block proposals, and Mr. Bosisto, who delivered one of the most interesting speeches of the evening, advocated a ten years' tenure for the B tlocks. Mr. Mirams took advantage of the opportunity to pay a glowing tribute to the merits of the leasing system.

The speech of the ex-Minister of Lands, Mr. Richardson, on the Mallee Land Bill was one of the most singular delivered in the Assembly on Tuesday evening. The hon. member devoted himself to a great extent to attempting to prove that the cry about the wild dogs and rabbits in the mallee is to a great extent got up by the interested parties, and that the mallee squatters brought ruin upon themselves by overstocking their runs. A drought added to their difficulties. Mr. Connor described this as a very poor attempt to shirk the responsibility which attaches to the hon, gentleman for abandoning the malee to its fate while he was in office.

The cost of auditing the accounts of the various cities, towns, boroughs and shires under the Local Government Act, in the year 1832 is shown by a return laid before the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday to have been £5,344, or an average of £30 for each of the 184 local bodies whose receipts and expenditure were examined. Two auditors were employed in every instance, one being appointed by Government and the other elected locally. The ordinary fees seems to have been £2 2s a day, with allowances for transit and personal expenses. In the metropolitan group of municipalties the fees were largely above the average, the amount in the case of Prahran, for example, being £126, for 30 days' work by two auditors. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £683 in the total amount of fees charged

in 1882 .- "Argus." In the Legislative Council on Wednesday. the debate on the second reading of the Railways Management Bill was resumed. Several members spoke, and all approved of the bill generally, although some suggested amendments. Most of the speakers concurred with Dr. Hearn's objection to that part of clause 14 which differentiates the position of the two Houses, by providing that the commissioners shall be removable on an address presented by the Council and Assembly in one session, or by the Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The second reading was unanimously agreed to, and good progress was made with the bill in committee, clause 34 being the last that was passed. Some preceeding clauses, however, upon which there was some difference of opinion, were postponed, amongst them being clause 8, relating to the appointment of the commissioners for seven years, and clause 14. No amendments o any great importance were made in the clauses passed. The Bailway Loan Application Bill was passed through its remaining stages, and the House adjourned until

The entire subject of the treatment of lunatics was discussed by the Assembly on Wednesday on a side vote of £22,000 for repairs and additions to asylums throughout the colony. Many hon, members expressed a desire that the boarding out system should be applied to harmless patients, and the Chief specied to harmless patients, and the Chief Becretary promised that he will introduce a being first-class stamps, of which Young Tom Boy is the sire. Competent judges consider he is superior to any imported stallion that has been in Officer, amid much laughter, advised the Government to study an article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review," in which, among other causes of lungry mention is made of the causes of lungry mention is made of the causes of lungry mention. is made of the non-opening of public libraries and picture galleries on Sunday afternoons.

Mr. Zeal has not failed to notice the objection taken by Mr. Graves in the Assembly that the Dog Bill is a measure that ought not to have been first introduced in the Council. be charged for grazing.

To the Hange Hange is not to be sllowed to

E. WAUGH, Buangor Hotel, Buangor.

The Homestea's Bill introduced by Mr. Copput was pushed through committee in the Assembly on Wednesday.

The Minister of Education has, at the request of the committee of the Society for the Projection of Animals, arranged for the cirand kidneys. The body of the rabbit was claim in the state schools of 10,000 copies applications: of a pamphlet which has been published by spection was sufficently interesting from a The pamphlet is specially intended for youth-

IMPORTANT MINING CASE.

An "Argus" telegram from Daylesford on Wednesday says :- A case of great imporance to co-operative mining companies occupred a large portion of the time of the Warden's C art to-day. The shareholders in New Era Co-operative Company at Franklinford quarrelled among themselves, ten making one side and four the other. The minority appointed a secretary for themselves, and the case came The first Government business called on in before the warden on an action by Mt. T. the Assembly on Wednesday was the Mallee Price, the secretary for the majority, against Land Bill. The second reading was debated Mr. Brunstead, one of the unnortry, for calls due. Mr. Burnstead had paid his call to Mr.

NOT TO BE DONE.

A well-tc- lo sheep farmer (says the "Sydney fun in a river township a few days ago. He postmaster retused to take such coins as a legal tender, and the farmer submitted. He immediately went in search of a wheelbarrow, and with that vehicle he perambulated the township and procured all the copper coins he could beg or borrow. When he had obtained as many as possible he proceeded to his victim at the post office, tapped at the window, laid down two pennies, and asked for a postage stamp. This was no sooner supplied and paid tinued this course of persecution for an hour or two. By and bye the dinner hour approached, and the postmaster asked one of his proached, and the postmaster asked one of this a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, assistants to take his place at the window, but a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., be second in command, significantly pointing and 3.30 p.m. to the barrow and its still unexhausted con- From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo tents, politely declined. Escape was impos- at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. sible, and the sale of stamps that day was un- Saturday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 7.30 parallelled in the memory of the oldest inha-a.m. oitant, as it occupied five hours before the customer was satisfied.

Referring to the rumor that the Rev. Charles Strong had resigned from Scots' Church, the "Telegraph" says :- "The report is somewhat premature, although it is not improbable that Mr. Strong's resignation will before long be tendered." Thursday night's "World" says that the reverend gentleman will decide upon his future course next Sunday. [Mr. Strong resigned on Thurs-

. Mr. H. F. Neal, Inspector of Charities, dolf at his residence on Monday last.

A convert during a visit to Otley says he had met a landlord, who had missed his custom lately, and he asked our friend how he was and said "I suppose you wear out a lot of breeches' knees now." The answer given was, " I wore out a lot of trouser seats in your taproom drinking beer, but I do not intend to wear out any more there.'

Beaufort Public Cemetery.

TENDERS will be received up to THURSDAY,
A 6th September, for painting the lodge, and also
the entrance gates. Particulars from the undersigi.ed. J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

To Let,

THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES-

DALE STALLION, том вот Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangor Hotol, and will travel the surrounding district.

YOUNG TOMBOY is a bay, and is by the celebrated imported Clydesdale stallion Tom Boy, and out of the celebrated Clydesdale mare Darling, and out of the celebrated Clydesdale mare Darling, both being imported by the well-known horse-breeder, the late J. G. Ware, Esq., of Koort Koort Nong, whose stock always fetches the highest price in the Ballarat market; and to prove the above Young Tomboy's foals have sold for £20 at six months old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure foalgetter, and his stock are first-class workers. I getter, and his stock are first-class workers. I can refer to J. Ware's, Esq, stock, at Yalla-y-poora,

Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Mares to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice will be given), after which is. 6d. per week will



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOCAL LAND BOARD will be holden at the Court-house, Beaufort, on THURSDAY, 20th September, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for hearing of the following

49TH SECTION. Alfred Loft, Raglan, 20a. Henry Jamieson, Raglan, 15a. William E. Moss, Raglan, 20a. Francis Moss, Raglan, 20a. Edwin Rogers, jun., Beaufort, 20a. Wm. C. F. Thomas, Beaufort, 20a. Elizabeth A. Halpin, Raglan, 20a. Wm. C. Thomas, Beaufort, 20a. John B. Dobie, Beaufort, 20a. Richard Halpin, Raglan, 20a. John Matthews, Streatham, 20a James Brown, Langi Kal-Kal, 20a. Albert Andrews, Eurambeen, 20a. Mary Hebir, Trawalla, 20a. John Hehir, Trawalla, 20a. Arthur Johnson, Yalong, 20a. John Whitfield, Eurambeen, 20a. Grazing Permit. John Roycroft, Beaufort, 51a. 1r. 21p.
Application to have land selected.
William Brown, Streatham, 20a.
J. J. BLUNDELL,

District Land Office, Ballarat, 29th August, 1883.

Schedule N.—Clause 42.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 28th day of August, 1883, take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under he provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the byelaw of the Mining Board, Ararat, numbered 2, be held under two miners' rights as an extended area; the land taken possession of is situated at Southern

August 31st, 1883.

SHIRE OF RIPON. TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire

SYDNEY HANCOCK.

of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received till 11 a.m., on Thursday, 6th September, 1883, for the following works :-NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 367.—Making a short piece of quartz road by Flynn's store, Waterloo.
Contract No. 368.—Making quartz road across

Market Reserve, Beaufort.
Contract No. 369.—Building a stone and timber bridge over the Yaunholes Creek, on the Main. Lead road, Beaufort.
Contract No. 370—Making long pipe culvert and filling drain in Neill street, Beaufort. EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 288 .- Making two pieces of grafvelled road, near Stevenson's and Benwell's farms, Haddon. Contract No. 289.—Making a short piece gravelled road in Carngham township. WEST RIDING.

Contract No. 190.—Forming and metalling two short pieces of the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill Plans and specifications may be seen at the shire

office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 24th August, 1883.

WOODS' COACHES,

From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30

Monday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 11.30 a.m. Return fares to and from Beaufort, available for three days, One Shilling and Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling. From the finger post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence. S. WOODS, Proprietor.

John James Trevatt.

Shoeing and Jobbing Smith. HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Buchanan, 'lavelock street, Beaufort, and respectfully solicits a share of public support.

SADDLERY SADDLERY SADDLERY

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Saddier and Harness Maker.

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT, PETURNS THANKS to his patrons and the public in general for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has just received a Large and Assorted Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamois, Brushes, Curry and Mane Combs, and all other Horse Appointments. Also Buggy and Cart Harness, which he is prepared to SELL at TOWN PRICES,

RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from £3 10s. All other articles equally cheap.

N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept. DETURNS THANKS to his patrons and the

£3,000.

AUSTRALASIA'S SWEEP.

A. Beaufort. Apply to W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Arangoneer, Beaufort.

THE GREATEST RACING EVENT OF THE

(To be run November 6th.) 12,000 SHARES, 5s. EACH. AN EVEN FOUR SHARES, 20s.

First Horse ...

£150 | Starters divide ... £150 | Non-Starters ... 100 | Starters divide ... £150 | Non-Starters ... 100 | Total, £2000. | And 10 Prizes at £25 each ... £250 | Second Third... 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 500, 500 Prizes at £10 , ... 250.
Total in Prizes, £1000. Grand Total, £3000.

THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883
SERIES
The success and general satisfaction over previous events may be deemed sufficient introduction for this, as announced above. The co-operation of former clients and the public generally, is invited on the "Great Event."
A pound secures now classes.

A pound secures FOUR chances—not one only. The right of declining any particular subscription is re-Deducted for expenses, 10 per cent. Probity is guaranteed by good commercial bona fides. References: Melbourne "Sportsman" and City Journals.
Bankers—Sydney, City Bank; Melbourne, National

Hank.

Applicants are requested to enclose bank notes or half sovs. securely, and to register the letter (strong registration envelopes being obtainable at every post office, if desired; if cheque (must be marked "correct" by the Bank); "ross, and add charge for collection (pavable to "Australasia or Bearer"—as also Post Office Orders). Add 4d. postage for reply and result. To facilitate correspondence, enclose two addressed envelopes unstamped.

One extra ticket (FREE) with every twenty to one address, thus offering the promoters of Clubs with every twenty tickets a chance of being a winner without necessarily investing a ponny.

ADDRESS—"AUSTRALASIA" (Mr. J. Thompson)
care fof H. J. Franklyn (Wholesale Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer), 40 Hunter street, Sydney.
NOTE,—Address, briefly, "AUSTRALASIA," care
of Mr. H. J. Franklin, 40 Funter St.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Mahkwallok Estate after this date will be PROSECUTED. Poison laid. April 13th, 1883. P. MINTYRE.

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.

MELDOURNE CUP, 1883. "NOZ'8" series of CONSULTATIONS
NOW OPEN.

J. J. Miller. Garton's Hotel, Melbourne.

G. TUFF'S CHEAP CASH Drapery, Boots, & Clothing STORE,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT, Next Golden Age Hotel.

The Cheapest House in the District.

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.

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 Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates.

Address—tessrs. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc., Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

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. 6d. HARRY SAITH.
January 18th, 1883.

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

Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria,

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

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

W O O L. WOOL. IV 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.

F.J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal business he makes a specialty) for their moral 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' for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons' prices will show. I have therefore much deasure prices will show a form support and interest of soliciting the favor of your support and interest.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether ir sale here, Melbourne or Geelong. Prompt Account Sal

Charges-Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

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

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. Anction Sales of Wool held every week through the

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Austion Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every

Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wool and Produce Manager.

Mebourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Colling

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 Gooods

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the

Latest Revelties 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 Toes, 2s. 6d. per pair.

HAWKES BROS.,

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS Importers of English, American, and Continental

HARDWARE TAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK o 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, Boile-1, 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.

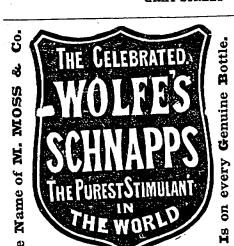
NOTE THE ADDRESS: HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

THE WONDERFUL

RETAIL DEPOTS AT SEWING

50 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE MELBOURNE
TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET. ... BALLARAT
BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head ... BALLARAT
PALL MALL ... SANDHURST
MAIN-STREET ... STAWELL
HIGH-STREET ... MARYBOROUGH
MOORA BOOL-STREET HIGH-STREET ...
MOORABOOL-STREET ...
GRAY-STREET - ...

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM



TNFINITELY! SUPERIOR to Brandy or Whisky, and is now the Most Popular Drink throughout

the Colonies. Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROCURABLE." As a Tonic and Stimulant cannot be sur-

passed, giving tone and life to the system. The Purest Spirit in the World.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is steadily increasing, while hundreds of imitations have appeared and disappeared. leading only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds, imitations of the

genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. The public are strongly advised to purchase original unopened bottles, as the Custom Authorities have found it necessary to prosecute a large number of Publicans under the Trade Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and £10 10s. costs, for selling inferior spirits over the bar, representing it to be the GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, SOLE AGENTS

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS 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 opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates.

Ter or Coffee. with Hot Pie, 6d

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTEE, 24 Market street, Melbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent to Besufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous cus-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.

£ s. d.

Daily Argus ... Per quarter , Age ... Telegraph ... Weekly Leader ... ,, Australasian

Times ... Saturday Night 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.

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 clock many and 5 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

Wanted Known,

On Sale

ΑΊ JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD. CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

STREETS-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

4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., 1in., 1\frac{1}{2}\text{in., cedar, wide and uarrow boards}}\$
Cedar table legs, 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

HARRIS & TROY.

PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT Agents for

Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co Permewan, Wright and Co

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILW

AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne - Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Compaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all ire 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 com-

WOLFES SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to rowcoren causic Sour and tamou of the simulation and prevent the imany salt, in must be "rendered" previous to use; any any labels and lab proper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good to 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 61 ORDERS.

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

Beaufort Post Office.

		•
TIME	TABLE,	1883.

Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne	-	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg		Ditto	Ditto
Ball cat		Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla		Ditto	Ditto
Raglan		4.J5 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo		Ditto	Ditto
. 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
Buanger	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Eurambeer	•••	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley		Ditto	Dittto

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

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

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute

are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.
FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL
LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.10 p.m.7 p.m.
Arrive at Geelong 8.13 a.m., 12.57 a.m. 6.15 p.m. 8.22 p.m.
LEAVE—Geelong 8.25 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.35 p.m., 8.37 p.m.
Arrive at Ballarat 10,30 a.m., 3.20 a.m. 9 p.m. 10, 20 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m. 10.50 a.m., 3.45 p.m. 10.35 p.m.
Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m. 11.21 a.m., 4.25 p.m.
Buanfort 7.30 a.m. 12.4 a.m. 5.22 p.m. 12.0 a.m.
Buangor, 8.25 a.m., 12.40 a.m.; 6.7 p.m.
Arrive at Ararat 9.10 am. 1.16 p.m., 6.50 p.m. 1.25 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. 9.30 p.m., Arrive at 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.
Beautort 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 Geelong 8.30 a.m. 1.39 p.m. 6.45 p.m. 1.30 am.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.40 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. 9.5 p.m. TIME TABLE.

LEAVE—Ballarat 6.40 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3.25 p.m. 7.10 p.m.

ARRIVE at Geolong 8.30 a.m. 1.39 p.m. 6.50 p.m. 9.5 p.m.

LEAVE—Geolong 8.40 a.m., 1.54 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 10.15 a.m., 3.41 p.m., 8.35 p.m.

IO.46 p.m.

FROM ARRAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.

LEAVE Glen Thompson, 3.25 p.m.

ARRIVE At Dunkeld. 4 p.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.

TRAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.

TRAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 5.5 p.m.

ARRIVE At Portland, 7.20 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT

FROM PORTLAND and HAMISTON

and MELBOURNE.

LEAVE Portland, 10:15 a.m.

ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12:32 alm.

LEAVE Hamilton, 12:47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3:51 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m.

		
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	RES.	୯୯୬ ହେବ
Beaufort to	Fust-class S	econd-class
Total Control of the	1s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Burrum beet Windermore Ballarat	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s Od	3s 0d
Geelong Melbourne	14s Od	98 00
Melbourne	21s Ud	138' 60
Beautort to		second-class.
Buangor	28 Gd 🧎	2. 11
Ararat	5s 0d	35 96
Armstrongs	68 Oil	t U
Stawall	****** C5 /DQ: _ /	"ma" nor !

98 per cent.

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

No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow refuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours: Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap can be made, costing only a helf-name a pound?

made, costing only a half-penny a pound!!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali ob ainable. 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 creates thus affections a great saving

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 forthe 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 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 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 Astnmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,

depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

London. salt present spoils the whole operation entirely, but this nurpose.

DIRECTIONS.

The Soapmade in this way is an absolutely pure unadultered soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally 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 fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Seap made in the same way withour Pure Caustic Potash.

The attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL SCOURERS is directed to the Company's.

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 sliould be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool!

Full directions for use may be lad on application

Full directions for use may be had on application ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourns. Wholesale Agents for Victoria.

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

D. JAYNE'S STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECO RANT

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

TONIC VERMIFUGE

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

AGUE MIXTURE

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

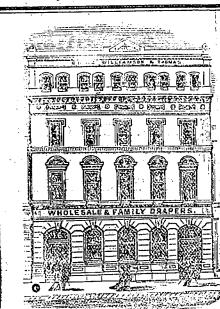
over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxutive, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through out the Colonies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS : FORD AND CO. SWANSTON STREET, 39 ,880 (and Melbourne; 40 %)?

Tmportant Discovery.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Southing State of Mrs. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether rising 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 Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

OUPPLY 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 Cards for self measurement and pattern forwarded on application. The Stock in all repartments 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, MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their watchouses, 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 utnost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, Saving of Seven Shillings

bale by selling at Geelong instead 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 all railway stations in the colony to our store.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Geelong, 1st July, 1883.

Lightning Sewer.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLI for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Coss, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Meclimism

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 to

The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S MAGIC BALM Is the only Madicine that will

Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. Diphtheria in One Night.

Instantly Neuralgia ... Instantly
Rheumatism ... From I to I days
Sciatica ... From I to I days
Lumbago ... From I to I days
Enracho ... Instantly and Permanently
Colic, C. Amps, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ... From I to I2 hours
It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and fo all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.
If you suffer any aches and pairs give it a trial, and If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

MAGIC BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of horbs 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 people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful incidenal 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 "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 It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordingly properties; and as can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magic Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol. WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA.

Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,-I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM" last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours E. THURLING. respectfully,

WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. [Sworn Affadavit.]

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

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 remembrance and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure. a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied the woodleyful medicine, which gave instant the monday of the brain and suggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently the woodleyful medicine, which gave instant 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 extremities, and I was unable to do any work 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 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 testi mony of the virtue possessed by the "balm, mony of the virtue possessed by the band, 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 the college of the remainded in the part affected enters the pores as salt per meates meat. It puickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat 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.

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

Chartered Bank.

Price—2s, pe Bottle.

Oxygen is Life.

A LTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica include 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 possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapentic agents pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of Shortness of Breath Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and

Liver Complaints limbs
Impaired Nutrition Palpitation of the Heart Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap- pression Consumption (in its first

Hypochondria
Founde Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study
Business
ick Headache

Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Faucies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Sick Headache

Premature Decline Lassitude
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating imprised and broken down goostitutions. It quickly imprised and broken down goostitutions. paired and broken-down constitutions
The quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole 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,

whatever; two months ago, while working in a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was com-

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" 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 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 Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee,

> 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, he 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 genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-..Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.

New Zealand Kempthorne, Prossor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Ointment. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts; Wounds, and Ulceration

and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, eroup 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 dintment over the chest and back for accept helf on how twice a day accided the 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 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 Gent and Rhenmatten. 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 ducfomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and opious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

Piler Fistulas, and Larbrentions, The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing nile and fishulas of long standing, after they have resisted a: other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any chort 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 Graves. The Ointment is asovereign remedy if it be well rulling twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate a reason almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever : Ointment has been once used it has established its on worth, and has again been eagerly sought for is the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the fidners

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in t following complaints:-Pistuins. Bad breasts Skin Diseases Gout
Glandular Swell Scurvy
ings Sore Heads
Lumbago Tumours Burns hilblains happed Hands Wounds Rhematism lorus (Soft) Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff Joints Sealds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo way's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine 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 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 fail. Alas! say many, this is correct,—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his stiength—and to the man who has not been "passion's slave."

But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his 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 unoridled himself to himself the property of the license to his passions, to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What HOPE can be have? What aspiraa reproach. What Hope can he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, alas! there is nought but

dark despair and sed-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 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 ex-pression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and hen say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on th

sands of time. sames 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 the company of the demands) sank the skilled ascertain the cause of this decay; and daying done of, active (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular speciality, whose lite has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for him-self. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men-broken down in health, enjecthed, unfitted for the batti of life; yet one word might save them, one sound an vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man-habituated to the freatment 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 restor-tine enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure of

ine enervated system to as marine, e.g., joyous and happy hie.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefron his peculia, study. His whole professional life has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His Still is the Diseases incidental to Married Life. Its skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or to assauds of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that con-ment would be superfluous—(by this means many then-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-ix years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has lever yet happened. When Medicines are required these are forwarded in the same carefu, manner without possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc yeard Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing

who is his patient. To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions. the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all sunering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

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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 closer continuous effects are the produced to the continuous content of the continuous content of the con short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalidational look forward towards this rectifying and revisifying. medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Yours and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience ther boneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pilipossess a marvellous power in securing these Fils-secrets of health by puritying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Own Mothers and Danighters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or incouvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental tetemales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

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

Indigastion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated surings, all of which may be avoided by taking these but according to the accompany directions. strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient the hausting the system; on the contrary they support a conserve the vital principle by a complete purification

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

Piles Rheumatism Retention of Usine Scrofula, or King's E Blotches on the Skin Serofun. ... Sore I areats Bowel Complaints Debuity Stone & rei Seconda of hipton Tir-Dolo Female Irregularities evers of all kinds U cers Voneral Accetions Worms of all kinds Herdache Weakness from what indigestion cause, &c., &c.

Liver Complaints Lumbago The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Tiway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vender of Medicine through-out the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest

box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pet of Continent one counce. Full printed directions are affixed to each lox and it and can be had in any language, even in Turbish Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Printed and published by H. P. HENNING ENthe mornisters, at the entire, here nee Beautort, Victoria is

NEW WORKROOMS

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 no rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication. Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after

Advertisements for this paper cannot be publication.

7 o'clock on the eventing previous to publication.

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

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

All advertisements coming under the heads of Wanted, Missing Friends, For Sale, Rewards, if not exceeding twenty-four words, will be inserted foloops a 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 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 insertious.

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Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and

remiums 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

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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 translation of Papers at 12 days week, as 62 days. township of Beaufort at 6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per H. P. HENNINGSEN.

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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 delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that the many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a conattitution may be gradually built up until strong The W. and W. has less wear and tear. enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around The W. and W. is better finished.

The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes. us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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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 Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Com-

pany, a GNOME, Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a sitting positive with a mallet resting on his shoulder and long-flowing heard reaching to

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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

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IRECTIONS FOR USE.—For every 3 gallons of cold war add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and scap the clotes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, the rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual.

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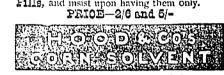
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The Cheapest Blankets in the Colony. WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT.

Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbaurna and Ballarat, or for shipment. The Cheapest Blankets in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony. The Cheapest Sheetings and Calicoes in the Colony.

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ing rowards the close of the season, JOB LINES will be given in every depart-MANY LINES will be REDUCED as much

as 25 per cent. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS. &c. Several grand jobs of the above at half their value. Good wincey shirtings at $4\frac{3}{4}d$, worth $8\frac{1}{2}$; all wool Crimean do., Is $6\frac{1}{8}d$, cheap at 2s; new cretonnes, $3\frac{3}{4}d$, $4\frac{3}{4}d$, and $6\frac{7}{4}d$, worth 6d, 8d, and $10\frac{1}{2}d$. Wide width white sheetings, $11\frac{1}{2}d$, worth 1s 6d. Several bales of flanuels, purchased at job prices, will be sold at less than half the award price. half the usual price. Excellent flannel, 63d, 8\(\frac{3}{4}\), and 10\(\frac{3}{4}\) per yard; worth 10\(\dot\), 1s, and 1s
3\(\dot\). Blankets, white and colored, at al! prices, give it a trial to test its value. purchased at the great fire in Wood street, London. A few remarkably good lines at less than the price of the wool, beginning at 4s 11d per pair. Castlemaine, Ballarat, Geelong, Tas-Warrnambool, and other makes of colonial blankets, besides Scotch, Bath, Witney, Saxony, and other celebrated makes, always to be obtained in this establishment at the lowest market rates. One pair or one bale containing fifty pairs at the same price. Crib blankets, bush blankets, etc., etc., remarkably cheap. Quilts of all kinds for winter wear, from 1s 9d

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDER, and OTHER CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, and GENERAL FURNISHINGS, etc., etc. A magnificent stock of ordinary and Moresque Brussels carpets, with borderings, 4s 11d to 6s 3d per yard; a choice of sixty patterns. Ta-pestry carpots, is 11d to 4s 3d per yard; a choice of one hundred patterns. Kidder carpets, from 1s 9d to 7s 6d; a splendid choice of seventy patterns. Linoleums, in all widths, from 3 to 4 yards wide, the cheapest in the colony; floorcloths and mattings of every kind, as cheap as the lowest wholesale house in Victoria; window poles, cornices, doormats, window curtains, etc., etc., an immense stock, and cheaper than any house in the trade by at least 25 per cent. Hundreds of Table Covers to select from.

each and upwards.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The finest stock out of Melbourne, manufac tured on the premises, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wells, who is pre-eminently the principal cutter in Australia.

Cross-sized trousers and vests, to fit every figure—the thinnest, the stoutest, the tallest, or the shortest can be fitted at once, without extra

PRICE SIXPENCE

MANTLES, ULSTERS, COSTUMES,

FICHUS, ETC. A splendid assortment of new manule ma-A spiencial assortment or new manue materials. All the newest styles of winter mantles, ulsters, and jackets. A splendid stock of reafurs. Fur capes, real and imitation. Fur trimmings, 1s per yard and upwards. Several job lines in children's and ladies' ulsters and skirts, at half their value.

FANCY DEPARTMENT. New woollen squares and scarfs, new plush

and chenille squares and scarfs, at job prices. A magnificent stock of ladies' hand bags, all

NEW MILLINERY.

The most choice goods in the colony—all the newest shapes, all the newest trimmings.

Trimmed hats from 1s 11d each; untrimmed from 1s each.

A magnificent lot of New Flowers and Orna.

ments for balls and evening parties. The largest stock of millinery in Ballarat, and the cheapest in the colony. DRESSES, SILKS AND VELVETEENS.

The largest stock out of Melbourne, and contained in the prettiest room in the colony.

The latest styles received by every mail from London and Paris. The Grandest and Cheapest Lines in Boots and Shoes in Ballarat. No rubbish kept;

sound, good, substantial leather only purchased THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is unequalled in Australia. Mr. WELLS is the Best Cutter in Victoria. the choice of goods in unequalled, the price is the lowest.

A. CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET.

Boots ! Boots ! Boots 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.; 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. nowards.

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,

Golden Age Hotel.

HOPPER'S MILK PUNCH

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR VITÆ

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

"For the Blood is the Life." GENERAL WORLD FAMED

出国队则屬公的利引出事 TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-STORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al

It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores

kinds it is a never-tailing and permanent cure.

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-

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SONE LEGS

OF 18 YEARS STANDING. Messrs. C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows: -Sir, -We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

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 in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no

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

medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful

to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood

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

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

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

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

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CHEMIST, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :-Barley-English, 6s Cape barley, 3s6d; wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; straw, oaten, 37s; do; wheaten, Ll 10s; peas, 3s to 3s 7d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L10.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Business in the produce market has been, even for this season of the year, unusually quiet during the past week. The inclement weather that has prevailed for some days has no doubt to a great extent interfered with the carting in of produce. Wheat is quoted at |son, C. 4s 5d per bushel, but the transactions reported are of an insignificant nature. Flour has had a limited sale at last week's figures. The improvement noted at Horsham last week is maintained, a few parcels of wheat changing hands at 4s 3d to 4s 3ld per bushel At Donald 4s 5d still rules, but at St Arnaud the market has receded to 4s 2d. There is no change to report at either Avoca or Landsborough. Locally a few sales of oats have been made at 2s 8d, but 2s 7d has been accepted for a rather inferior parcel, and a lot of ninety bags was purchased at 2s 6d. Two or three loads of Warrnambool potatoes have come in and were taken up at L4 per ton. Fresh butter has come in more plentifully, and the price has fallen to 1s per pound, and potted to 9d and 10d. Cheese and eggs have also been abundantly supplied and the price for both has receded. Annexed are the prices current :-

Wheat, 4s 5d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, Is 2d; bran, 1s; Cape barley, 4s; English barley, 5s; peas, 3s 9d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole), do.; flour L9 10s to L10 5s; Warrnambool potatoes, L4; Ballarat do. L3; 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; cartots, 3s per cwt; orions, 8s per cwt; butter (fresh), 1s per lb; butter (potted), 9d to 10d per lb; hams, 11d per lb; bacon, 9d per 1b; cheese, 7d per 1b; eggs, 8d; 10d per dozen .- "Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Tuesday, August 14. Messrs. George Hague and Co. report: -Wool-The latest news from London sales reports the market is stronger, but prices irregular. Superior combing merinoes and fine crossbreds are about equal to June rates, but coarse wools and washed fleece, and inferior to rates, but coarse wools and washed neede, and interior to medium sorts are ½d to 1d lower. Up to date 122,500 bales have been catalogued, out of which about 14,000 have been withdrawn. We placed a small parcel of scoured and oddments of greasy to day at satisfactory prices. Sheepskins—There was a good demand to-day for superior well grown skins, of which our supply principally corrected and was reached to report an autire cipally consisted, and we are able to report an entire clearance of all offering at highly satisfactory prices. Hides—We have no change to report. Prime heavies are still in brisk demand, calf and kip are also selling freely, but light and medium hides are dull. Tallow—Shipping parcels continue difficult to also Shipping parcels continue difficult to place, owing to scarcity of freight and we have had to hold over our supplies. We have placed a large quantity of old lots from the country, to local consumers, at late quota-

intelligence are from the "European Mail" :-ing from the sunstroke received in Australia, will not be able, unless a remarkable improvebatting powers, his 74 against Notts being proof positive in that direction. The statement to the effect that the Hon. Ivo Bligh ready done good work for his shire."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.-Safely and Securely .- When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach actions which will speedily confer renewed vigour, brace up the failing nerves, confirm

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 ents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as pleasant 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, Indi-Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine—"PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which 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 Lincoln, England.

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.-That the Great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The duty on imported unmanufacaured tobacco to visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment there rises over him on the right hand the new "Times" office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned used in browing beer. That the report is the works of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two investigation on the part of the commisbuildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of the copies of the "Times" is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps's Cocoa sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by and to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m., for money the simple addition of boiling water would yield a

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Adam, Mrs. A.

Dutton, W.

Etherton, Mr. Hancock, Mrs. S. and D. M'Leod, Miss; M'Donald, J.; M'Millan, H.; M'Intosh, N.; Manners, Thos.

Paulsen, C. Rogers, Mr.; Ramsay, Mrs. H.; Roycroft,

Summers, Mrs. J.; Stewart, H. and J. Tardrew, J. Vowels, W. Westbrook, Mrs. R.; Weisner, C. J.;

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, September 7th, 1883.

THE Piponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

WE have received a copy of the report fur-

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

nished by the chairman of the Royal Com-The report is very voluminous, and we have had been amicably settled, but it appears to furnish a critical analysis of its recommendations. It may, however, be taken as a transpired which puts all doubts at rest as to vindication of the protective policy of the the disputed land being a road, the Crown direction are clapped on in another, and the it as a road. question would naturally arise amongst inquirers, as to whether they would be in the same position as they were before the Royal Nicoll has been appointed for the boroughs of Commission commenced its labors, and find Ararat, Sebustopol, Smythesdale, and Browns know anything of the value of oil-cake meal that the shoe which pinched them in one and Scarsdale. quarter, was only relieved to press them too hard in another, and was, in fact, a replication of prayer devocatly rendered, and in proper of the notion of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." season, but when used as a cloak for rascality £516,500 be imposed. This is of course in sus. pious woman, owed a certain tradesman (who tentation of the protective policy to which a local preacher), a certain sum of money. the country is committed, and the proposed The tradesman literally "ghosted" the poor new taxation, and the abrogation of the woman until the money was paid. On the old, have to be carefully considered and last payment being made, the tradesman (in gone through before an accurate opinion can be formed of the justice and expediency of for that she had been able to pay the money the recommendations embodied in the report. due, and he was alive to receive it. The It would be only right to acknowledge here widow, of course, indigrantly refused to grass in sun and rain, fades and roughens the the able manner in which the chairman of the comply with the request, although she silently hair in a week's time. In addition to this, commission, Mr. J. Mirams, has drawn up, and classified a report which fills 128 pages of closely printed matter. The ability to place horses will be found in our advertising The following items of English cricketing the views of the commission before the public columns :- Mr. Waugh's Tom Boy, Mr. T is apparent, and both this quality and the "Pilling, the wicket-keeper, who is still suffer- labor involved in compilation and arrangement deserve public recognition. We can ment takes place, to play again this season. only now give a list of those articles recom-Mr. G. B. Stud has quickly given proof that mended to be absolved from taxation, and his Australian tour has not robbed him of his those on which it is proposed to impose or increase new duties. Among the former, we find the following articles, which the comhad suffered a relapse fortunately was ill-foun- mission recommend should be admitted free ded, and the famous Kentish amateur has al- in future :-- Woollen stockings, house flannels, all dress-piece goods containing wool, woollen and other gloves, all hosiery except silk, woollen and other undershirts, mufflers should make a determined effort to regain or comforters, some silks, Chinese matting. their lost health; when through confinement corn and flour sacks, a variety of leather, indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep, nails, certain kinds of machinery, some metal manufactures, adjustable coin screens, fuse, blasting powder, glass bottles, a variety of drugs, certain kinds of stationary, smoking and liver, aided by the internal administration | clay pipes, some descriptions of timber, coffee, of his Pilis, will rectify the digestion, regulate | chicory, all oils except mineral, wheat, and the bile, and purify the blood—three sanatory the complete abolition of the stock tax. The duties proposed to be repealed give to the the flaccid muscles, and restore to the ail. Treasury an annual income of L200,390, and ing cheerfulness, that great charm of exis- the new special duties to be imposed will, if adopted, yeild £11,909, and be levied as follow: -On fencing wire, reapers and binders, gas engines, bicycles, and tricycles, pig lead, some descriptions of stationery, some kinds parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, pre- of musical instruments, jewellery (not at prepeculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful sent taxed), preserved milk, and all other fragrance to the breath. It removes all un-lace than silk. A reduction of the lace than silk. A reduction of duties is proposed on mats, leather, and certain machinery from 25 to 15 per cent, clocks and watches from 20 to 10 per cent, and salt from 20s to 10s per ton. Several other increases and reductions in duties, euphoniously called 'modifications" may be clasified as follow:---Increases in hats, men's, women's, boys', girls'; gestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Increases in hats, men's, women's, boys', girls'; Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the reductions in axles and nuts; increases in chinaware, porcelain, earthenware and glassware : reductions in wooden doors ; increases in ales, porters, liquors, tea, and oilmen's stores, jute goods, women's and girls' boots and shoes, cast-iron pipes, perfumery, imported tobacco, bags and sacks other than corn and flour, woollen blankets and blanketings, Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, a gallon. It is also recommended that the excise duty on spirits be increased to 7s and 9s a gallon according to the product, and the

> The English mail closes at the Beaufort 5 p.m., for ordinary letters and newspapers;

sioners there can be no cavil, but that the re-

commendations require to be patiently and

earnestly investigated also admits of no doubt,

and we therefore hope to have the pleasure of

returning to the subject in a fu'ure issue.

At the annual meeting of the Riponshire Council on Thursday Mr. D. M'Kenzie, one of the members for the East Riding, was Barber, Miss S.; Bremacombe, J.; Boyd, twelve months. At the conclusion of the business, the councillors and others present adjourned to the ante-room, and there drank a number of toasts in champagne, amongst which was that of "The newly-elected President." Mr. M'Kenzie is a shrewd man of business, very matter-of-fact in his manner, Mr.; Martin, J. J.; M'Cormack, F.; Miller, and we have no doubt that he will fill the position of President of Riponshire with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of those who have placed him in the posi-

The following are the reported yields for the past week from the companies mentioned: -Royal Saxon, 93oz.; New Victoria, 90oz.; Hobart Pasha, 50oz.; New Discovery, 47cz. Williams, Mrs. S.; Wilson, Miss; Wilkin-Particulars of calls due in the Working Miners and Kingfisher Companies will be found in our advertising columns. A special general meeting of the shareholders in the latter company is convened for Tuesday, 18th instant, to determine on the future operations reported in our last issue as 47oz. It should have been 17oz.

At the Riponshire meeting on Thursday Mr. Rupert Smith put in a claim for L55 10s as compensation for the Council having removed his improvements off a piece of ground, which is alleged to be a road, some two years and a half ago. The same piece of ground mission appointed to make inquiries into Police Court between Mr. Smith and the the tariff at present ruling in the colony. Council. We understood that the matter scarcely time yet to master its contents so as that Mr. Smith has not yet had enough of law. Since the settlement of the case, howcountry, since duties that are removed in one grants for land on both sides of it describing

> We notice that Mr. J. W. Browne has been appointed Government auditor for the shires of Ripon, Ararat, and Grenville. Mr. W. R.

We do not for a moment doubt the efficacy we do object. The following anecdote has his usual plausible manner) requested the widow to join him in prayer of thankfulness thanked Heaven that she had got rid of such a knave.

Stud notices referring to the following matter of chance. Jess's Young Vanquisher, and Mr. T. R. Oddie's Leo and Serang.

We are requested to notice that a colored Christmas picture will be published with the 'Young Ladies' Journal," issued in time to reach the colonies before Christmas Day. A specimen copy of the picture is now on view at the shop of the local agent, Mr. H. P. Henningsen, with whom orders should be left early in order to secure a copy.

We have received a copy of "Weigall's Journal of Fashions," which is now largely circulated throughout the colony. Persons wishing to take the Journal should leave their names with Mr. H. P. Henningsen.

The total rainfall at Beaufort from the 1st

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Arathe gaol walls are buried within its precincts. Now this being so it follows that a considerable number of offenders are sleeping their last sleep in quicklimed ground in what must quick lime has long since made short work of live in hope." their bodies, but for all that the idea is not a pleasant one, that perchance one's kitchen may be pitched right over the spot in which a

hanged ruffian's body has been buried. A contemporary says that a young Civil servant economically employed a messenger to carry a parcel connected with his office. instead of taking it himself in a cab, as was more usual, thus effecting a saving of one shilling sterling for the revenue. When he sent in his monthly returns, there was an entry figuring thus: "Porter, 6d." The word 'porter" suggested strange thoughts to the minds of his superiors. Had the young fellow peen imbibing malt liquor at Her Majesty's expense? The document was sent back, and the clerk was requested to instantly furnish an explanation of the mysterious item. Much netiled the young man proceeded to show the landable economy he had practised, since he might lawfully have charged three sixpences instead of one for the hire of a cab had he so chosen to do. His explanation was accepted, but he was recommended for the future to in order to avoid misconstruction in his future | small, only five persons being present. Mr. Post Officeon Monday next, 10th September, at | reports, he should also, in the event of em- E. M'Leod was elected honorary herdsman. ploying a "cab," add the syllable "age" to

The Chinese Parmacopæia is varied and curious, according to an interesting account in the "Madras Standard." Here are a few unanimously elected President for the ensuing of the most favorite celestial remedies. Leeches are not utilised alive, but dried and boiled down in spirits for outward application. Toads, prepared in various ways, and particularly "toads' venom," obtained by irritating the animal with a stick, are invaluable specifics. The blood vessels of the eel are used in "moonstruck" cases, while boiled crickets are greatly sought after as blood purifiers. Snake's skin, dragon's skin, with the inside membrane ef an egg and certain roots, cure jaundice, while spots on the skin are dispersed by a decoction of spiders and green snakes; Scorpions dried and powdered, or even eaten raw, calm a fever, dragon's teeth are good for the liver, butterflies make good plasters, while the skin of the porcupine is made into pills. Deer and rhinoceros horns are also used as strengthening and cooling medicines.

Victoria has expended L25,000 over the destruction of rabbits and proposes to expend L10,000 more; South Australia has spent some L100,000, and L20,000 is to be laid out; of the company. Owing to a misprint the and New South Wales also beats Victoria yield from the New Discovery Company was with a past expenditure of L35,000. with a past expenditure of L35,000.

> Just as great men are targets for envy and jealousy to aim their shafts at, so is a celebrated proprietary medicine a shining mark for tricksters to rob of its lustre. This species of piracy is a mean type of pilfering. It is literally petty larceny, because, under cover of the name that "carries the game" they can | Fund .- Received. concoct the most pernicious beverages, the most destructive poisons, the most bogus he will support the Amending Local Governcompounds, and overlaying them with the ment Bill now before Parliament.-Reimprint and labels of some great original, ceived. ike Wolf's Schnapps, palm off the stuff for the celebrated diuretic and tonic.

A writ has been issued by Mr. J. L. Price, solicitor, Geelong, against Mr. Henry Franks, registered printer and publisher, claiming £500 penalties, under "The Printers' and Publishers' Registration Act," for printing and publishing a circular without affixing the required imprint.

Speaking of oil-cake meal as food for horses, the "Live Stock Journal" says, but very few for horses. Its use in fitting finebred cattle has long been common and its value fully appreciated. The same can be said of swine, for no food will cause a pig to gain and puthim in show condition so speedily as oil-cake It is proposed that duties to the amount of been related to us, for the truth of which we meal, giving a glossiness in coat not obtain-£215,140 should be relinquished, with the can vouch :- On the death of her husband, a able so well in any other way. What oil- if this Council is willing to assist in erecting equivalent that duties to the amount of widow, resident in Beaufort, and truly a cake will do for cattle and pigs it will do a footbridge over the Emu Creek at the South equally well for horses. A horse appearing | boundary of the township of Skipton.-Reto be bound up as this term is understood in the stable, can, by the use of this feed, berelieved of this condition as promptly as by turning out to grass, involving none of the duly certified as correct.-Received. contingencies which attend the latter, the full coat of a horse as the use of a little oil-cake incorporated with feed, while turning out to cipal Association .- Received. oil-cake loosens the bowels, the degree to which this is done being entirely under control, while the effect from a run on grass is entirely a

Tribune") some interesting particulars about the Ivanhoe district in New South Wales. which is situate 597 miles south of Sydney. He writes, "This has been a most exraordinary season about here. The last two winters have been unusually dry, but this one eclipses tehm altogether. Taking the winter all through it is very like a Victorian summer. There has been a regular succession of northerly winds, and when the wind did at last veer round to the south-west it only brought with it about 20 points of rain. Whyko caught a pretty smart shower ten days ago, but none of that rain reached Kajuligah or Marfield, or any of the back stations. There is neither feed nor water for stock much longer; and even if it did rain it is too late for feed. to the 6th instant, both dates inclusive, was "Bullockys" cannot and will not travel except where they are sure of feed and water. Trida cannot start shearing, because the bullockys rat Advertiser" writes :- Before the end of cannot get there with provisions. Shearers. the year operations will, I suppose, have com- and rouse-about hands are very scarce, menced to pull down a portion at least of the Kajuligah started on the 21st instant with Melbourne Gaol. What to do with the only 11 shearers instead of 24. At Compble valuable land which will be placed at the dis- the rouse-about hands struck for more wages, posal of the Government is being widely dis- and shearing was suspended pending the cussed, and the probability is that it will be arrival of a gang of Chinamen from Hay. let on building leases. But there is one Willandra has up to the present time lost matter that will be likely to interfere with 90,000 sheep from sheer starvation, and many the selection of some of the lots. It is of other stations are experiencing tremendous course known that criminals executed within losses. Still on some stations the lambing has been good, Kajuligah marked nearly 80 per cent. What the owners of the stations about here will do at the finishing of the water in the tanks I cannot tell. Some will now be a small graveyard. Now I suppose be fit subjects, I think, for Ararat, as it will there are some people who would be willing to be impossible for them to travel their stock. live anywhere and over anything provided it All the whims are at work at Mosgiel, Moolwas to their personal gain. On the other bong, and Willandra, and all round that hand there are thousands who wouldn't take a quarter. We can hardly conceive that you fortune and sleep night after night over the are getting such a quantity of rain in Victoria remains of say Ned Kelly, or Weechurch, the as we read of in the papers. Of course it murderer. Of course I am aware that the might rain, and all the squatters about here

> A fact explained .- "The proportion of the married among the insane is smaller than that of the unmarried." Of course. No married man can afford the luxury of insanity. To dodge fire shovels and flut irons a man wants all his wits about him.

> > BUANGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

A paragraph, copied from the "Ararat Advertiser," appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, in which it is stated that at Buangor some young men are in the habit of going about in all sorts of old dresses, and with blackened faces, frightening women and children." A slight mistake was made in your copy, as it was Mount Cole (Warrak). not Buangor, that was referred to as the scene of these pranks. I endorse the idea that a good horse-whipping would be benefi-

cial to the young men concerned. A meeting was held at Waugh's Hotel on add the syllable "age" to the word "porter," Thursday, 30th ult., for the purpose of electshould it occur again in his returns. In ling an honorary herdsman for the Buangor noting the admonition he had received, the Farmers' Common. On account of the inclesaucy youth requested to be informed whether mency of the weather the attendance was

The present winter has been the most that word? We trust the spirit of red severe experienced here for many years. At RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Present: Crs. Cushing (President, in the chair), Lewis, Thomas, Murray, Smith Wotherspoon, M'Kenzie, and Oddie. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

From the Department of Mines and Water Supply, with reference to the Waterloo water supply scheme, and stating that they do not large numbers on the Hampden Shire side of see any occasion to send an officer to inspect the Em' Creek. Consequently when the and report upon it; and further, that there is no officer whose services can be spared at cross this shire will again be overrun with present. On the motion of Cr. Wotherspoon, them. I think it is my duty to bring this it was resolved .- That the Department be again asked to forward an officer to report on the Waterloo scheme, the Beaufort water supply, and the dam proposed by the engineers. Cr. Smith seconded the motion, which was carried.

From C. Rankin, acknowledging the receipt of trees for planting in the Waterloo Cemetery.—Received.

From the Chief Draughtsman, Crown Lands Department, forwarding a proof-sheet asking that any roads which have been North Riding, and the Snake Valley and Balopened by order of the Council, other than the Government roads, be indicated thereon. -Complied with.

From the Secretary, forwarding balance sheet of the Carngham Widows' and Orphans' Tenders have been invited for several con-

From Hon. W. Ross, M.L.C., stating that

From the Hampden Shire Council, asking the Council to co-operate in purchasing rabbits' ears with scalps attached, and stating that the Government have offered shire councils a subsidy of 3d per dozen for same. -The Council to be informed that the system will not work in this shire.

From the Department of Mines and Water Supply, with reference to this Council's application for a grant of £250 for the Snake Valley water supply, and stating that the Minister will be prepared to disburse the sum of £200 for the purpose asked.—Re-

From the Curator of the estates of deceased persons, forwarding the rates due on the property of the late W. H. J. Griggs, of

Beaufort.—Received. From the Hampden Shire Council, asking ferred to the engineer for report.

From the auditors of the books of the Beaufort Common, forwarding balance sheet From W. H. Uren, M.L.A., with reference

strength and vigor being maintained in the to the Amending Local Government Bill, meantime. Nothing so quickly improves the and stating that he agrees with the recommendations of the central group of the Muni-From the Secretary of the Ballarat Benevo-

lent Asylum, asking for the annual donation Request complied with. From Margaret Simper, Carngham, stating

that she is willing to pay the rates due on her house, but not on the land .- Received. From Dalgety, Blackwood and Co., stating that they will settle any arrears of rates due on Mr. John Lynn's property, Beaufort .-Received.

From Charles Simper, stating the property for which Mrs. Simper is rated belongs to one W. Bell, of Geelong.—Received.

From A. Andrews, Beaufort, requesting that the portion of Cumming street in front of his residence be formed. Referred to the North Riding members.

From the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, asylum asking for a donation.-To be paid in October.

From James Star, drawing attention to the bad state of the road from Brierley's Hetel to his house; and also the approaches to the road from the main Ararat road, which is also in a very bad state.-Tenders to be called for the work at once, on the motion of Cr. Smith, secoonded by Cr. Thomas.

From Messrs. D. M. Davies and Young, M's.L.A., intimating that the Minister of Public Works has decided to pass £200 towards the Snake Valley water supply dam. -Received. A vote of thanks was accorded the hon, members for the interest they had

taken. From James Mitchell and others, asking the Council to repair the road at Nerring, be- | R. Gemmell (accepted) tween the school and Kertimuiz Gully.-Reterred to the North Riding members.

From John Lancy, calling attention to the dangerous condition of the ditch in front of his gate at Raglan .- Referred to the North From Messrs. Jas. Cathie and W. G Stevens, asking the Council to form a footpath opposite their premises in High street, Beau- R. Gemmell

fort.—Referred to the North Riding members.

Riding members. From Thomas Witherden, asking that £490; J. F. Watkin, £390 15s. drain be cut in order to carry off the water from around his premises at Waterloo. -Referred to the North Riding members. From Rupert Smith asking to have a supply of water laid on to his saleyards, and

also for several other improvements — Re-terred to the North Fiding members. From John M'Rae, calling attention to the had state of the road from Beaufort to Shirley, and stating that a bridge is urgently required at the Shirley crossing place.-Referred to the North Riding members.

From Davis Calwell, calling attention to E. Tudorthe bad state of the road from Raghar to P. Page ... the Mount Cole forest .- Referred to the

North Riding members. From John Robertson, complaining of the water being thrown on his allotment by the E. Ellis filling up of the Council's allotment in Lavrence street .- Referred to the North Riding members.

From Rupert Smith, claiming £55 10s for removing his improvements off Crown lands - Wright in Havelook street two and a half years ag. The letter was not entertained.

From J. H. Knipe, forwarding circular advocating a jubilee and federal exhibition n Melbourne in the year 1885.—Received. REPORTS.

The caretaker of the Beaufort water rae reported as follows :- "I have the honor o report the water race is still in good conditio, which is frothy, and full of sand washed down the simple addition of boiling water would yield a lattable drink. Truly time may be said to work cleaned of shire accounts. In addressing two public alatable drink. Truly time may be said to work cleaned of shire accounts. In addressing two public tapeism suitably rebuked so impudent a present the greater part of the low-lying land soon. There is a large supply of water comig meetings at Waterloo in support of his candinately changes.

| present the greater part of the low-lying land soon. There is a large supply of water comig meetings at Waterloo in support of his candinately changes.

has been for years. There is no sale of water for mining purposes.'

The Rabbit Inspector reported as follows: -" I have the honor to report that 1158 rabbits have been killed at Lake Goldsmith, Salt Lake, and on the Emu Creek reserve during the last five weeks; about 75 per cent of these were young ones. I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that while everything has been done to suppress the rabbits on the private estates and reserves within the shire, they are still allowed to exist in creek is sufficiently low to enable them to matter before you to show that it will be impossible to deal successfully with the pest unless simultaneous action is taken by the adjoining shires."

The engineer reported as follows :- I have the honor to report that the long continuance of wet weather has made the work of repairing the roads much heavier this year than is usually the case. It will be necessary to have a good supply of maintenance metal provided Lands Department, forwarding a proof-sheet during the coming summer, especially for of parishes of Raglan and Raglan West, and the Main Lead and Waterloo roads in the larat road, via Hope's Lane, in the Last Riding. My attention has been directed to the bad state of the road being a continuation of Mitchell's Lane, towards Burrumbeet tracts, which will come under your notice this day; one of these is for a bridge over the Yam Holes Creek, on the Main Lead road. For this work I have prepared two sets of plans. One is for a very plain structure; the other is for a more expensive bridge, that would have circular stone or brick parapet, walls, and stone coping, etc., and would be an ornament to one of the principal entrances to the town. I require instructions with regard to making the valuation for the year." FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the

- 1	halimone on the recomm	сциам	on c	11.	rnc
۱	Finance Committee :-				
३	Engineer	***	£33	6	8
:	Secretary	•••	20	0	0
٠١	Mrs Taylor	•••	1	10	0
ł	E. Whiting	•••	2	0	(
١Į	Election expenses, North I	Riding	9	2	•
÷∖	Do., West Riding	•••	2	0	(
			1	10	0
ļ	W. H. Gaunt, law expense	g	_		€
;]	R. Smith, costs		3	3	€
	W. G. Stevens			0	(
ι	"Ballarat Star"	•••		5	
	"Evening Post"			16	
Į	Henningsen and Klunder				
ا ⋅	J. M'Oougall	•••		_	
ե	H. P. Henningsen, books		ō		
ļ	Hawkes Bros	•••		16	
9	Eyres Bros	•••		16	
	J. and J. M'Donald	•••			
		• • •		3	
		•••		.5	
	D. Calwell	•••	~	11	
	John Owen		3	1.7	(
-	H. Stuart	•••		18	
•	G. Douglas	***		3	
	J. Smith, timber		4.	1.7	9
3	מספרונים שומסמק	20103			

RABBIT SUPPRESSION.

E. Rowland, L1 10s; James Kirkpatrick, Ll 0s ld; R. J. Hannah, 17s Sd; W. M'Queen, 4s 6d; Thos. Lynch, L4 10s 3d T. Cushing, L3 11s Sd; J. Ward, L2 9s 9d; R. Ward, jun., 13s 10d; John Kirknetriel, 11s. 1d; S. Boyle, 12s.; J. Exell, 6s 3d; John M'Rae, (inspector) L15. SURFACE: LABOR.

J. Whitla, L2 6s 8d; J. D. Mathieson, L2 6s 8d; C. Loft, 12s; C. Cousins, L3 6s; Thos. Carigan, L1 13s 4d; H. Anderson, L1 16s; M. Carigan, Ll5; J. Storey, L10; M. Muir, L10; P. Sharp, L9 13s 4d; R. Humphreys (rolling and surface labor) L28 6s; James Brown, L2 8s; John Whitfield, L17 7s 6d : Joseph Whitfield, L9 ; G. Halpin 5; John Quayle, Ll 13s 4d; John Callaghan, LI 4s; W. Toman, LS 5s; W. M'Farlane, L10; R. Gibson, L10; John Jess, L1 4s.

CONTRACT PAYMENTS. P. Page, L42; R. Gemmell, L31 10s; J. Sheehan, L45; H. Kahle, L25; W. and D. Maddeu, L27 12s.

TENDERS. The following tenders were accepted on the recommendation of the tender committee :-

Contract No. 367.-Making a short piece of quartz road by Flynn's store, Waterloo. J. F. Watkin ... £39 15 O ... 39 0 0 Contract No. 368.—Making quartz road across Market Reserve, Beaufort. ... £38-10 0 J. F. Watkin R. Gemmell (accepted) ... 36 0 0 Contract No. 369. - Building a stone and timber bridge over the Yamholes Creek, on the Main J. F. Watkin (accepted) ... £248 0 0 ... 250 15 0. The following tenders were also received

for a different style of bridge :-R. Gemmell.. Contract No. 370—Making long pipe culvert and filling drain in Neill street, Beaufort. ...£48 0 0 J. F. Watkin ... 47 6 0

R. Gemmell (accepted) WEST RIDING. Contract No. 190.—Forming and metalling two

J. F. Watkin (accepted) ... £184 15 0 J. Madden ... 190 0 0 Contract No. 288.—Making two pieces of gravelled road, near Stevenson's and Benwell's farms.

£160 16 0 ... 135 12 7 J. Sheehan (accepted) 108 17 P. Kielly 124 19 0 ••• J. Madden 175 17 6 ... 121 2 6 Contract No. 289 .- Making a short piece of gravelled road in Carngham township. £9 14 8 E. Eilis ... •--••• ... 15 0 0 H. Kahle ...

P. Page (accepted) ... FALSE ACCUSATION. The secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. G. Stewart, read the following statements, which explain themselves:-

... 17 12 0

... 7 12 0

"Riponshire Offices, Beaufor, 30th August, 1883.—The President Shire of Ripon.—Sir, -Referring to the recent contest for the office of local auditor for this shire, I beg the except adout a mile or so on at the heat, Council's permission to bring under their notice certain statements male by the elected from the spring. It fills up about every two candidate, Mr. W. R. Nicol, respecting the years. We will have to get it cleaned ot shire accounts. In addressing two public

Doetry.

"I Note None but the Cloudless Hours."

There stands in the garden of old St. Marc A sun-dial, quaint and gray, And it takes no heed of the hours that dark Pass over it day by day.

It has stood for ages among the flowers, In the land of sky and song; "I note none but the cloudless hours," Its motto the whole day long. So let my heart in this garden of life

Its calendar cheerfully keep,
Taking no note of the sorrow and strife, Which in shadow across it creep. Content to dwell in this land of ours, In the hope that is twin with love, And remember none but the cloudless hours Till the day-star dawn from above.

-William Crosswell Doane

Movelist.

ETTIE'S ERROR

AN AUSTRALIAN STORY. BY HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN.

would do: he would, after the deed had been executed, openly inform John that it was his intention to bring the matter under the notice of the coroner (who was, also, the police-magistrate); and then, if the unfortunate man were wise, he would fly the country, before a warrant for his arrest could be executed. He would have three clear days start, and might get to Melbourne in thirty hours, and then take ship for some port of South America, where no extradition treaty

To this effect, Mr. Grant expressed himself to James Squires, whilst they were smoking an after-breakfast pipe, and before the ladies

suade him from divulging the secret.

"Surely," he said, "you are in honor bound to silence. The facts were made known to you professionally, and should be regarded as confidential."

You must allow me to be the best judge of professional etiquette," replied the solici-tor. "Besides, no etiquette in the world would justify the with-holding of such a secret. My duty to society demands of me

"Nothing. I can understand your desire to shield your cousin, and save the family from disgrace, and I commend you for it; but I am not so situated, and God forbid that I ever should be! It would be a sore struggle, if I were, but I think, even if it were the case of my own brother, I should.

"You doubt it? Well, no man can tell how he would act under such circumstances. In this instance, however, I tell you piainly, all I will do is give your cousin timely

be as well for you not to let the ladies know of your intention," said James.
"Of course I shall not! It is not likely that I should be such an ass as to voluntarily

"By the way, would it not be well, before saying anything to John, to look up that diary, and read the entry yourself?" 'I should like to; but we shall scarcely find

in the despatch box still. I do not think Miss Sprod made any mention of the diary to my cousin. See now, that box usually stands on a writing-table in the smokingroom. I will take some means to ensure John's absence for a few minutes, and then you can open the box, and see if it is there. You cannot mistake it, as it is an ordinary Lett's Diary, with the year printed on the

there is something cled I wish to say before we go inside. Are you aware that, by Captain Squires' will, you succeed to all his property, in the event of John's dying without

"Yes," said James. "What then? John is as healthy as I am." True, but his life is not so certain," said

the solicitor significantly.

the place to you, subject to the payment of the allowance to his wife, and a similar allowance to himself. That would get over all difficulties, and leave the property under your management. Of course, such an assignment would not hold good against his chilbe valid during his lifetime.'

asked James, his heart beating wildly at the "I think so, if I find him at all amenable

But James suddenly remembered that John being innocent, would never consent to such an arrangement—still the conversation bore

The deed of separation was finished and executed by Ettie that afternoon, and then Mr. Grant and James Squires set out for

CHAPTER X.

within view of the homestead. "What a pretty place!" exclaimed the

dedly a pretty place.

There was nothing grand about the view but it looked homelike and pleasing; for the

house was surrounded by trees, and over-grown by creepers—now in full bloom—and formed an appropriate back-ground to the pic john met them at the gate, and stared in

amazement at his cousin. "Here's your little girl," cried Charlie

Dawson said." John took her offered hand, but was still

too surprised to speak.
"Here's your doll, Miss Davidson," said Charlie, handing it to her. "I hope you will not forget to thank your cousin for his thoughtfulness in commissioning me to buy

"Oh, no-I am really much obliged," said the young lady; "and the doll is a beauty."
"And are you really my cousin, Matilda
Davidson?" asked John, at last finding

speech.
"Yes, I am—only you must not call me
Matilda," you know—everybody calls me "Come into the house, cousin," said John Charlie will see that your traps are brough

ound directly. And how did you get on with Charlie?" he asked, when that gentlenan had driven off to the stables. "Very well indeed-we made friends

"Did he tell you of my great trouble? usk, because otherwise I shall have to explai why my wife is not here to meet you." "He told me everything, and I am so sorry for you, cousin. But Mr. Dawson has a letter for you which may clear up the mystery. Now, run away, and get it. I know you nust be dying to read it. Pray don't mind the long and the state of the long and the state of the long and the lo teaving me to walk up to the house alonepesides, I want to go into the orehard, and Thus adjured, John hastened after Charlie

and secured the precious epistle, which he proceeded to read on the spot. When he had finished, he made use of some aughty words, which I may not put on

"What's up now?" asked Charlie, who was standing by his side, filling his pipe. "Just read this, will you, and tell me what

you think of it." 'From the old 'un," said Charlie, as he lanced at the letter. "It doesn't start too polite, anyway. Well," he continued, when te had read it through, "that is about as theorful an epistle as I ever came across in

"You see-they do not, even yet, enter into particulars." "No-but we can't be kept in the dark much longer. Grant is at Mother Battley's vith them, and I expect he will be over this

vening. "If I find that anybody has been mislead ng my wife in this matter," said John, beween his clenched teeth, "I'll break every one in his body!"

"If there is anybody at the bottom of it, you may depend it is your sanctified cousin James.' "I think not-I hope not-if, indeed, it were so, I would—"

John stopped suddenly.
"You would what?" asked Charlie. "J ell you what I would, and will, do in such a case; and that is cowhide the gentleman

util my arm aches l" An hour later, Charlie's prognostication proved correct, for Mr. Grant and James squires arrived, just as a bell rang for the

Mr. Grant seemed grave and anxious, and his greeting was stiff and formal; but the presence of Tilly Davidson prevented any allusion being made to business, until the gentlemen adjourned to the smoking-room efter tea.

"Now, Mr. Grant," began John, after he had supplied his guests with tobacco, and grandy and water—"I hope you come prepared to clear up this abominable mystery, which has made things so unpleasant during the last few days."

Mr. Grant shook his head.

"It might be as well if the mystery were never cleared up," he said, significantly. "I do not understand you, sir," replied John, somewhat haughtily. "I may tell you tonce that I hate mysteries of any kind, and

mined that this one shall be made as clear as lay, to all the world, if necessary." Now, the stranger's bedroom opened off the moking-room, and when Mr. Grant went in there to wash his hands, before going into he dining-room, James had hurriedly placed the diary in John's despatch-box, which stood on a side table in the latter apartment. Then he had joined Mr. Grant, and on coming out-John and Charlie both being absenthe had pointed to the box, and suggested the dvisability of making the search at once. Mr. Grant acquiesced, and found the diary

as a matter of course. James then left him o examine it in the bedroom, which he did without delay.

Consequently John's protestations sounded.

to the solicitor, like mere bravado; for he thought that there could now be no question of the young man's guilt. "Perhaps," he said, "your desire for pub-

licity will coase to find expression, when I inform you then everything is known to your unfortunate wife, and to myself as well."
"What do you mean?" cried John,
angrily. "This kind of cursed innuendo will angrily. "This kind of cursed innuendo will not suit me, Mr. Grant, and I insist upon your speaking out l'

The solicitor began to lose his temper. "You force me to say what I understand you have already heard from Miss Sprod that a suspicion exists that you and Mr. Charles Dawson have been concerned in killing a man."

"And this suspicion? Upon what is i ounded? Mr. Crant thought that he had never yet met such a "hard case" as John Squires'.

said, curtly. "The death is accounted for by yourself. You admit that you and Mr. Charles Dawson killed him." "Impossible!" cried John.

"A man was found dead on this run." h

past bearing! How did I admit it? When did I admit it ? Was I mad or drunk at the "I should be glad to know that you were sither mad or drunk when you committed such an awful crime," said Mr. Grant, who was now thoroughly angered by the young man's contumacy—as he deemed it. "Your admission of the fact is in your own writing,

in this book "-here he took the diary from his pocket.
"My diary!" exslaimed John, offering to

"Excuse me." said Mr. Grant; "I canno let this book out of my hands. "You cannot let me have my ewn diary! cried John. "If you were not my guest, sin

and an old man, I would soon call you to and an old man, I would soon and account for this impertinence."

"John Squires," began the solicitor, in a tone of solemnity which enforced attention; this matter is so serious that it behoves

all to command our tempers, and treat it with the gravity it deserves. Listen-I will read out to you two entries made by you in this book, and you will then see the futility of persisting in this pretence of ignorance." He then read aloud the passages written by James.

John grew white as a sheet, whilst the old gentleman was reading. He then arose, and, walking behind Mr. Grant, asked, in a supressed tone of voice, to be permitted to look t the writing.
Mr. Grant showed him the two passages

and in doing so, exposed the fact that sundry pages had been torn from the diary.
"I never wrote those lines," said John, firmly. "And see! Someone has been tearing out the leaves! The diary has been tam-

pered with! There is no one here could have imitated my writing but — you infernal secondrel! You did it!" He rushed suddenly towards James (who had risen from his chair) and struck him a

violent blow on the face, which cut open his cheek, and felled him to the ground! "Good heavens!" cried Mr. Grant. is outrageous!"

James slowly arose from the ground—"I always knew he was at the bottom of it!"

"John Squires," said James, deliberately, whilst the blood flowed from his wounded face, "you have struck me—a day will come when you will wish your hand had withered efore you struck that blow !" Then he walked slowly out of the room.

"For two cents, I'd repeat it!" cried John, fter his cousin.

worse by giving way to you temper." starved in the gutter, if it had not been for my father!" exclaimed John, as he re-seated

Mr. Grant for a moment, began to believe that he had been mistaken, and that James had really forged the entries—but then he remembered that the discovery had been accidentally made by Ettic, without James's knowledge. It was absurd to suppose that he would have committed the forgery, and then suffered the book to remain in the hands of its owner. No-this violence of John's must merely be a planned attempt to avert suspi-

"Now," said the solicitor, "after what has passed, I decline to enter into any further liscussion on the subject. Here is a deed of separation, signed by your wife—will you please peruse, and then sign it?"

John took the deed, and without glancing

the ground. "That is my answer, sir," he said. This last insult is too much !" cried Mr. Grant, rising from his seat. "If it were possible to avoid it, I would not remain another hour under your roof—as it is, I must

"You can do as you please, sir," said John, sullenly. "For the matter of that, I meant no insult to you-but that is of no consequence. You have chosen to take part against

pressively. "For your father's sake, I shall delay as much as I dare; but I must place this diary in the hands of the police, and leave them to deal with the matter. If you are wise, you will fly at once to Melbourne, and take the first out-going ship for some foreign part—if possible to South America. If you lose no time, you may get away in safety. I have no more to say. Should you determine to face the matter out, I recummed you to place yourself in communication with a solicitor at once. Further, I beg of you, do not believe that if John and Charlie Dawson not—whilst this awful accusation is pending were convicted, they would be hanged—at -add to the misery of your poor wife by intruding upon her. Goodnight!"

John and Charlie stared blankly at one an

other; and then each mechanically filled his tumbler with spirits and water, and drank in silance.

"It looks like it," replied John, gloomily.
"Didn't I tell you that beautiful cousin of yours was at the bottom of it? I suppose no -one else could have got at the diary? "None of the people here could have imitated my writing," said John; "and, now I come to think of it, I remember that, when we

were mere boys, he used to show me how he ould write my signature." "What could have been his motive?" "I cannot conceive."

now?"

to join that jolly little girl in the drawing-room, and tell her what has happened." "Nonsense! Why should we worry her with such a tale?" "She is sharp as a needle, and will guess that there has been some row. Besides,

everybody will know all about it to-morrow and she has heard all the rest of the story. And, I can tell you, I'd rather trust to her for advice than most people. Her head is level, as the Yankee say." "You seem to have studied her character pretty closely," said John, with a melancholy

smile. "But, come on then, since you wish "And now, my dear Miss Davidson," Charlie, who had taken upon himself the office of narratar, and had given a graphic

"I think you were quite right to knock the man down, cousin," she said, to John, whilst her beightened color shewed that she meant what 🗪 said. "If it had been me, I should have knocked him down again, as often as he stood up!"

"You little vixen!" said John, almost restored to good humour.
"Yes, I would, indeed. And let me tell

has condemned me," said John.
"She has been misled—most likely by that

give me, cousin, but I think she has been too ready to believe ill of you." "I think so myself," said John, bitterly. "We must make allowances, though," said Charlie. "Mrs. Squire's made the discovery

herself, remember, and so would not be so likely to doubt as she would have been had it een told her by someone else. Let us wait to see what she says when she learns the truth."

"You? How will you do that, Tilly? asked John.

"I'll go to her first thing to-morrow. with either of you, mind; but with that nice old man, Bandy Tom, whose has been telling me all sorts of things whilst you were quarrelling in the smoking-room. She will believe me, I should think."

shook his head. "Even your advocacy will fail, I fear." said, "unless there is some evidence to support it. However, you can try, my dear cousin; and I need scarcely say I shall be equally grateful to you, whether you are suc-

ssful or not." "If she will not believe me, do you think it

"Certainly not !" cried Charlie promptly. Tilly, with a laugh.

"I do not know but what it would be a good move," said John. "Besides, for aught we know to the contrary, Charlie and I may be arrested before a couple of days are over, and you could not remain here alone without the ervants." "Arrested!" cried the girl. "Surely they

"Not dare to arrest two wicked murderers?" said John. "Yes, Tilly-it is almost certain that some such thing will happen. Indeed, I think I will go over to Albury and

"I will think of it," replied John. "And now I must write some letters at once. I must write to my wife, and also to a solicitor—and then it will be necessary to get someone to manage here, in case I am arrested. I'll write to our agent to send a good man at "Serves the villain right," said Charlie, as once. You young people must amuse your-selves as best you can whilst I am away." And the young people succeeded in amus-

ing themselves very well indeed; so much so before the police, as soon as he returned to

in my life!" thought Charlie, as he turned into hed. "I am sure I shall like Mr. Dawson very much indeed," thought the young lady, as she performed a similar operation. From which thoughts it may be deduced

that Charlie and Tilly would not be likely to find much difficulty in amusing themselves whenever it chanced that they were alone together. Some likings blossom into lovings very soon—especially on the banks of the Murray in summer-time.

> CHAPTER XI. IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

At dawn, on the following morning, James rode away from Buckinburra, on a horse which was his own property. He had packed up all his belongings before he went to bed, and given them in charge to Bandy Tom, promising to send for them as soon as

In his haste to get away, he had forgotten that he was leaving Mr. Grant behind; but, when he did remember it, he consoled himself by the reflection that, having no vehicle of his own, he could not have been of any service, and the solicitor would naturally apply to Charlie Dawson to drive him as far as Mrs. Battley's inn, from whence he could

take the coach to Albury.

James's heart was filled with bitter animosity towards his cousin. The gash on his cheek reminded him of the gross insult he had received, and he vowed that nothing should

prevent him from being avenged.
In this mood, the dark thought occurred to him, that it might not be impossible to secure John's conviction of the crime of which he was so unjustly accused. The case was strong already, and it needed but the addition of any fresh evidence to render it very strong indeed. Could that evidence be obtained in

any way? He had now no scruples. He argued that for far slighter insults than he had received. many a man had met his death in a duel, in days when duelling was the resort of all men of honor. He was now engaged in a a duel with his cousin, and the destruction of one of them must be the result. If John were vicwere convicted, they would be hanged—at leas, it suited him so to think; for as yet he shrink from such an extremity of villainy as would be involved in sending two innocent men to the scaffold. But, in his heart, he knew that he would be capable of sacrificing imself in order to save them.

And then he had gone so far that retreat was impossible. He could not undo what he had done. Nothing but an open admission that he had committed a forgery would render the criminating entries in the diary innocuous -and that open admission he would neve

For his own protection, it behoved him now to make every effort to validate his work; and thus, self-interest was thrown into the scale with his desire for vengeance, and the envy and jealousy, which had originally led him astrav By making a slight detour, he avoided Mrs. Battley's, not caring to expose himself to the

necessity for narrating the events of the prerious evening. which, he thought, would told more to his advantage by the solicitor.
On arriving in Albury, he made his way to
the office of one of the local newspapers, with
the editor of which he chanced to be on friendly terms. To that gentleman, he addressed himself, ostensibly for the purpose of seeking his advice and assistance, but really with a view

to supply information which would be to tempting an item to be kept out of print. The fact was that he feared Mr. Grant might be talked over by the women, and induced to keep silence on the subject of John's supposed delinquency.

The editor heard his tale with amazement.

"Now," said James, "I have told you all, and I want your advice, and your help, if you can give it. My idea is to seek employment in the journalistic line. You know I can write a little "he had amused himself by occasionally contributing an article to the ournal-" tell me whether you think I am fit or the work."

"That is not an easy question to answer," was the reply. "Writing an article at your leisure, upon a subject in which you happen to be interested, and which you know tolerably well, is very different from writing against time upon env. and exempting that against time, upon any and everything that crops up. Then there is the question of reporting, if you get employment on a country paper—you might not be capable of pro-ducing a condensed, yet faithful record of local meetings, or law cases, as, in such an event, you would probably have to do. Above will get to like the life, and daily grow more unfit for other employment, requiring regular hours of attendance, and orderly habits But there is no promotion in our ranks, and unless you try your luck in a metropolis, you will never be any better off in prospects, or in pocket. It you go at once to Sydney or Mel bourne, you will find it almost impossible to obtain literary work. You will clash with men of ability and experience, who will regard you as an amateur and an interloper and it may be many months before you re ceive pay for any work that you do. And when you do receive pay, it will be insuffi-cient for your wants, unless you obtain an engagement on salary, which you will find immense difficulty in doing. No, sir—take my advice—have nothing to do with journal-

ism, whilst there are stones to break, and wages to get for breaking them." Now James was quite in earnest in his desire to obtain employment on a newspaper, for he knew he must do something to earn his living, and, like most men, he regarded literary work as about the easiest he could find. It may be conceived, therefore, that this discouraging reply was not very acceptable to him, especially as (again like most men of literary tastes) he fancied himself quite able to hold his own with the best men

Australia. "You take rather a jaundiced view of the business," he said. "I speak from experience—ask any journalist, and he will give you much the same

answer." "But is there no opening for imaginative work, for instance?" James had some MSS. of tales and sketches which he thought were more than good.

"None at all. Probably there are not at this migraint two men in Australia who are making their living solely by such work. There is too much competition, and too much anateur work; and English authors now supply advance proofs of their novels at low rates; whilst some unscrupulous newspaper proprietors do not hesitate to reprint anything that suits them, trusting to their insignificance, and the certain cost of legal proeedings, so secure them immunity from-

orosecution for piracy."
"Well," said James, "I shall not decide in a hurry, for it will not be possible for me to a hurry, for it will not be possible for me to leave this district till my cousin's affair is settled some way or coather. settled some way or another. "Of course not. I suppose the facts are public property?"

lost. Fill your pipe, and look over the papers. whilst I write the par. You can then read it,

"We understand that there has come to light some clue to the mystery which surrounds the fate of the man, supposed to be George Boardman, whose body was found at Buckin-burra last year. It is rumoured that two wellknown young squatters are seriously impli-cated, and that evidence of their complicity has been afforded by one of themselves. It is to be hoped that no respect for persons will prevent justice being done in this lamentable

heless, delighted to see it.

are guilty, they deserve to suffer!"

"Well, I suppose you know best," said
James, pumping up a sigh. "It is a miserable affair, from beginning to end."

"The end is not yet," retorted the editor, significantly. "Let us hope it may not be a rope's end."

He could not resist making that old joke, even although it might be not in very good taste, and prove extremely unpalatable

Evidently the young man had not yet for-given the blow he had received from his cousin.

TILLY'S SMOKE-PARLIAMENT. Tilly Davidson was a clear-sighted, resolute, little woman. Though a child in years-she was only seventeen—the life she had led had matured her mind, and sharpened her faculties. Bern on the outskirts of civilisation, she had been early taught how to defend hertorious he would be ruined, and perhaps imprisoned for many years; if he gained the day, that fate would be his cousin's. He did day, that fate would be his cousin's. He did knowledge; for her father's house had been twice attacked by natives, and once by bush-

Then, until her mother's death, she had known no other teacher or companion; and, indeed, she had scaraely even seen a young lady until she was placed in a boardingschool at Brisbane, when she was fourteen years old, and already had the manners and

Brought now face to face with difficulty and trouble, her training stood her in good stead; for she did not, like most of her sex, resign herself to inactivity and leave the men to work; but at once resolutely determined to take part in clearing her cousin from the shameful imputation which threatened ruin

o him and his friend, Charlie Dawson, Having formed her plans over night, she proceeded to put them in practice in the morning.

Grant for his rudeness to that gentleman. "It's quite natural that you should feel aunoyed with him," she said; "but you have no right to blame him for believing what your own wife accepted without question. Besides, you cannot afford to lose any friends just now, and I am sure he means you well."

even if he does believe you to be guilty. Go to him at once, and make your peace. Now, sir, she continued, addressing Charlie, after John had left the room, "I want you to show me Mr. James's room.' "What on earth do you want to go there

for?" asked Charlie. "He rode off at break of day. I want to see whether he left anything behind him, which might serve as a clue to this mystery." "Then you agree with me that he is the chief cause of the trouble?" "Certainly I do. I feel quite sure of it

"Ah, that's what beats me! Tell us what morning-gown, looked so eminently kissable that he was fain to turn away, with a sigh,

lest he should be guilty of some folly. "What means that portentous sigh?" she asked, playing with her victim like a kitten with its first mouse. But Charlie was not to be caught napping "I sighed because I am hungry," he said,

"I don't believe you," she replied, "and, if I were not hungry myself, I would keep you waiting, as a punishment for telling me falsehood. But, come now-we will just have a look around whilst John and Mr. Grant are making friends again." The search bore no result, as we, who are behind the scenes, know it could not, and

presently they returned to the breakfast-room and met John and Mr. Grant, who had "made friends" after a certain fashion; though it was evident from his manner that suspicions.

he meal was over, Tilly suggested an adjournment to the smoking-room. "Let us have a smoke-parliament," she said. "Papa is always smoking, so I am quite accustomed to it, and I know that there is no ase expecting to extract sense from gentle-

IF George Doxat were only like Bo-Peep next door, how much easier it would be to obey

balmy, bright, and the scene was as pretty as miniature resources could make it. The villa in which Ethel Campbell lived was only-twelve miles from London; both it and the adjacent one, let to the handsome artiste, Harold de Burgh, belonged to Mr.

advantage. It was the very picturesqueness of Garden Villas which had induced Harold de Burgh to

himself and his easel and paintings there about

taken place at his office in London, Mr. de Burgh not having been to Garden Villas, except on the one occasion when, wandering past, he had fallen in love with the enchanted spot, without for a moment believing that that en-chanted spot had a fairy of its own, and that that fairy was none other than sweet Ethel, the proprietor's daughter.

He had not been twenty four hours at Garden Villas, however, before he saw and loved fair Ethel as she sat working among the

Of course she knew Mr. de Burgh had taken the next villa, and had grumbled because a nasty dauber was coming there instead of a family with girls, among whom she had been looking forward to a pleasant com-panion; for Ethel's life was very lonely some-times, when Mr. Campbell was away for hours

fied with his new tenant. He had paid him a whole year's rent in advance, and seemed quite to enter into all his ideas about beauty and order. He did not know who he was, but what did that matter since he paid in advance, and Mr. Campbell had no intention of being intimate with him? He never encouraged neighbors, hence Ethel's wellnigh

isolated existence. that a little beauty haunted the adjoining garden, he took good care to put himself enevidence, though not rudely or offensively.

the young lady's notice, he would be able to magnetize her into a desire to become acquainted with him. He was right. No sooner. than she watched his movements with furtive glances, pretending all the while to be deeply engaged t her embroidery. In fact, during several days a regular game

at bo peep went on between them without their seeming to perceive how comic it was, so seriously were they both impressed by the sentimental or love-tinted side of the picture. ided.

mercantile clique who would not have hailed him with pleasure as a suitor for his own daughter. Ethel had not seen him for four years, during which time he had been in China, "coining money," as Mr. Campbell said. She had

and she had paid but little attention to her father's protege. Now, however, he was daily expected to arrive in England, and somewhat to her dread she had been prepared by Mr. Campbell to expect that soon after his arrival he would

make a formal proposal for her hand. Instead, however, of endowing her absent and almost unknown lover with the perfect qualities of form and mind which mystery and ncognito generally produce, Ethel was inincognito generally produce, Etnei was incident to exaggerate his deficiencies, more especially since she had been playing be-peep with Harold de Burgh, as he either glided softly among the foliage in his half of the garden—only divided by a low wire paling from the Campbell's side—or stood by the vindow in front of his easel.

George Doxat played so goblin a part, there were Harold de Burgh's eyes fixed on her in tender admiration. She dropped hers in a moment, and the tell-tale color was coursing moment, and the tell-tale color was coursing over her face just as her father's voice called He had come home early from the City to-

fusion, catching on to the boughs and leaves adjacent shrubs, and adding in no small degree to her nervousness, feeling certain Harold's eyes were still fixed on her. Ah! what would he have given at that moment if he had only dared to o'erleap window and wire fence and go to her assistance l

She re-established order as speedily as possible gave one look up at the next door window he was, or pretended to be, deeply engrossed by his painting, and she ran into the house. George Doxat!
If Ethel was flushed and flurried in her manner, rendered so by the little episode in the garden, she was perfectly composed by comparison with him. Never could it have een supposed that a man who had seen anything of the world could be so shy and sheep

ish as was George Doxat. He had not a word to say for himself, but stood looking at Ethel as though half afraid of her.

As for her, she very speedily recovered the equilibrium which she had temporarily lost among the silk skeins in the garden, and took

him in, as women only can, at a glance. " Of course he isn't as good-looking as Bo makes him so shy?" this, of course, to herself. Then to him, "Won't you come out in the garden, Mr. Doxat, and have some tea after your hot journey from London?—Then I can exhibit him to the other one, and pernaps make him jealous," this latter part of he sentence of course once more to herself, as she tripped down the steps in front of George Doxat, having rung for the dainty maid of the establishment to take out the afternoon

If Ethel had not been a little afraid of her father and his enforced determination that she should marry this sheepish-looking man, she would thoroughly have enjoyed the idea of rousing Bo-Peep into jealousy, by coquetting with the new-comer under the trees, for lady is having an elaborate costume made by Ethel was naturally a sprightly girl, loving Worth, and her pug to be painted the same

ing with all her might to put him completely at his case, looking up meanwhile, every now and again, from under her long lashes, to see what effect this hehaviour was having on the next-door neighbour.

He had disappeared from the window; could he be coming into the garden? No; not a sign of him. Ethel's manner became a little

voking.
Provoking? Yes; except to Mr. Campbell who was delighted, and felt inclined to hug his daughter. He restrained his feelings, however, confining them to saying he had one or two letters to write, and would leave the

irritable, and George Doxat was not one

whit less shy. Altogether it was very pro-

away Ethel's irritability.
"Is he afraid to be left alone with me?" she queried, hughing to herself. "Since I do not want him to make love to me in earnest, strange if I cannot frighten him away altogether; and the best way will be to

ant shrubs; something - are they eyes?looking through them. Oh, this game is toe childish! A man like Mr. Harold de Burgh ught to be ashamed of it!"

And then she set to work in earnest to make an impression on the returned wanerer. For a minute she thought she had sucseeded: he talked more like a civilized being than he had done since his arrival, and eemed gradually to be getting a little more at home with Ethel; in fact, once or twice he

opened his mouth as though he were going to tell her something important. She speedily closed it, however, with a joke. She had no ntention of having confidences with Mr. deorge Doxat. On a sudden he uttered a loud ejaculation, out down the cup of tea he was in the act of drinking with an impetuosity that sent half the tea into the tray, and bolted. What did it mean? Ethel gazed round her in astonish-

ment. She could see nothing to call forth this extraordinary flight. There were no eyes pecping through the bush now, but the stalwart shoulders of the painter as he went up a flight of stone steps nto his own house. That, however, could not have affected Mr. George Doxat-what had he to do with Bo-Peep?

And for some minutes Ethel sat in solitary state-wondering. A quarter of an hour passed, and she was ust beginning to think of calling the dainty Abigail to come and take away the tea-things, after which she intended to retire into the privacy of her own apartment, when who should she see coming through the drawing-room of her villa but the erratic Mr. George Doxat, accompanied by the handsome artist

from the adjoining house. Down the steps they had marched, right up to Ethel's tea table, before she know whether she was asleep or awake. "My oldest and best friend, Mr. Harold de Burgh; let me introduce him to you, Miss

Campbell." "I am sure I am very happy to make Mr. e Burgh's acquaintance. Will you have a de Burgh's acquaintance. Will you have a cup of tea?" said Ethel, coloring to the very roots of her hair, and seizing on the teapot as though it were a talisman against confusion. "Thank you-thank you very much," and their eyes met for an instant as he took the proffered cup; then the girl looked down. Even with this formal introduction, Bo-Peep's occupation was not yet gone. There was, however, no shyness about Harold de

Burgh, he was manly and straightforward enough now that he had been introduced, and was consequently dans son droit. "It is strange that my old schoolfellow Doxat should have turned up here after all the years that have passed since I last saw

"Yes, indeed, very strange." Ethel felt a shyness with the artist she had never experienced with the man her father had selected for her future husband. "So many things, too, have happened since we last met, eh, Doxat?" went on the painter; "you are married, you tell me, and

the father of a Venus of two-it makes me feel quite an old man." "Mr. Doxat married?" cried Ethel. looking up now with very wide-open eyes, "married, did you say? Oh, I am so glad!"

The spontaneity of this exclamation was

little wife. As far as she was concerned, then, that cry had set him quite at rest, especially as he more than half suspected he had found a substitute, a substitute too, that he doubted not would, on his recommendation, find favor with even the redoubtable Mr. Campbell

Nor was he mistaken; as far as profession went Harold de Burgh was only a mock artist. He was a dilettante with three thousand a year, whose pleasure it was occasionally to absent himself from the great world in which, by right of birth and position, he moved, and give himself up for a time to the study of the artistic and the beautiful. He had studied the beautiful to some purpose in Garden Villas, and so everyone thought when, a day or two later, he obtained

Mr. Campbell's consent to his marriage with

Ethel, after that young lady, having summoned up sufficient courage to look him

himself.

one afternoon.

straight in the face, had whispered, "Yes, darling Harold, I will be true to you for life, and I am so glad George Doxat married in China, because now we can be happy without disappointing anybody."

Of course the George Doxats were at the wedding, and a right merry one it was; to listen to George Doxat's speech when he proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, no one could have imagined it was possible for

nim to be shy even during the brief space of

Next season there will be a very important

picture by Harold de Burgh to be seen in the

Royal Academy-we hope on the line-that

of his pretty wife in the character of Bo-Peep.

-Judy's Annual. An American paper publishes the following paragraph, which, for pure, unadulterated, and original invention, is equal to anything of the kind we have seen. It was under the head of 'Society,' and it said: "The latest among New York belles are 'complexion' dogs. It is the proper thing now for a girl only to appear in the street with a dog that matches her complexion and costume. Those girls who walk with St. Bernard dogs invariably wear fur upon their costumes of the same color as the coat of their pet, with gloves to match. Now that Spring costumes

are coming in St. Bernard dogs will be passe.

color so as to harmonize with it," Beautiful!

M. G. TISSANDIER has described to the Paris Academy of Science his new electrical motor for balloons. It consists of a serew propeller with two helicoidal blades nearly 10 feet in diameter, a Siemens dynamo-electrical machine of new design, and a light biohromate of potash battery. It is intended to propel an elongated balloon of about 1000 cubic yards capacity. The frame of the screw propeller weigs 15½ lb., is stretched with silk varnished with India-rubber lacquer, and kept taut by steel wire stretchers. lynamo-electric machine has four electro nagnets in the circuit, and frame parts are of cast steel, so as to bring the weight down to 121 lb. It drives the screw by gear, which reduces the speed in the proportion of 10 to l; thus, if the coil makes 1200 revolutions a ninute, the screw makes 120. It gives out 220 foot-pounds per second with a useful effect of 55 per cent. The bichromate battery gives a better yield than accumulators of the same weight. It consists of an element divided into four series and arranged in tension. The element consists of an ebonite cell holding four litres-or 0.88 gallon-and containing ten plates of zinc and eleven cakes of retort carbon, arranged alternately. The mmersed surface of the zinc is one-third that of the carbons. This battery, charged with a nighly-concentrated and very acid solution, is constant for two hours. The liquid becomes heated as it is impoverished, and the duration of activity may be prolonged by the addition of chromic acid .- Knowledge

(CONTINUED.) No, he dared not keep silent, but this he

had made their appearance.

James, as in duty bound, sought to dis-

to speak, and speak I must, and will."
"Will nothing persuade you to silence?"

"Since you are so decided, I think it would

I don't know," said James; "it may be

"So be it," replied Mr. Grant. "But

James started violently, but spoke no word "It is well to be prepared for the worst," continued Mr. Grant, "and, although I think it exceedingly improbable that your cousin would be convicted of murder, still he might be; and, in such a case, the property would come to you, subject only to an allowance of five hundred a year to his widow. But, if he were sentenced to imprisonment, the case would be different, and the Crown would probably place the estate in trust for his wife. Now I think it would be better for all parties that there should be no trouble in this matter; especially as I don't mind telling you in confidence, I hope that your cousin will succeed in getting away. He should assign

dren, should he have any, but would merely "And shall you suggest this to him?"

A KNOCK-DOWN BLOW. "There is Buckinburra," cried Charlie Dawson to Miss Davidson, as they came

young lady-and she was right, it was decithe winding river, with its steep red banks,

"I hope the nursery is ready."
"Yes, cousin," said Miss Davidson, jumping lightly to the ground; "I am really the little girl who was consigned to you, as Mr.

"Sit down, man !" said Mr. Grant, taking him by the arm. "Do not make matters "An infernal scoundrel who would have

at it, tore it to shreds, and flung the pieces on

stay until the morning, but I trust that you will permit me to remain in my bed-room till

me, and I care not what you think of me." "Let me give you a warning, and a word of advice, before I go," said Mr. Grant, im-

"There's going to be trouble," said Charlie.

"Unless it was pure malice-I know the chap was envious of you."
"Well, the question is: what is to be done

account of the whole affair—"now you know all. What do you think of it?"

you, I have no patience with your Mr. Grant, who seems willing to believe anything bad of "You forget, my dear, that my own wife villain. Still I don't mean to say that I am | all, it is a career in which there is no advance, very well pleased with her. You must for- and rarely any withdrawal possible. You

"She will not believe me," said John, de-"But I'll make her!" cried Miss David-

Charlie looked at her admiringly, but John

would do any good if I were to offer to stay with her for a few days?" "I did not ask your opinion, sir," said

would never dare?" give myself up to the police."
"By Jove, that would be a good move!" cried Charlie. "Let's go to-morrow!"

ing themselves very wen indeed; so indeed so that, when John returned, after an absence of over two hours they did not at first believe that he had been away ten minutes.

"That is the nicest little thing I ever met"

"I should say not. But I would not men-

tion names if I were you, at present. I suppose whether I gave you permission or not, you would put in something about it."

"I suppose so," replied the editor, with a grin. "I did not promise secresy, and such a sensation paragraph is too valuable to be least. [Sill your pine and lead somether permissions and sensation paragraph.]

and see whether it is O.K."

This is what he produced, and what subsequently appeared in the newspaper.

case."
"Don't you think that last sentence is superfluous?" asked James, who was, never-

"No—we must say something, and, by George, if your cousin and Charles Dawson

friend. But James smiled—a sort of melancholy smile, you know—and the editor was reassured.

CHAPTER XII.

rangers, entirely to the cost of the assailants.

ways of thought of a woman. Still she was childlike in her capacity for enjoyment and absolute unconsciousness of

In the first place, she attacked her cousin, and made him promise to apologise to Mr.

"How can he mean well to a murderer?" asked John, bitterly.

"That is nonsense. He has known you for years, and always liked you—it is impossible for him to get rid of that liking in a moment,

and I am almost beginning to suspect his motive." you think."
"Not yet," replied Tilly. "I must satisfy myself as to one or two other things first." "By Jove, you are quite a little woman of business!" exclaimed Charlie with an admiring glance at the young girl, who, in a muslin

and he took refuge in nonsense. and I thought how long we should have to wait for breakfast if you persist in rummaging over the whole house first."

the solicitor had by no means abandoned his By tacit consent, no allusion was made, at the breakfast-table, to the subject which engrossed all their thoughts; but, as soon as

men who are longing for a pipe." (To be Continued.) BO-PEEP.

papa!" and Mis Ethel Campbell put the fancy work on which she was engaged down in her lap with a sigh, and fell to dreaming.

The afternoon thoroughly lent itself to that do-nothing occupation, for it was June, leafy,

Campbell, who, being a man of some taste, had made the most of the undulating nature try and get up a mock flirtation."

become Mr. Campbell's tenant, and transport

week previously.
All the interviews with Mr. Campbell had

in the city.

The father, meantime, was perfectly satis-

As soon as Harold de Burgh became aware

He trusted in his own good looks, and hought probably that if he could only attract lid Ether perceive the handsome neighbor became interested in him, and

And all the time Ethel was to marry George Doxat, or so at least Mr. Campbell had de-George Doxat, who was such a steady, hardworking, well-to-do young man, that there was not a single father in all Mr. Campbell's

not a very lively recollection of what George Doxat was like, for, naturally, at fourteen marriage had not been discussed with Ethel,

Yes, when Ethel at last looked up from the somewhat nightmareish dream in which

day, not alone either. She sprang up, upsetting her workbasket, from which sundry balls and skeins of silk tumbled in helpless con-

Peep; still, he is rather a fine-looking man though his hair is reddish. I wonder whatever

fun and mischief very thoroughly.

As it was she was determined not to be haulked of her present amusement by the thought of future annoyances. She chatted away very gaily to Mr. Doxat, asthough striv-

young people to entertain each other for a George Doxat made an almost impercentible movement as though he were about to follow him, which had the effect of amusing

And with thorough zest would Ethel have entered into this project, only there was not a creature to be seen in the next garden. while the window was absolutely tenantless.
"Yes, there is a movement among the dis-

Hariculture.

The Chemistry of Agriculture. From the Chemistry of Agriculture; by R. W. Emerson MacIvor, F.L.S., &c. SOILS:

PRYSICAL PROPERTIES. GROLOGISTS tell us that there was a time which no form of vegetation anywhere

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the non-combustible matter of soil has recontinues to effect, the conversion of rock mineral compensates those of another. into soil, it is desirable that we should, first of all, know something about the rocks them

well, when we come to carefully examine the structure of a piece of granite, basalt, or other crystalline rock, we find it to be composed of a mixture of crystals or distinct par-ticles of different kinds. These distinct substances are termed minerals.

The minerals of the crystalline rocks are of two groups-First, quartz, or silica; second, silicates of potash, soda, lime, magnesis, and iron, together with clay, which is a chemical compound of silica with a substance known as alumina, and hence is is termed silicate of

Let us briefly study the composition of the more important silicates present in

rocks.

Felspar.—This mineral consists of silica combined with alumina and potash, soda or lime. It forms a large constituent of vol-canic rocks and granite. In the latter it occurs associated with two other minerals, micd and quartz. It is an easy matter to detect the three minerals by a careful examination of a piece of granite. The felspar may be flesh-colored, brown, or white, and is less transparent or glass-like than the quartz: the mica occurs in the form of thin shining scales, which can be split up into thinner scales with the point of a knife. The following table will serve to show the composition of four kinds of felspar :-

	Come	Common Potash Felspar	Felspar	Soda Felspa	r Lime-Soda Felspar	Felspar
	3	or Orthodase.	e.	or Albite.	or Albite. Labradorite.	
Silica	:	65.23	65.87	68:48	51.39	
Alumina	:	18.26	18.53	19-30	29.48	23.80
Potash	:	14.66	10.32	none	. 1.10	
Soda	:	1:45	3.42	11.27	5.63	9.67
Lime	:	traces	.95	80.	9.44	
Magnesia	:	traces	.89	none	.37	
Iron oxide	:	•27	none	.28	2:90	
			ĺ		-	
		99.87	99.48	100.01	100:31	99-30
			İ			

the labradorite and oligoclase from volcanic

Mica.—This is also a widely distributed mineral, and two species are distinguished by mineralogists, one of which is remarkable for the large amount of magnesia it contains.

The following are analyses of the two kinds:—

	743		
	Potash.	Ma	gnesia.
Silica	46.36		42.65
Alumina	36.80		12.96
Potash	9.22		6.01
Soda	none	, .	none
Litae	.30		2.06
Magnesia	none		25.75
Oxide of iron	4.53		7.11
Water	2.06	••	3.15
	99:27		99-69

Common potach mica is a component of granite and also of its associate rocks, syenite mich slate, and gneiss. It is also found in

Hornblende and Augite.-These are dark-green or black-looking minerals that are found in large proportion in trap rock and is a rock resembling granite jected. baralt. Syenite and differing from it by containing hornblende in place of mica. In this rock the felspar is generally red. It will be seen from the folowing analyses that hornblende and augite are silicates of alumina, along with lime, magnesia, and the lower oxide of iron :-

iberale	100:16	99-86	98-01	98-71 98-0			
CO		12-82	12:59	18-19	:	:	agnesia
nts	22.83	28.54	9.55	13.44	:	:	me
in	9.08	9.00	22.22	17-49	:	:	on oxide
77/	4.42	3.88	11.66	13-68	:	:	umina
oiti	49.61	51.12	41.99	40.91	:	:	lica :
or	LAVA	Basalt.	Diorite.	Volcanic Rock.			
710	AUGITE.	γ¤۲	DE.	HORNBLENDE.			
fri.			· ·				

A dark green mineral know as oliving also occides in volcanic rocks. It is present in considerable quantity in some Australian basalts. The following is an analyses of a specimen of the minetal as it occurs in Victorian Basalt:—

Silica Magnesia Iron oxide (lower) Alumina	 	••	11.76 41.70 10.85 1.81
Lime Magnesia	••	••	.88
,			

These minerals constitute the bulk of our mountain masses, but they are associated with many others, which however, we must place over, as it would take us out of our depth were we to go much further into the mineralogical constitution of rocks. Before leaving the subject we must, however, say a few words regarding an important class of miner-als termed zeelites, which occur disseminated through trappean and volcanic tooks in small quantity. These minerals are hydrated for water-containing silicates of alumina or line with soda, or potash. The following represents the composition of a member of this class met with in basalt and allied rocks;

0 in tho soa				
	NA'	THOLITI	ć.	
Bilica	. .		• •	48.68
Alumina	• •			2 <u>6</u> 436
Limo	• •	• • *	••	попо
Potaslı	• •	••		.28
Boda				16.00
Water	••	• •	• •	9.55
				108.00

of these minerals would, on decomposition, yield a soil containing only two, three, or four of the substances which we know to be when the surface of our planet was devoid essential to a growing plant. Thus potash of the loose covering we term soil, and consisted of hard crystalline rocks, upon would be abundant and lime and magnesia. deficient; while lime and sode felspar would yield one containing sufficient lime, but which would be poor in potash and magnesia. We find, however, that rocks do not consist of one sulted from the slow decay or disintegration mineral only, but of a mixture of minerals; of the primitive rocks. Before we can pro-ceed to learn how nature has effected, and so regulated that the deficiencies of one and in some we find that the proportions are (To be Continued.)

Science.

Properties of Nitro-Glycerine. It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and

possesses the very peculiar property of causing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue, or any other portion of the skin, particularly the wrist. It has long been employed by homeopathic practicioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headaches. In those who work much with it, the tendency to headache is generally concerned. is generally overcome, though not always. It ireezes at about 40 degs. Fabr., becoming a white half-crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of 100 degs. Fahr. If perfectly pure—that is, if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid—it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous com-bustion have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance where the proper care has been given to all the details of the manufacture.

When pure, nitro-glycerine is not very sensitive to friction, or even to moderate percussion; if a small quantity be placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, that portion which is touched explodes sharply, but so quickly as to drive away the other particles; if, however, it were even slightly confined, so that none could escape, it would all explode or detonate. It must be fired by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion caps), not being either readily or certainly fired by gun-powder, the shock of the latter not being sufficiently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro-glycerine. It is highly probable that in this case, as in that of other high explosives, the vibrations set up by the fulminate (which is not stronger than gunpowder) are of just such a character to find an answering chord, so to speak, in the explosive, so that the desired effect is produced. This would seem to be a correct theory, for it is not always the most power ful explosive which most readily causes the explosion of another body. For instance, al-though nitro-glycerine is much more powerful than fulminate of mercury, yet seventy grains of it will not explode gun-cotton, while fifteen grains of the weaker fulminate will readily do so. The fuse generally used, then for firing nitro-glycerine, is composed of from fifteen to twenty-five grains of fulminate, and this quantity is sufficient to detonate a large mass as well as a small one.

If flame be applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but burn with comparative sluggishness. When frozen it is very difficult and uncertain of firing. If the material be perfectly pure it forms, upon detonation, a volume of gases nearly thirteen hundred times as great as that of the original liquid these gases are also further expanded, by the heat developed, to a theoretical (though not practical) volume ten thousand times as grea as that of the charge. Practically appearing, the forces exerted by gunpowder and nitroglycerine are in the same proportion of one to eight.—From Explosions and Explosives," by Allen D. Brown, in Popular Science Monthly.

The amount of light given out by a gr flame depends upon the temperature to which the particles of solid carbon in the flame are raised, and Dr. Tyndall has shown that of the radiant energy set up in such a flame, only the 1-25th part is luminous; the hot products of combustion carry off at least four times as much energy as is radiated, so that not more than one-hundredth part of the heat evolved in combustion is converted into light.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M Boussingault showed the mem-bers an old bronze chisel found in Peru, of the Incarial period, remarking that he had never been able to produce the hardening to which the old bronze was supposed to be sub

Does the increasing transfer of iron from the interior to the surface of the earth exer cise any sensible meteorological influence? Is it in any marked way influential on electric currents, and thence does it affect magnetic storms? This is a question which needs a little thought to answer safely. The develop-ment of rallways, and the almost universal substitution of iron for wood wherever it is practicable to use that motal, must surely exercise a decided influence of its own. Every year more and more of the iron formerly buried deep in the earth is spread upon its surface, and it is surely reasonable to assume that, electrically, at least, some effect is produced; how far we may venture, as some seem now disposed to do, to translate this into a meteorological agency is a problem for science to determine.—Knowledge

Mr. Stron, during a discussion at the last meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, described a highly ingenious experiment with the microphone, from which he deduced that "during the time when the carbons are really in what is called microphonic contact, they are not in contact at all, or, at all events, that there is a repellent action at the point of con-In the experimental apparatus one small rod of carbon was attached at one end to an almost frictionless oscillating rod, having on its opposite side an extremely light concave reflector. The other end of this carbon rod fell across another carbon rod, which was fixed. The displacement was fixed. The displacement of a spot of light reflected by the mirror showed that the upper carbon was repelled through 1.2000th part of a millimetre.

Sketcher.

Absentininded People.

Is it be generally conceded—and few, we should imagine, will be disposed to question the truth of the assertion—that presence of mind is a most excellent and enviable quality, its antithesis, or as our neighbours aptly designate it, "distraction," may with equal signate it, "aistraction, may with equal correctness be regarded as exactly the reverse. The one helps us out of our difficulties, the other leads us into them, and that not by any other leads us into them, and that not by any fault of the individual afflicted with the malady, who, being strictly irresponsible for his innate vagaries, can no more hinder his with from "wool gathering," than could a certain well-known kleptomaniae refrain from earlying off—in default of other available booty the tame hedgehog she happened to espy in the hall of a friend's house after an ovening party. Absence of mind has ever been fertile anecdotical theme, and it requires no little precaution to avoid incurring the roproacti of "bis repetita;" the following specimens, however, partly the fruits of desultory rending, partly original, have found their way into our note-book, and we have grouped them together without any attempt of the found that of the found their way are the found that of the foundation of the fo at classification, as more or less comically illustrating the heading of our paper.

An amusing instance of this infirmity is recorded by that industigable chronicler

Tallemant des Rosux in his notice of Madame le Rohan, mother of the first duke of that name, who was so deplotably subject to "distractions" as to furnish continual enter. "distractions" as to furnish continual culter: an extalue de camp of Licilis Phillippe, who, tainment both to court and city. Paying a diter Hinking his bow at a ministerial soiree,

Zeolites differ from the other minerals dest cribed in containing their silica in an easily to M. Deslandes, a graye legal functionary, leaving, that, while still half-way through a long wounded solutile state, and halfest poke containing and being told that he was expected hone them yield soils in while it is substance exists shortly, she decided on awaiting his return sought by the roofs of plants.

It will be seen from the other minerals destroy of M. Deslandes, a graye legal functionary, leaving, that, while still half-way through a long wounded sensibilities and loss of esteem are capable of other, he fancied that he had already reached producing much keener suffering the porter's lodge, and, to the astonishment in his usual sitting room, where, according to the sensibilities and liss own confusion, exhaust of all present and his own confusion, exhaust of the sensibilities and loss of esteem are capable of other, he fancied that he had already reached the producing much keener suffering the porter's lodge, and, to the astonishment of all present and his own confusion, exhaust of the producing much keener suffering that produce the producing much keener suffering that we have the sensibilities and loss of esteem are capable of other, he fancied that he had already reached the producing much keener suffering the porter's lodge, and, to the astonishment of all present and his own confusion, exhaust of the producing that, while still half-way through a leaving, that, while still half-way through a leaving that, while in his usual sitting room, where, according to her custom, she fell info severie, and imagined that she fad never left her own house. On the arrival of the magistrate helf an hour later, she received him with the repect due to so distinguished a visitor, and insisted on his dining with her and her companion; whereupon M. Deslandes, whose ordinary fare was of the simplest, despatched his servant to the nearest "traiteur" in quest of a supplenentary dish or two, in honour of the ocea-

sion. When the dinner—such as it was—made its appearance, Madame de Rohen, still fancying herself to be the hostess, glanced disparagingly at the meagre repost, and applicated for its insufficiency to her supposed guest, observing that he would probably have dined better at home: Fearing that she might ontinue in a similar strain, her friend quietly saked her if she knew where she was; and this bringing her to her senses, she suddenly recollected that she had already accepted an vitation elsewhere, and hurried away withut vouchsafing another word to the astonished I. Deslandes, leaving him to enjoy his im-

provised banquet as best he might.

The Duke de Chevreuse, son of the celebrated Marie de Rohen, was by no means exempt from the family failing. While staying at his country seat, Vaucresson, he was in-formed early one morning that his intendant, M. Sconin, was waiting by appointment to see him; and, being at that moment engaged with his correspondence, sent word to his visitor that it he would take a turn in the garlen, he would be ready to receive him in half an hour, and this done he resumed his work, and thought no more of the matter. Towards seven o'clock in the evening M. Sconin was again announced, and this time admitted to "Not in the least, monseigneur," replied Sconin; "having had the honour of serving you for several years, I naturally imagined you commands." "Ah," said M. de Chevreuse, "my good Sconin, I am afraid that you have had your journey for nothing; for now I come to think of it, I have not the slightest

recollection what they were."

No one was more "distrait" than La Fontaine; no one was less practical in the management of his affairs. Not even an important lawsuit in which he was engaged could induce him to quit his abode in the country for the purpose—then universally adopted of soliciting the good offices of the judges in his favour, until he received a letter from a the following day. His correspondent at the same time sent him a horse, in order that he might have no excuse for delay; and thus provided, the fabulist started on his journey. By the time he had arrived within three or air, "I haven't the least idea, unless—" here four miles of Paris, he had entirely forgotten a fresh inspection of the pebble appeared to the motive of his ride, and bethought him- suggest some faint remembrance of the subself of paying a visit to a literary colleague stitution-"unless it is at the bottom of the residing in the neighbourhood; and being sea!"-All the Year Round. cordially welcomed by his host, remained there all night, utterly oblivious of his lawsuit and everything connected with it. When he awoke next morning, he auddenly recollected the object of his expedition; and, taking leave of his hospitable entertainer, re-mounted his steed, and reached the capital exactly an hour after the verdict had been given against him. On being reproached by his friend for his unpardonable negligence, he merely observed that he was perfectly satisfied, "for," he added, "now that I have lost my

first cause, I shall at least have no temptation o begin another." Shortly after the publication of his fables, it was graciously received by Louis the Fourteenth, who in the course of conversation ex-

after vainly searching his pockets, orgotten to bring it. During the long struggle for supremacy

etween the rival composers Glück and Piccini, the fatter was presented to Marie Antoinette, who, as is well known, was an enthusiastic partisan of his adversary. Wishing to learn the maestro's opinion of her vocal talent, she requested him to accompany her on the piano, and, when too late to repair the mistake, discovered that in a momentary fit of abstraction, she had selected for the display of her powers an air from Alceste. "I never think of it without blusbing," the queen

afferwards remarked to the Prince de Ligne. A certain great lady, whose absence of mind her bereavement; then, after a pause, during which she lapsed into her accustomed forget.

whose failures were far more numerous than his triumphs, had read one of his comedies previous to its representation to a few chosen differently, and the vaunted masterpiece, when at length produced on the stage, was outragecomplained bitterly of the insincerity of his friends, and, addressing himself to a well-known man of letters, who formed one of the group assembled round him at the Café Procope—the favourite resort of everybody con-nected with the theatre, vowed that henceforth he would never submit his productions to the judgement of his fellow-dramatists. "I would rather," he said, " ten thousand times rather read them to persons who have no pretension to talent of any kind, even to a pack of idiots; so, monsieur, if you have no objection to listen to my next comedy, I will

read it to you." A good story is told of M. de Sabran, the author of some highly esteemed fables, and perhaps the most incorrigible "distrait" of his time. While on a visit to Madame de Stabl at Coppett, he was in the habit of in-dulging every day after dinner in a solitary ramble, and one evening remained out of loors so much longer than usual, that his hostess began to grow uneasy at his absence. At length he arrived in the most pitiable con-dition, splashed from head to foot, and dripping wet up to the knee.

"Where in the world have you been?" zsked Madáme de Stáči. "Madame," he replied with the greatest calm, "I have been taking my customary walk."

"You must have fallen into the water." she said, "for your feet are positively "Only the dew, madame, I assure you. I never once left the broad alley by the

"That explains the state you are in," exclaimed Corinue; "is it possible you never perceived that the water had been turned into that very alley, and that you have been walking in it up to your ankles for the last

two hours? Munster, Bishop of Copenhagen, was noted for his absence of mind, an infirmity which increased as he advanced in years. He was accustomed, whenever his duties summoned him from home, to hang a placard on his door, announcing for the benefit of any chance visitor, that he would feturn at a cerbenefit of any tain hour. One day, being obliged to attend to some important business in the town, he affixed the usual notice, and, his errand accomplished, came home, and ascended the stairs leading to his modest apartment. On arriving opposite his door he glanced mechanically at the placard, and, entirely uncontaining at the pheard, and, entirely un-contoious of his own identity, concluded that he was the early; and waited outside until the clock struck, when he suddenly recollected who and where he was, and let himself in. This reminds offe of General de Laborde,

vons plait!" Châteaubriand relates in his memoirs that his wife, who had organised for charitable purposes a sale of chocolate manufactured under her own personal superintendence, was so entirely devoted to her philanthropic proeet that she thought of nothing else; and on nore than one occasion so far forgot herself as, instead of subscribing her letters "Vicom-tesse de Châteaubriand," to sign them Vicomtesse " de Chocelat."

French actors are rarely on good terms with their managers, being generally apt to regard them as their natural enemies. Few, owever, have carried their animosity farther than Arnal. During one of his innumerable lawsuits with the director of the Vaudeville, e deemed it expedient to propitate his judge by a preliminary visit, and lost no time in oliciting an audience of the president of the tribunal.

"Monsieur," was the unexpected reply of the porter, "he died last night."
"Oh," said Arnal, too deeply intent on his own affairs to realise the other's meaning, that does not signify in the least, I have

only one word to say to him f"

Perhaps, after all, the individual most notoriously subject to this infirmity was the country manager, Thornton, of whom more instances of chronic absence of mind have been related than would fill a volume. The following, which we believe to be authentic, has never to our knowledge appeared in print. Thornton was staying with his wife at Brighton, whether for business or pleasure is not recorded; and, according to his usual custom, started one morning for a stroll on the presence of the duke, who expressed his the beach before breakfast. It was nearly regret that he had caused him to lose a day. high tide, and in the course of his walk the brightness of a pebble just washed by the sea struck his eye, and he took it up in order to examine it more closely. Presently it occurthat the half-hour you mentioned might be red to him that it was time to return to The rather a long one, I therefore started for Old Ship, where the couple lodged; and, looking where I had some business to transact, ing at his watch, he discovered it was almost dined there, and have just returned to receive nine oc'clock, the hour appointed for the you commands." "Ah," said M. de Chev-morning meal. Putting the pebble carefully in his pocket, he mechanically tossed his watch into the water, and reached home just as the shrimps and fried bacon were placed on the table. Their departure having been previously fixed for that day, Mrs. Thornton, after doing ample justice to the dainties pro vided, and not wishing to be late for the coach, turned to her husband, and enquired what time it was; whereupon the manager extracting the pebble from his pocket, began o stroke his nose (his invariable habit when n great perplexity), and staring at the stone friend, announcing that the trial was fixed for the following day. His correspondent at the "What are you looking at, Mr. Tharnton? asked his astonished wife. "And pray,

where is your watch?" "My dear," he replied with a bewildered

Hature.

Do Animals Reason? BUDGET OF SINGULAR STORIES TO PROVE THE FACT THAT THEY DO.

DOCTOR GEORGE ROMANES, of London, is the author of an interesting volume on " Animal Intelligence," which has just appeared in the "International Scientific Series." His observations have extended over a period of many years, and his anecdotes have been considered only when given on undoubted authority. shortly after the publication of his laured, it was intimated to him that he ought to present a copy to the king, and acting on the suggestion, he repaired to Versailles, where he presented in the alleged custom of certain cats to attract birds by scattering crumbs upon the ground. An anecdote bearing on this pressed a wish to see the work.

"Ma foi, sire," stammered La Fontaine,

Frost, is cited by the author: "Our servants throw the crumbs remaining from the breakfast-table to the birds, and I have several times noticed that our cat used to wait there in ambush in the expectation of obtaining heavy meal from one or two of the assembled birds. Now, so lar, this circumstance in Itself is not an example of abstract reasoning. But to continue: For the last few days this practice of feeding the birds has been left off. The cat, however, with an almost incredible amount of forethought, was observed by my self, together with two other members of the household, to scatter crumbs on the grass with the obvious intention of enticing the birds." A somewhat similar incident is recounted by a nother of the author's correspondents: "During the recent severe winter a friend was in
the habit of throwing crumbs outside of his
band, condoled with her sympathetically on
the habit of throwing crumbs outside of his
band, condoled with her sympathetically on bed-room window. The family have a fine black cat, which, seeing that the crumbs brought birds, would occasionally hide hertelf behind some shrubs and when the birds came for their breakfast would pounce out upon them, with varying success. The crumbhad been laid out as usual one afternoon, but left untouched, and during the night a slight fall of snow occurred. On looking out next colleagues, who, one and all, declared it to be fall of snow occurred. On looking out next excellent; the public, however, thought morning my friend observed puss busily engaged in scratching away the snow. Curious to learn what she sought, he waited and saw hissed. Annoyed at having been the her take the crumbs upfrom the cleared space dupe of his own gratified vanity, the author and lay them one after another on the snow. After doing this she retired behind the shrubs to await further developments. This was repeated on two other occasions." Concerning another brilliant cat a trustworthy correspond ent, of Nature relates that "while a paraffine lamp was being trimmed, some of the oil fell on the back of a cat, and was afterwards ignited by a cinder falling upon it from the fire. The cat, with her back in a blaze, in an instant made for the door (which happened to be open), and sped up the street about one number yards, where she plunged into the village watering-trough and extinguished the flame. The trough contained eight or nine inches of water, and pass was in the habit of seeing the fire put out with water every night. The author tells many singular tales concerning elephants. Among them is one re-lated by a Mr. G. E. Peale, who says: "One evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern Assam, and while the five elephants were, as usual being fed opposite the bungalow, I observed a young one, lately caught, step up to a bamboo stake fence and quietly pull one of the stakes up. Placing it under foot, it broke a piece off with its trunk, and, after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this operation twice or thrice, and then pulled up another stake and began again. At last seemed to get a piece that suited, and holding it in the trunk firmly, and moving the fore leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the armpit, so to speak, and began to scratch with some force. My surprise reache its climax when I saw a large elephant-leech fall on the ground, quite six inches long, and thick as one's finger, and which, from its position, could not easily be detached without this scraper or scratcher, which was therefore designedly manufactured by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurrence. Such scrapers are used by every elephant daily." Mr. Peal goes on to recount that on another occasion, at the time of the year when large flies are so tormenting to an lephant, "I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or whisp to beat them off with. The mahout, at my order, elackened pace, and allowed her to go to the side of the road, when

for some moments she moved along, rummag-ing the smaller jungle on the bank; at last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and, after feeling among them and solecting one, raised her trunk and neatly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches, and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times, and then, laying hold of it at the lower end, broke off a beautiful fan about five feet long, handle included. With this she kept the flies at bay, flapping them off on each

The stories told about intelligent dogs are to seven minutes will be sufficient to difference. A special characteristic in cerprovided there be a clear, brisk fire.

other, he randear that he had accompted by Dr. Romanes, would be rendered offined in a source of control of the source of the so word or look from any of his friends. During the author's absence his brother was accustomed to take this animal out to walk, and "one day, while he was amusing himself with another dog in the park, my brother, in order to persuade him to follow, struck him lightly with a glove. The terrier looked up at his face with an astonished and indignant gaze, deliberately turned round, and trotted home. Next day he went out with my brother as before; but after he had gone a short distance he looked up at his face significantly, and again trotted home with a dignified air. After thus making his protest in the most listingt way he could, the dog ever afterward refused to accompany him." That dogs die-play, also, such complex feelings as emulation and jealousy is a familiar fact, but an interesting proof of it came under the author's personal observation. He had a terrier which took great pains and manifested paternal delight in teaching his puppy to hunt rabbits. But in time the puppy outgrew his father in strength and fleetness, so that in the chase, in spite of straining every more, the father found himself being gradually distanced. Thereupon, "his whole demeasor changed, and every time that he saw his son drawing

household.

under his nose."

away from him, he used in desperation to

seize the receding tail of the youngster." It is further to be noted that "although the son

was now much stronger than the father, he

never used to resent this exercise of paternal

authority, even though the rabbit was close

Young ladies who fancy that there is anything degrading about housework make a great mistake. On the contrary, we consider it elevating. A young woman can be just as much a lady with a broom in her hand at reclining languidly with book in hand in the drawing-room. The truest, noblest and best woman we know has been trained from her wirthood to look, practically, to the ways of of the blood.

organs, in those who are short-winded, than familiar way. "Yes," remarked the practically in many the bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the way. "Yes," remarked the limited to bridge gentleman, "Sam was in many the spects different from the rest of the limited to remark the limited to remark the limited to remark the limited to many the spects different from the rest of the limited to remark the limited the li girlhood to look, practically, to the ways of the household, and yet she is a lady in every respect, an ornament to the most cultivated society. When you have homes of your own, them; and should they leave you without warning, as they are sometimes disposed to do, you will be "mistress of the situation," able to take hold successfully until such time as relief may come.—Rural New Yorker.

The Boy's Friend.

our came in from school and found Aunt Susan sitting by the fire, knitting very fast, and talking with mother. He hung about the latter's chair a little while, and glanced rather doubtfully over toward the other, when he came to proffer his request. She was never very sociable with little boys. Louie was "glad she wasn't his real aunt." "Mother," he said at length, "could Seth come over here a little while to-night and see my play-things? He don't have a bit good

over at his house, and he's a real nice boy."
"I have no objections, Louie." "I knew you'd let me," he exclaimed, joy-

ully; "and may we fetch our things in "Certainly, my dear, and we will make it just as pleasant as we can for the poor boy."
Louie did not say much, but his happy ace expressed a good deal as he kissed her and bounded off to see his boy, and then dashed into his work with all his might. Seth helped him bring a bag of shavings from the carpenter's shop and split up his kindings, and then he borrowed the shaving bag to get a load for his own mother. Meanwhile Louie's mother set out a little and in the corner and covered

placed upon it, ready for lighting. It took only a minute to fill a pretty painted dish with apples and cookies and doughnuts and place it beside the lamp, but it made the nook ook very pleasant and cheery to a couple of lads with school-boy appetites. Aunt Susan could stand it no longer, but elt she must speak out:

"I think you do go out of your way to spoil children pampering 'em." "I have always found it worked just the other way," said mother. "I have known Health. very few children spoiled by making home very few pleasant. Make it pleasanter than the street my doctrine."

"My doctrine is to make children stay at nome, whether or no," said Miss Susan, with

"You can't make the young men stay at home, but you can make them love home so that the rum-shops will have no countercharms. But you must begin with your little boys or your hold will be very side. on your bigger ones. I wish all pleasure were as cheap as these I have arranged for Louis." It was a bright evening indeed for poor Seth and one to be long remembered—and Lonie had a merry time tucking the left-over cakes and apples into his various pockets to be "shared with his little dog when he renched nome-but doggie did not get all by any means .- Rural New Yorker.

RECIPES

CRUMPETS.—Two pints of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, one pint of milk, one ten spoonful of cinnamon. Mix thoroughly, adding the eggs and milk last. Stir to a stiff batter, and bake on a hot, well greased griddle.

MUFFINS.-To make enough for a family of four or five, take one pint of milk, three eggs, half a cup of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, and one-third of a small yeast-cake, dissolved in water and strained through a muslin cloth. This will need one quart of sifted flour to make it the proper consistency. In three hours from the time they were mixed the muffins will be light enough to bake.

To DRESS CELERY.—Beat up well one yolk of egg; add two tablespoonfuls of cream, one of white sugar, three of vinegar, a tablespoonful of olive oil, one of made mustard, and a pinch of salt. Cut the celery into bits, and add the rest. BARED CABBAGE.—Cook as for boiled cab-

bage, after which drain and set aside until cold. Chop fine, add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper, salt, three table spoonfuls rich cream; stir well and bake in buttered dish until brown. Eat hot. POTATOES A LA FRANÇAISE.-Take small boiled potatoes, roll in bread crumbs, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again. Fry in boiling hot drippings. Serve hot. Gar nish with parsley.

FINNAN HADDIES are among the excellent new dishes, either canned or smoked, for housekeepers to try. The way to cook the canned haddles is simply to brown them in a pan, like any other fried fish, and serve with piquante sauce.

A CHEESE OMELET.—It is necessary to have a very small frying-pan to have good omelets. for if a large one is used, the ingredients will spread over it and become thin; and another rule to observe is, that omelets should be fried only on one side. Use from five to ten eggs, according to the sized dish required; break them up singly and carefully, each one to be well and separately beaten or whisked; add to them grated cheese, the quantity must be regulated according to the number of eggs used—three ounces go to four eggs; salt and popper to the taste. Dissolve in a small, clean frying pan two or three ounces of buter, pour in the ingredients, and as soon as the omelet is well risen and appears quite firm, slide it carefully on to a hot dish, and do not let it stand before serving. From five to seven minutes will be sufficient to cook it,

Miscellaneous.

Running as an Exercise.

Imong the means which nature has bestowed on animals in general for the preservation and enjoyment of life, running, says Mercurialis, is the most important. Since then, it is pointed out to us by nature, is must of a second)—4 Dear me, I shought you you you you will be in a high degree innocent. It is very singular that we should apparently do all we can -which, fortunately, is not much-to make our children unlearn the art of running. Our earliest physical treatment of them seems calculated to destroy their aptitude for it; in a little time, it is too often the case that the city boy scarcely dares look as if he wished to un, we prohibit it so strongly as vulgar, and when he is more grown up gentility steps in and prohibits it altogether. Medical prejudices and our own convenience contribute likewise their share, and never allow our children, boys and girls, to acquire an art innocent of itself and necessary to all. It is possible that a person may get injury from running, but the fault is not in the exercise, but in the person who runs without having had proper training and practice. Negroes and Indians in a state of nature run

daily in pursuit of game for food with a facility at which we are astonished, but they are not more liable to consumption on this account than those beasts that are so famed for swiftness. The body of no animal seems better adapted to running than man's. The nobler parts, which might be injured by an immoderate reflux of blood, are uppermost, and the laws of gravitation assist in propel ling the runner forward. He has little to do but to strengthen his limbs by practice and concentrate his mind on the effort, and there is nothing severe in this, as experience has shown. Indeed, running may be made very benedicial to the lungs, and perhaps there is nothing better calculated to strengthen these organs, in those who are short-winded, than

Running was so highly esteemed by the old anothin'. Ye know how the sisters has Greeks, that Homer observed that no man turned out, and not one of them is now limit could acquire greater fame than by being with their husbands. Sam was as more to young women, and are obliged to do with strong in his hands, feet and limbs; Plato pantomime, and, just as soon as he was ranky, little or no help, you will be thankful for the training you have imposed upon yourself in girls, but to men; Seneca, who expresses farm, and everything went on smooth for your youth, or if it fall to your lot to have strong disapprobation of athletics, recomservants, you will be glad that you can direct mends running to Lucilius for exercise. The following rules may be observed:
Running should only be practiced in cool weather; as for instance, in the late fall, and said: 'Sam. I'm going home.' Sam are-

> as the exercise is finished, warm clothing said: 'No, ye won't; ye'll row me over gar should be put on and gentle exercise self. Sam told her he couldn't, and Becar continued for some time. It is not neces-fired up and said: Then I'll drown messail. sary to have a race course. The teacher Sam said he'd go with her if she wanted to and find suitable ground for them. Then his pupils may exercise their bodies in other ways, acquire strength, agility, health, and the Well, Beckie, this is a good place for 73 in capacity of continued exertion; the will is drown yerself! She didn't open her mouth prought into play vigorously, which is a great He waited awhile and then said : aid in the battle of life.

fat. Sedentary persons may find great benefit tertained the guests. They're now nearly and you never saw a happier old soup. live in cities, a quiet spot in the park may be you? I don't think they ever spoke it has selected, and short trials adapted to the duckin' since the day she was goin to from strength entered into. Invalids may do the herself."-Detroit Free Press. ame thing, only they must be more careful than the robust never to over-exert themselvas.

Girls may run as well as boys, and, while rocks the baby to sleep every night. Now. they cannot go so feat, they can race much then, by all the dwellers in the nether more gracefully and beautifully. Indeed, if there is a restless ghost of marking the more gracefully and beautifully. that of a race between beautiful girls from ten graceful. In ancient Greece girls were trained to run races as well as boys, and to their superb physical culture was in great part due the grandeur and beauty of Greek life during the years of their ascendency. The modern style of dress for girls after puberty is also entirely unsuited to running .- Herald of

A Waltz Quadrille.

The band was playing a waltz quadrille. I felt as light as a wind-blown feather, we floated away at the caller's will Through the intricate mazy dance together ike a mimic army our lines were meeting, Slowly advancing, and then retreating, All decked in their bright array; And back and forth to the music's rhyme We moved together, and all the time I knew you were going away.

The fold of your strong arm sent a thrill From heart to brain as we gently glided ike leaves on the waves of that waltz quadrille; Parted, met, and again divided,

You drifting one way and I another, Then suddonly turning and facing each other Then off in the blithe chasse,
Then airily back to our places swaying,
While every beat of the music seemed saying

That you were going away. I said to my heart, "Let us take our fill Of mirth and pleasure, and love and laugh For it all must end with this waltz quadrille, And life will be never the same life after, O I that the caller might go on calling—

O! that the music might go on falling Like a shower of silver spray— While we whirled on to the vast forever, Where no hearts break and no ties sever, And no one goes away.' clamor, a crash, and the band was still.

Twas the end of the dream and the end the measure; The last low notes of that waltz quadrille-Seemed like a dirge o'er the death of plea-You said good-night, and the spell was

Too warm for a friend and too cold for s lover-There was nothing more to say But the lights looked dim, and the dancers

weary, And the music was sad, and the hall was dreary After you went away. Argonaut.

bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(Translated from Le Figaro.) Reflexion gleamed from the album of an employer:
"The labour question is insoluble: when the working man is out of work he complains; when one offers him work he refuses it!"

YES, Taupin, I will tell you a secret. But in I be sure of your keeping it?' Taupin, with a preternaturally solemn air "Oh yes! I am deaf-and dumb!"

LADY-KILLER who had formerly flirted with e of our most brilliant stars calls upon her er a ten years absence. "Here I am," says he, with the air of a conqueror. "I have not forgotten that we left the last chapter of our little romance un-

The lady, after contemplating him for "Ah yes," she replied, handing him his hat and cane, "I think it will be as well if we pass at once—to the epilogue !

BETWEEN DEAR PRIMITES. Two elegant ladies, but it the 130 when their opeacance demand more man than care, the one perhaps a little more par-

the other. The first.—" But what is your age, long The second. - What loss : market is only as old as one looke." The first faiter an examination of a practice

Ther were present in review the autreams of

"How do you like Madam X -----"She is very little."
"That is a care What a pity one a triage say of her: "Lattle colleged little

Тоиму веда . . . очео : "Oh! manta! I wish I was like him "Good gracious, cirid, what an idea, What do you want to be like a negretor?" Because you would never have to wash me then!"

X --- a book-lover, who has the most beam. fully bound books in Paris, shows his sures to a friend. The friend examines, is profuse in the onpressions of admiration, and makes in a tempt to open one of the volumns. · For heavens sake be careful! X—, showing signs of the greatest "What are you doing—you will run me beautiful binding!"

How Sam Trained his Wife, na Boston restaurant, as din ier recent y 👵 a man from Cambridge, who was a manyed New Hampshire. Meeting as the assystantance from that indefinite section kn "down east," the conversation soon turned on family topics, and the pair began to the about their former neighbors in a mefamiliar way. "Yes," remarked the know all about them. I may be the farm, and everything wens on amount about a year, and it came to how butcherin time. Sam got already to have the usual party for the occasion, and, just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beskie came and winter, and early spring months.

The clothing should be light, the head bare, and the neck uncovered. As soon pond. It was about half a mile over. She of a school may take his pupils into the fields | that, so the boat was got ready, she and Beckie, I'm in a hurry to get back. Care must be taken not to overdo, and thus, perhaps for life, weaken or injure the heart. The race, at first, should be short and frequently repeated, rather than long, and full speed should not be attempted for some time.

Beckie, I'm in a hurry to get back. The part looked up. Sam put down the taken the caught hold of her and pitched her in. She gate hold of her and pitched her in. She git near it. When she was almost ioned in the said: 'Sam, let me in that beat in the long and hear anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from me onto the care has been anything more from the beat. not hear anything more from me out Running is well adapted to young and way.' So he pulled her in and they went middle-aged persons, but not to those who are back home. She changed her clothes and an

A Tennessee Chose Comes to a house in Hamilton County, and

Indeed, if there is a restless ghost of any old an restor bright cover. A lamp with a pretty shade was there can be few more attractive sights than of ours would like to find strady employment at good wages in a quiet family and good to twelve years of age. After puberty, the change in the formation of the bones of the spirit all it wants to do in the elect the perturbed general housework, with Sunday attention general housework, with Sanday alternoon for itself, and one night out every week when it could go around and ruise a shostly rucket with the neighbors, and haunt all the breely houses in the neighborhood. What a zem oi a house-servant a gnost would be. "sass" back; always invisible. The would come on the table as though sailing through the air; the sarper-sweeper would perform its noiseless functions with me the howling accompaniment of "Gradent-gnah-na-tha-wah-that wur the place whayer the whisky is plenthy—whack! fol day re-loll!" And at night it could beam at the objectionable neighbors until the first the neighborhood, and property would deprecive seventy hope for cent, when we sould cay it in and whack up with the ghost. No light and no lire required for the goost's room. private watchman wanted on the block; no dog on the premises. When a burglar climbel in at the window, and felt the cold, channy ingers of the ghost wrighting down the back if his neck; when he drove a ten-inch bowie-knit clean through the ghost's bosom five times, and the spectre smiled sadly at him, and show him where his throat had been out clear all nine years before-how the rooter would drop his kit and wing his restless flight to realing beyond the farther limits of the city corporate. And when the door-bell rang, the ghost will just stick its head clear through the key-land and see who was there before the door was opened. And there would be no sweethearts oating about the kitchen Sunday nights-all no. Truly, a ghost would be a great been to the home, and it any of our readers know or a ghost out of a job, send him at once to this office.—The Argonaut.

The Horoscope,

Before a blear-eyed crone, a withered has Who told maids' fortunes, two fair sisters Watching her bony fingers, void of blood. Drop cards prophetic on an cutspread rsg.

Brunette and blonde those sisters, fair as This white anemone, that poppy brown.
This crest of Spring, and that of Autumn

Both hoping for the birth of hours unborn. Your life will pass in pain and dreariment So spake the sibyl to the proud brunette. "But he," she whispered, "he will love." yet?

Yes." "Be it so, then. I shall be content." Next spake the witch to her with snow-white breast, "That you shall ne'er love 'tis writ above

"But I," she whispered, "I at least said love? "Be it so, then. Thus shall I be Yes. blest." -From the French of Francois Copps

Lover Loquitur. BY LOUISE I. GUINEY.

Liege lady! believe me, All night, from my pillow I heard, but to grieve me, The plash of the willow; The rain on the towers; The winds without number : In the gloom of the hours, And denial of slumber: And night to the dawning-My heart aching blindly, Unresting and mourning
That you were unkindly—
What did I ostensibly. Ah! what under beaven,

Doze till eleven? 335.

Liege lady! but sensibly

Agriculture.

The Chemistry of Agriculture. From the Chemistry of Agriculture; by R. W Emerson MacIvor, F.L.S., &c. SOILS:

THEIR PORMATION, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION, AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. GEOLOGISTS tell us that there was a time when the surface of our planet was devoid of the loose covering we term soil, and consisted of hard crystalline rocks, upon which no form of vegetation anywhere

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the non-combustible matter of soil has re-sulted from the slow decay or disintegration of the primitive rocks. Before we can proceed to learn how nature has effected, continues to effect, the conversion of rock into soil, it is desirable that we should, first of all, know something about the rocks them-

Well, when we come to carefully examine the structure of a piece of granite, basalt, or other crystalline rock, we find it to be composed of a mixture of crystals or distinct par-ticles of different kinds. These distinct substances are termed minerale.

The minerals of the crystalline rocks are of two groups—First, quartz, or silica; second, silicates of potash, soda, lime, magnesis, and iron, together with clay, which is a chemical compound of silica with a substance known as alumina, and hence is is termed silicate of

Let us briefly study the composition of the more important silicates present in

Felspar.—This mineral consists of silica combined with alumina and potash, soda or lime. It forms a large constituent of vol-canic rocks and granite. In the latter it occurs associated with two other minerals, mica and quartz. It is an easy matter to detect the three minerals by a careful examination of a piece of granite. The felspar may be flesh-colored, brown, or white, and is less transparent or glass-like than the quartz : the mica occurs in the form of thin shining scales, which can be split up into thinner scales with the point of a knife. The following table will serve to show the composition of four kinds of felspar :-

			_				_					
		Iron oxide	Magnesia	Lime	Soda	Potash	Alumina	Silica				
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		9	Соши	
	99.87	-27	traces	traces	1.45	14.66	18.26	65-23		or Orthoclase.	Common Potash Felspar	
	99-48	none	-89	.95	3.42	10.32	18.53	65.87		e.	Felspar	
	100.01	.છુ	none	80.	11.27	none	19-30	68.48		or Albite.	Soda Felspar Lime-Soc	
1	100:31	2.90	-37	9.44	ŏ•63	1.10	29.48	51.39		Labradorite.	Lime-Soda Felspar	٠,
1	99-30	:	80	3.10	9.67		23.80	61:55	clase.	Oligo-	Felspar	

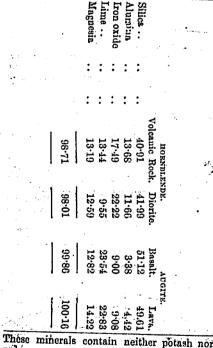
The orthoclase and albite were from granite the labradorite and oligoclase from volcanic

Mica.—This is also a widely distributed mineral, and two species are distinguished by mineralogists, one of which is remarkable for the large amount of magnesia it contains. That following are analyses of the two MICA.

	Potash.	M	agnesia.
Silica	46.36		42.65
Alumina	36.80		12.96
Potash	9.22		6.01
Soda	none	·	none
Lime	•30		2.06
Magnesia	none		25.75
Oxide of iron	4.53		7.11
Water	2.06	••	3.15
	99-27		99.69
		` •	

Common potash mica is a component of granite and also of its associate rocks, syenite, mica-slate, and gneiss. It is also found

Hornblende and Augite.-These are the dark-green or black-looking minerals that are found in large proportion in trap rock and basalt. Syenite is a rock resembling granife and differing from it by containing hornblende in place of mica. In this rock the felspar is generally red. It will be seen from the following analyses that hornblende and augite are silicates of alumina, along with lime, magnesia, and the lower oxide of iron :-



A dark green mineral know as olivine als occurs in volcanic rocks. It is present in considerable quantity in some Australian basalts. The following is an analyses of a specimen of the mineral as it occurs in Vic-

sad be say	tar i	ra it occi	ars in V
ian Basalt :		•	
Silica	• •	• •	11.76
Magnesia	• • •	••	41.70
Magnesia Iron oxide (lower)			10.85
Alumina			1.81
Lime			
Magnesia	• •	• •	.88

100.00 These minerals constitute the bulk of our mountain masses, but they are associated with many others, which, however, we must pass over, as it would take us out of our depth were we to go much further into the minerawere we to go much further into the mineralogical constitution of rocks. Before leaving the subject we must, however, say a few words regarding an important class of minerals termed zeolites, which occur disseminated through trappean and volcanic rocks in small children with the constitution of the consti quentity. These minerals are hydrated for water-containing) silicates of alumina or lime with soda, or potash. The following represents the composition of a member of this class met with in basalt and allied rocks; also in the seams of granite :-

Silica	NA :	TROLITI		48-68
Alumina	::		••	26.36
Lime	••	• •	••	none
Potash	••	••	• •	.23
Soda	• •	••	• •	16.00
Water	••	. ••	• •	9.55
				100,00

yield a soil containing only two, three, or four of the substances which we know to be four of the substances which we know to be essential to a growing plant. Thus potash would be abundant and lime and magnesia deficient; while lime and soda felspar would one containing sufficient lime, but which yield one containing sufficient lime, but which would be poor in potash and magnesia. We mentary dish or two in potash and magnesia. We would be poor in potash and magnesia: We find, however, that rocks do not consist of one mineral only, but of a mixture of minerals; and in some we find that the proportions are so regulated that the deficiencies of one mineral compensates those of another. (To be Continued.)

Science.

Properties of Nitro-Glycerine.

It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property of cansing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue, or any other portion of the skin, particularly the wrist. It has long been employed by homosopathic practicioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headaches. In those who work much with it, the tendency to headache is generally overcome, though not always. It freezes at about 40 degs. Fahr., becoming a white half-crystallized mass, which must be white half-crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of 100 degs. Fahr. If perfectly pure—that is, if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid—it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous combustion have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance, where the proper care has been given to all the details of the manufacture.

When pure, nitro-glycerine is not very sensitive to friction, or even to moderate percussion; if a small quantity be placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, that portion which is touched explodes sharply, but so quickly as to drive away the other particles: quickly as to drive away the other particles; if, however, it were even slightly confined, so that none could escape, it would all explode or detonate. It must be fired by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion caps), not being either readily or certainly fired by gun-powder, the shock of the latter not being sufficiently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro-glycerine. It is highly probable that in this case, as in that of other high explosives, the vibrations set up by the fullminate (which is not stronger than gunpowder) are of just such a character to find an answering chord, so to speak, in the explosive, so that the desired effect is produced. This would seem to be a correct theory, for it is not always the most powerful explosive which most readily causes the explosion of another body. For instance, although nitro-glycerine is much more powerful than fulminate of mercury, yet seventy grains of it will not explode gun-cotton, while fifteen grains of the weaker fulminate will readily do so. The fuse generally used, then, for firing nitro-glycerine, is composed of from fifteen to twenty-five grains of fulminate, and this quantity is sufficient to detonate a large mass as well as a small one.

If flame be applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but burn with comparative sluggishness. When frozen it is very difficult and uncertain of firing. If the material be perfectly pure it forms, upon detonation, a volume of gases nearly thirteen hundred times as great as that of the original liquid; these gases are also further expanded, by the heat developed, to a theoretical (though not practical) volume ten thousand times as great as that of the charge. Practically speaking, the torses are need by gunpowder and nitroglycerine are in the same proportion of one to eight.—From "Explosions and Explosives," by Allen D. Brown, in Popular Science Monthly.

THE amount of light given out by a gasflame depends upon the temperature to which the particles of solid carbon in the flame are aised, and Dr. Tyndall has shown that of the radiant energy set up in such a flame, only the 1-25th part is luminous; the hot products of combustion carry off at least four times as much energy as is radiated, so that not more than one-hundredth part of the heat evolved in combustion is converted into light.

Ar a recent meeting of the Académie des sciences, M Boussingault showed the members an old bronze chisel found in Peru, o the Incarial period, remarking that he had never been able to produce the hardening to which the old bronze was supposed to be sub-

Does the increasing transfer of iron from the interior to the surface of the earth exercise any sensible meteorological influence? Is it in any marked way influential on electric currents, and thence does it affect magnetio storms? This is a question which needs a little thought to answer safely. The develop-ment of railways, and the almost universal substitution of iron for wood whorever it is practicable to use that motal, must surely ex-ercise a decided influence of its own. Every year more and more of the iron formerly buried deep in the earth is spread upon its surface, and it is surely reasonable to assume that, electrically, at least, some effect is produced; how far we may venture, as some seem now disposed to do, to translate this into a meteorological agency is a problem for science to determine.—Knowledge

Mr. Stron, during a discussion at the last meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers. described a highly ingenious experiment with the microphone, from which he deduced that "during the time when the carbons are really in what is called microphonic contact, they are not in contact at all, or, at all events, that there is a repullant enter. there is a repellent action at the point of con-tact." In the experimental apparatus one small rod of carbon was attached at one end to an almost frictionless oscillating rod, haying on its opposite side an extremely light concave reflector. The other end of this carbon rod fell across another carbon rod, which was fixed. The displacement of a spot of light reflected by the mirror showed that the upper carbon was repelled through 1.2000th part of a millimetre.

Sketcher.

Abscirtininded People.

Ir it be generally conceded—and few, we should imagine, will be disposed to question the truth of the assertion—that presence of mind is a most excellent and enviable quality, its antithesis, or as our neighbours aptly designate it, "distraction," may with equal correctness be regarded as exactly the reverse. The one helps us out of our difficulties, the other leads us into them, and that not by any fault of the individual afflicted with the malfault of the individual afflicted with the mal-ady, who, being strictly irresponsible for his innate vagaries, can no more hinder his wits from "wool gathering," than could a certain well-known kleptomaniac refrain from carry-ing off—in default of other available booty— the tame hedgehog she happened to espy in the hall of a friend's house after an evening party. Absence of mind has ever been a fertile anecdotical theme, and it requires no fertile anecdotical theme, and it requires no little precaution to avoid incurring the re-proach of "bis repetite;" the following specimens, however, partly the fruits of desultory reading, partly original, have found their way into our note-book, and we have grouped them together without any attempt at classification, as more or less comically

illustrating the heading of our paper.

An amusing instance of this infirmity is recorded by that indefatigable chronicler Tallemant des Réaux in his notice of Madame de Rohan, mother of the first duke of that name, who was so deplorably subject to "distractions" as to furnish continual enter-tainment both to court and city. Paying a after making his bow at a ministerial soirse, 'distractions" as to furnish continual enter-

the arrival of the magistrate half an hour

mentary dish or two, in honour of the occa-When the dinner-such as it wasmade its appearatice, Madaine de Rohen, still fancying herself to be the hostess, glanced disparagingly at the meagre repast, and apologised for its insufficiency to her supposed guest, observing that he would probably have dined better at home. Fearing that she might continue in a similar strain, her friend quietly asked her if she knew where she was; and this bringing her to her senses, she suddenly recollected that she had already accepted an invitation elsewhere, and hurried away without vouchsafing another word to the astonished M. Deslandes, leaving him to enjoy his im-provised banquet as best he might. The Duke de Chevreuse, son of the colo

brated Maris de Roben, was by no means ex-empt from the family failing. While staying at his country seat, Vaucresson, he was in-formed early one morning that his intendant, M. Sconin, was waiting by appointment to see him; and, being at that moment engaged with his correspondence, sent word to his visitor that if he would take a turn in the garden, he would be ready to receive him in half an hour, and this done he resumed his work, and thought no more of the matter. Towards seven o'clock in the evening M. Sconin was again announced, and this time admitted to the presence of the duke, who expressed his regret that he had caused him to lose a day. "Not in the least, monseigneur," replied Sconin; "having had the honour of serving you for several years, I naturally impaired struck his eye, and he took it up in order to examine it more closely. Presently it occurthat the half-hour you mentioned might be rather a long one, I therefore started for Paris, where I had some business to transact, dined there, and have just returned to receive you commands." "Ah," said M. de Chev-reuse, "my good Sconin, I am afraid that you

have had your journey for nothing; for now I come to think of it, I have not the slightest recollection what they were."

No one was more "distrait" than La Fontaine; no one was less practical in the management of his affairs. Not even an important lawsuit in which he was engaged could induce him to quit his abode in the country for the purpose—then universally adoptedof soliciting the good offices of the judges in his favour, until he received a letter from a friend, announcing that the trial was fixed for the following day. His correspondent at the same time sent him a horse, in order that he might have no excuse for delay; and thus provided, the fabulist started on his journey. By the time he had arrived within three or four miles of Paris, he had entirely forgotten the motive of his ride, and bethought himself of paying a visit to a literary colleague residing in the neighbourhood; and being cordially welcomed by his host, remained there all night, utterly oblivious of his lawsuit and everything connected with it. When he awoke next morning, he suddenly re-collected the object of his expedition; and, taking leave of his hospitable entertainer, remounted his steed, and reached the capital exactly an hour after the verdict had been given against him. On being reproached by his friend for his unpardonable negligence, he

first cause, I shall at least have no temptation to begin another." Shortly after the publication of his fables, it was intimated to him that he ought to present a copy to the king, and, acting on the suggestion, he repaired to Versailles, where he was graciously received by Louis the Fourteenth, who in the course of conversation ex-pressed a wish to see the work.

merely observed that he was perfectly satisfied, "for," he added, "now that I have lost my

"Ma foi, sire," stammered La Fontaine, During the long struggle for supremacy between the rival composers Glück and Piccini, the latter was presented to Marie Antoinette, who, as is well known, was an enthusiastic partisan of his adversary. Wishing to learn the maestro's opinion of her vocal talent, she requested him to accompany her on the piano, and, when too late to repair the mistake, discovered that in a momentary fit of abstraction, she had selected for the display of her powers an air from Alceste. "I never think of it without blushing," the queen afterwards remarked to the Prince de Ligne.

A certain great lady, whose absence of mind

was proverbial, happening to meet in society a young widow who had lately lost her husand, condoled with her sympathetically on her bereavement; then, after a pause, during which she lapsed into her accustomed forgetfulness, enquired to the stupefaction of the mourner, "Was he the only one you had?"

A very prolific French dramatic writer, whose failures were far more numerous than his triumphs, had read one of his comedies previous to its representation to a few chosen colleagues, who, one and all declared it to be excellent; the public, however, thought differently, and the vainted masterpiece, when at length produced on the masterpiece, when at length produced on the stage, was outrage-ously hissed. Annoyed at having been the dupe of his own gratified vanity, the author-complained bitterly of the insincerity of his-friends, and, addressing himself to a well-known man of letters, who formed one of the group assembled round him at the Café Procope—the favourite resort of everybody connected with the theatre, vowed that henceforth he would never submit his productions to the judgement of his fellow-dramatists. "I would rather," he said, "ten thousand times

A good story is told of M. de Sabran, the author of some highly esteemed fables, and perhaps the most incorrigible "distrait" of his time. While on a visit to Madame de Stael at Coppett, he was in the habit of in dulging every day after dinner in a solitary ramble, and one evening remained out of loors so much longer than usual, that his hostess began to grow uneasy at his absence At length he arrived in the most pitiable condition, splashed from head to foot, and drip-ping wet up to the knee.
"Where in the world have you been?"

asked Madame de Staël. "Madame," he replied with the greatest calm, "I have been taking my customary "You must have fallen into the water, she said, "for your feet are positively

"Only the dew, madame, I assure you never once left the broad alley by the mill." "That explains the state you are in," ex-

claimed Corinne; "is it possible you never perceived that the water had been turned into that very alley, and that you have been walking in it up to your ankles for the last two hours? Munster, Bishop of Copenhagen, was noted for his absence of mind, an infirmity which increased as he advanced in years. He was

increased as he advanced in years. He was accustomed, whenever his duties summoned him from home, to hang a placard on his door, announcing for the benefit of any chance visitor, that he would return at a certain hour. One day, being obliged to attend to some important business in the town, he affixed the usual notice, and, his errand accomplished, came home, and ascended the stairs leading to his modest apartment. On arriving opposite his door he glanced mo-chanically at the placard, and, entirely unconscious of his own identity, concluded that he was too early, and waited outside until the slock struck, when he suddenly recollected who and where he was, and let himself in. This reminds one of General de Laborde,

vous plait!"
Châteaubriand relates in his memoirs that his wife, who had organised for charitable purposes a sale of chocolate manufactured under her own personal superintendence, was so entirely devoted to her phlianthropic pro-ject that she thought of nothing else; and on more than one occasion so far forgot herself face with an astonished and indignant gaze, as, instead of subscribing her letters "Vicom-tesse de Châteaubriand," to sign them Vicom-

however, have carried their animosity farther than Arnal. During one of his innumerable lawsuits with the director of the Vaudeville, he deemed it expedient to propitiate his judge and jealousy is a familiar fact, but an interestby a preliminary visit, and lost no time in soliciting an audience of the president of the tribunal.

"Monsieur," was the unexpected reply of the porter, " he died last night." "Oh," said Arnal, too deeply intent on his own affairs to realise the other's meaning, "that does not signify in the least, I have only one word to say to him!"

Perhaps, after all, the individual most notoriously subject to this infirmity was the country manager, Thornton, of whom more instances of chronic absence of mind have been related than would fill a volume. The following, which we believe to be authoritio, has never to our knowledge appeared in print. Thornton was staying with his wife at Brighton, whether for business or pleasure i not recorded; and, according to his usual custom, started one morning for a stroll on examine it more closely. Presently it occur-red to him that it was time to return to The Old Ship, where the couple lodged; and, looking at his watch, he discovered it was almost nine oc'clock, the hour appointed for the morning meal. Putting the pebble carefully in his pooket, he mechanically tossed his watch into the water, and reached home just as the shrimps and fried bacon were placed on the table. Their departure having been previously fixed for that day, Mrs. Thornton, after doing ample justice to the dainties provided, and not wishing to be late for the coach, turned to her husband, and enquired what time it was; whereupon the manager, extracting the pebble from his pocket, began to stroke his nose (his invariable habit when in great perplexity), and staring at the stone, fell to wondering how it came there. "What are you looking at, Mr. Thornton?" asked his astonished wife. "Anl pray,

where is your watch?"

"My dear," he replied with a bewildered air, "I haven't the least idea, unless—' here a fresh inspection of the pebble appeared to suggest some faint remembrance of the substitution-" unless it is at the bottom of the sea! "-All the Year Round.

Mature.

Do Animals Reason? BUDGET OF SINGULAR STORIES TO PROVE TH

PACT THAT THEY DO.
DOCTOR GEORGE ROMANES, of London, is the

author of an interesting volume on "Animal Intelligence," which has just appeared in the "International Scientific Series." His observations have extended over a period of many years, and his sneedotes have been considered only when given on undoubted authority Among other topics Dr. Romanes deals with the notable indication of high intelligence presented in the alleged custom of certain cats to attract birds by scattering crumbs upon the ground. An ancedote bearing on this point, and communicated to Nature by Dr. Frost, is cited by the author: "Our servants after vainly searching his pockets, "I have have been accustomed during a late frost to forgotten to bring it." fast-table to the birds, and I have several times noticed that our cat used to wait there in ambush in the expectation of obtaining a heavy meal from one or two of the assembled birds. Now, so far, this circumstance in fiself is not an example of abstract reasoning. But to continue: For the last few days this practice of feeding the birds has been left off. The cat, however, with an almost incredible amount of forethought, was observed by myself, together with two other members of the nousehold, to scatter crumbs on the grass with the obvious intention of enticing the birds.' A somewhat similar incident is recounted by another of the author's correspondents: "Dur-ing the recent severe winter a friend was in the habit of throwing crambs outside of his bed-room window. The family have a fine black cat, which, seeing that the crumbs brought birds, would occasionally hide her-telf behind some shrubs and when the birds came for their breakfast would pounce out came for their breakinst would pounce out upon them, with varying success. The crumbs had been laid out as usual one afformoon, but left untouched, and during the hight a slight fall of snow occurred. On looking out next morning my friend observed puss busily engaged in earstehing sweet the grown. Curious gaged in scratching away the snow. Curious to learn what she sought, he waited and saw her take the crumbs up from the cleared space and lay them one after another on the snow.
After doing this she retired behind the shribs to await further developments. This was repeated on two other occasions." Concerning another brilliant cat a trustworthy correspondent of Nature relates that "while a parafline lamp was being trimmed, some of the oil fell on the back of a cat, and was afterwards ignited by a cinder falling upon it from the fire. The cat, with her back in a blaze, in an instant made for the door (which happened would rather," he said, "ten thousand times rather read them to persons who have no pretension to talent of any kind, even to a pack of idiots; so, monsieur, if you have no objection to listen to my next comedy, I will will be seen to be open, and sped up the street about one hundred yards, where she plubged into the village watering-trough and extinguished the flame. The trough contained eight or nine to be open. inches of water, and puss was in the habit of seeing the fire put out with water every night." evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern As-sam, and while the five elephants were, as usual, being led opposite the bungalow, I observed a

young one, lately caught, step up to a bamboo stake fence and quietly pull one of the stakes up. Placing it under foot, it broke a piece off with its trunk, and, after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this operation twice or thrice, and then pulled up operation twice or thrice, and then pulled up another stake and began again. At last it seemed to get a piece that suited, and holding it in the trunk firmly, and moving the fore leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the armpit so to speak; and began to scratch with some force. My surprise reached its climax when I saw a large elephant-leech fall on the ground quite six inches long, and fall on the ground, quite six inches long, and thick as one's finger, and which, from its position, could not easily be detached without this scraper or scratcher, which was therefore designedly manufactured by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurrence. Such scrapers are used by every elephant daily." Mr. Pealgoes on to recount that on another occasion, at the time of the year when large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, "I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or whisp to beat them off with. The mahout, at my order, slackened pace, and allowed her to go to the side of the road, when

for some moments she moved along, rummaging the smaller jungle on the bank; at last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and, after feeling among them and selecting one, raised her trunk and neatly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches, and leaving a fine bunch on the stem. She deliberately along the down She deliberately along the saveral top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times, and then, laying hold of it at the lower

Zeolites differ from the other minerals destricted in containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks containing their silica in an easily soluble state, and hence rocks of plants.

It will be seen from the allalyses that each of these minerals would, on decomposition, vield a soil containing only two, three or the author's absence his brother was accustomed to take this animal out to walk, and "one day, while he was amusing himself with another dog in the park, my brother, in order to persuade him to follow, struck him lightly with a glove. The terrier looked up at his deliberately turned round, and trotted home. French actors are rarely on good terms with their managers, being generally apt to regard them as their natural enemies. Few, however, have carried their assuments. Next day he went out with my brother as be-After thus making his protest in the most distinct way he could, the dog ever afterward refused to accompany him." That dogs dis-play, also, such complex feelings as emulation ing proof of it came under the author's personal observation. He had a terrier which took great pains and manifested paternal delight in teaching his puppy to hunt rabbits. But in time the puppy outgrew his father in strength and fleetness, so that in the chase, in spite of straining every merve, the father found himself being gradually distanced. Thereupon, "his whole demeanor changed, and every time that he saw his son drawing away from him, he used in desperation to seize the receding tail of the youngster." It is further to be noted that "although the son was now much stronger than the father, he never used to resent this exercise of paternal authority, even though the rabbit was close

Household.

under his nose.'

Young ladies who fancy that there is anygirlhood to look, practically, to the ways of the household, and yet she is a lady in every Running wa respect, an ornament to the most cultivated society. When you have homes of your own, young women, and are obliged to do with little or no help, you will be thankful for the training you have imposed upon yourself in your youth, or it it fall to your lot to have servants, you will be glad that you can direct them; and should they leave you without warning, as they are sometimes disposed to do, you will be "mistress of the situation," able to take hold successfully until such time as relief may come.—Rural New Yorker.

The Boy's Friend. Louie came in from school and found Aunt Susan sitting by the fire, knitting very fast, and talking with mother. He hung about the latter's chair a little while, and glanced rather doubtfully over toward the other, when he came to proffer his request. She was never very sociable with little boys. Louie was "glad she wasn't his real aunt."

"Mother," he said at length, "could Seth come over here a little while to-night and see my play-things? He don't have a bit good times over at his house, and he's a real nice

"I have no objections, Louie."

"I knew you'd let me," he exclaimed, joyfully; "and may we fetch our things in here?"

"Certainly, my dear, and we will make it just as pleasant as we can for the poor boy."

Louie did not say much, but his happy face expressed a good deal as he kissed her and bounded off to see his boy, and then dashed into his work with all his might. Seth helped him bring a bag of shavings from the carpenter's sliop and split up his kindlings, and then he borrowed the shaving bag to get a load for his own mother.

Meanwhile Louie's mother set out a little strain to those who are fat. Sedentary persons may find great benefit in it after the day's work is ended. If they live in cities, a quiet spot in the park may be selected, and short trials adapted to the strength entered into. Invalids may do the same thing, only they must be more careful than the robust never to over-exert themselves.

Girls may run as well as boys, and, while they cannot go so fast, they can race much more gracefully and beautifully. Indeed, there is a restless glost of any old ancester of ours would like to find steady employment at good wages in a quiet family and good "Certainly, my dear, and we will make it

bright cover. A lamp with a pretty shade was placed upon it, ready for lighting. It took only a minute to fill a pretty painted dish with apples and cookies and doughnuts and place it beside the lamp, but it made the nook place it beside the lamp, but it made the nook place it beside the lamp, but it made the nook look very pleasant and cheery to a couple of lads with school-boy appetites.

Aunt Susan could stand it no longer, but

felt she must speak out: "I think you do go out of your way to spoil children pampering 'cm."
"I have always found it worked just the other way," said mother. "I have known very lew children spoiled by making home pleasant. Make it pleasanter than the street s my doctrine."
"My doctrine is to make children stay at

nome, whether or no," said Miss Susan, with

"You can't make the young men stay at home, but you can make them love home so that the rum-shops will have no countercharms. But you must begin with your little boys or your hold will be very sign on your bigger ones. I wish all pleasure were as cheap as these I have arranged for Louis. It was a bright evening indeed for poor Seth and one to be long remembered—and Louie had a merry time tucking the left-over cakes and apples into his various pockets to be shared with his little dog when he reached home-but doggie did not get all by any means .-- Rural New Yorker.

RECIPES.

CRUMPETS.-Two pints of flour, one and half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Mix thoroughly, adding the eggs and milk last. Stir to a stiff batter, and bake on a hot, well greased griddle.

MUFFINS.—To make enough for a family of four or five, take one pint of milk, three eggs, half a cup of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, and one-third of a small yeast-cake, dissolved in water and strained through a muslin cloth. The author tells many singular tales concerning elephants. Among them is one related by a Mr. G. E. Peale, who says: "One hated by a Mr. G. E. Peale, who says: "One hours from the time they were mixed the hours from the time they were mixed the hours from the light enough to bake.

To Dress Calery.—Beat up well one yolk of egg; add two tablespoonfuls of oream, one of white sugar, three of vinegar, a tablespoonful of olive oil, one of made mustard, and a pinch of salt. Cut the celery into bits, and add the rest.

BAKED CADBAGE.—Cook as for boiled cabbage, after which dram and set aside until cold. Chop fine, add two beaten eggs, a table-spoonful of butter, pepper, salt, three table spoonfuls rich cream; stir well and bake in . buttered dish until brown. Eat hot. POTATOES A LA FRANCAISE.—Take small boiled potatoes, roll in bread crumbs, dip in

beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again. Fry in boiling hot drippings. Serve hot. Garnish with parsley.

Finnan Haddies are among the excellent new dishes, either canned or smoked, for housekeepers to try. The way to cook the canned haddles is simply to brown them in a pan, like any other fried fish, and serve with

a piquante sauce. A Сикеве Омецет.—It is necessary to have very small frying-pan to have good omelets, for it a large one is used, the ingredients will spread over it and become thin; and another rule to observe is, that omelets should be fried only on one side. Use from five to ten eggs, according to the sized dish required: break them up singly and carefully, each one to be well and separately beaten or whisked; add to them grated cheese, the quantity must be regulated according to the number of eggs used-three ounces go to four eggs; salt and pepper to the taste. Dissolve in a small, clear frying pan two or three ounces of butter, pour in the ingredients, and as soon as end, broke off a beautiful fan about five feet ter, pour in the ingredients, and as soon as long, handle included. With this she kept the omelet is well risen and appears quite

Miscellaneous.

Running as an Exercise.

Ayong the means which nature has bestowed on animals in general for the preservation and enjoyment of life, running, says Mercurialis, is the most important. Since then, it is pointed out to us by nature, it must of a second)—" Dear me, I thought you were be in a high degree innocent. It is very singular that we should apparently do all we can —which, fortunately, is not much—to make our children unlearn the art of running. Our earliest physical treatment of them seems calculated to destroy their aptitude for it; in a little time, it is too often the case that the city boy scarcely dares look as if he wished to un, we prohibit it so strongly as vulgar, and when he is more grown up gentility steps in and prohibits it altogether. Medical prejudices and our own convenience contribute likewise their share, and never allow our children, boya and girls, to acquire an art innocent of itself and necessary to all. It is possible that a person may get injury from running, but the fault is not in the exercise, but in the person who runs without having had proper training

and practice. Negroes and Indians in a state of nature run in pursuit of game for food with a facility at which we are astonished, but they are not more liable to consumption on this account than those beasts that are so famed for swiftness. The body of no animal seems better adapted to running than man's. The nobler parts, which might be injured by an immoderate reflux of blood, are uppermost and the laws of gravitation assist in propelling the runner forward. He has little to do but to strengthen his limbs by practice and concentrate his mind on the effort, and there is nothing severe in this, as experience has shown. Indeed, running may be made very "down east," the conversation soon turned beneficial to the lungs, and perhaps there is on family topics, and the pair began to talk nothing better calculated to strengthen these about their former neighbors in a moorgans, in those who are short-winded, than gradual, careful training in this almost lost art. "As soon as children are expert in walking, turning, and the like," says the You remember who he married? William way. "Yes," remarked the Cambar art. "As soon as children are expert in walking, turning, and the like," says the Young ladies who fancy that there is anything degrading about housework make a great mistake. On the contrary, we consider it elevating. A young woman can be just as much a lady with a broom in her hand at reclining languidly with book in hand in the drawing-room. The truest, noblest and best woman we know has been trained from her exercise the will, and promote the circulation word, so the old man said: Me boy, ye exercise the will, and promote the circulation word, so the old man said: Me boy, ye

of the blood.

Running was so highly esteemed by the old nothin'. Ye know how the sisters has Greeks, that Homer observed that no man turned out, and not one of them is now living could acquire greater fame than by being strong in his hands, feet and limbs; Plato recommends running, not only to boys and lim and Beckie got tied. They lived on a recommends running, not only to boys and girls, but to men; Seneca, who expresses strong disapprobation of athletics, recommends running to Lucilius for exercise. The

as the exercise is finished, warm clothing should be put on and gentle exercise self.' Sam told her he couldn't, and Beckle continued for some time. It is not neces-fired up and said: 'Then I'll drown meself.'

aid in the battle of life.

Care must be taken not to overdo, and thus, perhaps for life, weaken or injure the heart. The race, at first, should be short and frequently repeated, rather than long, and full speed should not be attempted for some

Running is well adapted to young and middle-aged persons, but not to those who are fat. Sedentary persons may find great benefit tertained the guests. They're now nearly so

graceful. In ancient Greece girls were trained to run races as well as boys, and to their superb physical culture was in great part due the grandeur and beauty of Greek life during the years of their ascendency. The modern style of dress for girls after puberty is also entirely unsuited to running.—Herald of Health.

A Waltz Quadrille.

The band was playing a waitz quadrille. I felt as light as a wind blown feather, As we floated away at the caller's will

Through the intricate mazy dance together Like a mimic army our lines were meeting, Slowly advancing, and then retreating,
All decked in their bright array; And back and forth to the music's rhyme We moved together, and all the time I knew you were going away. The fold of your strong arm sent a thrill From heart to brain as we gently glided ike leaves on the waves of that waltz quad-

Parted, met, and again divided, You drifting one way and I another, Then suddonly turning and facing each other Then off in the blithe chasse, Then airily back to our places swaying, While every beat of the music seemed saying

That you were going away. said to my heart, "Let us take our fill Of mirth and pleasure, and love and laugh ter, For it all must end with this waltz quadrille

And life will be never the same life after, O! that the caller might go on calling-O! that the music might go on falling Like a shower of silver spray— While we whirled on to the vast forever, Where no hearts break and no ties sever, And no one goes away."

clamor, a crash, and the band was still, Twas the end of the dream and the end of the measure ; The last low notes of that waltz quadrille Seemed like a dirge o'er the death of plea-

You said good-night, and the spell was over-Too warm for a friend and too cold for a lover-There was nothing more to say;

But the lights looked dim, and the dancers weary, And the music was sad, and the hall was

dreary After you went away. Argonaut.

bumour.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(Translated from Le Figaro.) REFLEXION gleamed from the album of an employer:
"The labour question is insoluble: when the working man is out of work he complains; when one offers him work he refuses it !

Yes, Taupin, I will tell you a secret. But an I be sure of your keeping it?" Taupin, with a preternaturally solemn air: 'Oh yes! I am deaf-and dumb | "

LADY-KILLER who had formerly flirted with e of our most brilliant stars calls upon her r a ten years absence.
"Here I am," says he, with the air of a conqueror. "I have not forgotten that we left the last chapter of our little romance unfinished.

long, handle included. With this she kept the ometer is wear risen and appears quite the flies at bay, flapping them off on each side."

The stories told about intelligent dogs are intifferbus. A special characteristic in cer
The stories told about intelligent dogs are intifferbus. A special characteristic in cer
The ometer is wear risen and appears quite firm, slide it carefully on to a hot dish, and do not let it stand before serving. From five to seven minutes will be sufficient to cook it, provided there be a clear, brisk fire.

The lady, after contemplating him for a coment:

"Ah yes," she replied, handing him his hat and cane, "I think it will be as well if we pass at once—to the epilogue!"

younger ! 1

Between dear friends. Two elegant ladies, but at the age when their appearance demands more than using

care, the one perhaps a little more passe toan the other. The first.—" But what is your age, dear The second.-" What does it matter ! 0 .. only as old as one looks." The first (after an examination of a quarter

Ther were passing in review the actre- each "How do you like Madam X----?"

"She is very little."
"That is: ... What a pity one or allers say of her: Little and mood!"

Тоиму ведя в плопо :

"Good gracious, child, what an ilea. What do you want to be like a negro for?" "Because you would never have to wash me then!"

, a book-lover, who has the most beauti. fully bound books in Paris, shows his trea-

The friend examines, is profuse in his expressions of admiration, and makes an atempt to open one of the volumns. "For heavens sake be careful!" cries

X—, showing signs of the greatest terror.
"What are you doing—you will ruin my beautiful binding!"

How Sam Trained his Wife.

a man from Cambridge, who was a native of 'down east," the conversation soon turned Running should only be practiced in cool weather; as for instance, in the late fall, winter, and early spring months.

The electric distriction of the cocasion, and, just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beckie came out and said: 'Sam, I'm going home.' Sam protested in his quiet were but it is a more than the company of the cocasion, and, just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beckie came out and said: 'Sam, I'm going home.' Sam protested in his quiet were but it is a more than the cocasion, and, just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beckie came out and said: 'Sam, I'm going home.' Sam protested in his quiet were but it is a more than the cocasion, and, just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beckie came out and said: 'Sam, I'm going home.' winter, and early spring months.

The clothing should be light, the head bare, and the neck uncovered.

As soon pond. It was no use, so he said he'd get a man to row her across the pond. It was about half a mile over. She continued for some time. It is not necessary to have a race course. The teacher of a school may take his pupils into the fields and find suitable ground for them. Then his pupils may exercise their bodies in other ways, acquire strength, agility, health, and the capacity of continued exertion; the will is brought into play vigorously, which is a great aid in the battle of life.

Sam said he'd go with her if she wanted to do that, so the boat was got ready, she got in, and they rowed out till the water was twenty feet deep. Then Sam stopped and said 'Well, Beckie, this is a good place for ye to drown yerself!' She didn't open her mouth. He waited awhile and then said: 'Come, and in the battle of life. Beckle, I'm in a hurry to get back.' She never looked up. Sam put down the cars, caught hold of her and pitched her in. She grabbed for the boat, but he wouldn't let her git near it. When she was almost done out she said: 'Sam, let me in that boat and ver not hear anything more from me out o' the way.' So he pulled her in and they went

æ.

at good wages in a quiet family and good neighborhood, we can give the perturbed spirit all it wants to do in the silent line of general housework, with Sunday afternoon for itself, and one night out every week when it could go around and raise a ghostly racket with the neighbors, and haunt all the lonely houses in the neighborhood. What a gem of a house-servant a ghost would be. Never "sass" back; always invisible. The pie would come on the table as though it were sailing through the air; the carpet-sweeper would perform its noiseless functions without the howling accompaniment of "Gnah-nagnah-na-tha-wah-that wur the place whayre the whisky is plenthy—whack! fol dhe rei lol!" And at night it could haunt all the objectionable neighbors until they ded the neighborhood, and property would depreciate seventy-five per cent, when we could buy it in and whack up with the ghost. No light and no lire required for the ghost's room. No private problems are the ghost's room. private watchman wanted on the block; no dog on the premises. When a burglar climbed in at the window, and felt the cold, clammy fingers of the ghost wriggling down the backe his neck; when he drove a ten-inch bowie-knife clean through the ghost's bosom five times, and the spectre smiled sadly at him, and showed him where his throat had been cut clear off nine years before -- how the robber would drop his kit and wing his restless flight to realms beyond the farther limits of the city corporate. And when the door-bell rang, the ghost would just stick its head clear through the key-hole and see who was there before the door was opened. And there would be no sweethearts loafing about the kitchen Sunday nights-ah. no. Truly, a ghost would be a great boon to the home, and if any of our readers know of

The Horoscope.

Before a blear-eyed crone, a withered hag Who told maids' fortunes, two fair sisters

Brunette and blonde those sisters, fair as morn,
This white anemone, that poppy brown,
This crest of Spring, and that of Autumn

Both hoping for the birth of hours unborn. Your life will pass in pain and dreariment,"

yet?"
Yes." "Be it so, then. I shall be content. Next spake the witch to her with snow-white breast,

"That you shall ne'er love 'tis writ above."
"But I," she whispered, "I at least shall

"Be it so, then. Thus shall I be -From the French of Francois Coppec

Lover Loquitur.

Liege lady! believe me, All night, from my pillow I heard, but to grieve me, The plash of the willow; The rain on the towers; The winds without number : In the gloom of the hours,

And denial of slumber: And night to the dawning-My heart aching blindly, Unresting and mourning That you were unkindly What did I ostensibly.

sures to a friend.

In a Boston restaurant, at dinger recently, sat

a ghost out of a job, send him at once to this office.—The Argonaut.

blest."

So spake the sibyl to the proud brunette. "But he," she whispered, "he will love too

Yes."

Ah! what under heaven,

"Oh! mania! I while I was like him!"

Watching her bony fingers, void of blood, Drop cards prophetic on an outspread rag.

BY LOUISE I. GUINEY.

Liege lady! but sensibly Doze till eleven?

that were it not for his skill as an auditor, elected President briefly returned thanks for that were is sould have lost this sum.' M:. the honor conferred upon him. declaration is attached hereto, also one from the compliment, Mr. John Provis, and a third signed by seven ratepayers who were present at the meetings in question, which testimony evidently proves that he made the statements attributed to mark is the tallest Princess in the world. She him. An examination of the books will show is six feet two inches high. that he has spread about a wilful and deliberate slander. At the close of the financial year in question the rate-book showed the general rates received to be £3326 Os 3d. The intermediate book (giving the cash from the block receipts) gave a total of this sum, less £2 5s, which, I found, was an error in the additions of the latter. This sum was carried to the balance accounts, placed to the credit of the municipal fund, shown as an asset in the balance sheet, and paid into the bank before the auditors saw the accounts. Mr. Nicoll did not accuse me of an attempt to embezzle the money, but he very cunningly contrived to make his hearers believe that were it not for his superior abilities as an auditor, I should have been the gainer thereof. If the Council believe the declarations attached hereto, I consider myself justified in asking them to take such action as they may think right in calling him to account for these wiful falsehoods. I produce the balance sheet (manuscript) for the year in question, together with the printed balance sheets for the last seventeen years. In every case they have been certified as correct, during which period about £200,000 has been received and accounted for. -I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary."

Statement of Patrick Carland.—"Waterloo,

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24th August, 1883.—I was present at a recent election meeting held at Hincheliffe's Hotel, Waterloo, on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1883. Mr. W. R. Nicoll addressed the meeting in support of his candidature for the office of shire auditor. In his address he stated that he discovered a deficiency in the secretary's books of £2 5s. I put the following question to him 'How came the auditors to pass the accounts? His reply was, 'the secretary having refunded the money, was the reason. His languague gave me the impression, and I believe such was the impression of the meeting, that it was due to the discovery he made, or the ratepayers would have lost the above named sum, PATRICK CARLAND."

Statement of John Provis.—"Waterloo, 24th August, 1883.—I was present at one of the recent election meetings at Waterloo. In Mr. Nicoll's address he stated that at one of the audits he discovered a deficiency in the secretary's accounts of £2 5s. He was asked how he came to pass them. In reply he said that the secretary having made good the deficiency by paying it out of his pocket was the reason of his passing the accounts. Mr. Nicoll further said that the secretary was not competent to keep the accounts. His language conveyed to the meeting the impression that it was due to his skill as an auditor, otherwise the ratepayers would have JOHN PROVIS.

Statement by seven ratepayers .- We, the undersigned, having been present at an election meeting held at the Victoria Junction Hotel on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1883, hereby certify that Mr. W R. Nicoll addressed the meeting as a candidate for the auditorship of the shire accounts. His address left the impression on our minds that at one of the audits he discovered a deficiency in the shire secretary's accounts of £2 5s, and that he would only sign the accounts on the secretary making good such deficiency. At another election meeting held at the Waterloo Hotel, on Tuesday, the 7th August, Mr. W. R. Nicoll repeated the above statements, and left the same impression on our minds." Here follow the signatures of W. K. Shaw, Joseph Woods, E. Milligan, R. Trengrove, W. Simmonds, W. Frusher, and C.

Rankin. Cr. Wotherspoon moved-That the documents be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works. Cr. Lewis seconded the motion.

Cr. Oddie moved, and Cr. Thomas seconded

That this Council, having examined the broks and balance sheet referred to in the alleged statement of Mr. Nicoll regarding the deficiency, find that no such deficiency was discovered, as stated; and that Mr. Nicoll be called upon to substantiate or withdraw his charges, which are false, and damaging to the secretary. The motion moved by Cr. Wotherspoon was then withdrawn, and that moved by Cr. Oddie carried unanimously. GENERAL BUSINESS.

Returning officers for the ensuing twelve months were appointed as follows:-North Riding, Cr. Smith; East Riding, Cr. Murray; West Riding, Cr. Cushing.

Cr. Wotherspoon moved, and Cr. Thomas seconded—That the cottage opposite the Council Chambers, situated on the Council's allotment, be sold for removal.

The President moved, and Cr. Oddie seconded as an amondment-That half the allotment be sold, together with the cottage

erected thereon. After some discussion the motion was declared carried.

It was resolved-That a copy of that portion of the rabbit inspector's report referring to the large number of rabbits on the south

side of the Mount Emu Creek be forwarded to the Hampden Shire Council. On the motion of Cr. Smith, it was re solved—That a plan be obtained from the Go-

vernment of M'Millan's road, in order to facilitate a certain deviation in the said road, as proposed by the Government. It was resolved that the road between Ner-

ring school and Kerrimair Gully be made at Cr. M'Kenzie moved-That the congratula-

tion of this Council be conferred on the reelected members. Cr. Smith seconded, and the motion was carried. Crs. Oddie, Lewis. and Wotherspoon acknowledged the compli-

The President moved, and Cr. Lewis seconded-That the President's allowance for the ensuing year be increased to L70. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Council then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING. On the motion of Cr. Oddie, seconded by from £3 10s. All other articles equally cleap.

N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept. Cr. Wotherspoon, it was unanimously re-

lowing statements: -- In the audit of the solved-That Cr. M'Kenzie be elected Presiyear 1880 he discovered a deficiency in the dent of this shire for the ensuing twelve year 1000 and the sum of £2 5s, and months. On taking the chair the newly-

Carland asked him 'how came the auditors to | Cr. Oddie moved and Cr. Lewis seconded pass the accounts? to which he replied, 'The that the best thanks of this Council be acpass the accounts of the control of at Secretary having refunded the money was the corded the retiring President, Cr. Cushing. reason of their doing so.' Mr. Carland's | Cr. Cushing having suitably acknowledged

The meeting then adjourned.

It is said that the Crown Princess of Den-



Beaufort Bicycle Club.

THE ANNIVERSARY BALL and SUPPER will be held in the Societies' Hall on TUESDAY Evening, 18th instant. Dancing at 9 o'clock. Double Ticket, 7s. 6d.

Beaufort Presbyterian Church.

A MEETING of the Friends of the REV. A. ADAM will be held in the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on SATURDAY, 15th September, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to present a testimonial to him on his thirtieth anniversary.

DONALD M'DONALD, Elder.

Beaufort, Etc. United Common.

BALANCE SHEET YEAR ENDING JULY 31st, 1883. RECEIPTS.

January, 1883 ... 72 13 9

,, Depasturage fees, half-year ending 31st
 July, 1883 51 14 9

,, Sale of bull 1 7 6

, Unpresented cheque 1 1 9 £190 4 2 EXPENDITURE. By Herdsman's percentage
,, Bonus to herdsman ...
,, Secretary's salary ...
,, Incidental expenses ... , Office rent
, Donations
, Audit fees ...
, Branding material ... " Repairing stockyards " Balance in Bank

Cash in hand LIABILITIES. " Secretary ... " Unpresented cheque... By Balance in Bank ,, Cash in hand

£37 10 7

August 22nd, 1883—Audited, and found correct.

JOHN HUMPHREYS
J. LOCKHART
Auditors. J. W. BROWNE, Secretary. lost the money contained in his discovery. Kingfisher Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Beaufort.

NOTICE.—A CALL (the 4th) of Three Half-pence per share has been made on the capital of the company, due and payable at the Company's Office, Neill street, Beaufort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1883.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

Kingfisher Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Beaufort.

NOTICE.—All Shares in arrear with 3rd Call of NOTICE.—All Shares in arrear with 3rd Call of three half-pence per share are absolutely forfeited, and will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1883, unless previously redeemed, and expenses paid. Nos. 1 to 12,000, exclusive of those already paid on.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

Kingfisher Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Beaufort.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the A Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1883, at 7.30 p.m.

Business: The future operations of the company.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

Working Miners Gold Mining Company

No-Liability Waterloo-

NOTICE.—A CALL (the 1st) of Three Pence per share has been made on the capital of the Com-pany, due and payable at the Company's Office, Neill street, Beaufort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1883._ JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

REVELATION OF THE FUTURE.—Write, stating age and birthplace. Euclose Thirteen Twopenny stamps. Address—Monsieur Devereux, Hope Cottage, Latrobe street, Melbourne.

WOODS' COACHES,

COACHES from WATERLOO to PEAUFORT and TRAWALLA start as undivision From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30

a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m. From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo

at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. Saturday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 7.30

Monday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 11.30 a.m. Return fares to and from Beaufort, hable for three days, One Shilling and Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling. From the finger post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence. S. WOODS, Proprietor.

John James Trevatt.

Shoeing and Jobbing Smith HAS COMMENGED BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Buchanan, Havelock street, Beaufort, and respectfully solicits a share of public support.

SADDLERY SADDLERY SADDLERY

GEORGE GREENWOOD. Saddler and Harness Waker.

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUTEPRT, RETURNS THANKS to his part, and the public in general for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has just received a Large and Assorted Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chaunois, Brushes, Curry and Mane Combs, and all other Horse Appointments. Also Buggy and Cart Harness, which he is prepared to SELL at TOWN PRICES,
RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from P. 10s. All other articles equally often.

Schedule N.—Clause 42.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we did, on the 28th day of August, 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 two miners' rights as an extended area; the land taken possession of is situated at Southern under two miners' rights as an extended area, and land taken possession of is situated at Southern Cross, east of the township of Beaufort.

WILLIAM IREDALE.

SYDNEY HANCOCK.

August 31st, 1883.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES DALE STALLION,

TOMBOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buanger Hotol, and will travel the surrounding district.

YOUNG TOMBOY is a bay, and is by the celebrated imported Clydesdale stallion Tom Boy, and out of the celebrated Clydesdale mare Darling, both being imported by the well-known horse-breeder, the late J. G. Ware, Esq., of Koort Koort Nong, whose stock always fetches the highest price in the Ballarat market; and to prove the above Young Tomboy's foals have sold for £20 at six months old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for other foals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure foalgotter, and his stock are first-class workers. I can refer to J. Ware's, Esq, stock, at Yalla-y-poora, being first-class stamps, of which Young Tom Boy is the sire. Competent judges consider he is superior to any imported stallion that has been in the district for many years. Young Tom Boy stands 17 hands high, with tremendous bone, and plenty of hair, and is thoroughly quiet; his foals taking first, second, and third prizes at the Beaufort taking first, second, and third prizes at the Beaufort agricultural show in March last.

Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Mares to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due no-

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

Middle Creek.

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

Victor.

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

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

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

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for 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 five years old, stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay,

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 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., Stoueleigh, 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 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 boil 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.

£3,000.

AUSTRALASIA'S SWEEP.

MELBOURNE CUP. THE GREATEST RACING EVENT OF THE YEAR (To be run November 6th.)

12,000 SHARES, 5s. EACH. AN EVEN FOUR SHARES, 20s.

...£1000 | Starters divide ... £150 First Horse 500 Non-Starters ... 250 Total, £2000. And 10 Prizes at £25 each...£250.

50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 500, 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 250, os, £1000. Grand Total, £3000. Total in Prizes, £1000. THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883

The success and general satisfaction over previous events may be deemed sufficient introduction for this, as announced above. The co-operation of former clients and the public generally, is invited on the "Great Event." A pound secures FOUR chances—not one only. The right of declining any particular subscription is re-

served.

Deducted for exponses, 10 per cent. Probity is guaranteed by good commercial bona fides. References: Melbourne "Sportsman" and City Journals.

Bankers—Sydney, City Bank; Melbourne, National Bankers—Sydney, City Bank; Melocurue, Mandhan Bank.

Applicants are requested to enclose bank notes or half sovs. securely, and to register the letter (strong registration envelopes being obtainable at every post office, if desired); if cheque (must be marked "correct" by the Bank); cross, and add charge for collection (payable to "Australasia or Bearer"—as also Post Office Orders). Add 4d. postage for reply and result. To facilitate correspondence, enclose two addressed envelonces, unstamped.

opes, unstamped.
One extra ticket (FREE) with every twenty to one One extra tickot (FREE) with every twenty to one address, thus offering the promoters of Clubs with every twenty tickets a chance of being a winner without necessarily investing a penuy.

ADDRESS—"AUSTRALASIA" (Mr. J. Thompson) caro of H. J. Franklyn (Wholesale Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer), 40 Hunter street, Sydney.

NOTE,—Address, briefly, "AUSTRALASIA," care of Mr. H. J. Franklin, 40 Hunter St.

Notice.

PERSONS found trespassing with dogs on the Mahkwallok Estate after PROSECUTED. Poison laid. April 13th, 1883.

P. M'INTYRE.

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.

MELBOURNE CUP, 1863. BOZ'S" series of CONSULTATIONS NOW OPEN.

CARE OF J. J. Miller, Garton's Hotel, Melbourne. Result Slips forwarded immediately after drawing.

G. TUFF'S CHEAP CASH Drapery, Boots, & Clothing

STORE. HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT, Next Golden Age Hotel.

The Cheapest House in the District.

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. JOHN HUMPHREYS, COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT,

ACCOUNTANT, ETC., Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.O.

Agent for the South British Fire and Marine usurance Company. Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD CIVIL ENGINEER,

Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer,
Wools Grain, and Money Broker.
Estate 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, Houses and Land bought or sold
Rents and Dobts collected.
Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to. Attend at Beaufort on Mondays and Saturdays, or

my other day by appointment. Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

W O O L. WOOL WOOL.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS, AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW

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

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

P. 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 f 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 despatch.

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

YEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000,

Make Liberal Cash Advances ON 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.

Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wool and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Colling street west

A SMALL COTTAGE, in the township of Beaufort. Apply to W. EDWARD NICKOLS, WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CU.,

IMPORTERS. Beg to intinate that on and after

SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT They purpose making their Opening

Winter Display of New Season's Drapery Gooods

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

In all Departments, including the

Latest Novelties in Foreign and Home 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, TAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK o 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., Neill street, Beaufort.

THE WONDERFUL

RETAIL DEPOTS AT SEWING

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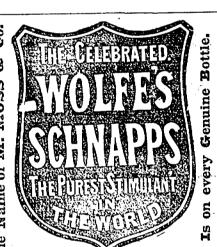
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TAMES NAMED IN THE PROPERTY OF Whisky, and is now the Wost Popular Drink throughout

the Colonies. Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROCURABLE." As all Tonic and Stimulant cannot be sur-

passed, giving tone and life to the system. The Purest Spirit in the World.

Upolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is steadily increasing, while hundreds of imitations have appeared and disappeared, leading only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds, imitations of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps.

The public are strongly advised to purchase original unopened bottles, as the Custom Authorities have found it necessary to prosecute a large number of Publicans under the Trade Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and £10 10s. costs, for selling inferior spirits over the bar, representing it to be the GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. SOLE AGENTS WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

J. W. HARRIS MINING AGENT

AND

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 Beautort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates.

TICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

Agent to Beaufort-W. EDW, PD NICKOLS, 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 the same time wishes to contrainer 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' atter 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 ... Telegraph ... , Star ... Weekly Leader ... , Australasian Times ... Saturday Night ... 0 3 6 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. HENNINGSE? Agent. Beautort, June 11th, 1881.

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 afters. woods.

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD, CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

Da lumber do 6 x 1 T and 6 Scotch flooring 6 x 1 do do lining 6 x 1 do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do American elear pino American crear puto jin., fin., lin., lin., cedar, wide and narrow boards Cedar table legs, 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

American shelving boards

HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

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

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILW AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

Permewan, Wright and Co

Ter or Conce. with Hot Pie, 6d

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 ire 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. Sa. Caurion.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the ase of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR .- If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use

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 EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, 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 DIAGRAPH SECRECHERS is directed to the Company's.

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and DIAGRAPH SECRECHERS is directed to the Company's.

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this Paper, in England, by CLARKE SON and DIAGRAPH SECRECHERS IS DIRECTED.

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

Beaufort Post Office.

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Time	m,	DT.3	- 19	222

Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne	•••	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg		Ditto	Ditto
Ball rat		Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla		Ditto	Ditto
Ragian		4.J5p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo		Ditto	Ditto
Lead		Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill		Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	•	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	•	Ditte	Ditto
Eurambeer		4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley		Ditto	Dittto

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

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

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute

are despatched three times aweek-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are

despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

#### Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL
LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m, 11.10 a.m, 4.10 p.m.7 p.m
ARRIVE at Geolong 8.13a.ml 2.57 a.m 6.15 p.m 8.22 p.m
LEAVE—Geolong 8.25 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.35 p.m, 8.37 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9 p.m 10 20 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.35 p.m.
Burrumbect 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.25 p.m 12.0 a.m.
Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm
ARRIVE at Stawell 10.20 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm.
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 9.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m 11.45 p.m, 3.5 p.m 9.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 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, 13.10 p.m, 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.10 pm, 6.45 p.m 1.30 am
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.40 a.m, 11.30 a.m, 3.25 p.m, 7.10 p.m
ARRIVE at Geolong 8.30 a.m 1.39 p.m 6.5 p.m, 9.5 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.40 a.m, 1.54 pm, 6.30 pm, 9.15 p.m
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.
10.46 p.m.
FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

Mickliffe 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.

PROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT

Leave Portland, 10.15 a.m.

Arrive at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.

Leave Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

Arrive At Arrata, 3.51 p.m.

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, ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m.
ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m.

	p	
FAR	ES.	
Beaufort to Trawalls Burrumbeet Windermere. Ballarat Geelong Melbourne Beautort to	2s 6d 3s 6d 5s 6d 14s 0d 21s 0d	Second-class Os 9d Is 9d 2s Os 3s Od 9s Od I3s 6d
Beautort to	Pirst-class	Second-class

Important Discovery.

G REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S
PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED 98 per cent.

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

Boiling!!

No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow retuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few hours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when 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 liighly 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 carviage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing old paint.

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 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 suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a. "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Astimatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

**El Free Gifts!—The proprietors of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers

**Suppring until the lye and grease are thoroughly stored them structory. Do not stir too long, or the mixture drops, from the structure 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 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 cur up with a wire. Remember the chief, points in the above directions, which must be melted grease is used, it must be only its warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not must be 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

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

ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

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

Full directions for use may be had on application

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

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

#### EXPECO RANT

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

#### TONIC VERMIFUGE

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

## AGUE MIXTURE

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

# SANATIVE PILLS

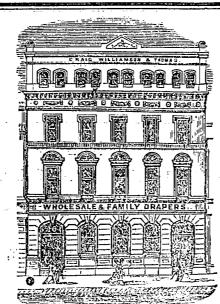
purgative of established efficacy in Liver doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,

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

MELBOURNE.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. 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, Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, 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 Clething, Carpets Floorcloths and Linolcums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

# CRAIG, WILLIAMSON,

UPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Flooreloths, 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

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

POPULAR, SAFE The Stock in all departments a now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET, And their

CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive addibusiness they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

market value. They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY. which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value.

CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony,

and growers will find they effect a Saving of Soven Shillings per bale by selling at Geelong instead of Melbourne.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded invariably three days after sale. WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at lowest market rates.

Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and De-livering Wool intended for shipment to the London market. Separate Warehouses have been provided for

SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from all railway stations in the colony to our store.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1883.

#### Lightning Sewer.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLI

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 Go

### The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

Diphtheria in One Night.

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

MAGIC BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no poisonous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful inedicinal properties. Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail

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, 1 have not Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recom-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 on the same footing as if they selected the goods use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am dear Sir yours you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

E. THURLING. Wonderful Cure of Toothache. [Sworn Affadavit.]

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and the dall known remedies, within my and had tried all known remedies, within my most all effectively with restrict the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparallelled in medicine. reach, all of which failed to give me any relief whatever; two months ago, while working in a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was compelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magie Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied to the state of the phosphotyne gives back to the human structure. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, 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 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 Cure of Rheumatism. PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case of chronic rhenmatism, 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 astonish ment, 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 applisceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy prior to trial, I feel pleasure in thus tender ing 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 Storckeepers. 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

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

Price—2s, pe 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 remody at present known. It vili work effects such as nothing else will produce, and t possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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

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 specity and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration

Shortness of Breath

Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Tunnaived Nutrition

Impaired Nutrition Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De Loss of Energy and Appression Consumption (in its first petite Hypochondria

stages only) Timidity Eruptions of the Skin Female Complaints General Debility Impaired Sight and Memory Flatulence Nervous Fancies Incapacity for Study or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debillty in all its

Sick Headache Stages Lassitude Premature Decline
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from
whatever cause. The action of the 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 im-paired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly im-roves 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 instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous,

experience in all their actions,
The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a re-markable 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

eves 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 judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Is soft only in Cases at its, od, by an Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russiau, Danish Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several mitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright Wheehelden?" are blown in the hotel. therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bettle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Property of the

bourne.
South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney.

......Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. ...Kempthorne, Pressor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents—Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bartholomew Close.

#### Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. 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 locally and constitutionally. The Ointment subset another but after relief I read with ease for three hours. As I was to a considerable extent the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, eroup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shoztness 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 Female Irregularities of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power Headache 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 Lumbago this infallible remedy according to printed in-

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 piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in van. It is sufficient to know that the rould be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious.

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

following complaints:-Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Skin Diseases Gout Glandular Sweli Burns Scurvy Sore Heads ings Lumbago Bunions Chilblain Tumours Chapped Hands Piles
Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Corns (Soft) Contracted and Sore Nipples Scalds Stiff Joints The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo

oox 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.

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

"Lives of great men all remnnt 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 thousands THE above is read with great interest by thousands of young men. It inspires them with Hope, for in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word asfail. 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-repreach for a lost life. dark despair and seaf-repreach 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 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, ls that a man to leave his footprints on the

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 lile has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader what is your answer? Let each one answer for him self. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight, see them become emaciated old young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy future, and by appropriate treatment restors the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar trudy.

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 suckjudicious 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 discovered Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and accure is effected without even the physician knowing who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, To Men and women with proximations, the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, availing, as it does, the inconvenience and expense on a personal visit. Address—

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

(Late the Residence of the Governor).

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

No family should be without these Pills. Their long-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, as short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to Enjoy Life How to Enjoy Lifa

Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expolling all impurities is to the Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all lumnors 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 experisure 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 splids. and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters .. The functional irrogularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to temales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions-Bud Coughs: 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 southe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, clevate the spirits, and in fact mender the patient sensible of a total and most delightful 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 successful.

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o-thousands, who pass each day with accumulated suffer-ings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills-according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to-digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or 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 be remedy known in the world for the following diseases:-

Rhematism Retention of Prine Bilious Complaint Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Scrofula. or King's Evi. Sore Invests Sione i ravel Second i pmpton Tir-Dolo az U cers Veneral Atlections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Indigestion Liver Complaints

structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The Pills and Ointment are some at Trocesor mone way's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots, The smallest box of Pills contains four dezen, and the smallest pot of The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo 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 13.

## 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 per rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place.

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

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

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

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

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

Notices of Binds.

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

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

L 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 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 H. P. HENNINGSEN.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion. The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a conatitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the "Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets labelled :-JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

London. Also Makers of

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BOOKSELLER.

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

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TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT Of the

WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,

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

'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

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

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

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 proposely programmy in Australia; and that any 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 Beanfort 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..stocked with the importations of 1874. 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. 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. The W. and W. is better finished. The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.

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

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

Instruction Given Gratis. P. De BAERE, WATCHMAKER, Sole Agent for Beaufort.

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

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

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

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ON REASONABLE TERMS

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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. HENNINGSEN, Agent, Beaufort. Price. Threepence.

#### WARD & LIPMAN, Commission Megchants,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments.

Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

#### WASHING LIQUID.

MRS. GILLOCH begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaufort and district that she is manufacturing a "Washing Liquid," which will be found to materially lessen the labor of Washing Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take out paint, and improve 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. Scap 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 allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and the second secon rinse as usual. Sold in large or small quantities, Single Bottle, 3d.

The "Riponshire Ad ocate,"

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883

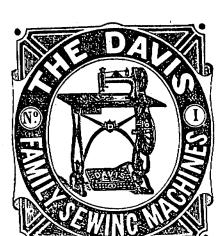
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort,
Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully,
Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen,
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Only First Prize. Adelaide Exhibition, 1881. IMPORTERS-

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Local Agents Wanted.

# HOOD'S.

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Del either special or general. To avoid disappointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus Fills, and insist upon having them only.

PRICE—2/6 and 5/-

#### HOOD & CO'S CORN SOLVENT

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

#00D & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS OF OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY,

147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE
Awarded Melhourne International Exhibition, 1880-81.

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

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 diarrhea, and is the surest Fitch & French. curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each ottle.

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

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

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#### Everingham, Greenfield, & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS (Established 1864.)

MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT. WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT. Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment.

In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballara

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. Pay Cash, Why

When you can obtain

Furniture.

Pianos. Sewing Machines, etc..

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

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# WHOLESALEPRICES

WITHOUT SECURITY,

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149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST,

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# Furnishing Arcade,

225 ELIZABETH STREET,

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TOTANY PART OF THE COLONY.

#### 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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Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch. MELBOURNE AGENTS FOR THE

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NEW WORKROOMS.

NEW WORKROOMS.

Great Advantages to Everyone. Great Advantages to Everyone. Great Advantages to Everyone.
Materials Wherever Purchased Made Up. Materials Wherever Purchased Made Up. New Goods. New Goods. Fresh Shipments. Fresh Shipments.

The Cheapest Goods in the Colony. The Best Choice in the Colony. Novelties by Every Mail.

Novelties by Every Mail.

Novelties by Every Mail.

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The Cheapest Blankets in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony. The Cheapest Flannels in the Colony. The Cheapest Sheetings and Calicoes in the

Colony. The Cheapest Sheetings and Calicoes in the Colony. The Cheapest Shirtings in the Colony. The Cheapest Table-Linen in the Colony.

The Cheapest Towelling in the Colony. The Best Display of Manchester Goods in the Colony of Victoria. The Largest Display of Manchester Goods in the Colony.

All Other Departments Well Represented.

All Other Departments Well Represented.

# A. CRAWFORD

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET.

Desires to intimate that he has largely increased the number of his workrooms, and also the number of competent operatives. To provide for their full employment during the dull MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, months of winter, he has decided to permit dress and mantle materials to be made up in accordance with instructions given, no matter where they have been purchased, and at the most moderate charges. The staff of competent cutters, fitters, and skilled hands is the largest in the city of Ballarat, and is a combination of in the city of Ballarat, and is a combination of talent unequaled in the Australian colonies. The work turned out from the various work-rooms is equal to any from the best Paris or London establishments. Full marriage trousseaux at every price. Travelling equipments for lady tourists made up at the shortest notice and in the most complete style. Infants' outfitting in all its varied branches. Ladies' and and in the most complete style. Infants' out-fitting in all its varied branches. Ladies' and children's underclothing, etc., etc., all at the most moderate prices. Family mourning orders attended to with the utmost promptitude.

#### A. CRAWFORD

Desires his customers and the public to know that his aim has ever been to build up a solid business worthy of this great and promising city. To effect this, customers have a choice of goods unequalled in the colonies, and at prices lower than the most cutting house in the trade. Success has gradually follow the endeavor. The business has grown year by year, and although trade has grown, expenses have not increased; hence goods can be sold cheaper every season, and the large increase of trade gives greater and better purchasing power. First-class purchasing power demands the full confidence of manufacturers and traders; in fact, confidence is a necessity. Business men say very naturally, "Is it not better to have a small sure profit than a large and uncertain one?" First-class buying, combined with working the business at a cheap rate, gives A. Crawford the opportunity of selling cheaper than anyone in the trade. It is a well-known fact that Big Profit Men are never growing men-they do not grow trade as a farmer grows corn. Successful farmers work their ground on the best principles; they employ the most improved machinery for tilling and cleaning their land, the best manures and fertilisers, the best system of drainage, etc. So with trade. The system adopted by this establishment is exactly similar in principle, and every season's purchases are watched with the exactitude of science, which is only gained by lengthened experience. Seeing that it is draw-

ing towards the close of the season,

JOB LINES will be given in every depart-MANY LINES will be REDUCED as much

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS. &c. Several grand jobs of the above at half their value. Good wincey shirtings at 4\frac{3}{2}d, worth 8\frac{1}{2}; all wool Crimean do., 1s 6\frac{1}{2}d, cheap at 2s; new cretonnes, 3\frac{3}{2}d, 4\frac{3}{2}d, and 6\frac{3}{2}d, worth 6d, 8d, and 10\frac{1}{2}d. Wide width white sheetings, 11\frac{1}{2}d, worth 1s 6d. Several bales of flannels, purhamment of the prices will be set of flannels, purhamment of the prices will be set of flannels. chased at job prices, will be sold at less than half the usual price. Excellent flannel, 63d, 83d, and 103d per yard; worth 10d, 1s, and 1s 3d. Blankets, white and colored, at all prices, purchased at the great fire in Wood street, London. A few remarkably good lines at less than the price of the wood, heginning at the por pair. Castlemaine, Ballarat, Geelong, Tasmania, Warrnambool, and other makes of colonial blankets, besides Scotch, Bath, Witney, Saxony, and other celebrated makes, always to be obtained in this establishment at the lowest market rates. One pair or one bale containing fifty pairs at the same price. Crib blankets, bush blankets, etc., etc., remarkably cheap. Quilts of all kinds for winter wear, from 1s 9d each and upwards.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDER, and OTHER CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, and GENERAL FURNISHINGS, etc., etc. A magnificent stock of ordinary and Moresque A magnificent stock of ordinary and aloresque Brussels carpets, with borderings, 4s 11d to 6s 3d per yard; a choice of sixty patterns. Tapestry carpets, is 11d to 4s 3d per yard; a choice of one hundred patterns. Kidder carpets, choice of one hundred patterns. Kidder carpets, the relate after having taken one large bottle of Blood from 1s 9d to 7s 6d; a splendid choice of seventy patterns. Linoleums, in all widths, from \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$4\$ yards wide, the cheapest in the colony; floor-cloths and mattings of every kind, as cheap as the lowest wholesale house in Victoria; window poles, cornices, doormats, window curtains, etc., etc., an immense stock, and cheaper than any house in the trade by at least 25 per cent. Hundreds of Table Covers to select from.

#### GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING. The finest stock out of Melbourne, manufac-

tured on the premises, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wells, who is pre-eminently the principal cutter in Australia. Cross-sized trousers and vests, to fit every figure—the thinnest, the stoutest, the tallest, or the shortest can be fitted at once, without extra

charge.

PRICE SIXPENCE

MANTLES, ULSTERS, COSTUMES, FICHUS, ETC.

A splendid assortment of new mantle materials. All the newest styles of winter mantles, ulsters, and jackets. A splendid stock of rea furs. Fur capes, real and imitation. Fur trimmings, Is per yard and upwards. Several job lines in children's and ladies' ulsters and skirts, at half their value.

FANCY DEPARTMENT. New woollen squares and scarfs, new plush and chenille squares and scarfs, at job prices. A magnificent stock of ladies' hand bags, all

NEW MILLINERY. 

A magnificent lot of New Flowers and Ornaments for balls and evening parties. The largest stock of millinery in Ballarat, and the

cheapest in the colony. DRESSES, SILKS AND VELVETEENS. The largest stock out of Melbourne, and contained in the prettiest room in the colony. The latest styles received by every mail from

London and Paris.

The Grandest and Cheapest Lines in Boots and Shoes in Ballarat. No rubbish kept; sound, good, substantial leather only purchased

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT Is unequalled in Australia.

Mr. WELLS is the Best Cutter in Victoria, the choice of goods in unequalled, the price is the lowest.

### A. CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH WAREHOUSEMAN,

STURT STREET.

Bocts ! Boots I Boots !

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. HOPPER'S

MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

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

#### "For the Blood is the Life." CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED

**BLOOD MIXTURE.** TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-STORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al

kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures Glandular Swellings

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

From whatever cause arising.

statement.

VONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING. Messrs, C. Mumby and Company, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows:-Sir,-We have received the enclosed testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his

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 in

to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar disease,

should try the same. Chas. Luker, Late Sergt. R. Engineers.

Witness-W. J. Sparrow. To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln. Sold in Bottles 2s 6d, each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each-sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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

# NEW WORKROOMS.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 6s; Cape barley, 3s Sd; wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; straw, oaten, 37s; do; wheaten, Ll 10s; peas, 3s to 3s 4d; bran, Is 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L10.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A little more activity has been apparent in the produce market during the past week, and a fair amount of business is reported. Wheat is without any material alteration. One lot of sixty-seven bags were sold on Monday last at Maroona, at 4s 5d per bushel. On Wednesday 154 bags changed hands here at 4s 41d; all ex bags. Two loads of flour have been sent down country at L10, and three or four parcels of up-country makes have changed hands at L9 10s. The Horsham wheat market is quiet at 4s 3d to 4s 4d per bushel. At St Arnaud 4s 2d still prevails, and at Donald the price has eased to 4s 3d. No change is reported in the Avon or Lands colony, it is piciable to find who a ruffling in the powerties to innite in the powerties middle of the week, one lot of oats was sold at Maroona at 2s 71d per oushel, and on Wed-"nesday 50 bags realised here the same figure; and for 20 bags 2s Sd was reached. This latter is now the top price. English barley would meet with a ready sale, there being a good enquiry for prime for the Melbourne and Ballarat markets. Both Warrnambool and Ballarat potatoes are a little easier. Hay has declined somewhat in value, and chaff is fallen to 10s per ton. Fresh butter has been very liberally supplied, and was sold to day at 10d per lb, and eggs have also come in freely and can be purchased at 8d. We

Wheat, 4s 5d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, 1s 2d bran, 1s; Cape barley, 4s; English barley, 5s 6d; peas, 3s 9d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole). do.; flour L9 10s to L10 Warrnambool potatoes, L4; Ballarat do. L3; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trusised) L3 5s per ton straw (wheaten) 30s per 3s 6d per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; orions, 8s per cwt; butter (fresh), 10d to 1s per lo; butter (potted), 9d to 91d per lb; hams, 11d per lb; bacon, 91d per lb; cheese, 61d per lb; eggs, 8d per dozen .- "Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE.
MARKET.

Tuesday, September II.

The cable news received from London reports:—Wool—
The cable news received from London reports that up to date 188.000 bales have been catalogued, out of which about 22,000 have been withdrawn. The market continues weak, owing to the continental buyers holding off, and all descriptions show a slight decline. We oftered a small catalogue of oldments to-day, and cleared all at satisfactory prices. Sheepskins—We had an extra supply to-day, which we submitted to a full attendance of local and outside buyers. Biddings throughout the sale were faith called. of local and outside buyers. Biddings throughout the sale were fairly animated, and the average of prices was

The pertness of young Australia is well Turning to his mother, the youngster, with a superb air, observed, "I say, you might tell your husband to take his hands off

for doctoring; which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year have had a sick day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one dector's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORKING MAN. Read

How to GET SICK .- Expose yourself day too hard without rest, doctor all the time, and then you will want to know

How to GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters! Read

The annual value of England's harvest of the sea has been recently estimated by a competent person at a little over fourteen millions sterling, of which over three and a half millions are represented by the herring, and about six millions by all kinds of round and flat fish. Shell fish of all kinds also total up to three and a half millions.

A notice in the "Government Gazette" assigns the close season for black flish to be from the 1st September to 15th December

According to Cape papers, Miss Webb, sister of Captain Webb, who lost his life in trying to swim the Ningara rapids, became deranged upon hearing of his death, and drowned herself. She had resided at Ladysmith. Natal, for the last three years. She disappeared mysteriously, and her body was subsequently found in the King river.

Consumers of Wolfe's Schnapps, especially geniune article, as there is a fraudulent imitation in the market. Large and small bottles are obtainable at every respectable hotel and Wine and Spirit Merchant's in the colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness rarely impede the vital functions and conduce to illhealth. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the system. Holloway's Pitls extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. The double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and bene ficient progress, and sound health will soon

PAPERS.

Adams, Thomas.

Bremacomb, J. Campbell, D.; Coghlan, M.; Cumming,

M'Nally, P.; M'Donald, J.; M'Intosh, N. ; M'Millan, Ewen. O'Callahan, Martin.

Rowlands, Edward. Stewart, D. G.; Summers, James. Topp, Wm.; Tardrew, J. Vowels, W. Wismar, C. J.; Wilson, G.; Wilson, Miss;

Wilkinson, Chas. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, September 15th, 1883.

THE

# Fiponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883. AT a time when Secularism appears to be

action taken by the Melbourne Presbytery over the lecture lately given by Mr. Justice Higinbotham in the Scots' Church, Melbourne, And the consequent resignation of the charge Christianity than Charles Strong has ever size Sydney telegram says:—An exciting and the church by the Rev. Charles Strong, made his effort in this country. And lo lihis scene was witnessed off the Charence Heads of that church by the Rev. Charles Strong, its highly respected and well-loved minister. To those who might doubt the assertion that "Secularism appears to be making headway in the metropolis," we commend the perusal of a contribution which appeared in last Saturday's "Australasian," entitled "A strange Sunday morning," in which the writer details with graphic power the proceedings at a Secularist "Social" at the Bourke-street Opera House. The visitor is given a copy of the annual report of the Australasian, Secular Association, and from this it can be gleaned that the association was established on 8th August, ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, 1882, that the attendance at the first Sunday services "were very small, being scarcely in the Beaufort Societies' Hall. The comsufficient to fill the first hall we engaged, viz, mittee have spared no expense in order to the Oddfellows' hall, but now the accomodution of even the largest theatre of Melbourne would be taxed to hold our increasing attendances." There is quite sufficient in this to justify our assertion that Secularism is Cross, near Beaufort, succumbing to that "making headway." The mixed nature of dread disease on Sunday last. One of her the entertainment provided for the great number of people who attend these secularistic services is well described by the writer, three weeks old. and if time and space allowed we would wish to give some samples, but it must be sufficient for us to say that everything which is sale were fairly animated, and the average of prices was about the same as last quoted. He descontinue dull, and, with the exception of a few lots of picked heavies, everything was extremely hard to quit. Tallow—We have no sales to repect in shipping lots, but have a large line under offer which we expect to close for during the week. We have soil the usual supply of ments on what he has seen and heard thus.

Suited latany.

Messrs. Wotherspoon Bros. and Co., an mounce that the first show of new spring and sommer novelties will take place this day of Michael Quinlivin, was dealt with by the ments on what he has seen and heard thus.

Suited latany.

Messrs. Wotherspoon Bros. and Co., an mounce that the first show of new spring and summer novelties will take place this day (Sutarday). Attention is directed to full executive Council on Monday, when it was decided that the capital sentence should be the Sunday morning is certainly very differknown, but it is not often that it reaches ent from the Christian manner, and judging thus far. A Hawthorn child was slapped from this sample, is based on a much lower by his father for misuehavior at table ideal. In the churches this morning the thoughts of men are engaged upon the 12 noon. weightiest and deepest subjects-death and sin, and repentance, and the life beyond POVERTY AND SUFFERING.—" I was dragged | death; in the Opera-house the most importdown with debt, poverty, and suffering for ant provinces of human consciousness are years, caused by a sick family and large bills unvisited, and there is nothing in the proeeedings above the intellectual standard of a ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured penny readings or a popular concert." This Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in is simply the expression of a critical mind. one month we were all well, and none of us and of a man who is atle to touch pitch without being defiled, but how is it with the increasing numbers which flock on Sunday mornings to hear comic songs, and watch for the inflexion of the voice that brings a sacred thing into base contempt? With this and night, sit too much without exercise, work evidence before us of the spread of the quality of freethought, and its undoubted effect on the future of the nation, since in its continued diffusion even the safeguard of moral obligation is likely, to be swept away, we say that it is matter for deep regret that there should be such a breach in one of the Christian churches at the present moment. The fathers of the Presbyterian Church appear to have forgotten the symbol of the bundle of sticks, and its appropriate motto that "Union is strength," or if they remembered it, to have utterly ignored its pungent meaning. Their action in the matter under notice appears to have been actuated by that strict adherence to that dogmatic principle which, in former days consigned the martyr to the stake, or the so-called unbeliever to ruin, obloquy, and disgrace. And this effusion of an evidently still active bigotry is spent on a man, whose desire is to follow in the fuotsteps of the Great Teacher whose cause he has those taking it medicinally, should purchase so worthily upheld. This is no mere asserit only by the bottle, and thus ensure the tion, since there is undoubted testimony of it that the Waterloo water supply committee in a petition sent to the Melbourne Presbytery, the receipt of which that body decided to formally acknowledge, but declined to otherwise recognise, even to the extent of refusing to hear its contents. The petition was drawn up by the members of the Scots Church Social Society, and expressed in simple and touching language their regret at the resignation of their "beloved president," the Rev. Charles Strong. The memorial then goes on to mischief at its source, and stamp it out say, "Our society was formed by Mr. Strong without fretting the nerses of weakening the about four years ago. We have now over 200 members. We are inhabitants of the lowest lanes and alleys of the city. Many of

us had sunk very low in vice, misery, and

crime when Mr. Strong found us out. No

city missionary or minister of religion ever

visited our dwellings. We were wholly un-

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS | came to our houses himself and brought his week by week, of the divine life of Christ, these things to our children day by day. We have learnt through him; to lead better lives than formerly. Through him some of us have been saved from despair and death, We feel that the removal of our beloved minister and friend would be a loss that could never be made up to us." Though the Presbytery refused to have this simple memorial read to them, it has been fortunately placed in the hands of the public through the medium of the "Argus." The keen observer, Ægles, writing in the "Australasian" on thispainful subject, says, "There was never a more profound sense of personal injury, indignation, and sorrow amongst intelligent men by the bitter sectaries of Presbyterianism. making headway in the metropolis of this the tyrants of the Inquisition, and what they A shocking accident happened at Smytheslarger influence for good, and more practical when it fell on the child and crushed him to reward from the meaner grades of priest-craft." some sense of the fitness of things to sorrowfully contemplate the handle given to Secularism in the proceedings of the Melbourne Presbytery, since there is nothing that would case under review with gibing finger, and the scathing sneer, "See, how these Christians love one another."

> On Tuesday evening next the first anniverary of the Beaufort Bicycle Club will be make the affair as enjoyable as possible, and and brilliant gathering.

> Typhoid fever has claimed another victim. in this district, Mrs. Hancock, of the Southern daughters died recently from the same disease. Mrs. Hancock leaves a large family behind her, the youngest being an infant only

Scarlet fever, in a mild form, has been, and trict, but, so far, none of the cases have resulted fatally.

The next County Court and Court of Mines will be held at Beaufort on the 19th Novem-

A Local Land Board will be held at the Court-house, Beaufort, on Thursday next, at

The total rainfall at Beaufort from the 7th to the 13th instant, both dates inclusive, was

A meeting of the friends of the Rev. A. Adam will be held at the Shire hall to-day (Saturday), for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting that gentleman with a testimonial in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of his arrival on Beau-

Another old resident has passed away in the person of Mrs. Alice Holden, who died at her residence, Beaufort, on Monday mornng last, aged sixty years. The deceased was universally respected, being an industrious, honest, Christian woman. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was very largely attended, notwithstanding the severity of the weather The Rever & Allen officiated at Rey. R. Allen will preach a funeral sermon in connection with her death. The services will be held in the Societies' Hall, as it is feared that the chapel would not be large enough to accommodate the large number of people who, it is expected, will attend.

The yield from the New Victoria Company for the week is 105oz. At the New Discovery the yield for the week will be over 40oz. It is notified in another column that the sale of forfeited shares in the Kingfisher Company, advertised for to-day, has been postponed till Saturday next, 22ad instant. A special general meeting of the shareholders in this company will be held on Tuesday next. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Working Miners Company, held on Thursday, it was resolved to at once erect steam machinery on the claim. The

vesterday. We extract the following from the report of the Lexton Shire Council meeting, held on Wednesday, which appeared in yesterday's "Talbot Leader":-" Cr. Leadbeater stated had received a notice from the department that an officer would be sent up to inspect, and report on the schemes for the supply of the township. The Ripon Shire Council had notified its intention to give its support to the proposal, and he moved that this Council also support the application for an officer from the department, being sent to report on the various schemes proposed. Seconded by Cr. Schulze.—Carried. Cr. Leadbeater mentioned a bridge at Waterloo which required extension, and it was deceded to co-operate with the Ripon Shire Council in the work."

Two fresh cases of small-pox have occurred on board the Duke of Westminster, at Bris- poll-tax they are being naturalised.

An "Argus" cablegram says :- There is reason to believe that Sir Willam Morgan ments in Paris for the employment on an extensive scale of French convict labor by heard any Christian teaching until Mr. Strong New Hebrides.

would not give my dead son, Ossory, friends to help us. He has preached to us for any living man in Christendom," said the amusement was occasioned at the meeting of Duke of Ormond; and there is many a patient, the Lexton Shire Cauncil, on Wednesday, on suffering creature in this world, who, the receipt of a letter complaining of the and of religion and goodness. He has taught drawing balm from some Gilead, would not method in which the secretary politely inexchange its beneficent effects for all the until timates the consequences to defaulting ratetried remedies of the world. It is known payers of not "cashing up." It appeared that those who have been accustomed to take | thatit has been Mr. Nicholl's custom to convey Wolfe's Schnapps are resolutely reluctant against substituting any other tonic.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- An amusing story is being told of Miss Emilie Melville, who is singing and doing well at the Princess. In one of her operas she drives two little ponies her by an ardent admirer of her genius. One by Mr. Nicholls, one member stating that on to the stage, and these had been lent to night while she was singing someone in the warning from Miss Melville continued it till by them in the liquidation of their rates. wings created a disturbance and despite a at last "La Belle Helene, "losing all patience, rushed off and meeting as she supposed the offender dealt him a hearty box on the ears. and women of all denominations and classes The recipient uttered an exclamation of pain, in this community than has been evoked by and turning suddenly round presented the the persecution of the Scots Church minister face of the owner of the ponie. Apologies ensued, but the gentleman still rubs his ear by the bitter sectaries of Presbyterianism, and declares that "Miss Emilie" has a hand these Christian bigots are of the material of equally as strong as her voice.

torture of their victims. No man of more killed in a most terrible manner. His father blameless life, purer sims, brighter intellect, was unloading a barrel of beer from his cart

on Monday. A large whale was attacked by And it remains too for all men who have two swordish, and the combat which continued for two hours, created a tremendous commotion in the sea, which was lashed into foam in the vicinity of the struggle. It attracted the notice of a passing steamer, which came close in to ascertain the cause of the unsuit the book of the professors and disciples usual disturbance. After the fight had lasted of freethought better than to point to the for a considerable time, the two swordfish were observed to dash into the air, and come down plunging their swords into the whale. After this the whale's spoutings grew feebler, and it soon succumbed.

The "Manning River Times" reports a sad accident which occurred on Dumaresque Island on Saturday afternoon, September 1. celebrated with a ball and supper, to be held It appears that two sons of Mr. Norton, a resident of the island, had been to the Dawson cemetery to see their mother's grave, and were returning home. The elder of the two, from what we can learn there will be a large John, had a double-barrelled gun with him, and had shot a number of wheat-eaters. When near home, they saw some more, and overdraft now amounts to over £800, and an John remarked that he had no more caps, on effort is being made, to curtail working exwhich the younger said he had two in his pocket, and gave them to him. John then about £900 without the Government endowfired one carrel and killed a bird, and without taking the gun from his shoulder, aimed at another, and pulled the trigger at the moment his younger brother, who was, unknown to him, in the line of fire, got up and received is now, very prevalent throughout this dis- the charge in the back of the head. The unfortunate boy was killed instantly.

The case of Robert Francis Burns, who decided that the capital sentence should be carried into effect on Tuesday, 25th instant, at Ararat. It will be remembered that when the matter was previously before the Executive it was, postponed to enable two points raised at the trial on behalf of the prisoner to be argued before the full Court. These points were as to the action of the Chief Justice in refusing to allow a person to act as a juryman, and in striking from his notes certain evidence which he considered inadmissible They were argued on Thursday, and as the Court upheld the conviction, it only remained for the Executive to decide the man's fate. Quinlivin was killed at Wickliffe-road, near Hamilton, in June, 1880, and Burns was tried twice for his murder. On the first occasion the jury did not agree, but in July Burns was convicted. He was also tried twice clast year for the murder of Charles Forbes at Deep Lead, near Stawell, in December, 1880. On the first occasion the jury disagreed, but on the second the prisoner was acquitted .- " Argus!"

A Melbourne correspondent says incredible as it may appear, forgeries take place within the grave. To-morrow evening (Sunday) the the very walls of the gaol, for, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the officials a constant communication takes place between the incarcerated ones and their friends outside. The Chinese are marvellously clever in this to repair the road, and what he considers respect, and contrive to introduce opium and should be done. other prohibited luxuries in old bones, bits of wood, and other harmless things which are never noticed.

The Government have determined to order from England six Nordenfelt ten-barrelled rifle calibre guns, with carriages and limber complete. The guns are capable of firing 1200 rounds each per minute, and will cost £850 per gun. They will be used by the corps of by auction, for removal. mounted rifles which is to be organised under the new scheme of defences.

In the Horsham County Court, on Friday, a case for the recovery of rates—the Wimmer Shire Council v. Hood-was heard and de-South Victoria were washing off a machine termined by Judge Trench. The question arose as to whether a purchaser of property was liable for the rates which had accrued prior to the purchase. The land on which the rates were claimed was originally owned by a Mr. Bates, who became insolvent. The defendant had purchased the property from the mortgagee, and the question was argued at considerable length as to whether the original owner, the mortgagee, or the purchaser was liable. His Honor Judge Trench ruled that in a case where the Council had not taken reasonable steps to recover the rate from the former occupier the purchaser should not be held responsible. The verdict was for the plaintiff for the amount of the 1883 rate only.

A number of Chinese intend leaving Ballarat for Queensland, where they purpose taking up land for the purpose of growing tobacco and sugar-cane. In order to evade the

Recently (says the "Bendigo Independent") female passenger between Hay and Wagga lost a purse containing £200. It was found and Mr. John Higginson are making arrange- by an enginedriver named O'Reilly, who returned it to the owner, refusing a reward. cared for by Christian people. We never entertained that France intends to annex the man and given to the police. The woman Barnes, resigned. gave him 12s 6d reward.

Yesterday's "Talbot Leader" says :—Some the intimation by post card, and this mode of reminding a lady at Waterloo of her liability was viewed by her as exposing to the public private matters, and she requested that "some more decent means" may be taken to remind ratepayers of an omission to forward their rates. The Council, however, affirmed the desirability of continuing the method adopted the sensitive feeling of defaulters need not be outraged, if more promptitude were shown

Captain Webb's fcolhardy and fatal endeavour to shoot the rapids of Niagara on a wager of 10,000dol. recalls to the "New York Tribune" an incident of the reign of Czar Nicholas, half a century ago. Looking out of his window one day, that monarch saw a large and interested crowd on the banks of the Neva. He sent an officer to find out the cause, and found that a man had bet five roubles—about 3.75 dol.—that he could run across the river on the ice, which was then in that treacherous, half-liquid state caused by the commencement of the spring thaw. The any act of baseness for a similar considera-

On Friday last, at 6 p.m., the Premier of

Mr. William Turner, late deputy postmaster-general, died on Sunday last, aged ixty-five years.

An "Argus" cablegram says :- The labor schooner Lavina, which arrived from Api, in the New Hebrides, on Tuesday morning, reports that the Government agent and the second mate were murdered by the natives. The mate was playing in a friendly manner with them, when one of them, a Kanaka, came up close behind and shot him in the neck. The natives then rushed upon the two white men and murdered them.

The condition of the funds of the Talbot Borough is occupying much attention. The penses. The borough revenue amounts to ment, and the amount paid for salaries, without surface men's wages, is about £300 per annum.—"Argus" telegram.

Archer maintains his position at the head of the list of winning English lockies, he having secured 99 races out of 289; while C. Wood is second with 91 out of 308, and Fordham third with 53 out of 155,

NORTH RIDING BUSINESS.

The North Riding members of the Council of the Shire of Ripon met at the shire-hall on following business referred to them by the Council at its meeting on the 6th instant :-

Cr. Thomas was elected chairman of the Mr. Calwell's complaint, with reference to the Mount Cole road. -The members to visit

Mr. John Robertson's complaint with reference to the water being thrown on to is premises by Council's improvements in Lawrence street. Beaufort, was referred to Cr. Smith and the engineer.

Mr. Rupert Smith's applications to lie Mr. Witherden's request for a drain to

carry away the water from around his premises at Waterloo to be complied with. Messrs. Cathie and Stevens' application for the formation of a footpath in the front of their premises in High street .- The mem-

bers to visit the locality. The members also decided to visit Mr. Lancey's premises at Raglan, for the purpose of investigating the complaint, regarding s dangerous drain, made by him.

Mr. John M'Rae's complaint about the bad state of the Shirley crossing.-The engineer to report what money will be required

The members decided to visit Cumming street in deference to Mr. Andrews' request for the formation of the footpath They also decided to note the footpath asked for past the Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Neill street.

It was resolved-That the cottage in Lawrence street, also the dog-house, be sold The meeting then adjourned.

BEAUFORT FIRE BRIGADE.

The quarterly meeting of the above brigade was held at the brigade-room on Monday evening last. Captain H. Stuart occupied the chair, and there were seventeen brigadiers

A letter was received from the committee of the Progress Tent, I.O.R., appointed to carry out the anniversary celebration on the 2nd October, asking for the co-operation of the brigade in forming in the procession, etc. -It was resolved that the brigade accede to the request, and Captain Scuart and Ex-cap tains Stevens and Tompkins were deputed to act with the Lodge representative, Mr. J. B. Humphreys, in carrying out the procession.

The following resolutions were also carried -That the brigade flags be lent to the Bicycle Club to decorate the hall on the occasion of their anniversary ball. That three months' leave of absence be granted to Brigadier W. Phillips. That the services of Mr. F. Male as drill instructor be dispensed with, and that the Captain drill the brigade in the future. That the secretary write to the Ballarat City Fire Brigade, asking for the loan of torches. That the brigade hold the usual annual spores on Boxing Day. That application be made to the Riponshire Coun

The meeting then closed.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT

Monday, September 10th, 1883.

(Before Messrs. J. Wotherspoon, J. Prentice, and H. Cushing, J.P.'s)

Richards v. D. Calwell .-- Wages due, £23 ls 21d. The case was adjourned till the next court day, 24th September.

William Smith v. William Stewart .- Goods sold and delivered, £2 18s 9d. Struck out. Elizabeth Smith was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Havelock street, Beaufort, on the night of 27th August. Constable Egan gave evidence as to the nature of the offence. A second charge of using obscene language was also preferred against the defendant. Fined 10s, or seven days imprisonment, on the first charge, and 20s, or fourteen days' imprisonment, on the second.

The court then adjourned.

#### WATERLOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT). The Lifeboat Lodge, I.O.G.T., celebrated heir first anniversary on Friday, 7th instant. with a tea and concert, held in the Waterloo church. The weather was very unfavorable, rain falling heavily during the afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding this there was a very good attendance, over 100 persons sitman performed the perilous feat, received his ting down to tea, and the church building five roubles, and then Nicholas had him ar- was filled to hear the concert. Mr. J. Butt, rested and flogged with a hundred stripes; D.D., presided at the concert, and the Rev. "for" said the Czar, "a man who will risk his R. Allen opened the meeting with a very life for such a sum is capable of committing appropriate address. Messrs. E. W. Binder and J. Prentice also addressed the meeting at some length, but the "lion" of the evening was Mr. A. G. T. Ward, better known as Victoria dispatched a telegram to Mr. "Yankee Bill," who addressed the meeting Marray Smith, in London. A reply was re- for an hour and a half with a very pleasing seived in Melbourne by 9 o'clock on Saturday and instructive discourse. The singing was also very good, and I think everybody was well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The tea was provided by Mr. John Dick, and everything was first-class. The gathering should go a long way towards strengthening, the lodge, and be productive of good results... Mr. C. Gray, W.C.T., thanked the speakers. and singers for their assistance, and Mr. Joseph Harris thanked the ladies who assisted at the tables, and the church committee for the use of the church building. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chair, and a very enjoyable meeting was brought to a close by: the singing of the National Anthem.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

(From the "Argus")

The report of the Education department for the year 1882 was presented to Parliament on Tuesday. The most important announcement made is that the attendance shows a decrease of 8,136 children as compared with the attendance of the previous year. The total number of children enrolled during the year was 222,945, and allowing for re-enrolments it is estimated that 187,390 "distinct individual children" were present at the schools. The decrease is accounted for by excessive amount of sickness during the year, by the discussion that was carried on as tothe propriety of not admitting children under school age to the schools, the greater restric-Saturday, 8th instant, and dealt with the tion of Roman Catholic children to their own denominational schools, the more general withdrawal of children on their passing the standard of education, and truancy in consequence of the great demand for the labor of. children. It is mentioned that four additional truant officers have been appointed. Taking the census returns, and allowing for the 41,000 children at private schools, it is estimated that 16,294 children of school agebetween six and fifteen years—are not attending school. This balance is composed of children taught at home, children educated up to the standard, and children untaught through neglect. The average cost of each child in the schools is £4 ls 7d per annum. The total number of teachers employed is 4,179, and it is reported that all future vacancies can be filled from trainees and from pupil teachers. Complaint is made of the leniency of magistrates when dealing with cases of truancy.

A fair share of private business was dis-

posed of in the Assembly on Wednesday, Dr. Hearn's Custody of Infants Bill was read a second time, and was referred to the committee to be dealt with in connexion with Mr. Shiels' Matrimonial Clauses Bill. Mr. Coppin pushed his Homesteads Protection Bill through its remaining stages, and was heartily cheered when the order was made to send the measure to the Council. Dr. Quick's bill, to enable various associations to incorporate themselves, was read a second time, and passed through committee with amendments restricting its operation to literary and cognate bodies. The debate on the second reading of the Employers' Liability Bill was resumed. Mr. Harper mentioned that while his views as to the bill were partially modified, he would require that overseers causing an accident should be liable to be punished for culpable negligence if the employer is tobe held pecuniarly responsible for such casualties. Mr. Harper also complained that the clauses of the English act, limiting the compensation to be claimed by an employe to three years' wages, and allowing employers to contract themselves out of the act, had been omitted. Mr. Walker and Mr. Zox. who continued the discussion, were, generally speaking, opposed to Mr. Harper. The bill was read a second time and committed pro forma.

Mr. J. J. Madden told the Assembly on Tuesday that the worst instances of political patronage are to be found in connection with the truant officers. He has seen truant officers so illiterate that they could not write their names, and so intoxicated that they could not walk straight in the schools. Mr. Service says that if one such case comes before him, the officer will not remain a day in the department.

### NEW INSOLVENT,

William Edward Dunn, of Waterloo, near Beaufort. Liabilities, £66 ls; assets, £10: deficiency, £56 ls. Causes of insolvency-Losses on contracts for supplying mining comcompanies with wood and props during 1878. The same woman again lost a purse contain- cil for the annual grant. That Captain Stuart 1879, and 1880; sickness of insolvent, and the New Hebrides Company. Suspicions are ing about £180, which was found by a young be elected a trustee in place of Ex-Captain seizure and sale under a county court judgement of five horses and two drays. F. M. Claxton, assignce.

# Ripunshire

Aurorite.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

#### Poetry.

The Two Armies: As Life's unending column pours, Two marshalled hosts are seen— Two armies on the trampled shore That death flows black between. One marches to the drum-beats's roll. The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,

And bears upon a crimson scroll, "Our glory is to slay." One moves in silence by the stream, With sad, yet watchful eyes, Calm as the patient planet's gleam That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine, No blood-red pennons wave; Its banner bears the single line, Our duty is to save. For those no death bed's lingering shade;

At Honor's trumpet call, With knitted brow and lifted blade In Glory's arms they fall. For these no clashing falchions bright, No stirring battle cry; The bloodless stabber calls by night— Each answers, "Here am I!

For those the sculpter's laurelled bust, The huilder's marble piles. The anthems pealing o'er their dust Through long cathedral aisles. For these the blossom-sprinkled turf That floods the lonely graves,

When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf In flowery-foaming waves. Two paths lead upward from below, And angels wait above, Who count each burning life drop's flow,

Each falling tear of Love. Though from the Hero's bleeding breast Her pulses Freedom drew. Though the white lilies in her crest Sprang from that scarlet dew-

While Valor's haughty champions wait Till all their scars are shown. Love walks unchallenged through the gate To sit beside the Throne!

#### Movelist.

#### ETTIE'S ERROR: AN AUSTBALIAN STORY.

By HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN.

(CONTINUED.)

"But, my dear," said John-his paternal manner seemed infinitely amusing to the young lady-"we have important business matters to talk about, and there is really no time to lose.1

"That is just the reason why I suggest a adjournment to the smoking-room," said Tilly. "You do not suppose that I am going to allow you to exclude me from your conference? I tell you, it is my honest belief that I have the best head for business among

"What a vain, conceited, little girl!" exclaimed John looking at his cousin with ad miration and affection. But presently the thought occurred that the place she assumed should have been occupied by his wife, and he turned away, with a low sigh, which did not escape the ears of the young lady, who divined his thoughts by instinct.
"Come," she said, "I will admit that I

am vain—conceited—anything; but, in the absence of my cousin Ettie, I must do my best to fill her place. When she knows as much as we do, I will resign in her favour, for I know she will bear no rivals near her throne. Meanwhile, I constitute myself Speaker of this parliament, and demand that the session begin at once.'

It was impossible to resist the girl, whose witching manner did not conceal the deep sympathy which beamed from her eyes, as glanced at her unfortunate cousin; so seats were taken, pipes were lit, and business was formally begun.

"Now," said Tilly, who had installed her self in a huge arm-chair, and had provided herself with a blotting-pad, and writing materials—"now, before we go any further, I should like to know whether Mr. Grant is retained for the defence." The solicitor started, and glanced across

the table at John; who, for his part, seemed But it evidently behoved him to speak, so he said, hesitatingly: "I should be very glad if Mr. Grant would consent to undertake our

case."
"You are going to refuse!" cried Tilly, ad dressing the solicitor, who looked eminently uncomfortable. "Now, before you admit Mr. Grant, allow me to ask you whether you always make a point of satisfying yourself o a client's innocence before you undertake his

defence? "Why, no, of course not." "Then what motive can you have for refus ing to defend my cousin?" the young lady continued, with an air of triumph. "You may believe him to be guilty, but he says he

ing."
"That is true. But, my dear young lady, there are circumstances about this case which render it exceptional. You see, I shall actually have to initiate the prosecution my-

"No, you won't!" cried Tilly, still more trumphantly-" because John and Mr. Dawson will go with you to Albury to-day, and tell the story to the magistrate themselves.' Mr. Grant looked inquiringly at John.

"Such is our intention," said the latter, in answer to the glance. "You see things have gone so far now that we are determined upon a full enquiry being held at once." "That alters the case, decidedly," said Mr. Grant; "and I shall now make no difficulty

Tilly clapped her hands joyfully. in accepting the charge of your defence." Dawson, be good enough to go out of the room at once—we shall call you when we

'Why should I go?" asked Charlie,

wonderingly.
"Because Mr. Grant and I are going to take evidence, and we do not want one witness to hear what the other says. We shall examine my cousin first, and then we shall call you in.

It was now Mr. Grant's turn to gaze ad-

miringly at the young lady.
"Do as Miss Davidson tells you, Mr. Daw son," he said; "she is quite right—we shall be much more likely to get at the truth by examining you gentlemen separately."

John's evidence, summarised, amounted to

this:—"He had not made the entries in question; had never torn leaves out of any diary, as he was in the habit of making ein entries of sales and purchases to which he often had occasion to refer; such an occasion had occurred some four months previously, and the diary was then intact; it was always kept in his despatch-box, which, during his absence from home, was always locked; none of the men or women about the place could write decently, and the despatch-box could not have been targeted with during box could not have been tampered with during his absence, he having left it in a bank in Albury for safe custody, as it contained some documents of importance; knew of no motive which could impel his cousin James to such an act as he had apparently been guilty of."
So far the questioning had been done by
Mr. Grant, but here Tilly interposed.

"And made the acquaintance of your wife at the same time you did?" ' I believe so." "Did he appear to be at all struck by her

"I don't know -yes, I suppose so. But w! v do you ask?" "I want to know whether he was ever in love with her himself," replied Tilly.

"In love with her? No, I should think t. No, certainly not, for if he had been, she would have told me. "Is that so very certain?" continued the

John stared.

young lady. "Is it not likely that she would he sitate to make you acquainted with a fact which might render you uncomfortable, seeing at she knew that your cousin shared your ome ? "

"Of course she would not tell it," said Mr. Grant. "I am beginning to think there is something in Miss Davidson's surmise." "The question can be easily settled," said Tilly, "for I shall ask Ettle about it myself."

"Best not, my dear little cousin," said John, with a melancholy smile. "She would only think it a dodge to work upon her feelings. For my part, I have made up my mind never to speak to her again until I have cleared my-

self in the eyes of the world." "You are right," Mr. Grant said. "Mrs. Squires must not come to you until her mind is thoroughly disabused of the suspicion of your guilt. And, by Jove, that reminds me that I may tell you I am beginning to feel very different about it now to what I did an hour

"Thank you, old friend," said John, simply, and he extended his hand, which the solicitor shook heartily, whilst Tilly's eyes filled with

It would not do, however to give way to sentimentality, so she hastily wiped her eyes and cried, brusquely:—
"You may retire, sir. Call the next wit-

ness!' "Nay, surely I may remain in the roon now that I have given my evidence," said

"It is the usual practice," said Mr. Grant, gravely, in answer to a look of enquiry from Filly.
"Yory well then," she said. "Call Mr. Dawson, and you may return with him. By

the way, though, when did you bring despatch box back from the bank?" "As we were passing through Albury on the day before the discovery was made I called for it," replied John.
"Did you unlock it that night?"

"Most certainly not. The house was full of people, and we were dancing till long past midnight. The box was taken from the buggy to my bed-room, and I carried it in here in he morning."

"Did you then unlock it?" "Yes, for the purpose of emptying my pockets of some receipts." "It appears then that, if your cousin tampered with the diary with a view to separate you and your wife, he must have done so on that morning," said Mr. Grant.

It was impossible for them to guess the true state of the case, for they knew that Ettie man had been killed, and they could not know that the "old man" referred to was a kanga

Afterwards, when Ettie was questioned or the subject, she was positive that James could not possibly have had time to interfere with he diary in any way, as was, indeed, the case. Mr. Grant saw something of this difficulty at the time, and once more felt impelled to doubt the theory that James had been the forger, although every minute added to his conviction that John was innocent of the

murder. Charlie Dawson had nothing to say of any importance, except that he testified to the fact that James could not have had access to the diary before he and John went out duck-

"Now let us have in Bandy Tom, as you call him," said Tilly. "What do you expect to gain from ques-

tioning him?" asked John.
"Wait, and you will see," was Tilly's oracular answer, which pleased Mr. Grant im-"I wish I could give you a brief for the

defence, young lady," he said.
"Do you think I should make a creditable show in court?" asked Tilly, with just the least sensation of coquetry in her manuer. "You would knock the case for the prosecu tion into atoms!" exclaimed Charlie, enthusiastically. "Lord, I should like to see the jury that could resist you!"
"Order in the court!" cried Tilly, who was,

evertheless, secretly immensely pleased at this rough flattery.

Bandy Tom (having been summoned by John) entered in his usual uncouth manner and was immediately taken in hand by Tilly "We want you to answer a few questions if you do not mind, Mr. Bolt," she said. smiling sweetly at the old man. "Will you be good enough to take a chair, and light

your pipe, if you like. There is some brandy and water on the table, as you see-shall help you to a glass?"
"And she actially fills me out a bumper and never so much as hints at puttin' no

water in to spile the grog I" said Bandy Tom, in commenting upon this episode to one of his familiars. "That's something like a young woman, and no mistake! Queensland ored too-and a credit to the colony she is. "Did Mrs. Squires, or Miss Sprod, ask you

any questions about that old man who was found dead near here, last year?" began Mr. "Not egzackly," replied Bandy Tom, determined to be accurate. "It was Mr. James as

axed the questions, though they was present,

"Well," continued the solicitor, "it is right that you should know that they now occuse your master and Mr. Charles Dawson of having murdered that man." Bandy was so astonished that he could only

stare, openmouthed, and speechless. "And they hint that it is principally on account of your evidence that they make the accusation," added John. "Well, blank me if that ain't too bad!"

cried the old fellow. "I'll take my solemn onth on the Bible I never bring no sich charge at all! Why, there warn't no talk of murder -leastways not mentionin' of you and Mr. "But there was some talk of a murder hav-

ing been committed?" said Mr. Grant.
"Mr. James, he were a-pumpin' of me, and a trying to make out as I suspicioned someones. But, lor bless you, he didn't get no change out o' me! Not but what I'm bound to say as I did let on as how folks said Mr. Dawson knowed the chap as was murdered."

"I knew the man?" cried Charlie. "Who's a-talkin' of you?" asked the old an, contemptuously. "I said Mr. Dawson, man, contemptuously. "And you mean to tell me that people

think my father murdered the man?" Charlie. "No, I don't. I didn't say nuffin about murderin' of him. I said as how folks says the old man knowed him. I s'pose you ain't so ignorant ye don't know the meanin' of the

"And James has twisted that remark into an accusation against Charlie," said John. Which I ain't such a bloomin' idyut as to go for to think as how he,"-pointing at Charlie-" killed the old chap. No great

Your cousin James accompanied you to shakes he may be, and I don't say he ain't, Sy'ney, did he not?" she asked. Tilly laughed, the more because Charlie appeared to be really annoyed.

"I am glad," she said, "that you have not so bad an opinion of Mr. Charles Dawson as

o believe him guilty of such a crime." "Ye see, miss, I ain't no ways prejoodiced," said the old man. "I owns right out there is ways about him as I don't hold with; but do not think he'd go in fur murderin' man—though there's no sayin' what he'll come to, if he don't mend his manners, and

keep more respectable company."
"Confound your insolence I" oried Charlic. What do you mean? Am I in the habit of keeping disreputable company?"

Bandy Tom grinned. "I seen you often enough with shady characters," he replied; "but I don't want no words wi' you. I come here to answer questions from pipple as has a right to question, and I don't want no truck wi' you. Charlie was so evidently enraged, that

Tilly hastened to interpose.
"Never mind quarrelling now," she said. "You must not forget, Mr. Bolt, that Mr. Dayson has been accused of a great crime, and he is, therefore, naturally so irritated that you ought not to take notice of any little petulance in his manner." Charlie bit his lips, savagely; whilst John

and Mr. Grant smiled. "Oh, I forgive him, miss," said Bandy "I don't bear no malice agin them as is down on their luck, and I ain't surprised at him feelin' wild, knowin', as well he knows, that he ain't altergether the clean portater."

This was too much for the gravity of all, and even Charlie was unable to avoid joining in the general laughter; throughout which, Bandy Tom preserved a look of intense gravity, which added to the absurdity of the

"Now," said Mr. Grant, wiping his eyes, "let us to business, if you please. We want you to tell us, Bolt, whether you think Mr. James Squires had anything to do with bringing this charge?"

"In course he had! There ain't no devil-

ment that chap ain't capable of. I seen years agone that he were a bad lot, and he hates Mr. John like pizen." "Hates me ! What makes you think so?"

asked John. "He's jealous of yer—always was, since he were knee high to a goose. Many's the time I'd ha' tole yer, only you was so bound up in the chap, I knowed you'd never b'lieve me. 'Sides, ain't I warned you often enough agin that Charles Dawson? And now see what olloguin' wi' him has brought you to !"

This caused more laughter, but Mr. Grant pointed out that the situation was too serious o admit of waste of time in merriment; and as it was evident that nothing more was to be got out of Bandy Tom, he was dismissed.
"The result of all this is," said the solici-

tor, after some desultory talk, "that we are just where we were before. We have discovered nothing that can be of the slightest service to us; and indeed, on the contrary, we have learned enough to know that it is almost impossible that James could have tampered with the diary." "Is it not equally clear that no one else

could?" asked John.
"Apparently so—but this narrow of possibilities tells more against us than for

"How so?" asked Tilly. "Because, my dear young lady, the theory of the prosecution is thereby strengthened.

If no one but James Squires could have written those entries, and, if it is scarcely possible to believe that he could have done so it follows that the diary was, in all proba-

bility, not tampered with at all. "Which is as much as to say-" "That John wrote the entries himself. By the way, John, could you have written them in your sleep? Such things have been done by somnabulists." "I should say certainly not. To the best

of my belief, I never was guilty of somnabulism in any form.' "Then I own I am beaten," said Mr Grant. with a sigh. "I never felt so utterly helpless in a case before."

"It is maddening to think that one should not be able to offer the slightest defence to such a charge I" exclaimed John. " Surely, Mr. Grant, unless further evidence

is forthcoming, you do not think that we shall be convicted?" asked Charlie. "No-I will not go as far as that; but it is an awkward case, and you must be prepared for much trouble and annovance, and even obloquy. But there is no sense in worrying over possibilities-we must play a waitin game, and trust to time to bring fresh facts to ight. Meanwhile, it will be well for you all to

show a bold front to the world, and not let it be supposed that you entertain the slightest fear of conviction. Now, what are our plans for to-day?' "Charlie shall drive you over to Mrs. Battley's, and I will follow with Miss Davidson,

and Bandy Tom, who can bring my buggy back, whilst I go on to Albury with you Might it not be possible to induce your

vife to return home, cousin!" asked Tilly. "I think it would be waste of time," said Mr. Grant, "since Mrs. Squires seems to have made up her mind that her husband guilty. You must remember that we have no fresh evidence to offer to shake her resolu-

"We will tell her that we believe John to be innocent, and ask her if she thinks it right for s wife to refuse her husband the credit which is given him by strangers.
"On the whole," said John, "I would prefer that no persuasion was attempted. I do

not want my wife to come back to me until she can do so with a thorough conviction of my innocence. Tilly was obliged to admit that she would

have decided the same, under similar circumstances, so she did not press the question but, before the party separated, she suggested that she should write to her father and ask him to come up and take charge of the station. "I could not think of troubling him," said

"But he will come up, any way," pleaded Tilly. "Do you suppose he will remain away an hour, when he knows what trouble we are in? And when he is here it would just do

him good to look after the place. Besides he will have me here to help him." "And a great help you would be amongst a mob of wild cattle," remarked John. "You think so? Let me tell you when I was only twelve years old I used to help muster," replied the young lady, "and I have brought my own stockwhip with me. Shall I

show it to you?" Charlie and Mr. Grant started soon after vards, and half an hour later Tilly announced that she was ready. "What is that you have in your hand? isked John, whilst they were waiting for

Bandy Tom to put the horses to. "My revolver," said the young lady. "You know all the women up our way learn to use fire-arms, and some of us are pretty good shots, I can tell you. I used to shoot well myself, but I have had no practice since I went to chool in Brisbane. Stay-there is an old sardine-tin near that tree—get a hammer and nails and fix it up, and I will see what I can

Much amused, John did as he was desired. Miss Davidson then stept off fifteen paces raised the revolver almost carelessly and fired five shots in rapid succession. John ran up to the tree to find out the

"Why, it is marvellous!" he cried. "You ful to clear himself." have done the card trick." "But not very well," said Tilly, who had joined him. "The four shots in the corner are tolerably correct, but the middle one is nearly half an inch out. That comes of want of practise. And do all the girls up your way shoot

like that?" he asked. "Well-no; I suppose I must tell you that papa used to take pride in my shooting, and that I was much the best shot amongst us." "I should rather think so! There are not many men in the world who can shoot like And John admired his cousin more for this very unladylike accomplishment than if she had been able to play the piano like Madame Goddard.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISS SPROD IS INDIGNANT. Meanwhile poor little Ettie was in a pitiable state of mind.

"It is not as if I did not love him, auntie." she said to Miss Sprod in the evening, after Mr. Grant had left for Buckinburra. "I feel now almost as if I loved him better than

"The darkest hour comes before dawn, child," said Miss Sprod. "Your love being at its fiercest, I have no hesitation in prophecying that it nears its end."

"Never!" cried Ettie, indignantly. "M love for John will only cease with my life." "Nonsenee; you cannot go on loving a "But I can, and I do, and I will! And it is very cruel of you to speak of him in that

way."
"I am cruel that I may be kind," remarked Miss Sprod, who, like many ladies, was especially fond of interlarding her discourse with phorisms and metaphors. "It is necessary that you should familiarise your mind to the fact that the man is utterly unworthy of your ove, and that cannot be better effected than by a continual remembrance that he has committed the greatest crime in the calendar." "But if he should be innocent, suntie?

ctied Ettie, imploringly.
"Rubbish! Do we not know that he i guilty? The evidence may not be sufficient in a court of justice, but it is ample in a court of common sense. The man was killed, and John Squires writes in his diary that he killed him—what more would you have?"
"True, true," moaned Ettie, amid her tears.

"Then do not talk such nonsense about his innocence," continued Miss Sprod, pitilessly. How is it that maiden ladics are so severeup on man of whom they know so little? "I think I could bear it better if he would only confess," said Ettie.

"Henrietta, do you mean to say that you would take a self-acknowledged murderer to your bosom?" Miss Sprod's virtuous indignation was ter-

rible to witness. "He is my husband, auntie," was Ettie's oology.
"That I should ever live to hear you say such a thing! To think that my nicce—an English lady of education and ancient family -should give utterance to such an atrocious

sentiment! I should expect no better from a

Nihilist or a Free Lover

"But, aunt-surely we are told to for "That may be; but forgiveness, and taking back, are different things. I may forgive my maid for stealing my jewellery; but I am not supposed to be such a fool as to retain her in my service."

"Your maid is bound to you by no ties—I vowed at the altar to take John as my hus band, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love cherish, and to obey, till death do us part.' " Is there anything about crime in the marriage service?" asked Miss Sprod. "Did you vow to love, honor, and obey, a criminal?"

"It would be my duty to strive to turn him to better things," said Ettie. "Now look here, child," rejoined Miss Sprod, "ask yourself whether any woman ever keeps that ridiculous vow? I say ridiculous, because it ought to be expunged. What from the surface. Obey, indeed! What woman ever obeyed her husband in all things? I have always noticed that, where the home is happy, it is the husband who obeys, not the wife."

make the husband miserable if he did not not better go away at once." obey her?" asked Ettie, demurely. "It only needed this! Decry your own sex—do! Of course, men are angels, and we women are devils. But I shall not argue with you. You are blinded by your mad infatuation for that wretched man, and you do not know what you are saying. Thank goodness, we shall soon be removed from the

here of his influence l' "What do you mean by the sphere of his influence?" asked Ettie. "I know I shall continue to love my husband, wherever we

Now Miss Sprod did not actually know what she meant by this remark, having in-deed merely used it because she remembered having heard something like it before, and it seemed to come in handy to finish the sentence; so, being unable to explain, she chose to assume that the question was intended as an insult. She, therefore, snorted, and ounced out of the room, leaving Ettie to hug

her sorrows in peace.

On the following day, Mr. Grant and Charlie Dawson arrived, and the former held long conference with the ladies, whilst Charlie amused himself by teasing Mrs. Battley, and striving still further to drive home the impression that Miss Sprod was a danger-

ous lunatic Mr. Grant gave a very precise account of all that had transpired at the station, and wound up by saying that he had undertaken the de-fence of John and Charlie Dawson.

At this Miss Sprod was terribly indignant. "Are we to understand, sir," she asked, "that, after having been retained by my neice, you abandon her, and take up the cause of her miserable husband?" "I suppose Mr. Grant can do as he likes, cried Ettie, who by no means apauntie.

proved of the finale of the sentence. "My dear lady," said Mr. Grant—he always "my dear'd" ladies—"you entirely WAVS mistake my position in this matter. I shall always be happy to act for Mrs. Squires at any time, but I do not see that her interests are opposed to those of her husband. "Not opposed! When she desires a separ

ation, and he wilfully tears up the deed?' "A separation might have been very well i it had been determined that the matter should end there," said the solicitor. "But John Squires has decided otherwise, and, I think wisely. The question of his guilt or innosence will not come before a Court of Justice and Mrs. Squires may well abide the issue. Should he be acquitted, I presume there will be no necessity for a separation." "Oh, no, no!" cried Ettic.
"Henrietta!" exclaimed her aunt, in her

severest tone, "you do not know what you are saying. John Davidson Squires may be acquitted by the law, but we shall none the less know that he is guilty."

"Let me relieve your mind on that head,
Miss Sprod," said Mr. Grant. "Mr. Squires declares that he will never again appear be fore his wife until he can do so with the cerainty that all the world is convinced of his innocence. It is a Quixotic notion, madam,

as I daresay you were about to observe; but

own wife distrusts him he must be extra care-

"You do not blame me, Mr. Grant?" asked Ettie, with streaming eyes.

(To be continued.)

TAKEN IN.

"Ir all comes of my having been born sceptical and unrighteous," he said to her. "Then I hope you were also born uncom monly rich," she said to him.
"Why?" "Because that sort of man cannot be

popular in one place long or get a living our of it. He ought to be free to change his "That is astute. Your father says I am morbid. He sent me out here to get the benefit of sea air unadulterated, and to make

your acquaintance."
"He recommended doses in equal proportions as a specific to counteract morbidness. Morbid is my father's pet word; he applies it to everything he cannot explain. If a man's health and spirits are not exactly at high-water mark, my father in perplexity calls him morbid, and feels that he has fully stated the case. You have recently been very sick, and you have a standing excuse for low spirits referable in your own mind to inborn defects. He would say, if he could understand your condition, that you are, through these causes, depressed—what

women call ' unhappy.' "You say it very neatly for him. I am glad you did not misunderstand my vague answer to your inquiry about that wretched fever.

"You may say what you like. I shall understand you." "I believe you will. I have no impulse to contradict you. I never felt so lamb-like be-"Give the sea air recommended credit for

half of the miracle." He made no audible assent to this sugges-She was sitting on a garden chair placed

near the edge of a precipice against which the waves of the Atlantic were breaking. He was stretched at her feet amidst the brown-top and daisies. They formed together one of those limited groups which spring up with the buttercups on Atlantic headlands, and vanish when the sumac blooms. She was brown and pleasant to look upon, with short curling hair and a profile straight and strong as that of a handsome boy. He had the pathetic haggardness of a man who has been very ill, and who is desperately ashamed of a

fact that he cannot conceal. The light-house keeper, surveying the group from the ledge, said to his wife, with critical

"They've got an early start, and I will say they're doin' well for the first of the season. They'll have the red danger flag out in a day This showed the light-house-keeper to be

person of fine observation, for the world in general knows that the benevolent scarlet parasol is an essential accessory to a perfect group.
"The air is the best that ever was breathed," she went on-" the salt of the sea and the sweetness of clover blended. I wish you would not look at me so inquiringly. annot find out why you did not like me

"I was trying to do that, I confess; but how did you know?" "I don't know anything—I feel. I felt when my father introduced you on the verandah that you at once disliked my cloth dress, and included me in the dislike." A faint color tinged his pale fate, a blush

night, nor why you do like me this morning.

of embarrisment. "I must be on my guard with women who feel. I have only been used to the superior variety of women who know. I am unpre pared for such fine perception. You have given me leave to be candid; so, at the risk of appearing uncivil, I do not disclaim what you felt. This dress—this white stuff—is a great deal prettier; still, I am sure it has very little to do with my liking you this morning.

There was another silence after this, during which he looked at her anxiously again, and she counted the gulls fluttering about the light-house ledge. "Have you any notion of what I am thinkhe asked, abruptly. ing now?" he asked, abruptly.
"Not the slightest. I am not absolutely

clairvoyante." ife."

"I am thinking how easily I might fall in "May not that be because the wife would love with you, and wondering whether I had "I wouldn't, if I were you. I won't do you

any harm." "Why, what do you mean?" he asked sitting up rather suddenly.
"I mean that I shouldn't marry you. He started to his feet, and shook himself vigorously, as if to be sure that he had pos-

session of his senses. "I never heard a woman talk so before in my life."
"What ?—refuse you before she was asked? No; superior women, women who knowknow how to behave themselves, for instance -are more reticent; and they know, among other things, the value of an alternative." "It is not that so much. I gave you a chance for that. But how could your marry-

ing me do me harm ?" "Marrying always does harm."

He seemed to consider her sweeping assertion; then said, "I have often thought so

myself." She nodded her head. "I feel all your unrighteous opinions. Then, since our theories agree, why should you run away from the sea and the pleasant possibility of falling in love with me?"
"But theories are not practice." theories are for other people, not for ourselves. If, for instance, I loved you and you

oved me, I should certainly marry you." ings that "Oh no, you would not, would upset another theory dear to us both. Love is an illusion, marriage a disenchantment. The wedding bell is a prelude to the death march of love. You can not dispute that.' "I won't attempt to. But I am catching your trick of feeling. I feel that you understand me, that I could interest you, that

I could give you—" He broke off abruptly, and sat down beside her. "I believe I am taking the thing seriously. You will think ne abominably insolent. "Only incautious. I don't wish to impose on you. I don't want you to think that I have reached my conviction of the unlesirableness of marriage, particularly a love

match, through pure reason. There was and is a practical point of departure."

She made this statement slowly, as a person by whom dear truth must be spoken at any cost. If it was a bait to tickle his cuclosity, he rose to it unsuspiciously. "What was and is the point?" "If I should marry, my father would stop my allowance, and leave all his money—he

has a great deal—to some institution. He

old me that when I was sixteen, and thinking of marrying the gardener's son. As an additional precaution against folly, he took me to Europe, and in three months I was caricaturing love in a cottage. He setled a very large income on me absolutely, while I should remain unmarried, and thus learned the pleasure of being financially uncontrolled. He also lent me aid in under standing myself by remarks on my fickle and inconstant nature—witness caricature of the gardener's son. That happened six years ago. In spite of the caricatures I had a sweet memory of the gardener's son, which formed a beautiful contrast to the sordid, painful disillusion of marriage. I have at I do not blame him for it. When a man's

least a dozen such memories now, and I know not which is the sweeter. I am, besides, about as free to go where I please and do what I think fit as the wind to blow where it listeth. What has marriage to offer for all that? An ideal love vulgarized, and masculine criticism on the price of my bonnets.'

He stood up again.
"What am I that I should succeed where the gardener's son and how many besides—a lozen—have failed?"

"You can not. I am unassailable." "Not that. You have not been skilfully approached; the attack has not been well planned or persistent. You have apparently not counted upon a man whose acts may explode argument." "What do you mean?"

"I am going to marry you." "Pride goeth before a fall. Here is my A stout, elderly gentleman loomed in sight.

The light-house-keeper said to his wife:

"Old man's goin' to break it up. 'Tain't no use. Early mornin' groups mean business. They'll stick till the end of the season spite of all the old men in Christendom." The "old man" sat down by his daughter There was a placid solidity about him suggestive of unimpaired digestion and satisfactory bank balance. He measured the younger

man critically. "Looking beiter already, Lee. Is it the air or Isobel?" "Miss Hilton entirely. I don't care as with the irresistible Isobel. He strode across much now about adjusting myself to the the room:

world as I did at breakfast." "Why should you adjust yourself to the world? Go your own gait, and the world will adjust itself to you. The masses are weak. The world must adjust itself to pig-headed obstinacy. Look at Isobel and me. We never have any trouble with the world." "I am looking at you," said Lee, reflectively, which was true in part; he was looking intently at Miss Hilton. "You are philosophers. You have the courage of your opinions. But then you can afford it. You are 'uncommonly rich.' That is Miss Hilton's idea, not mine."

"Isobel generally hits the nail on the head. I am proud of Isobel. We go our own way, and the world adjusts itself." "You have met the unadjustable at last," said Lee, low, to Miss Hilton.

"No, the rashly contrary," she said, as low; then, aloud: "Papa, how did Mr. Lee come to have brain-fever? "I told you," said Lee. "It began when I was born. I have not had the benefit of philosophical association. The fever was but

an eruption of long-pent-up irritations. "Tell me the particulars." "I have summarized them already. I hapharmonize with my circumstances. I happen to live in a community inclined to crucify a has gone. He will probably drown himself. man whose opinions and habits are conspicuously different from those approved by local

She flew out to the open Francisco tradition. Not being uncommonly rich, I after Lee, who had suddenly left the room, have not been free to change my base. And and was now rushing across the downs. He

"No. You are overconscientious, over- had made a fool of himself. sensitive, overaffectionate, for things of association. I don't think a man with those very spot where this vile deception had been characteristics can attain to my father's com- conceived and elaborated. "Hit the nail again, Isobel," said Mr. Hil-

ton. "I'll tell you what you should do, Lee: marry a wife who will make the world adjust iself—a woman who will see through your spectacles, or make you see through hers." Then it won't matter about people outside." said Lee, impetuously. "That is just what—' "Let us go. It is after lunch-time." Miss

Hilton interrupted, abruptly, rising as she Said the light-house-keeper to his wife: She's in a tiff. Torpedoes wouldn't budge the old man.' The next morning the two were on the dust early. He came out as before, and found

her there. She had been reading, and closed her book as he approached. "I have been reading about a superior woman, the kind you have been used to, a woman who knew everything. I cannot find that she ever got anything she wanted in life, or any pleasure out of it, except an ineffable satisfaction in her own superiority. She was always fighting for rights from mon, and never getting what a half-hour's clever flattery would have won."

"Is that your method?" "It would be if I had anything to win. I have been so fortunate as never to have to demand favors from a man." "True; you have always conferred them, or rather refused them. I will not be re-

fused.' "Let us not talk about that any more. I am forbidden fruit. If you will lie down there I will read to you.' He stretched himself again at her feet. She read until she discovered that he was fast asleep. Then she went away and left him.
When he awoke the sun was past the zenith, and on returning to the house he learned that

Miss Hilton had gone from home to visit a friend. She staid away two days. He sat on the bluff alone, and the light-house-keeper said to his wife, "Old man has carried her off, but she'll come back, bless you.' When she came back Lee told her how miserable he had been, and how he had

missed her. "So you see," he said, "You are necessary to my recovery. I shall be here ten days longer, and you must give me all your time. And if it annoys you to think that I want to marry you, don't think so. I will give up the idea and go back and fight things out alone." "It does not annoy me," she said. "I

should prefer to think that you had been in love with me. But that is a matter of little aportance. I shall devote my time to you.' The promise was kept on each side. In ine days he told her probably nine thousand times that she was the most sympathetic receiver of heresies, and that a man was repaid for a lifetime of repression by the bliss of finding at last one woman to whom he could express his inmost soul. She told him equally often that it was easy to sympathise with man whose theories were always clear and correct, and that a woman's only mission on earth was to be discriminatingly sympathetic. This was the nearest approach to love-making, and on the critical tenth and last day an accident threw the game into his hands. They were sailing in the bay. A squall blew up, and the skipper and his boy had as much as they could do to haul in sail and keep the boat right. There were five minutes of extreme doubt and danger. Amidst thunder, lightning, wind, and rain she admitted that she loved him.

" More than the gardener's son and the other twolve?" he roared. He did not roar from choice, but because of the racket of the storm.

"More than all together." she shrieked back, as a wave washed clean over them. They were foolish enough at that crisis to believe that it mattered nothing whether the boat swamped or lived through the storm, except, perhaps, to the skipper and his boy. When the calm came they felt uncomfortably wet and embarrassed, and the reactionary flatness of life after a moment of tragedy. They had climbed the steep path from the anding, and were within a few yards of the louse, when he said, "I shall tell your father to-night that he

may make his will, and give him a list of

the

They walked on silently then to

eserving institutions."

verandah, and he could not read her assent n her face, for it was persistently averted.

In the doorway she said: "You are not to say anything to my father. This is the love of my life, the test of my theory, and I must keep it always. We will meet this evening as friends, and to-morrew you will go away."

She flung him a look meeting the requirements of the situation—a combinatio love, despair, and high resolve. Before he had dressed for dinner he had decided that there was nothing to do but shoot her father, who was directly responsible for his misery. On meeting Mr Hilton in the dining room, bland, happy, and healthy, his sanguinary impulse was checked by the trivial but incalculable force of polite custom. Instead of levelling a pistol at his host's car, and hissing, "Villian die!" he began to mur-mur conventional phrases of thanks for hospitality received, and to refer to the immense

benefit derived from his visit. Mr Hilton smiled at his watch chain, which he was twisting through his fingers. "I believe you are all right again. Isobel is irresistible, is she not ? ''

His mild, paternal smile had a maddening effect on Lee, who braced himself against the chimney-piece and tried to bear it. "Perfectly irresistible," Mr Hilton repeal d reflectively, his smile expanding. The smile conveyed to Lee Hilton's malicious joy in his misfortunes, for of course his host was aware of the result of his fortnight's association

"This is too much. You can't expect a man to stand it."

Mr Hilton stepped back, put his double eye-glass on his nose, and made a fine model for a picture of a gentleman expressing

amazement. "Irresistible! Yes, I have found her so, to my sorrow. I have given her the chance to choose between my love and your money. She has chosen, as you knew she would, and know she always will, believing, from your teaching, that possession of great wealth means happiness; the loss of it, misery." Lee spoke with the impetuosity of uncontrolled anger, and close upon his last words Isobel entered. Mr. Hitton put out his hands with a gesture of warning. "Don': come in, Isobel. Mr. Lee has gone mad, and I have reason to think him dangerous."

In spite of the injunction she came in.

looking steadily at Lee's angry face. She sank into a chair. "So he really has told you, papa?" "Told me! He has given me some choice information. Is any explanation possible? "Feeling as I do that the information concerns me, the explanation is simple. Before "I have summarized them already. I happened to be born with a nature that does not excite him, distract his mind from himself. I did make you out a horrid monster .- Oh, he

She flew out to the open French window I would not if I could. That is part of my was trying to get away from the knowledge native contrariness."

" Can you forgive No answer.

"I love you," she said. Unresponsive silence.
"All that about my father and the money and the gardener's son and the other twelve is totally untre. But I had imperative orders to amuse you. I knew that you were to be theoretically humored and practically opposed. When you said, 'I am thinking how easily I could fall in love with you.' I felt that the time had come for me to present a tremendous obstacle. My invenion was more successful than I could have dreamed, and I ran away for two days, fearing that I might impulsively underive you. Then I grew fond of the fiction, and it amused me, and I could not give it up. Even this afternoon I could not give it up. But I meant to tell you to-night. I never meant either that you should go away or get into a

scene with my father. I am very sorry. Won't you believe me?" "Believe you?" he said, with great scorn.
"I believe in nothing you have ever been, or done, or said. I believe that you are utterly neartless and false." She had been standing behind him, and he had not turned to look at her. He did not now. She drew her hand quickly over her face, as if to assure its gravity, and stepped

before him. She stood not three feet from

the bluff, with her back to the sea. His eyes

looked over her hair, grimly fastening on the light-house ledge. Then you don't want me to re-adjust that troublesome town of yours? You don't want to marry me any more? "I only want to push you backward into the sea," he said, and took hold or her arms

as if he meant it. " Do it." "But I have made such an ass of myself," he cried, looking down at her, and mechanically drawing her back from the perilous brink. "I have been so miserably taken in." The light-house-keeper called to his wife to come, in great haste. "A weddin in the fall," he said. "The quickest bit of business I ever seen, and I've been scein' this sort of thing for twenty-five years, off and on.'

A New Trievele.

Mr. W. J. Fraser, who has long studied the

mechanical properties of tricycles, has introduced a new one, which is better suited to the natural movements of the body than the older types. It is worked both by hands and feet, and the weight of the body is utilised in driving it. In appearance it is like an ordinary "front-steerer," made of a steel tube rame, with two large driving wheels four feet six inches in daimeter, and a front steering vheel 15 inches in diameter. The pedals hang on central bar supported across the frame work. The hand-levers are vertical, and also supported by the frame work. The handles are vel with the elbow, and placed within easy each. A saddle seat is provided over the pedals, allowing the legs freedom to swing and work the pedals, as if the rider were walking and at the same time sitting. On ascending a hill the tricyclist throws all his weight on the pedals. The machine is adapted o suit the movements of the body in walking. and is likely to prove a decided improvement on the ordinary trievele.

A Cheese-making Berry.

A CHEESE-MAKING berry has recently been discovered in India, which seems to be a capital substitute for renuct. Puneria, as the natives call it, is the berry of a plant known scientifically as Withania coagulans—a shrub which is common in the Punjab and Trans-Indus territory, and which has long been used by the Afchans and Beloochees to curdle milk. Experiments conducted officially on a farm belonging to the Governor of Bombay have demonstrated the efficacy of the berry in the manufacture of cheese, a perfect curd being produced, and the cheese turning out excelently; and with a view to the more extended cultivation of the shrub, an experimental plantation is to be established at the Government Botanical Gardens at Saliaranpore. The puneria—so called from the Persian name of cheese—is prepared by placing about two ounces of the berries in a small quantity of cold water, and allowing it to simmer by the side of a fire for twelve hours. It is said that half a pint of the decoction will suffice to curdle fifty-five gallons of milk.

#### Agriculture.

SOILS:

From the Chemistry of Agriculture. By R. W. EMERSON MACIVOR, F.I.C., F.C.S.

(Continued.) Let us now proceed to inquire into the natural agencies engaged in converting rocks

into soils. The first of these is the atmosphere. The arbonic acid contained in rain acts upon the silicates (felspar, mica, zeolites, &c.), producing silica, clay, and the carbonates of potash, lime, and magnesia. Rocks, like basalt and syenite, which contain silicates of the lower exide of iron, are acted upon by atmospheric exygen, their iron being converted from the hard compact lower oxide, into the loose and more bulky red or higher oxide, while silica is set free. This oxidation opens up the texture, of the rocks, and thereby assists the further access of air and moisture, which then exert their disintegrating influence within the mass. This form of decomposition can be readily bserved in almost any part of Victoria. We have all noticed that when freshly broken surfaces of basalt are exposed to climatic influences for a few months they loose their eriginal appearance and become covered with a thin film of rust, or red oxide of iron. Now, this is owing to the oxidation of the lower oxide present in the minerals composing the rock. In addition to the agencies just referred to, Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B. Sc., states his belief that the small quantities of ammonical compounds dissolved in rain exert a decomposing action on rocks; and this opinion is fully borne out by the researches of two German chemists, Bircker and Ultricht. on the weathering of potash-felspar (orthoelase). A weak solution of sulphate of ammonia decomposed this mineral much more energetically than a saturated solution of earbonic noid. Newborry's further results will be looked for with interest.

These are the principal strictly chemical agencies of rock disintegration, and we will now notice the other agencies which are mainly mechanical in their action. The first of these is water. Ponetrating the minute erevices and fissures of rooks during wet seasons, it freezes in cold weather, and in so doing expands with such force that the particles of rock are forced asunder, and in course of time the whole crumbles down into When the chemical and mechanical agencies have produced a layer of loose material on the surface of the rock, the lower order of plants, as lichens, for example, put in appearance, and are soon followed by mosses and grasses. The roots of these plants force their way through the thin layer of soil into the small openings in the rocks, and materially assist the further pulverization.

The soils produced by the decomposition o the crystalline rocks have been carried away in a state of suspension in water and deposited at the bottom of primeval seas and lakes, and there hardened into what are termed scdimentary or stratified rocks. These formations have in course of time been raised above the surface again by volcanic action, and, under the influence of the agencies described, have

disintegrated into new soils. Thus, then, all soils are directly or indirectly produced from the primitive rocks; those resting upon thom being formed immediately by their disintegration, while those overlying the sedimentary rocks may be traced back through them to the crystalline rocks, from which they were originally derived (Ander

Soils derived from, and therefore related to, the rock or rocks upon which they rest are classed as soils of disintegration, while those which bear indications of having been de-posited from flowing water as mud, and have little, if any, relation to the underlying rock or rocks, are termed alluvial soils.

The composition, texture, and depth of a soil of the former class are of course depen-Basalt and volcanic rocks generally yield valuable agricultural soils, rich in lime, potash, and phosphoric acid. Again, granite may, according to the kind of felspar present in it, yield indifferent or good soils. Gneiss, owing to its poverty in felspar and richness in the difficulty-decomposable mica, generally produces poor soil. Syenitic rocks consist of felspar and the easily-decomposable hornblende, and on disintegration form pro-

ductive soils. As regards the quality of the soils formed from the sedimentary or stratified rocks, little

ean here be said.

In slaty and schistose formations—which are of very common occurrence in many parts of Victoria-we often find comparatively infertile clays—infertile, owing, in a great measure, to their want of depth.

What Anderson wrote in 1860 regarding our knowledge of the soils derived from stratified rocks is well applicable at the present day-"Little is at present known regarding the peculiar nature of many of these rocks, or their composition; and the cause of the differences in the fertility of the soil produced from them is a subject worthy of minute investigation."

We can now proceed to briefly notice the second class of soils, viz., those of alluvial

formation. Now, these are composed of clay, fine sand, gravel, vegetable and also animal matters, which moving waters have brought down from higher levels and deposited at the bottom o lakes and swamps, or on level land where the movement of the waters became less rapid. During seasons of floods many rivers overflow their banks, and deposit thereon the soil they carried in suspension, so that in course of time the land becomes covered with a stratum of soil entirely different from that which originally constituted the surface soil. and which now forms part of the subsoil. In the Month of May, the Nile overflows its banks, and deposits over a considerable area of land the rich soil it has borne from the tropical mountains. The river returns to its usual level at the end of October, and leaves the fields covered with a fertile stratum, which, in a hundred years, acquires a depth of not more than six inches. It was through this regularrising and falling of the Nile that civilization was born in the then, agriculturally speaking, rainless Egypt! "In Egypt," says Dr. Draper, "the harvests may ordinarily be fore-told and controlled. Of few other parts of the world can the same be said. In most countries the cultivation of the soil is uncer-tain. From seed-time to harvest the meteorological variations are so numerous and great that no skill can predict the amount of yearly produce. Without any premonition, the crops may be cut off by long continued droug 355, or destroyed by too much rain. Nor is it sufficient that a requisite amount of water should fall; to produce the proper effect it must fall a articular periods. The labor of the farmer is at the mercy of the winds and clouds. . . In the Thebaid, heavy rain is said to be a prodigy; but at the time when the dog-star rises with the sun the river begins to swell—a tranquil inundation by degrees covering the land, at once watering and enriching it. If the Nilometer, which measures the height of the flood, indicates eight cubits the crops will be scanty; but if it reaches fourteen cubits, there will be a plentiful harvest. In the spring of the year it may be known how the fields will be in the autumn. Agriculture is certain in Egypt, and there man first became civilized." The extent of irrigated and fertile land in the Delta is 4500 square miles; the arable land of Egppt 2,255 square miles. As will be learned hereafter, alluvial soils are generally very fertile.

(To be Continued.)

#### Maturalist.

Curious Facts About Animals.

ancient Rome to gloat on the savage games of the circus. So far is this instinctive bloodthirstiness from being eradicated, that nothing save the law prevents combats of wild our unco' good humanitarian and bestiarian | wintry gale—failed once and for aye. England. On reflection it does indeed seem strange to see a community suppressing by their united action what a majority of them in their hearts approve of, and, conversely, compelling by law or custom what they individually dislike. Of such action the in-

tances are not few. Upilio Faimali was an Italian-a son o the nation which supplies the world with pro-fessional athletes. We may ask if this aptitude for performances requiring strength and agility is not an inheritance of the physical training which for so many generations characterized the ancient Romans more than any other people of the past or the present? Be this as it may, Faimali was from a very

early age distinguished for muscular power, activity, courage, and presence of mind. In his eleventh year he obtained an engagement in Didier's circus, and five years afterward he astonished his employer and delighted the public with the equestrian performances of an ape which he had trained in secret. From that time his rise was rapid, and he soon possessed a menageric of his own, with which he visited the chief cities of the Continent, and was everywhere successful. His adventures and his hair-breadth escapes we must pass over, mentioning morely that his favorite dressing for wounds was a mixture of finely pounded sugar and brandy. But we turn with especial interest to his observations on the various animals which were for so many years his constant and close companions. The first point to be noted is one which bears upon the distinct nature of species. Many experiments at hybridisation have, we know, failed, the young half breeds produced being brought into the world dead, or surviving but for a short time. But so greatly is the reproductive power of many animals affected by changes of climate, of diet, and other conditions, that their young of unmixed blood,

born in captivity, rarely survive. Faimali had about eighty lion-cubs born in his menageries, but none of them survived beyond the third or fourth year. Young leopards generally died before the end of their first year. or became paralytic. The young of many other species are weak, and suffer from rachi tis. A singular fact is that the mother often kills the young brood, or at least refuses to suckle them, unless kept in darkness for several days after their birth. This oircumstance is noted in the case of the hymna, the wolf, the lioness, the panther, and the tigress. In decility, intelligence, and disposition toward mankind the plarge carnivora differ greatly. The leopard is probably the most locile and affectionato; the jaguar less easily trained, and probably a more dangerous play-

amily; it cannot easily be made to let go whatever it has once seized. In one and the same species Faimaili reognises individuality as distinctly as in man The degree of docility depends, according to him, upon the varying power of attention. The education of beasts should not be undertaken too carly; a lion learns best in his third or fourth year. If taken in hand too soon, he becomes confused, and is spoiled. It s remarked that lions from the Cape are leverer and more docile than those from the Sahara or Senegambia.

ellow than any other member of the cat

The hymna is pronounced to be the most stupid of all the animals exhibited in menagries; "it shows no attachment to its keeper, no gratitude for kindness, learns nothing, and is influenced only by fear."

Faimali possessed a very large white bear, but never entered its cage, as it never would obey him. With the black bear of Europe he often went through his performances, someoften went through his performances, sometimes not without danger. We do not learn that either he or any of his contemporaries or successors ever attempted to tame a "grizzly."

We suspect this would prove a desperate doubt the reader has known, men to whom scientific men, including John Simon, C.B., We suspect this would prove a desperate

undertaking.

Faimali's observations on apes and monkeys are in conformity with the views of the New School. He considers the chimpanzee the most intelligent animal which came under his observation. He notes that he never saw one of this species "perform the last stage of digestion" in public. This is an instance of decency superior to that shown by many of the human race, and contrasts glaringly with the conduct of apes of the baser sort, from whose actions even Till Eulenspiegel might have learnt new lessons in impropriety. Faimali notices also the intense attachment of monkeys and baboons for their mates; the male and female often die of grief if sepa-

rated. Animals of the cat family, if born in captivity, suffer much when outting their teeth. These caught wild are apt to perish of pulmonary consumption, a disease which is still more common among the Simiade, and which, curiously enough, generally terminates the career of the trainers and keepers of wild

beasts. In opposition to many high authorities Faimali pronounces the lion stronger than the tiger, though the later is more agile and uses its canines with greater skill. The two species rarely agree together.

#### Sketcher.

LIFE AT HIGH PRESSURE.

BY A FAMILY BOCTOR. Six hundred years of age! Six hundred! I could not help repeating this to myself as I sat on the trunk of this fallen monarch of the forest. It was a giant oak that had succumbed at last to the force of circumstances, in the shape of weeks on weeks of wet, succeeded by a gale of wind from the north-east. Six hundred years of age! Here was food for thought. When this mighty tree was but a sapling in the now almost forgotten past, Edward I, was on the throne; what wars and revolutions have raged and passed since then! What generations of human beings have been born, lived and loved, grown old and died in that period of time! But these things affected not the sturdy old tree; secure in its strength, it needed nothing—nor summer's heat nor winter's cold, nor the wildest blasts that could rage around it. Ah! it had one foe though-time, to which every created thing must succumb at last. And so it had

Might there not, I mused, or may there not be some analogy betwixt the life of forest trees and that of human beings? This particular tree I found, somewhat to my surprise had stood not on level ground, but on a little eminence or knoll; but at no great distance was another hill very much higher. This latter, no doubt, gave it friendly shelter in the days of its youth, until its stem got so strong and its roots so fast in the ground, that even the branches it now extended skywards, higher even than the sheltering hill, had not in their leverage the power to bring about the destruction it seemed to court and

yet defy.

The soil on which this great tree had grown and flourished was stony and hard, but this had been rather in its favour than otherwise. Figuratively speaking, it had to work for its living; it had to send its roots spreading out in every direction to sock for the sustenance it did not find close at hand, and those roots had been its chief support mechanically as well as vitally. So nour-ished and so upheld, with fibres as tough and hard as hammered steel, no wonder it had existed se long. Why could it not live thus for ever? one might ask. But there is no "for ever" for anything in this world. Regular though the mode of living of this giant tree had been, with its winter's sleep and its summer's life of activity, its very size and weight had become in the end a burden UPILIO FARMALI was one of the earlier of those performers who travel about with cara- of them snapped before the wind. Then vans of wild beasts, and who minister to damp or wet found its way into the heart of Indeed their lives are hurry all day long, in tigers, leopards, ctc., engaging in mimic combat with these monsters, and compelling them to perform a variety of tricks. The taste for to perform a variety of tricks. The taste for matter of time, and could not long be defew may make up for the wear and tear and

marvel then that gangrene of its mighty branches attacked this oak-tree, and that, enfeebled in stem and weakened at root, the soddened soil withholding its former support,

But this tree had lived to a goodly old age, and when we consider everything we cannot be surprised that it did. It certainly was not early the advantages of contributing to its fore it was expected, and own support. Indeed in every way the life this.—Cassell's Magasine. of this fallen tree had been allegorieal of that of some human being who has lived long and wisely and has passed at last peacefully BWSy.

But it may be said that the very longest life is but a short and troubled dream. Short I grant you, but troubled it need seldom be, one would only live more in accordance long? By no means; but to the end that we may live healthfully while we do live; that may live healthfully while we do live; that we may live and at the same time feel that we are living. Why should life be the exciting game it is to thousands of us? Why should the days and weeks and years fly so swiftly over our heads, while absorbed in this game of life? Why should we in the excitement of it almost forget what we are playing for or at all events give ourselves no ourselves wealth to support us in an old age that seldom comes, an old age the very pos-sibility of which has been precluded by the nigh-pressure mode of life we have lived.

The ambition to become wealthy, or to gain honour and glory, cannot be said to be objectionable or hurtful, so long as it does not take entire possession of a man's mind to the exclusion of other and probably better feelings: when it does so it simply becomes a disease, a mental ailment, that reacts upon the body and shortens life itself. The ambition, on theother hand, to gain for ourselves an honourable competency and the power to give a fair start in life to those who shall live after us, and in whose veins our own blood runs, is a most desirable one, and one too that really tends to length of days by keeping the mind healthfully occupied. The over-ambitious man, however, is just as much a mono-maniae as the miser, and if madness and folly can be combined in the same individual, he is also a fool, for he is ruining his health and shorten-ing his days for the sake of others. He will depart this life most likely at a comparatively early age, and departing, leave behind him never a footstep in the sands of time, and probably those that spend and scatter the ealth that he has made will be the very first

to forget him. The life that most of our business men lead in towns is one of high pressure in the truest anse of the term, and it may reasonably be doubted whether two out of every ten of them are in good, i.e., enjoyable health. They have little time to think about such a thing as present health. They "worry through one way or another," and some of these days, most of those I speak to tell me, they mean to go in for "a good spell of rest and enjoyment." Now, they are not trying to deceive themselves when they speak thus, but there is one thing they forget, namely, that even if they could afford the time they would hardly et their brains to accommodate themselves to the long-dreamt-of spell of rest and enjoy-It is as impossible for a hard-working ment. man of business to settle his mind to rest to order, as it is for a person to settle himself to the annual holiday was a mere drag and a weariness, and who were not above confessing, if asked, that they really would not be happy until back in town again. Now I do not seruple to affirm that this incapability of enjoying rest is in itself a symptom of an unnatural condition of brain, which, though medical men out of mere politeness do not designate by the name of disease, is nevertheless very near akin to it. It is not every one makes a fortune in business, large enough for him to retire contentedly upon while still comparatively young, and there are very few

of those who do that retire with any capacity for enjoyment beyond the chimerical pleasure of money-making.

Constant work at high pressure soon wears out the best machinery that ever was made or invented, but some people seem to forget the analogy betwixt the human body and a piece of machinery. Yet it exists nevertheless. Continual hard work will wear out either man or machinery. Yes, repair is not impossible, but will never be as good again as it might have been? Putting new cloth into an old

garment is not the best policy. "I am going to retire from business," heard a man say not long since, "in about five years more; I shall have by that time nade enough for me, and I'll not be an old nan then; fifty-five isn't old."

No, a person who is only fifty-five cannot be said to be old in years, but if he has lived a life of high pressure he may be very old in reality, for age is never to be computed by the number of years a man has lived, but by the strength of his constitution.

Now, however much hard manual labour

may tell upon the health and constitution, i has not half the wearing, ageing power that brain-work has. A manual labourer when his day's toil is finished is a king in many ways compared with the brain-worker-when th tools of the former are laid aside for the day, care and trouble as a rule lie down besi hem; but the phantom of his toils follows the latter home, and seats himself on the pillow on which he tries to rest his hot and veary head.

Well, here I am, a medical man, railing and cavilling against the evils of life at high pressure, that I see going on everywhere around me, and the very fact of my doing so gives my readers the right to ask me if I have any remedy to suggest for the mischief I de-plore. Labour, I reply, is the common lot of all, and more often a blessing than anything else; and ambition, unless carried to the border-land of mania, is a thing to be en-couraged rather than condemned; and I have but one word of advice to sound in the ears of those who do not wish to throw away their lives, but to live comfortably and rationally for a reasonable length of time, and that word "Conserve," Conserve health while we have it, conserve the constitution nature has given us, and we can only do this by obeying nature's laws.

Railways have done an immeasurable amount of good, and they do not a little harm as well. Many business people take advan-tage of their speed to live in the suburbs, or even the country itself. If they have some twenty or thirty miles, or say a journey of an hour and a half-for the time occupied in going to and from the stations must be considered—every morning and evening, and this for five days of the week, I doubt whether their country life is very advantageous to the health. At all events, it would be much more so if they had not so often to hurry to catch the train. This hurry entails a considerable degree of anxiety almost every morning, it prevents the discussion of a comfortable breakfast, it would prevent the comfortable assimilation or digestion of that meal, even should it be partaken of. Then there is more hurry at the journey's end, and a man who hurries is never fresh. But if a good substantial meal were enjoyed about midday, the evil effects of a light and hasty breakfast would hardly be felt. Yet business people have seldom time for any such luxury, and so the customary snack of luncheon is swollowed.

Too many people now-a-days complain of a feeling of almost constant tiredness. They ought to take this as a warning; if they do nutured in the lap of luxury, as we have seen not, but pooh-pooh such a symptom and but it received shelter in the years of its think it only natural, they must not be suryouth, and it seemed to have found out prised if a break-up of the system comes befere it was expected, and there is no cure for

#### Science.

Solar Cannon of the Palais.

Royal. STRANGERS in Paris who have happened to be with nature's laws. There is a philosophy of living which the wise do well to study. To what end? To the end that our lives may be uous object in the garden, but all eyes seemed turned toward it. The object which attracts their attention is a small cannon of antique pattern, which is automatically fired at midlay by the arrangement of a sun glass so adinsted as to concentrate the sun's rave upon he priming powder, and produce an explosion at exact noon. Referring to this little cannon L'Astronomic sava it dates from a greater anplaying for, or at all events give ourselves no tiquity than is generally known. It thun-time to pause and consider whether what we dered during the Commune, under the are animing at be worth the precious time and health we are losing in trying to gain it? Do not thousands of us throw away the very best years of our lives in trying to win for tines of the Reign of Terror, on the day when Camille Desmoulins harangued the people, Camille Desmoulns harangued the people, under Louis XVI., under Louis XV. In his charming "Journey from Paris to St. Cloud, by Land and by Sca," published in 1751, Néel makes his young tourist regulate his watch by it. The pillar on which it is fixed stands at the point where, in 1641, a year before his death, Cardinal Richaelien established bound between the manors of St. Honoré and of the Archbishopric.

A Thousand-Pound Prize. A grand prize of one thousand pounds is offered by the Grocers' Company for the encouragement of original research in Sanitary Science. It is to be awarded once every four years, and is intended as a reward for original investigations which shall have resulted in important additions to sanitary knowledge. A subject for investigation will be proposed quadrennially, and a period of at least three and a half years will be allowed for investigation. This prize, known as the "Disovery Prize," will be open to universal competition, British and Joreign; and the first award will be made in May, 1887. Every candidate must deliver, at the Hall of the Grocers' Company, a letter in which he declares himself to be a candidate for the prize, and stating the treatise on which he bases his candidature; and such treatise must be an original printed work, written in or translated into English. In addition to the Discovery Prize, the Grocers' Company offer three "Research Scholarships," each of the value of £250 per annum, tenable for a year, with eligibility for reappointment. These scholar-ships are intended as stipends for persons engaged in making exact researches into the causes of important disease, and into the means by which the respective causes may be prevented or obviated. Candidates must be British subjects, and when competing for a first appointment must be under the age of thirty-five years. Each candidate must make an exact statement of the research which he roposes to undertake, and must declare that if appointed he will conform to the conditions under which the scholarships are held. All applications must be made to the Court of F.R.S.; John Tyndall, F.R.S.; John Burden Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S.; and George Buchanan, M.D., F.R.S.—Cássell's Magazine.

#### Miscellaneous.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

GRECIAN SCRIPTURES. Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him.—Shun bad gains, those losses in disguise.—The best thing is to do the present thing well.—Estoem it a great part of a good education to be able to bear with the want of it in others.-That commonwealth is happiest where the people mind the law more than they do the lawyers. CHINESE SCRIPTURES.

If one strives to treat others as he would be treated by them, he will not fail to come near the perfect life.—One forgives everything o him who forgives himself nothing.-To induige a consciousness of goodness is the way to loose it.—The truly great man is he who does not lose his child-heart. He does not think beforehand that his words shall be sincere, nor that his actions shall be resolute; he simply always abides in the right.—When you have learned how to live well, you will know how to die well.

PERSIAN SCRIPTURES. To sew patch upon patch, and be patient is better than writing petitions to great men for clothing. To use your hands in making nortar of quicklime is preferable to folding them on your breast in attendance upon a king.—True greatness, whether in spiritual or worldly matters, does not shrink from minute details of business, but regards their performance as acts of divine worship.—Do as you would be done by .- A certain man quitted a monastery and became a member of a college. One asked him what was the differnce between religious men and learned men that had induced him to change his associates. He replied: The devotee tries to save his own blanket from the waves, and the earned man endeavors to rescue others from drowning.

BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES. Only the religious man is good. And what is religion? It is the perfect agreement of the will with the conscience. — By reflection, by restraint and control, a wise man can make himself an island which no floods can overwhelm.—Who is the great man? He who is strongest in the exercise of patience; he who patiently endures injury; e for whom there is neither this shore nor that shore, nor both; he who is fearless and unshackled; him I call a wise man.—If anyone speaks or acts with evil thoughts, suffer ing will follow him, as surely as the wheel follows him who draws the carriage.—I do not say to my desciples, Go, and by the aid of supernatural power work greater miracles than man can do; but I instruct them in the aw, and I say to them, Live, O saints! hidng your good works and showing your sins.

HINDOO SCRIPTURES. A wise man must discharge all his moral duties, even though he does not constantly perform the ceremonies of religion; he will fall very low if he performs ceremonial acts only, and fails in the discharge of his moral luties.—Religious acts which proceed from selfish views with regard to this world, such as offering prayers to obtain rain, or with the hope of obtaining reward in the next world are external and selfish.—The best worship is that which is offered without expecting to obtain any particular object; and that is the worst which is performed for the accomplish ment of a particular end.—Return good for evil.—What is religion? It is tenderness toward all creatures.-Virtue is what man owes to himself. Though there were no neaven, nor any God to rule the world, virtue would be none the less the binding law of

ARABIAN SCRIPTURES. If thou art a Mussulman, go stay with the Franks. If thou art a Christian, mix with the Jews. If thou art a Shuah, mix with the Schismatics. Whatever is thy religion, associate with men of opposite persuasions. If thou canst mix with them freely, and art not the least moved while listening to their dis-

and eager to begin the day's work again; if lower abyss than any other sinners.—On that they do not feel so, the "good dinner" of day shall men come forward in throngs to beneasts and gladiators from being revived in ur unco' good humanitarian and bestiarian wintry gale—falled once and for aye.

Seasts and gladiators from being revived in ur unco' good humanitarian and bestiarian wintry gale—falled once and for aye.

The last of the evening before had something about it of hold their works; and whosoever shall have wash.' Can you clean house, then? the evening before had something about it of withstand the shock of that the evening before had something about it of withstand the shock of that the evening before had something about it of withstand the shock of that wash in the evening before had something about it of withstand the shock of that wash.' Can you clean house, then? guished forever.

ROMAN SCRIPTURES. Epictotus being asked how a man should give pain to his enemy, answered: By preparing to live the best life that he can .-Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished through them. No man is free who is not master of himself.—When you see a viper, or an asp, or a scorpion in an ivory or golden box, you do not, on account of the costliness of the material, love it or but a pair of boots. The bet was accepted, but a pair of boots. think it happy; but because the nature of it is pernicious, you turn away from it and loathe it. So when you shall see vice dwelling in wealth and in the swollen fullness of fortune, be not struck by the splendor of the material, but despise the false character of the morals. Let no wise man be averse to undertaking the office of a magistrate; for it is both impious for a man to withdraw himself from being useful to those who have need of his services; and it is ignoble to give way to he worthless, and it is foolish to prefer being ill-governed to governing well.—Never say about anything, I have lost it, but say, I have restored it. Is your child dead? It has been Is your wife dead? She has been restored. Has your estate been taken from you? Has not then this also been restored? What is it to you by whose hands the giver demanded it back? So long as he may allow you, take care of it as a thing which belongs o another, as travelers do with their inn.

THE Industrie Blatter recommends the following formula as furnishing a good and cheap writing ink :- French extract of campeachy wood 100 parts, lime water 800 parts, phenol (carbolic acid) 3 parts, hydrochloric acid 25 parts, gum arabic 30 parts, red chromate of potash 3 parts. The extract is first dissolved in the lime water on a steam bath with frequent stirring or shaking, after which the carbolic and hydrochloric acids are added, and change the red colour to a brownish yellew. It is then heated half an hour on steam bath and set aside to cool. It is next filtered, and the gum and bichromate, dissolved in water, are added. Enough water is then added to make up the solution to 1,800 parts. This ink is a fine red when used, but soon gets black.

A New Copper-Zinc Alloy. Engineering says that Mr. Alexander Dick has succeeded in producing a new copperzinc alloy which exhibits characteristics as essentially superior to brass as those of bronze are to gun metal. The advantages claimed for the new alloy, which has been named delta metal," are great strength and toughness, and a capacity for being rolled, forged, and drawn. It can be made as hard as mild steel, and when melted is very liquid, producing sound castings of close fine grain. The color can be varied from that of yellow brass to rich gun metal; the surface takes a fine polish, and when exposed to the air tarnishes less than brass. These latter characteristics will meet with ready appreciation for cabinet work, harness fitting, etc. The metal when cast in sand has a breaking strain of 21 to 22 tons per square inch; when rolled or forged hot into rods, the breaking strain is 43 tons per square inch; and when drawn into wire of 22 B.W.G., of 67 tons per

Results of New Inventions. MR, EDWARD ATKINSON, illustrating the advantage of machinery, says it would require sixteen million persons, using the spinningwheel and hand-loom of less than a century ago, to make the cotton cloth used by our which is now manufactured by one hundred and sixty thousand.

Fireproof Dwellings. A RATHER severe test of the fireproof plaster invented by Mr. Hitchins was recently made in London. A brick building of three storeys was built for the purpose and lined on floor, eiling, and walls with the plaster. The rooms above and below were filled with com-bustible materials and lighted. The fire raged for half an hour, and notwithstanding the fires above and below, a room on the middle flat was entered and found to be untouched, and cool. To complete the test a large fire was made in that room, and the heat melted the glass of the windows. The three fires were eventually put out by a hose; and the joists under the floors were found to be intact. The test seemed to prove that with Hitchins' fireproof plaster a fire may be confined, at least for a long time, to the apart ment in which it originates.

Power by Telegraph. M. Defrez, a well-known French electrician has recently succeeded in transmitting motive power in a considerable quantity along an ordinary telegraph line, running between Paris and Bourget-five miles of wire. At the recent exhibition at Munich, M. Deprez transmitted power in the same way from Weisbach to Munich, a distance of thirtyfour miles, the power being derived from vaterfall which drove a turbine and worked a dynamo electric generator. This generator was connected by the telegraph wire to another dynamo, at Munich, which received the current and was driven round by it, thus reproducing some of the power of the waterfall. But owing to the great length of line the leakage of power was great, and much better results were got at Paris during the recent trials. In these the generator and the receiver were joined up as in allowing five miles of line wire between them. In this way, out of six horse-power of energy put into the beginning of the line, two were recovered at the end of it; that is to say, one-third of the total power was transmitted, two-thirds being lost in the apparatus and the telegraph wire.

The Electric Light and the Microscope.

The small incandescence electric lamp of Mr.
Swan has been applied with great success to he microscope by Mr. C. H. Stearn. Oil-lamps are troublesome, unclean, and do not give so bright a light as electricity for microscopic ork. Mr. Stearn applies the incandescence lamp in three places to the microscope, namely, below the stage, on it, and below the sub-stage, so as to illuminate the object above, below, or for use with the polariscope. But only one lamp is absolutely necessary, as it can be readily shifted to each of these three places, and the current sent to it by means of a small switch. A lamp giving a light of two or three candles, and fed by two or three Grove or Bunsen cells, is all that it is re-When electricity is supplied to nouses for lighting purposes, a battery will not be wanted.

Steel Crystals.
M. Holtzer, a pupil of the Paris School of Mines, has observed on bars of cemented steel ertain small cavities containing carbon, and in several of them he found clusters of crystals esembling fir-trees, which, in the opinion of M. Descloiseaux, are no other than crystals of

Acid-resisting Bricks. "METALLINE" bricks, made of the best Welsh clays, are now used in the chemical works of Lancashire to resist the action of acids and alkalies. The brick is very dense and free from pores, and is formed under pressure They are used for "revolver" linings; and such is their power of resisting acids, that a brick boiled for two months continuously in vitriol was quite unaffected.

Sukey and Lucinda's Abilities. AFTER the war, when the number of servants these exhibitions Prof. Mantegazza rightly pronounces a survival—the last remnant of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste which led the most delicate ladies of the taste moved whith evening and a course, thou hast attained peace, and art a four or five, two negro girls, 18 and 20, went to the nearest village "to hire out." The pie are good."

That's who have a moved white least moved whith least moved whith least moved whith least moved whith a total remain to the least moved whith least moved whith a total remain to the least moved whith least moved which least moved whith least moved which leas

morning feeling fresh and well-slept, quite ready for the bath and ready for breakfast, and eager to begin the day's work again; if lower abyss than any other sinners.—On that ain't bin wash none neither; Aunt Sally, she milked the sead that Iroze to death in the wash.' Can you clean house, then? 'No'to. house of Spoupendyks! Develop the reach whought an atom's weight of good shall be-hold it, and whosoever shall have wrought an list of qualifications, receiving always the last day, when all things save Paradise shall have passed away, God will look upon hell, and at that instant its flames shall be extin-Sukey, here, she hunt for master's spees, and I keep flies off ole miss!"-American Paper.

Clad in Rubber Boots. During the last cold spell, while the thermometer was twenty-five degrees below zero, traveller offered to bet \$100 if somebody would ascend the top of a mountain on Big Hole, which was about 1,200 feet above the river, the winner to ascend it with nothing on and a young railroad man named Fairchand held the wager. The Montana man started, absolutely naked above his rubber boots, a whiskey-bottle in the left hand, and a twig of

long-leaved pine in the other. A rousing applause of the crowd of spectators greeted the hero when he reached the top, and after that, while he came on the jump back. He was speedy, indeed. His face was red-hot from the empty whiskey bottle, his back scarred by scourging himself with the pine twig, and the uncovered part of his legs vere blue with chilliness.

The traveller, apparently confounded, skipped out, leaving his stake, which was recognized the other day as a nice \$100 counterfeit oill .- Exchange.

#### Dumor.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS. (TRANSLATED FROM LE FIGARO.)

l'heatrical souvenir. Emile Augier, who was then twenty-two years of age, had for editor of his first drama, is friend Hetzel, who was twenty-sevan.

Hetzel, reading the first page: "Clinias, old debauchee, twenty eight rears—' says he - "then put thirty " Old!"

rears!" A NEAT way of putting it. - enjoy robust

"Does your friend Z-health?" "I don't know about that; but he marches behind a very robust stomach!" LAST scene of all.

"And after a solemn rendering of the burial

service, he was taken to his last resting-place in a hearse drawn by four horses.' "Yes," says Toupin, "that is all very nice; but for my part I'd rather go there on foot!" A LADY, who has lost her husband by death,

for the last three days has wept inconsolably.

"Oh! my dear mother," she exclaims all at once, lifting her eyes to heaven, "I would give half my life to be eight days older." "Why, my dear child?" The unfortunate, contemplating with tender air the photo. of the dear departed : "Because then-I would not think about

Ar the Folies-Bergere. A Parisian to a man of fashion:

him any more!'

' How are vou? ' "And your son? One never sees you toether.' We have nothing in common. He is too

Very Parisian.

"What service?" "Why, I lent him fifty louis when he absolutely required them—it was a case of neces sity, and I lent him the money !" " And has he returned it?"

" Certainly! "Then-it is you who remain under the obligation!"

M. Marius Profission, an old sea-dog, cap-tain of a China clipper, is at last obliged to accept an invitation to dine with his employer, an invitation which he had consistently declined on the score that he was not used to polite society.

Before dinner the son and heir is presented to him, a boy of about eight years.
"Is he a good boy?" asks Marius Propig-

"Oh!" responds the mother, mincingly, "he is frequently disobedient?"
"Eh, what!" replies the mariner, caressing the head of the child, "don't you obey as you ought such a nice mother as you have, you little bottle-nosed son of a land-shark!'

### A Slim Banquet.

'SAY, my dear," whispered Mr. Spoopendyke closing the door carefully and approaching his wife with a broad grin on his visage. "Say, my dear, Specklewottle's down stairs in the parlor. He has come to take dinner with

"Great gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping her work and bustling up to the glass to arrange her hair. "What did he come to-day for? Don't he know its wash

"He came for dinner!" retorted Mr. Spoo-pendyke, turning pale around the lips "What d'ye s'pose he came for, to be washed? What's wash day got to do with it? Think the man can be soaked in a tub and hung over the clothes line with a measly wooden pin astride the small of his back? Well, he didn't, he came for grub, and you want to hustle around and get it pretty lively for him, or I'll begin to serve up things my self before long!"

"But, my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Spoo-pendyke, "there's nothing in the house! The

"Then serve up the clothes!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, who had utterly forgotten the day of the week when he invited his friend, and now wanted his wife to get him out of the scrape somehow, and at the same time not let him down with Specklewottle. "Just put the clothes on a platter and set 'em before him! You can explain to him that we only eat three times a week, like a dog in hot weather! That'll satisfy him, so long as he has the clothes to eat!"
"You don't imagine he would want to eat

the clothes, do you?" asked Mrs. Spoopen dyke, innocently.

"Just try him-1" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, enraged at the idea of being taken literally.

"Just try him and sling in some of the natu-

ral grace you always put on at the table Mr. Specklewottle, have some of this fricaseed patticoat?" and Mr. Spoopendyke held out the legs of his trousers as a woman holds her skirts and waltzed around the room. "'Mr. Specklewottle, have a little of this poached night shirt? Now, Mr. Speckle wottle, do try one of these fried socks, and slice of the pillow sham! Dear Mr. Speckle wottle, pray let me help you to a piece of this shirt collar and a pair of stuffed cuffs! I made them myself, and though they are not as good as-' that's the way to do it!" continued Mr. Spoopendyke, suddenly conclud-ing his remarks with a war whoop, and presenting himself before his wife all out of breath. "Think you've got that bill of fare all right? See your way clear to a successfu

dinner party now?"
"There's some cold shad down stairs, and think there is a raw ham in the cellar," ruminated Mrs. Spoopendyke, regarding her husband with a startled look of inquiry, as if asking if he thought Specklewottle would mind the meat being raw and the fish a trifle cold. "I don't think he has anything home on Mondays except cabbage and beans. Or perhaps he may have doughnuts and pie," she continued, hastily, seeing her husband swelling with a retort. "And I'm sure doughnuts and

"That's what he wants!" howled Mr.

"I think we ate that all up the day it came home," sighed Mrs. Sphopendyke. mean that reset with the queer little stick

"The same," replied Mr. Spoopendvke, nerving himself for another ordeal. eat the sticks? Am I to understand that there is not one little dodgasted stick left of all that affluent luxuriousness? Lift the impenetrable vail of obscurity off the secluded bower of the shrinking sticks," he yelled, as it dawned on him that Speckleworth was in the parlor, waiting to be fed, and that the social problem was no nearer solution than when he started. "Let us unravel the mystery that hangs like a pall over the fate of mystery that hangs here pan over the late of the unhappy sticks, that they may come forth and fructify Specklewottle," and in the ex-cess of his emotion Mr. Spoopendyke gasped for breath, and resting his hands on his knees, looked as if he were inviting his wife to a little game of leap-frog.

"There's some lettuce in the house, and I

bought some strawberries to-day, and I could cook the steak I had saved over for breakinst." murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, coming out triumphantly in the end, woman-like. "Ana I will put on my new wine-colored satin, and

we will give him a nice supper."

"Going to put that wine-colored satin on the shad or the ham?" howled Mr. Spoopen. dyke, who had a man's idea that a dinner is not a dinner until it's roasted. "Think I brought that man here at six o'clock in the afternoon to take breakfast ? Got some kind of a notion that cold fish, raw ham, wormy lettuce, green strawberries and a fried cow are going to satisfy the cravings of a man who has just won a bet of a dinner on-." here Mr. Spoopendyke stopped short. The last revelation was unintentional.

"Was it a bet, dear?" asked Mrs. Spectran. dyke, opening her eyes in astonishment "Did you bring Mr. Specklewottle home here an a bet? It I had known that and you had given me time, I would have had a nice surper for you. I don't suppose that he would care for a cold meal, under the circumstances. I really think—"

"That settles it," squealed Mr. Spoopen dyke, mad at himself for what he had di-vulged, and angrier still as he saw that he must explain to Specklewottle how he was "When you commence to think the fixed. free list is entirely suspended. Some day when I catch you thinking. I'm going to drive a spiggot in your head and advertise science on tap; bock science a dime extra: free lunch from 11 to 1."

And with this prospectus Mr. Spoopendyke dashed down stairs and explained to Mr. Specklewottle that, owing to Mrs. Speependyke having a severe headache, they better postpone the dinner or go to a restaur-

"I don't care," murmured Mrs. Speepan dyke, drawing a paper of candies from an upper bureau drawer. "I don't care: it must have been a very important thing they been on. when cold shad warmed over and a nice beef steak isn't good enough to pay it. Anyway, he'll be glad of it for breakfast, and the next time he brings a man here to dinner he'll pick out some other day than Menday. Though I suppose that Mr. Specklewottle will go home and tell his wife that we don't have anything to eat here from one week's end to the other. Anyhow, she owes me a call, and I hear that the dressmaker disap-Veny Parisian.

"That villain P—! Would you believe it?

He blacguards me everywhere. Me who did him a service."

"What convine?"

"What convine?" band took it out with Specklewottle in fillets of beef and yellow Cliquot.

#### The Lover up a Tree.

Well, here's a situation, For a young man up a tree: With a bull-dog standing under, Looking lovingly at me! Treed! by all the arts of Cupid Like a 'possum, or a 'coon What an aspect for a lover, By the dim light of the moon Came to serenade my Julia; Lightly climbed the garden-wall:

Tuned my guitar 'neath her window. Youder where the shadows fall : Got as far as "Sleep, my darling," When a deep base bow! wow! wow! Out of tune and time saluted me-I hear its echo now. And a snapping close behind me.

Warned me a foe was near : So I beat a quick retreat from there, And found a lodgment here! As I climbed this smooth alanthus. I felt a something tear;

Let's see : yes, here's a rent behind : I know how it came there! Plague take the canine creature! Wagging his stiff bob-tail, As though he thought his narrative

Would finally prevail! But such dogmatic arguments Have no effect on me, And such waggish illustrations With my temper don't agree, Yonder where the snowy curtain; In the mellow moonlight shines, Unconscious of my sad mishap, My Julia dear reclines.

I would not now for all the world. That she should see me here. Dangling in this old alanthus, With a white flag in my rear! Oh! for a bit of strychnine, Or a poison of some sort!

I'd stop the wagging of that tail, And all this cauine sport; 'Tis midnight, and I hope if now A ghost is on the jog, He'll come this way and frighten off This most pugnacious dog. If fairies in the moonlight dance.

I trust some light carouser Will come and 'play dog' for a while With this infernal "Bowser!" The merry stars seem laughing In their places up afar. But I am looking downward On a dangerous dog star.

When Actson looked on Dian, With her naked nymphs around, The angry huntress changed the bold Intruder to a hound. Oh! for the power to change this dog

Into a strapping fellow! I'd mount him in a minute. And turn his bark to bellow. Hark! what is that ?-- an old tom cat Around the porch is crawling:

Poor Tom! I've a fellow feline For your sad caterwauling! Now Bowser hears him! see, he turns! Seek! catch him! bite him, Bowser! Confound the twig! its fastened in The rent within my trowser!

He's gone! and dog and cat are seen In mad and desperate chase; 'Tis a very proper time, I think For me to leave this place,! O Julia! sleep! sleep sound, my love! O do not wake just yet,

To view the rent in my trowserloons, Made by your canine pet! And if you never wake until My soft guitar you hear, You'll slumber till old Gabriel's horn Shall break your sleep, my dear!

Children shows the man, as morning hows the day .- Milton.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

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The earthquake at Cassimicciola, in the island of Ischia, was a stupendous catastrophe, exceeding in horror the earthquake at Chios. quarter to ten on the evening of 28th July, and lasted 15sec. It was preceded by a low shock for a fiver." threatening rumbling noise, which presently burst forth into one fearful roar as though heavy artillery was being fired in the immediate neighborhood. The next second the looking pimples appear on the youngsters houses rocked about like boats on a boisterous | foreheads and faces. These gradually spread sea, and then were shaken into fragments. Only a few of the inmates reached the open-air before the crash came, and the vast resist all treatment for a considerable time majority were buried beneath the ruins. For 12sec. the earth was tossed about by wild up- causing any serious trouble or pain. One heavals in all directions. Many of the terror- or two of the doctors I have spoken to admit stricken inhabitants fleeing to the sho e themselves unable to diagnose the outbreak, were overwhelmed by the falling tenements. though one gentleman states he has seen a or by the tremendous quantity of debris similar eruption prevalent in one or two diswhich was fung about. The violence of the tricts in India. shock once subsided, nothing could be heard but the shrieks of the wounded and terrified people. Lvery light was extinguished, and a dense cloud of dust and suffocating vapors hung over the scene of the calamity, and houses previously half shaken continued to fall upon the people seeking shelter from the general ruin. Up to the very moment of the catastrophe the weather was serene and lovely, the Gulf of Naples being as calm as a lake, and the night brilliantly starlight. Cassimicciola was crowded with visitors, including many wealthy Roman and Neapolitan families. The loss of lite now is proved not to be less than 5,000—namely, 3,000 at Cassimicciola and the remainder at various towns on the Island of Ischia, which were more or less destroyed by the earthquake, which crossed the Island from west to east. An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has since commenced. Mount Etna is also active. The volcano of Epolomo, on the Island of Ischia, which has been dormant for more than one hundred years, is again showing signs of activity, and is threatening to destroy what the earthquake has spared. Every effort was made to rescue the living and bury the dead, but very few persons were saved, and the burials had to be abandoned owing to the terrible effluvium emitted by the bodies. Quicklime has now been heaped on the ruins, which have been abandoned. King Humbert has since visited the scene. Nothing is left standing of Cas-simicciola but one small church and three cottages. The villages of Lacco, Meno, and Forio, have likewise been completely de stroyed. Large subscriptions are being a sed in Italy for the relief of the sufferers, and

expense of the plant, the interior of the stem is first reduced to a pulpy condition, and next shrivelled and hollowed out. until nothing remains but a mere outer shell, which breaks down on being touched. When the ripe black germs of the fungus have remained in the earth through the winter, they are found after the return of the next year's warmth to have developed small stalked fruits filled with minute spores, which penetrate into the young plants before they appear above the ground. The end of July or beginning of August is the time when the ravages of the fungus are most conspicuous, and at those periods whole fields of potato plants are often rapidly reduced to the condition of withered straw.

#### A DISASTROUS FIRE

A disastrous fire occurred at an early hour on Wednesday morning (says the "Argus"), at the residence of Mr. Wm. Nash, Welshstreet, South Yarra, by which five members of his family were burnt to death. The origin of the fire, which seems to have started in the back portion of the premises, is unknown. The building, which was composed of wood with an iron roof, contained 10 rooms, and was occupied by Mrs. Nash, eight children, Mr. Mason (a relative of Mr. Nash's), and a domestic servant. All the fires and lights in the house were put out, and everything appeared perfectly safe, when Mrs. Nash retired to rest on Tuesday night. The alarm was given shortly before three o'clock. and Mrs. Nash, with three of the children, who were sleeping in her room, succeeded in escaping from the burning building, as also did the servant and Mr. Mason, but he was slightly burned on his face and hands. The other children were all sleeping in one of the back bedrooms, and one of them, aged six years, was got out alive, although fearfully burnt about the head and face. The other four children, two boys and two girls, whose ages varied from four years and nine months to 11 years, were burnt to death, and their conditions and TRAWALLA start as under : charred remains were recovered, after the fire had been got under by the brigades. The ground, the survivors only escaping in their night-clothes. The little boy lingered until half-past 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when death terminated his sufferings. An inquest was held on the remains on Thursday, when a verdict of accidentally burned to death was returned.

#### METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(From the Melbourne correspondent of the SADDLERY SADDLERY SADDLERY

Yankee like cuteness in taking advantage of railway accidents. It will be remembered that at the time of the Newmarket affair. two blithe spirits were drinking at a bar. one continued toping and the other left, and reaching the scene of the accident lay down and began to cry aloud with affected pain. The chum hearing his groans ran out to render assistance and when the two confronted each other there was an eclaircissement, and number one was compelled to realise that "that cock wadna ficht," But

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

BETURNS THANKS to his patrons and the public in general for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has just received a Large and Assorted Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamois, Brushes, Curry and Mane Combs, and all other Horse Appointments. Also Buggy and Cart Harness, which he is prepared to SELL at TOWN PRICES,

RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from £3 10s. All other articles equally cheap.

N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept.

Mr. Zeal, of the Legislative Council, tells a still better yarn anent the same calamity. He says that as soon as it occurred a smart Hope Cottage, Latrobe street, Melbourne. passenger ran around crying to the male passengers who were shaking themselves to-The first and most severe shock occurred at a gether peparatory to counting their bruises—
unarter to ten on the evening of 28th July, "Lie still, you fools, I can give you the spinal Shoeing and Jobbing Smith,

Many of our children are suffering from an eruption that up to the present has troubled the medical faculty. A number of angry out, conjoin, burst, and form large sores, and then die away, fortunately without

The "Herald" has been devoting itself vigorously to the exposure of turf frauds, and has taken up primarily the turf frauds, and has taken up primarily the matter of sweeps. By to-day's "Sportsman" I see that the promoter of one of these has replied declaring that fully £10,000 of the public money passes through his hands every year, and the percentage on this is quite sufficient to pay him handsomely without any swindling. Still, I am bound to say, that I take this assertion with a "big pinch of salt." It has been proved over and over again that It has been proved over and over again that the district for many years. Young Tom Boy large sums of money are forwarded from all parts in such a manner as to leave no clue as plenty of hair, and is thoroughly quiet; his foals to the senders. As an instance, I know that It has been proved over and over again that to the senders. As an instance, I know that a few days ago the promoter of a very large sweep found in his letter box an envelope containing four £1 notes without a scrap of address or intimation of any kind. In another case the proprietor of a well-known country newspaper forwarded a cheque for a considerable amount, with instructions that tickets were to be forwarded in the names of himself and the various members of his family. Now anyone with half an eye will see that it is not necessary for the promoters of these sweeps to resort to actual swindling to obtain large profits in addition to their percentage. One of them has found this out, for whereas a couple of years ago he was with-



Kingfisher Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Beaufort.

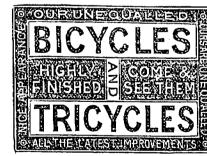
NOTICE.—The SALE of forfeited shares in the above-mentioned Company, advertised to be held on the 15th day of September, 1883, is hereby POSTPONED to the 22nd day of September, 1883, when the said shares will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Golden Age Hotel, Beautort.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

Bicycles. Bicycles. Bicycles.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING "STANDARD."

For RACING, ROAD, or TOURIST they are UNEXCELLED.



LIBERAL TERMS TO CLUBS.

Wholesale from RENNICK, KEMSLEY, and CO., 55 Little Collins street west, MELBOURNE. AGENT-PETRUS DE BAERE, Beaufort.

#### WOODS' COACHES.

From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 fire had been got under by the brigades. The a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, house with all its centents was burned to the and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at S a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

> From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. Saturday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 7.30

Monday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 11.30 a.m. Return fares to and from Beaufort, available for three days, One Shilling and Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling. From the finger post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence.

S. WOODS, Proprietor.

# GEORGE GREENWOOD

Saddier and Harness Maker, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

John James Trevatt.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES-DALE STALLION,

TOM BOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangor Hotol, and will travel the surrounding district.

YOUNG TOMBOY is a bay, and is by the celebrated imported Clydesdale stallion Tom Boy, and out of the celebrated Clydesdale mare Darling, both being imported by the well-known horse-breeder, the late J. G. Ware, Esq., of Koort Koort agricultural show in March last.

Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Mares to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice will be given), after which Is. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

E. WAUGH, Buangor Hotel, Buangor.

#### YOUNG VANQUISHER Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

Middle Creek.

And will travel the Surrounding District. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure for whereas a couple of years ago he was without a shilling, he boasted to me the other day that he had just given £1000 for a house in South Yarra, and meant to spend another thousand in furnishing it.

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 Kirkendbright 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.

enclosed with the tender is £10.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GRAHAM BERRY, Postmaster General.

A Funeral Sermon,

IN MEMORY of the late Mrs. Alice Holden, will be preached, in the Societies' Hall, To-morrow Evening (Sabbath, September 16th), at 7 o'clock, by REV. R. ALLEN. The Choir will render "Pope's Ode" and other appropriate music.

Kingfisher Gold Mining Company. No-

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 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, £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 in-

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 Chepstown. Terms: £6 6s.

THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE,

Also, SERANG.

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

£3,000. AUSTRALASIA'S SWEEP.

MELBOURNE CUP.

THE GREATEST RACING EVENT OF THE (To be run November 6th.)

12,000 SHARES, 5s. EACH. AN EVEN FOUR SHARES, 20s.

...£1000 | Starters divide ... £150 ... 500 Nou-Starters ... ... 250 Total, £2000. •••

And 10 Prizes at £25 each...£250. 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 500, 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 250.
Total in Prizes, £1000. Grand Total, £3000.

The success and general satisfaction over previous events may be deemed sufficient introduction for this, as announced above. The co-operation of former clients and the public generally, is invited on the "Great Event." THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883

A pound secures FOUR chances—not one only. The right of declining any particular subscription is re-

served.

Deducted for expenses, 10 per cent. Probity is guaranteed by good commercial boun fides. References: Melbourne "Sportsman" and City Journals.

Bankers—Sydney, City Bank; Melbourne, National

Hank.
Applicants are requested to enclose bank notes or half sows, securely, and to register the letter (strong registration envelopes being obtainable at every post office, if desired); if cheque (must be marked "correct" by the Bank); cross, and add charge for collection (payable to "Australasia or Bearer"—as also l'ost Office Orders). Add 4d. postage for reply and result. To facilitate correspondence, enclose two addressed envelopes, unstamped.

lopes, unstamped.

One extra ticket (FREE) with every twenty to one address, thus offering the promoters of Clubs with every twenty tickets a chance of being a winner without necessarily investing a penny.

ADDRESS—"AUSTRALASIA" (Mr. J. Thompson)
care of H. J. Franklyn (Wholesale Booksoller, Publisher, and Importer), 40 Hunter street, Sydney. NOTE,—Address, briefly, "AUSTRALASIA," of Mr. II. J. Franklin; 40 Hunter St.

W EDWARD NICKOLS, is favored with instructions by the Council of the Shire of Ripon to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION—
Lot 1—Four-roomed Cottage, in Lawrence street, Beaufort, opposite the Shire offices, (formerly owned by Mr. D. M'Donald); building only to be removed.
Lot 2—All that substantial wooden building, known as the DOG-HOUSE, at the end of Willoughby street, Beaufort, also to be removed.
Sale on the Ground.
No Reserve. Terms Cash.

No Reserve. Terms Cash. W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

Notice, PROSECUTED. Poison laid.

PMINTYRE. April 13th, 1883. P. M'INTYRE.

MELBOURNE CUP, 1883. "EOZ'S" series of CONSULTATIONS NOW OPEN.

J. J. Miller. Garton's Hotel, Melbourne.

G. TUFF'S

Next Golden Age Hotel.

The Cheapest House in the District.

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.

JOHN HUMPHREYS

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.C.,

Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Wools Grain, and Money Broker.
Estate managed for Absentces and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking
Company, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited. Houses and Land bought or sold

Trust and Debts collected.
Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.
Attend at Beautort or Mondays and Saturdays, or ay other day by appointment.

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

WOOL. W O O L.WOOL.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS, AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW AUCTION ROOMS, Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station. Established 1869.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

E J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest. 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 despatch.

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 ON

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.

Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wool and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

# INTIMATION.

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF THE SEASON

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES From London and Glasgow, at WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.'S,

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1883.

W. B. & CO. have just received a Magnificent Assortment of the Newest and Choicest Novelties of the Season from the leading European Manufacturers, and desire to draw particular attention to the fact that all goods are purchased direct, and the intermediate profits avoided, thereby enabling them to sell all classes of Drapery Goods at MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRINTS AND SATTEENS.

W. B. & CO. would draw special attention to their Magnificent Selection of Prints and Satteens in all the newest FRENCH and ENGLISH Styles and Colorings, which will be found, on inspection, to be the Cheapest and Best Assortment ever offered in the district. SPECIAL JOB PURCHASE.—2 Cases Fancy Light Prints, New Patterns, 31d. per yard.

Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit. They will also show a Large and Varied Assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shirts, etc., etc., which for Style, Quality, Workmanship, and Value cannot be surpassed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having arranged with several First-class Makers to supply them at Extremely Low Rates for Cash, they are in a position to offer customers the Best Market Value. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE DISTRICT TO SELECT FROM.

# 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,

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,

Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's

Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

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

# THE WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT SEWING

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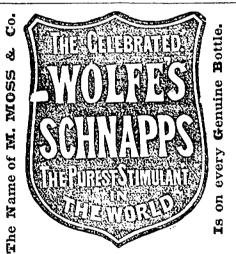
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YNFINITELY SUPERIOR to Brandy or Whisky, and is now the

Wost Popular Drink throughout the Colonies.

Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROCURABLE." As a Tonic and Stimulant cannot be surpassed, giving tone and life to the system.

The Purest Spirit in the World.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC Scunares has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is steadily start a LINE of COACHES between Waterloo and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the appeared and disappeared, leading only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds, imitations of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps.

The public are strongly advised to purchase original unopened bottles, as the Custom Authorities have found it necessary to prosecute large number of Publicans under the Trade Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and £10 10s. costs, for selling inferior spirits over the bar, representing it to be the GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

M. MOSS & CO.. MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, SOLE AGENTS

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS J. W. HARRIS

MINING AGENT AND

SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT, Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange.

M. J. LILLEY

PEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates.

Teg or Coffee. with Hot Pie, 6d

TICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY

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

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent to Besufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous cus-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 atter 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 ... Telegraph ... Weekly Lender ... Australasian ,, Australasian ,, ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 , ... 0 3 6 Age, Telegraph, Star, Leader, and Australasian can be had at 6d, per week.

Weekly Times and the Saturday Night at 3d, per weekly

H. P. HENNINGSEL Agent-Beautort, June 11th, 1881. Wanted Known,

week.
Melbourne "Advocate," 6d. per week.

increasing, while hundreds of imitations have morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

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 ¼ do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes

Also, GEELONG LIME.

4 out nine weatherboards 6 do do American elear pino American crear pine \$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., \$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., 1}\text{jin., cedar, wide and uarrow boards Cedar table legs, all sizes Freuch casements, doors, sashes Manddings and traces. Mouldings, architraves, skirtings Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand

NEXT TO POLICE STATION HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

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

Permewan, Wright and Co FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILW

AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

"Ararat Advertiser") Aastralians appear to be developing a

turns l owser! love!

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THE BAD AND WORTHLESS Are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. of the highest value. As soon as it had been are now sold by most respectable chemists in tested and proved by the whole world that this country at 18. 13d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight troubled with a "hacking cou tations sprung up and began to steal the novaluable family medicine on earth, many line tations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and public of the country have expressed the merits of H. B., Bronchial Troches' are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine and in every way trying to induce suffering Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by med invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European dealers everywere hat 1s. 13d. per hottle. to make money on the credit and good name depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London of H. B. Many others started nestrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people induce the destruction and prevent the imto believe that they were the same as Hop proper use of their wrappers and labels, and Bitters. All such pretended remedies or thus further protect the Public against fraud cures, no matter what their style or name is, and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers and especially those with the word "Hop" nected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn Touch none of them. Use nothing but upon the undersigned, and which will be the genuine American Hop Bitters, with a cashed by them on presentation. To secure bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE glass. Trust nothing else. Druggists and Chemists are warned against dealing in imitations and counterfeits.

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, Lordon.

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine—"PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS," which for 30 years has held the first place in the world as an effectual antidote to the above and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, howels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating and purifying, A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on

an electrical analysis 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., lad., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Arrive At Dunkeld. 4 p.m.

Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.

The Stranger in London.—That the Great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The FROM PORTLAND and HAMILTON to ARARAT visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment there rises over him on the right hand the new "Times"

LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m.

ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m.

LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m. brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of the copies of the "Times" is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps's Cocoa sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocon throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382lbs., there then exthis imple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes.

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 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 ase of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FORTHE 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 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.

#### Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1883.

Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails :lose : Bes ufort
Melbourne		6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg		Ditto	Ditto
Ball cat		Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ragian	•••	4,15 p.m	9.15 a.r
Chute	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo		Ditto	Ditto
Lead	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	•••	Ditto	Ditto

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

Buangor

Eurambeer

9.31 a.m

Ditte

4 30 p.m

11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m

Ditto

1 p.m

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 a week-Tues-

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,

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarse- rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of ness will be agreeably surprised at the almost cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

#### Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

ABRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m. Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

, FAI	RES.	
Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawaila	. 1s Od	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	. 2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere		2s 0s
Hallarat	r. n.i	3s 0d
Geelong		9s 0d
Melbourne	218 Uü	13s 6d
Beautort to	First-class	Second-class
Buanger	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat		'3s 6d
Armstrongs		4s 0d
Great Western	. 6s 6d	4s 6d
Stawall		Es 6d
The second livery will be seen to the second livery with the second livery will be seen to the second livery		

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

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 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 paidt.

stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly SEVENTY-FIVE pounds of Clean Grease, tallow Soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is used, 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 grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about 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 combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be eaough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankers or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. It warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be rowdered causite socia and minor of minor 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

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

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 unadulterated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our Pure Caustic Potash.

The attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL SCOURERS is directed to the Company's. The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unad-

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

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

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your 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



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND

OTHERS.

Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by had debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the

Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having 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 varehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns

The Stock in all lepartments s now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET, And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

> MELBOURNE. Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full

market value. They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utinost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, and growers will find they effect a Saving of Seven Shillings

per bale by selling at Geelong instead 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 the sale of 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., Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1883.

## Lightning Sewer.

#### The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

Sole Agents for Australia.

ALEXANDER and & O.. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between

Swanston and Russell Streets. MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros. and Co

## The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

Instantly

MAGIC BALM Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently. Diphtheria in One Night.

Neuralgia Headache ---Rheumatism ---From 1 to 7 days From 1 to 14 days ciatica From I to 7 days Instantly and Permanently Earacho

Colic, Champs, and Spasses

Diarrhoea and Dysentery

It heals Cuts, Burns, Sealds, Bruises, etc., and io, all kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.

If you suffer any aches and pairs give it a trial, and you will not regret it. THE WONDERFUL MAGIC BALM Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directions, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hangshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It coatains no poisoneous mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful inedicinal properties.

TESTIMONIALS-Which are gennine. 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 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 degree. can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magic It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its setion, nedicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant, GEO. W. ROSSEVELL, U.S. Consol.

WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.-Dear To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Female Complaints Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from neu-teneral Debility policie for some time past, and I used some of indigestion ralgia 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 nse this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours E. THURLING. respectfully,

WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE. [Sworn Affadavit.]

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relies pelled to knock off work. I was advised to call and see Professor Scot: (who was then wisiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, stated my case, and he immediately applied stated my case, and he immediately applied to the brain and institute to the brain and miscular system which renders the mind elserful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, institute, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Physiological program of the property of the professor which many persons experience in all their actions. the wonderful medicine, which gave instant the wonderful medicine, which gave instant relief, and, from that time to the present, I have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my meals with the greatest ease. I can safely recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm" recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm to all who suffer with their teeth

Signed .- WALTER WHITE, Miner. Witnesses-W. FRASER, Resident Magistrate

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-

fully, 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 another but after relief I read with ease for meates meat. It juickly penetrates to the source of three hours. As I was to a considerable extent the evil, and drives it from the system. 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 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.

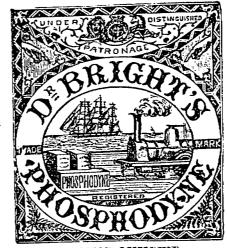
Price—2s, pe Bottle.

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 pressess the great advantage of moleculary 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 Louenges; it should be generally known that every form where SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is, therefore, necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets great sufferer for some time past. I have followed by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the carpets for the blood and nerve substance, and for the blood and nerve substance are the blood and nerve substan

> 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 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 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 present day for the speedy and permanent cure of the paint of Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and Liver Complaints Palpitation of the Heart

limbs Impaired Nutrition Dizziness Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Appression
petite
Hypochondria
Stages raly
Timelity Timidity Eruptions of the Skin Impaired Sight and Memory

Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Ffatulence Nervous Debility in all its Sick Headache Stages Premature Decime Lassitude Premature Decime 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 nerrous energy, and on the other the meet powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a morvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, but were for your an amounted anytons and account. hat were for years an emzeizted, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-rital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phospher of the property of the condition has the photon of the photon hodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for

produce acts electrically appearance that harman electricity which renews and rebuilds the essents, uscular, nervous, membrancons and organic systems. 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 parallelled in medicine. whatever; two months ago, while working in a smitable form, the phosphoric or animating element a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was commissioned to influence directly on the spinal marrow and nerrous

equires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activitya n the previousir debilitated nerroussystem; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their 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 for 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 Medizine Venders throughout the Citole. Full directions for use in the English, French, German Halian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russkay, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hiadostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee,

Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case.

CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, he careful to observe that the weeds "Dr. Bright's Phosphedyne" 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 gennine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Pateutee.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Mel-New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queensland ..... Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. ...Kempthorne, Prossor and Co Dunedin and Auckland. New Zealand .

Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar

#### Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bail Breasts, Wounds, and Ulverations THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so 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

sceptical regarding the efficacy of the remedy | Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula melands and congessor money congress arrange ulernated or turgid tousils 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 Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appro priate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good carrest, by using this infallible remedy according to printed in-atructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches "Professor Scott's Magic Balm," and be sure you are atructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches not induced to accept any other preparation. It he has Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles Fistulas, and Exhartations. The cures which this Oir twent effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted all and nettine of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so countless and notarious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in vans. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inerlieueieus.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Unitment is asovereign remedy if it be well rabbed 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 Ontment has been one used it has actablished in 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 kidne, Both the Vintment and Pills should be used in the

following complaints:-Sore Throats Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Gout Glandular Swell Scurvy Sore Heads Burus ings Lumbago Bunions Tumours Chilblains Ulcers Wounds Chapped Hands Piles Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo

way's Establishment, 523, 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 Potoi Ointment one ounce. Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot.

and cau be had in any lauguage, even in Turkish, Arabic Armenian, Persian, or Chinesa.

" Lives of great men all rewand us We can make our lives subline; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the souds of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousands of young men. It inspires them with Hope, for a 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 But to that youth—to that man who has wasted his rigor, who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions, to him the above lives are but as a reproach. What Hope can be have? What aspirations? What charge of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? I or him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and sent-reproach for a last life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time be must be endowed with a strong brain and merrous power the must reases a sound reproress mind in a healthy He must possess a sound, regorous mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive—the energy to execute But look at our Australian yearth? See the emaciate it form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiatic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, is that a man to leave his footprints on the

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 ascertain the cause of this decay; and having dene 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 like 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 enalually before their sight, see them become consciented old young men, broken down in health, endedled, unfitted for the battle of life; yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a merdical man, vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such exces, would, in most instances, surred in warding at the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy fisture, and by appropriate treatment restant

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made Dr. L. E. SMITH, et Menourze, has marked diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his preuding study. His whole professional like has been specially devoted to the treatment of Nervous Affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Like. His skill is vailable to all-no matter how many breadreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that comment would be superfluous—(by this zerous many thou-sands of patients have been cured, when he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervisies that though he has been practising this branch of his procession for twenty-six years in these eclonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet kappoued. When Medicines are required these are forwarded in the same careful manner without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being disc, vere d cure is effected without even the physician knowing who is his patient. To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions,

the Nervous, the Debilitated, and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, aveiding, as it does, the incourse sience and expense of a personal visit. Addre**≈**—

DR. L. L. SMITH 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE

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

#### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

N 0 family should be without these PEB. There long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the lowels, and parifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses preduce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete expe. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obsaining relief.

Hee to Enjoy Life Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The out; sales and certain method of expelling all inspurities is to take Hollowar's Pills, which have the power of cleaning the blood from all noxious matters, expeding all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and instructured and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience that teneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills ossess 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 incon-venience by the use of Helloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to temples of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanbood.

Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Conuke In general debility, mental depression, and nervers depression, there is no medicine which aperates solike a charm as these famous Pills. They scoole and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in her reader the patient sensible of a total and most delightful rerolution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to leadth after all other means have proved an

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bear of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated suffer-ings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or vahausting the system; on the centrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete paritication

Hollowny's Pills are the by remedy known in the world for the following d'reases:-

Ague Astluna Piles Rheumatism Bilious Complaint Retention of Usine Scrofula, or King's Eri. Blosches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Sore Throats Sione : ravei Debality Seconds w ympton Tir -Dolo ax Fevers of all kinds U cers eneral At ections Hesilache Worms of all kinds Weakness from whaters

Liver Connlaints cause, &c., &c. Lumbago The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holic way's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The anatles?

box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce. Full printed directions are affixed to each lox and if 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 stree; Beaufort, Victoria

CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general news for the wack Subscribers where 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 aregular 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 provious to publication.

Antertisments for this paper cannot be received after Fuculos on the evening provious 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

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

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

Notice of Communication of the Section of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of the Solid Agent for Australasia, Notice of Communication of Comm

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 2s. 0d. 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 preportion 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 Beau fort, is prepared to receive Proposils for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CUERENT RATES. Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce.

Premiums for the year, £125,355 or £67,870 over The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to 3253,729 to meet fire losses only, in addition to the

Out of a surplus of £110,720; 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 Lelegraph" 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.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the formal ways of the weak which govern the operations of digestion. The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order. has provided our breakfast tables with Aclicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the and weary the feet, as the Singer. judicious use of such articles of diet that a con- The W. and W. is more simple in action. etitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. The W. and W. has less wear and The W. and W. is better finished. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around. The W. and W. has been awarded us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame:"-See article in the "Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets labelled :--JAMES EPPS & CO., HOM COPATHIC CHEMISTS.

London. Also Makers of

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. P. HENNINGSEN.

BOOKSELLER.

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT Of the

WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,

OrONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS.

In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers' Unions keld 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 Ori ginal 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, MELHOGRAD riuse as usual.

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 BALL TICKETS & BROGRAMMES,

Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME,

Representing the Dwarfoof German Fable, in a silting 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

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 negistered 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 puti 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 122.

with the importations of 1874, Reasons why th

"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.

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 and break, as a Singer.

The W. and W. has less wear and tear.

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

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

Plain and Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE,

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

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

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.

Prepared on the shortest notice

#### 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 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 mprove colored articles.

improve colored articles.

Directions for Use.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pirt of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and holf for half an hour, then rinse in pleuty 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 the property of the provinces; then dry and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and

are as asua. Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

The "Riponshire Ad Jocate,"

BUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts: - Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailer's Gully, Main Lead, Ragian, Charlton, Warerloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrum-beet, Learmouth, Streatham, Skipta, and Carngham.

#### JOB PRINTING

ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,

MINING-SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLIHEADS, POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS. SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS. MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c., PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES. Office : Lawrence Street, Beaufort.



(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1886-1 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.

#### Man Eronolololo PHOSPHORUS HILLS

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debility— either special or general. To avoid dis-appointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus Fills, and insist upon having them only.

PRICE—2/8 and 5/-



PRICE-2/6 a Bottle.

eood & co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

(MPORTERS OF OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE Awarded Mchourne International Exhibition, 1880-81

SANDER AND SONS EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

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

PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the University of Groifswalde, 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, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

The extract regulates the action of the kidneys cures dysoutery and diarrhora, and is the surest curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimouials accompanying each

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

Do not confound SANDUR and SONS' EVELOVETI EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation is highly recommended; therefore ask for SANDER and SONS'EUCALVPTIENTRACT and see that you get it. The gennine 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.

CHARLTON: J. DOBLE. BEAUTORY: W. A. GLYPT.

ON SALE.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883,

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

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

Ballarat Wool Sales.

Everingham, Greenfield, & Co WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

(Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND: BALLARAT. WE beginst 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 custing 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,

## Pay Cash.

When you can obtain

Furniture.

Pianos.

Sewing Machines, etc..

And every requisite to-

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE.

WHOLESALE PRICES

WITHOUT SECURITY.

S. NATHAN'S

149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST.

AND AT THE NEW

Furnishing Arcade.

225 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

GOODS SUPPLIED ON ABOVE TERMS TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

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.

EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London.

Sanger and Sous, Oxford-street, London-And all the London Wholesale Houses. MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne. HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

FITCH & PRENCH.

SYDNEY AGENTS: ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggiste go. Row & Co.

ADELAIDE AGENTS. FAULUING & Co., Wholesale Druggists. BRISBANE AGENTS. BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists. ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. NEW ZEALAND AGENTS. KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Dru

Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch.

MELBOURNE AGENTS RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

35 Collins Street, Wst.

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

SPRING NOVELTIES

BY LATE SAILING SHIPS AND FAST STEAM SHIPS. FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY,

AND ITALIAN PORTS.

CRAWFORD.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET. WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

WAREHOUSEMAN. Has just received a magnificent assortment of newest and most choice novelties of the season, direct from the principal European Manufacturers. It is perhaps, most advisable to inform for yourselves. the public that all goods are purchased direct consequently, there are no intermediate profits to be shared or charged for; hence, goods of all kinds can be supplied at this establishment as cheap as the best wholesale house in the city of

THE NEW PRINTS AND SATEENS

are marvels of the printer's art, and of the manufacturer's skill of manipulation. They are the acme of perfection in style and finish. In an advertisement it would be impossible to describe their beauty, the tints are the most levely the eye could desire, and the patterns being taken from nature, are unrivalled in their magnificence. The prices range from 24d and up wards, to the best manufactured, not in England alone but to the best that can be produced in Europe at the present day. New Scotch and French ginghams, choice checks, the latest novelties in dress-stuff—they are manufactured in cotton cambric, and English, Irish, and French cambric (from pure tlax). New sateen fronts and dress trimmings, the latest and most beautiful innovation which has been seen during the present age, in all colors, to suit every complexion; the coloring and designs are indeed splendid, and only require to be seen to be ap-

preciated THE FANCY DEPARTMENT

contains more choice novelties than it has ever done since this establishment has had an existence. The new laces are marvellously beautiful, and the stock contains all the latest descriptions and kinds. Ladies can depend upon having splendid ranges of every kind at the lowest wholesale cash prices. French Kid Gloves in 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 button all sizes and colors, at every price. New Thread and Silk Gloves every shade, all the newest shades in Ribbons, new Collars and Cuffs, Opera and Parlour Squares, &c., &c. A magnificent assortment of Fans all colors and kinds. Ladies, Bas-at the ordinary wholesale price. New Spring Hosiery, all the latest novelties for maids' and

THE MILLINERY ROOM contains all the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and new trimmings of every kind. The latest English and French models from the most fashionable and celebrated houses in the two countries. Every article is sold at the lowest

wholesale cash prices. The Mantle and Costume Department contains a Splendid Stock of all the Newest Materials and Examples of the Latest Spring Fashions. Ladies ought to place their orders early to avoid vexatious delay. The orders are already beginning to pour in, it will, therefore, be a matter of necessity to place the orders as

soon as possible. CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The stock of Brussels Curpets is the largest out of Melbourne. It comprises the newest and most select assertment in the Australian colonies. Gentlemen furnishing will find that they have a range of the most choice patterns to select from which can be obtained in the Southern Hemisphere. Carpets with borders and Hearthrugs to match, suitable for all kinds of rooms. Velvetpile (Wilton) Carpets with borders, of the best quality, at one-fourth lower than Meibourne quality, at one-fourth lower than alreadouthe prices. Sheepskin Hearthrugs, all colors, or made to order if required. Tapestry Carpets Is 7½d per yard and apwards to the best manufactory of the process in every quality: tured Kidderminster Carpets in every quality : the largest stock to select from in Australie in jeet.

Poles in all lengths. WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS!

The grandest assortment in the Colony; rang-Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGEAND

Dure Lace

Out of the finest French Guillet of the finest F

> and other materials in every modern style. The range of choice of new Crotonnes this Season is immense, from 34d per yard and upwards, to the Stylish Velveteen Crotonnes in the most brilliant and lovely colorings and designs.

BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS!

Are made to order from all kinds of Cretonne

Customers who desire to make their own bed

hangings will be supplied with paper patterns at a small cost, accompanied with directions how to

MATTINGS AND CRUMB CLOTHS. The largest stock to select from in Victoria and at the lowest prices. Useful Mattings, sound jute and good colorings, the full width, 63d per yard. Crumb Cloths, all widths and every size, manufactured expressly for A. Crawford by one of the most celebrated manufacturers of linen in Ireleud.

Door Mats of every kind in Coir, Axminster, Sheepskin. Bedroom mats of every kind. Carpets taken up, cleaned, and re-laid at the shortest notice, provided the weather is favorable. Country customers will have their carpets made and laid for thom in a style and with a finish unequalled even in London, by highly ex-

porioaced workmen.

PRICE SIXPENCE

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. The new tweeds are just opened, they consist of a beautiful assortment of English, French, Belgian Scotch, and Australian tweeds. A nice stock of new coatings for Spring wear. Every article guaranteed as described, and a perfect fit

given to all customers. Patterns sent to all parts of the Colony, with directions for self-measurement.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT

Is replate with a magnificent stock of first class useful goods, manufactured on the premises, and with as much care and attention as if made to order. A splendid stock of cross sizes, to fit every figure—the tall and thin, or the short and stout. No other slops kept. Mens' and Boys' Hets, Shirts, Hosiery, Ties, Braces, all at wholesale cash prices.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! A large stock to select from, and at lower prices than any house in Ballarar, either city or iown. Come and examine the goods, and judge

DRESS AND MANTLEDIAKING under efficient management. Every order executed with artistic skill and promptitude.

COUNTRY ORDERS attended to at once.

A. CRAWFORD, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS.

WOODS' COACHES.

STURT STREET.

COACHES from WATERLOO to BEAUFORT and TRAWALLA start as under :and TRAWALLA start as under :-From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at S a.m., 11 a.m.,

and 3.30 p.m. From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m.

Saturday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 7.30

Monday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 11.30 a.m. Return fares to and from Beaufort, available for three days, One Shilling and Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling. From the tinger post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence.

HOPPERS MILK PUNCH

S. WOODS, Proprietor.

Barugham ....

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELLXIR

VITÆ

Specialty! Specialists! Draw on Nature-she compels you to honor

the acceptance. THERTH years since, when DR. SMITH first commenced practice here, it was thought by modical men, that to be a Specialist was derogatory to the professional man, but this, like most other innovations in fessional man, but this, like most other innovations in scientific and lay matters, was found rather to aid than to be infra dig to that profession, wherein the specialty was practised. Lalemand and Ricord, in France, and Acton, in England, were for years cried down by their medical brethren. Now and for many past years they have been looked up to, and quoted, by every man who pretends to have any knowledge of the particular branch of the profession which these gentlemen specially devoted themselves to. It was the same with Erasmus Wilson, the "Skin Dector," recently knowledge by Her Maiesty.

same with Erasmus Wison, the "Skin Dector, re-cently knighted by Hor Majesty."
Years since, it was the same with Dr. E. L. SEITH; of Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord) as a specialist: In all cases of diseases and habits which produce symptoms of Nervous Adections, of skin Erun-tions, of Prostration, and make buman beings invivile, or which unfit them to carry on, the purp is, s of their being, or which demonstrates itself, on the other hand. or which unfit them to carry on, the purp is, so of their being, or which demonstrates itself, on the other hand, in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Vorms of affections. In all of these cases how were sary it is to have the Specialist who has devoted his whole lifetime to the studying and practising in this one branched his precession? Hence, now, after so many years, all minutia are familiar to him, and symptoms which (it is not unreasonable to suppose) may not strike the General

This is not said or meant in any shape as depreciating three-plyaliwool. Parties furnishing are supplied on the most liberal terms, and have their orders executed in a superior manner. Cornices fitted up with tasto and care, a beautiful assortment of Cornice plates to solve from. Window Poles in all basedos. sion, and the General Practitioner can no more lay claim to this EXCLUSIVE knowledge, than the barrister employed in equity could take up and do justice to a criminal case, and, cice versal,—the criminal barrister to take up successfully an equity suir. It is true that each would be conversant with the common law, and must, a priori, have a general knowledge of his profession, or he could not have "passed?" but as he being chiefly engaged in another branch of his practice, about at once homestly inform you that if you wished

> moject.
> The medical profession—that is, the more libe al-The medical profession—that is, the more libe al-minded of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and. Specialists now in every branch—oculists, anrists, syphilic, mental diseases, chest diseases, and in fact every portion of the human frame, has now some mem-ber of the profession who devotes his time to that, and to none other. For instance, the "chest dector" would on no account attend an acconcliment, and the oculist would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would navise his matient to go to that doctor who is. would advise his patient to go to that doctor who is-most famed for treating the disease requiring special

kill. Dr. L. E. Smrtit asks those who require treatment for a small cost, accompanied with directions how to make them up.

LINOLEUMS AND FLOORCLOTHS.

A grand stock of the above in all widths, from 13 inches to 12 feet wide. A seperior quality of Linoleum at 3s 6d per yard, usually charged 4s 3d.

Dr. L. E. Shitti asks these who require treatment for Weakness, Prostration, Barrenness, and Sterility, whose transes and whose constitutions are shattered, to consult him as an expect—thirty offly yours practice in this colony, with a practice extending throughout nor in England, he chains ought to be sufficient to cause every name or woman requiring such skill as is alluded to above, to consult him either personally or by letter. every man or wo han requiring such skil, as is alfinted to above, to count him either personally or by letter.

As a Syphil, grapher mo other medical man has been able to have such large experience as he possesses, and not other allied affections—such as Nervous disease—no one in the profession has enjoyed so much public configure.

> DR. L. L. SMITH Consultation Fig by Latter, £1.

Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over the civilised globs.

> DR. L. L. SMITH. 182 COLLINS STREET EAST

MELBOGENE

7

D

COMMERCIAL.

BALLABAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :—Barley—English, 6s; Cape barley, 3s 8d; wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L1 7s 6d to L2; straw, oaten, 37s; do; wheaten, Ll 10s; peas, 3s to 3s 6d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; benedust, L6 10s., flour, Llo.

#### ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A very quiet week has been passed through in the produce market. Wheat has been a trifle easier, the small quantity which has changed hands realising from 4s 4d to 4s 4dd per bushel. The transactions were, however, of a very unimportant nature. In flour, too, the business has been light. Small sales are made at L10, and some up country brands are selling at 10s less. A lot of four tons has been sent west at that figure. At Horsham a few sales of wheat are reported at 4s 4d per bushel. The price at St Arnaud has improved to 4s 3d, and to 4s 5d at Donald, but there is no change to report at Avoca or Landsborough. In this district two or three small lots of oats have changed hands at 2s 7d to 2s 8d per bushel. The market has been fully glutted with Warrnambool potatoes, so much so that on Saturday two loads were hawked round the town, and as low as L2 15s per ton was accepted to clear them. Fresh butter has been very plentiful and is now worth 9d to 10d per lb Eggs have also come in in great quantities, and have fallen to 7d and 8d per dozen. We quote:-

Wheat, 4s 5d; oats, 2s Sd; pollard, 1s 2d; bran, 1s; Cape barley, 4s; English barley, 5s 6d; peas, 3s 9d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole). do.; flour L9 10s to L10; Warrnambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballarat do. L2 15s; hay (sheaves), L3 per ton; hay (trus- | taining them. Moreover that she was jealous sed) L3 5s per ton straw (wheaten) 30s per ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff, 3s 6d per cwt; cariots, 3s per cwt; orions, 8s per cwt; butter (fresh), 9d to 10d per lb; butter (potted), 8d per lb; hams, 11d per lb; bacon, 9½d per lb; cheese, 6½d per lb; eggs, 7d to 8d per dozen.—"Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. George Hague and Co. report:—Wool—The transactions in this market are at present confined to fellmongers' scoured parcels, for which there is a good demand. A large number of English, Continental, and American buyers are on the way out now, and our opening sales which will take place in about five weeks will be largely attended, and we anticipate keen comwill be largely attended, and we anticinate keen competition for all sound well-grown mertino and fine crossbord wools. Sheepskins.—The supplies coming to hand, now, show a splendid growth, and bring proportionately high prices. The shippers are operating freely for superior merinos and first cross descriptions, and we find no difficulty in placing all offiring. Hides.—There is an excellent demand for prime heavies, and also for kip and calf, but light and medium hides, of which the greater part of our supplies consist, are to a certain extent neglected. Taflow.—The depressed state of the Home market, and the scarcity of freight here, has kept shipping buyers from nurchasing so freely, but, during shipping buyers from purchasing so freely, hut, during the last few days a slightly better feeling has been

#### EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Commercial Bunk, in Colling-street westhas again been the scene of another extensive robbery. On Tuesday night, Mr. Pinnock the manager of the branch at Ballarat, arrived in Melbourne by the last train, bringing with him a box containing 16 bars of gold, weighing 1,977oz., and £670 in old bank notes. The property was lodged in a safe in one of the strong rooms, Mr. Pinnock taking the key of the former away with him, whilst the keys of the two iron doors leading into safe. On Wednesday morning, however, it was discovered that the room had been entered and the notes and 14 bars of gold, weighing 1.200oz. stolen. The mysterious part of the transaction is that not only was the safe yesterday found to be locked, but both the doors were also locked; and although a bulldog was chained all night under the stairs within two yards of the room, he raised no alarm by barking during the night, -"Argus"

American papers report the death of "the fattest woman in the world." Fanny Conley, a member and one of the special curiosities of Nathan's Cleveland Circus. She was found dead, lying on her face, in the sleeping waggon of the company, and the presumption was that she was unable to turn in her bed without assistance, and was suffocated. She weighed 497lb.

Why women fail so soon, is an interrogatory that answers itself in our knowledge of their natural proclivity to neglect the means of building up their frames. Entering into the married state, or habituated to domestic labors, they trudge and toil, and exhausting their powers, grow callous to the results, and fall into sedentary habits. Unused to buffet with the world, they have nothing to call there activities into play, save within the narrow limits of home, little recking that a for even higher enterprises than they are wont to espouse.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING .- "I was dragged down with debt, poverty, and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills it conveys no assurance that the earfor doctoring, which did them no good. I nest and just wishes of the colonists was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have had a sick day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-

A WORKING MAN. Read How to GET SICK .- Expose yourself day and night, sit too much without exercise, work it as curt, cold, and unsympathetic. It contoo hard without rest, doctor all the time, and then you will want to know

How TO GET WELL.-Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters! Read Consumers of Wolfe's Schnapps, especially those taking it medicinally, should purchase it only by the bottle, and thus ensure the geniune article, as there is a fraudulent imitation in the market. Large and small bottles are obtainable at every respectable colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on the top label of the yellow wrapper.

PAPERS.

Anderson, Mrs. A. E.; Anderson, R.. Boyd, Mrs. Jane; Bamford, T. Darby, Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Thomas. Goode, Allan. Hellyer, John

Johanson, J. H. Loft. G. M'Intosh, Neil; Manners, Thomas; Murphy, Mrs. David; M'Donald, J.; Mayhew, John. Prentiss, Miss. Rowlands, Edward. Sutherland, John; Summers, James; Sum-

mers, Mrs.
Todd, William; Tardrew. J.
Woods, Miss E.; Wismer, C. Young, Mr. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress.

Birth.

Beaufort, September 21st, 1883.

Beggs.—On the 18th instant, at Boongurt, nea Beaufort, the wife of Robert G. Beggs of a son.

Death.

Beggs.—On the 19th instant, at Boongurt, near Beaufort, Maria, wife of Robert G. Beggs, aged twenty-six years.

#### THE Kiponskire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883, LAST month in noticing an article in the Contemporary " regarding a strain in those friendly relations which have for some time in enlarging the scope of her colonial possessions, and not over nice in her method of oband irritable over any efforts that France put forth in the direction of colonisation. We bethe present time, is far too scrupulous, and too inert in following, the thread of that great destiny which lies before her in the cosome future time form an integral part of a great Australasian Empire. The circumstances which have happened during the past month, and the events which transpired before, are no doubt familiar to most of our readers, but there will be no harm in briefly recapitulating them. First, the step taken by the Queensland Government in raising the which has been endorsed by the chief colonies

and Governments of this island continent. In conjunction with this important proceeding are the steps which have been taken since to induce the Imperial Government to annex the island, or otherwise establish a protectorate over it. Secondly, the attention which. has been centered in the group of islands known as the New Hebrides in consequence the room were retained by the messenger, who of the strong suspicion which obtains that who assised in depositing the bullion in the France intends to annex these islands with the object of peopling them with hordes of her habitual criminal population. It is obvious that both of these subjects are of the highest interest and importance to the colonists of Australia. New Guinea is so closely situate to the northern shores of Australia that the people of our colonies have every right to ask that the island should be placed under the same Government, and that the danger of its falling into the hands of a foreign nation, and thus becoming a standing

menace, should be at once and for ever averted. And an equal right have the Australian colonists to enter a decided and emphatic protest against the deportation of a small nation of French criminals to their shores, from whence they could escape to this land, bringing with them all the worst and most debasing features of criminal instinct and utter depravity. The wishes of the Australian colonists in both circumstances under review have been placed under the notice of the Imperial Government, just lately, in a memorandum furnished to Lord Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) by the Agents-General, and the concise and statespersistent and a judicious use of Wolfe's manlike manner in which the document Schnapps will tone their systems, and fit them is drawn up is acknowledged, and that is about all. Lord Derby's reply to this memorandum may be regarded as a skilful bit of diplomatic fencing, but will receive that attention which is their right from their connexion with and undoubted fealty to the Crown. In his Lordship's reply no reference is made to New Guinea et all. The London press are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the tone of Lord Derby's answer to the memo. of the Agents-General. The "Standard" criticises siders that the colonies are only asking for what is of vital necessity for them, and that it is a gratuitous unkindness on the part of the Government to withold it out of deference to political pedantry. The "St. James's Gazette" denounces the coldness and almost insulting brevity of the reply, and the "Pall

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- authorising the deportation of the recidivists. labor on a large scale on one of the New Hebrides group is freely mentioned; and the annexation of the whole group, by France is not at all a remote contingency, so that room might be found for the flotsam and jetsam her legislators appear to be so anxious to get rid of. The colonies have signified their willingness to share in the expense of establishing the Imperial authority in these islands, or in maintaining a protectorate over them, and the Home Government know, that steps are being taken to discuss and settle the question of federation. The colonial policy of the Gladstone Government appears to be greatly wanting in firmness and decision, and also in the quality of respect due to an important portion of England's colonial empire. There is too much of the character of pussillanimity in its movements, and of that retrogressive quality of waiting to see what may auction at 2 o'clock to day, by Mr. W. E. "tarn up."

On Saturday last a number of gentlemen take, but an influential committee was formed to carry out the proposal. On the 10th Octopast existed between England and France, we ber a complimentary tea meeting, will be

On Tuesday evening last the first anniverary of the Beaufort Bioycle Club was cele- tribute. brated with a ball and supper, held in the Societies! Hall. There were about thirty lieved at the time that our objection to the couples present, and the ladies had evidently tenor of these remarks was based on truth displayed more than ordinary care in their and fact, and there is proof now in the The hall was tastefully decorated with native events of the month since that objection flowers and shrubs, which gave a very pleawas penned which tend to show that, instead sant appearance to the whole assembly. The of being "far from scrupulous," England, at music was first-class, and the supper was provided by Mr. S. Whiting, everything being. got up in an excellent manner. Mr. C. W. Tompkins filled the important office of M.C. in a thoroughly efficient manner, and takenlonisation and civilisation of the Islands which as a whole the affair was one of the most stud the South Pacific Ocean, and should at successful and pleasant of the kind held in Beaufort for a long time.

Universal regret was expressed in Ballarat on Wednesday when it became known that Mr. W. Bulhert, the energetic secretary of the school. the Ballarat Turf Club had expired on that day at his residence. The funeral which took place on Thursday, was largely attended.

On the arrival of the 10.55 p.m. mail train-Tuesday night a man's hat was found on one Stawell which passes the mail train at Beau-

On Monday night last a married woman named Watts, residing in Pratt street, near the Railway Hotel, went off to Ballarat by the midnight train, in company with a notorious character named Mrs. Walt Pon, after having engaged in a drunken spree. The woman Watts left behind her her infant five months old, and two other young children. She left the children with her husband, who was not aware of her disappearance till he awoke on Tuesday morning. Watts him-self then got drunk, and succeeded in getting into the Beaufort lock-up. The children, when discovered by some neighbors on Tuesday morning, were in a dreadful state, more especially the infant. The husband, however, when he came to his senses, had the children properly cared for. Mrs. Watts returned on Wednesday evening, but her husband would allow her to come into the house. She again left for Ballarat by train on Wednesday night. Thus a hitherto happy family has been completely broken up by the evil effects of an over-indulgence in that curse; drink. Mr. Watts states that he has been married seven slightly addicted to drink.

The rainfall at Beaufort from the 14th to:

the 19th instant was .61in. At the Local Land Board held at Beaufort on Thursday, a number of residents of Waterloo requested that the grazing permit held by Mr. J. Roveroft for 51a, of land at Waterloo be cancelled. From the statements made it appears that in the year 1870 Mr. Roycroft selected the land, which was surveyed by Mr. Poeppel. The surveyor, however, neglected o forward the necessary documents to Melbourne in connection with the land, and no license has been issued to Mr. Roycroft for the land. A short time since, however, Mr. Roveroft obtained a grazing permit for the land, which he has fenced and otherwise improved. The South Victoria Company's claim is on the land, and in order to gain access to the claim a gate has been put in the fence along the road from Beaufort to Waterloo. This gate is constantly left open by persons going to and from the claim. The consequence is the cattle and horses depasturing on the adjoining common wander on to the land, through the gate, or, as Mr. Roycroft stated, are driven on by the owners. Mr. Roveroft then immounds the cattle or horses, and the result is that the owners are greatly incensed. Mrs. Frusher, one of the persons who waited on the Boardon Thursday, stated that Mr. Roycroft had no right to the land. The Board, however, informed Mrs. Frusher that she did not appear to know what she was talking about, as Mr. Roycroft was the undoubted owner of the land. It was ultimately resolved not to interfere Mall Gazette" considers that it will spur the with the grazing permit, and to recommend colonists on to more decisive action, implythat the road leading to the claim be fenced hotel and Wine and Spirit Merchant's in the ing, of course, that they have reasonable off, half the cost being borne by Mr. Roycroft, grounds for complaint. In the meantime, and the other half by the managers of the the French Legislature has passed a bill Beaufort United Common.

The English mail closes at the Beaufort or habitual criminals from their native land, Post Officeon Monday next,24: li September, at and the probable employment of convict and to the Convict of Rome," in connection with the Beaufort orders, and at 4.45 p.m. for registered

> From yesterday's "Ararat: Advertiser" we learn that the spring show of the Ararat Agriculturali Society, was, a grand success. Mr. P. M. Intyre, of Muhkwallok, carried off for sheep, and Mrs. Exell, of Stockyard Hill

> The fortnightly police court will be heldlat Beaufort on Monday next.

> We have received a copy of the current number of interesting and well executed obtained from the local agent, Mr. H. P. Henningsen.

The cottage opposite the shire offices and that old building in Willoughby street known as the "dog-house" will be offered for sale by by the purchasers.

A meeting of State schoolteachers from met at the shire hall for the purpose of the schools in this district was held on Satur- humble labor. I am tempted to joke at my making arrangements for presenting a testi- day last at the State school Beaufort. The monial to the Rev. A. Adam, in commemora- object was to take into consideration the tion of the thirtieth anniversary of his minis | Public Service Bill. The several clauses in the Egyptian), everlasting labors may be, as stry in this district. Mr. D. M'Donald occu- the bill were discussed, and generally ap- thought King Primus or old Priam, to expied the chair, and the meeting was a fairly proved of, with the exception of the forty- clude the possibility of a second nativity in representative one of the district. It was not | ninth clause, which was unanimously con- the world—possibly the end and object of old decided what form the testimonial should demned. A number of resolutions were passed, which will be forwarded to the Education Department.

took exception to an assertion made by the given to the Rev. A. Adam, to be followed by for the week, as reported to us :- New Vicwriter that England was far from scrupulous a public meeting, when a number of the toria, 125oz; Royal Saxon, 95oz.; Hobart pasha, 45oz.; New Discovery, 45oz.; South Victoria (one machine), 9oz. 8dwt. Tendersare called for letting the Waterloo mine on

neeting of ministers and laymen of the different Protestant churches in that city was held schools. The attendance was small and, meeting with a view to secure a larger attend- | chipped into a convenient handle. ance. The feeling of most of the ministersresent was that they could not find time to isit the schools, but one or two laymen present maintained that if the ministers and others let the opportunity of giving, religious instruction in the schools after half-past 3; o'clock, as granted by the Minister of Public Instruction, slip, they should not afterwards complain of the absence of such insruction in

The Hamilton correspondent of the "Argus" reports that the Merino correspondent of the "Hamilton Spectator" gives currency to a rumour that the ring owned by the man from Ballarat at the Beaufort station on Quinlivin, murdered by Burns, and for which the police vainly sought previous to the trial, British flag on the coast of New Guinea, and of the buffers of the engine. It was thought has been found on the hand of the young forb were instructed to keep a look-out on the of the most important witnesses against journey to Ballarat. When near the plump- Burnes was named Lair, and it was generally ton platform, Ercildoun, the body of a man supposed he had raffied this ring at the was found on the line, which has since been | Hamilton Inn. Whether he was identical identified as that of Robert Parker, an with the Tait who was drowned is not known inmate of the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, the latter being a native of Heywood. If not, and who left that institution on Sunday and the ring is Quinlivin's, the coincidence in names is certainly a strange one.

> The directors of the Commercial Bank have decided to offer a reward of £1000 for information that will lead to the detection of the robbers of the gold stolen on Tuesday

With regard to the fradulent "sweeps" and 'consultations" now being carried on in Melbourne, the Attorney-General said in the Assembly on Wednesday that the colice have long been engaged in endeavouring to enforce the law, but the difficulty is to obtain evidence on which a court will convict. Two measures are now before the House, which it is hoped will assist the police in abating the evil. The Postal Bill contains a clause allowing the department to open and impound letters containing money addressed to sweep promoters, and a bill introduced by Dr. Hearn in the council, and in the hands of Dr. Quick have nothing to do with her, nor would he in the Assembly, prohibits the advertising. of such sweeps and consultations.

In reply to Mr. Billson Mr. Service stated in the Assembly on Wednesday that he has under consideration the propriety of adopting some new regulations by which the state may years, and never before has he had a cross, gather the children together for educational word with his wife, although she was always purposes in outlying districts, where there are not sufficient children to form a school of 20 pupils. As soon as the secretary of the department returns to town, he hopes that a scheme will be matured which will provide for the education of all children in outlying districts...

The speech made by the Rev. D. S. M'Eachran in the Melbourne Presbytery on Tuesday was a long one, its delivery lasting for fully an hour and a half. In it he brought several charges against the Rev. C. Strong, one of them being that he participated in the views expressed by Mr. Justice Higinbotham in the well-known lecture "Science and-Religion." Mr. M'Eachran traversed those statements, and brought forward scriptural and other arguments in refutation of them. In one portion of his address, Mr. M'Eachran said that Mr. Strong was found getting another man to say plainly what he had not the courage or the manliness to say plainly himself. This was received with a perfect storm of groans and hisses, and a temporary pause ensued. The moderator indicated that any manifestation of feeling would result in the court being cleared. During the remainder of the speech no further interruptions occurred, and its conclusion was made a fitting time for the adjournment for luncheon. --"Argus."

The "Vagabond" writing from New Heb-Tanna will forcibly resist any annexation by Snider rifles.

A lion-tamer quarrelled with his wife, a took refuge in the cage among the lions, "Oh you contemptible coward !" she shouted,

On Tuesday evening next Mr. John Drummond will deliver a lecture on "The Coliseum

The Kiaka correspondent of the "Dimboole Banner" states :- "Rabbits are increasing to an alarming extent along the edges of the scrub south of Messis. Kennedy and Deare's selections. Some time ago L visited this locality and only saw a few, but in lately three-first and two seond prizes in the class visiting it again I found them in myriads, and strange to say I don't believe I saw four won first honors for fresh butter and salt full-grown animals; they were all very young."

sometimes reach the Public Works department are remarkable compositions, but none so extraordinary has come under notice as the number of the "Sketcher." It contains a following, which Mr. Deakin received a few days ago :- "To the Honorable the Minister Government official servitude, I beg, through doorkeeper, caretaker, watchman, or any works. I need not excuse my importunity Nickols. Both buildings are to be removed by reminding you that alienation of lands has made employment precarious, and the system. of contract works is equally obnoxious to position, ever hopeless, and recommend your honorable place to re-erect here pyramids (as Egypt. This appears to have escaped the Egyptologers. Any use your honorable employ can make of your humble candidate The following are the approximate yields for official office will, he hopes, be acceptable. -----, -----street,. Hotham, 13th Sept.,

A stone axe, found about 18in, below the surface of the ground during the levelling operations at the back of the local town-hall, has been brought to the office of the "Hamil-The "Benuigo Independent" reports that a ton Spectator." The stone is a relic of aboriginal ingenuity, for it bears evidence of having been fashioned into its present shape at the on Monday, the object being to form an cost of an amount of labor that no civilised association to give Biblical instruction in state | man would ever have expended on it. It is 6in long by a width of about 3in, and is about owing to this fact, it was decided to adjourn [1] in thick. One of the ends is ground down the meeting for a week and to advertise the to a sharp chiseledge; the other end is rudely

The "Bairnsdale Advertiser" states :-' Wild dogs are becoming a great nuisance inthis district, and in many places they are running in mobs-of from 10 to 18. Out at Forge Creek they have created great depredations, and we hear that so great a havoc have they made among the Messrs. James's cartle, that out of 400 cows the result of the calving to the owners has only been 10 per cent. Steps should be taken to induce the Government to offer £1 per head for the destruction of the dogs, the price given by the anthorities in other districts."

The tradesmen of Ararat have sent up to the Legislative Assembly, through the medium lif he tries his kerosene-tin-tying-games with of Mr. M'Lellan, a complaint against the some of our colts I wot of, his friends will civil servants-presumably those stationed in find it difficult to gather up his scattered revirtually taking possession in the name of Her that the train had run over somebody on the fellow Tait, who was recently drowned whilst the town. They are victimised, so they say mains for anything like a decent funeral. Majesty the Queen, a step of an apparently line, and the guard and driver of the train from attempting to cross Dwyer's Creek, near in their petition, by persons in the employthey never pay, and who, when the vordicts of the courts accumulate, pass into the Insolvent Court. Under ordinary circumstances. and in accordance with the law, the debtors become dispossessed of their offices, but they have permission given them " prior to sequestrating their estates, after a formal inquiry made by other persons who are in the same service and having the same interests, to have their estates sequestrated, after which they are reinstated in the service cleared of all their liabilities," The debtors want to be heard before this alleged permission is given in future, and they have petitioned the Houseto order an enquiry to be made into the matter in order that their grievances might be removed.—"Argus."

> A meeting of delegates from the various fire brigades of Victoria and New South Wales was held on Wednesday in the Townhall, there being 60 delegates, representing 65 brigades, present. Captain H. A. Crawford, of Beechworth, occupied the chair. It was resolved that the demonstration of the united fire brigades, to be held at Geelong next March, should be placed under the management of all the Geelong brigades. A long and acrimonious discussion ensued with reference to a suggestion that the Buninyong brigade should be debarred from taking part in the tain Hanna, who gave a judgement in March last at Sandhurst adverse to them. This allegation was denied by the Buninyong origade, and eventually a vote of censure was passed on them for not at once disavowing their connexion with the proceedings. Several alterations in the programme were made, and judges, referees, and other officers were appointed .- "Argus."

On Friday afternoon, three shearers on horseback attemped to cross Dwyer's Creek, a tributary of the Wannon, about seven miles from Casterton. The first, who crossed with difficulty, sang out to his mates not to attempt it, but to go round. One followed his advice. The other afterwards attempted great peril by the occurrence of an extraorto cross, but in the water parted with his dinary mishap. Sanders was at work at the horse, and although the man who had already crossed tried to save him he was drowned The deceased, who was a young man of 25 years of age named George Tait, was a resident of Heywood.

It is almost impossible to get a horse shod veterinary surgeons, all horsemen, all leading sharply pulled away, and before Sanders as well cut off all the leaves of trees and ex- and higher. The rope oscillated considerably pect them to flourish, as to pare away the through the nervous agitation of Sanders, and leaves are to the tree—the lungs. Never have was downwards, and fearing that insensibility rides to the "Argus" says that the natives of a red-hot shoe put on the foot to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith mechanic enough the French. They are very well armed with to level the foot without red-hot iron employ him. If you do not think so, try the red-hot poker on your finger nail, and see how it will great exertion he managed to catch the rope powerful virago, and was chased by her all effect the growth of that. There are many with his hands and get into the bucket, and round his tent. On being sorely pressed, he other important points in shoeing horses, but these two are more important than all the rasions from striking the side of the shaft, rest, level to the apprehension of men skilled and the shock consequent on his miraculous "come out if you dare." What a sweet in horses, and the two most disregarded.— "American paper."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Gla Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers .- Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphe l over opposition for thirty years-viz., that no means are known equal to Hollowav's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, wounds. diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses. burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health: The ready means cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has The applications for employment which succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its vir-

Saturday's "Herald" says :- "It is stated sketches, besides a complete budget of news for Works, Victoria.—Sir,—The Governor that a rich squatter, a member of the Scots of interest to home readers. Copies may be the Marquis of Normanby having granted to Church, Collins street, has offered £1000 all classes the employments appertuining to down and £100 per annum towards establishing a new church for the Rev. Mr. Strong. necessity, to apply to you for any clerkly Other wealthy gentlemen are ready to follow office, high or low, viz., corresponding clerk, the example. We trust he will be induced to remain with us. Practical Christian workers. are too few to be readily spared."

Wanted immediately, says the "New York Christian Advocate," a vast increase in the number of thoroughly consistent professors of religion! They are wanted for the sake of the world, for the help of perishing souls. The words of Adam Clarke, though uttered for past generation, have lost none of their force :- "What a pity that all professors of religion were not at all times faithful to their trust and consistent in their conduct! How soon would infidelity and vice lose their glorifying, and the faith and hope of the Gospel everywhere triumph! But alas!how few are clear in this matter."

The first solid-headed pins manufactured were from a pin company founded in Connectiout in 1840. Previous to that time pins were made by hand, of a bit of sharpened wire with another bit twisted forming a

He was a crusty old bachelor, and she was rying her best to draw him out, when he said : "There are two periods in a woman's life when she never talks," "And, pray," said the young lady expecting, a compliment, "which are these ?" and the brute replied, "Before she is born, and after she is dead. Between times she makes the world pleasant for that hateful creature, man."

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- Professor Sample, the American horse tamer, has given successful illustration of his powers with that noble animal. A reporter of the lesson says that a skittish and bad tempered mare was so ably treated that in a few minutes an umbrella could be opened and shut under her nose, a shot fired between her legs, and a kerosene tin tied to her tail with perfect safety. I am a little bit dubious about the experiment being tried with some of our back-jumpers, and am rather of opinion that

As woman in a well-known suburb, who him to a bar-parlor, where he was playing cards with several companions. Setting a covered dish she held in her hands down upon the table, she said : "Presuming, husband, that you were too busy to come hometo dinner, I brought you yours," and departed. With forced laugh he invited his friends to dine with him, but on removing the cover from the dish, found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "L hope you will enjoy your meal; it is the same as your family have at home.

At the Eaglehawk Police Court on Saturday morning (says the "World"), a miner named James Holben was charged by the inpector of mines with a breach of the regulations of the mines Statute, by going into a place in the Specimen Hill United Company where a charge had missed fire, within thirty minutes, the time specified under the Act. The bench fined him £2; with £3:11s 6d costs, in default one month's imprisonment.

An extraordinary affair, which has created great excitement, occurred at Ironbark on Sunday evening. A young man named Henry Keast attended the revival services at the United Methodist Church, Ironbark, and appeared to be greatly affected. On Sunday evening he listened with deep interest to aforthcoming competitions, on account of its sermon by Mr. Gill; a layman, and during alleged action in burning the effigy of Cap- the devotional exercises he suddenly rushed forward and threw himself before the "penitent form," declaring that he telt his sins forgiven. He then appeared to go off in a trance, his face becoming rigid. He was removed to his home, but did not return to his senses till long afterwards. He then declared that he had been conducted by an angelthrough Heaven and Hell, in both of which places he had met several acquaintances.

#### STRANGE MINING ACCIDENT.

On Monday night a miner named Richard Sanders, working in the Napoleon Company's mine, Sandhurst, was placed in a position of bottom of the shaft 200ft in depth, and was engaged in sending up mullook which was being hauled to the surface by means of a herse whim. The bucket was resting on the bottom of the shaft, and the slack of the rove had accumulated near where he was standing. without getting the frog cut away. All when he gave a signal. The bucket was blacksmiths agree that the frog should not be | could extricate himself from the rope, his legs pared one particle-not even trimmed. No were caught, and the horse working the whim matter now pliable and soft the frog is, cut it continuing to go round, he was dragged upaway smooth on all sides, and in two days it the shaft legs uppermost. He cried loudly will be dry and hard as a chip. You might for help, but continued to go slowly higher frog and leave a healthy foot. The rough he struck the sides of the shaft several times. spongy part of the frog is to the foot what Feeling a rush of blood to his head, which would ensue, he gave vent to a loud shout, which fortunately was heard above, and the whim was stopped, Sanders having been hauled up to a height of 70ft. By dint of was hauled to the surface. Beyond a few abescape, Sanders was none the worse for his sensational ascent .- " Argus" telegram.

# Riponshire Advocate.

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#### Doetry.

#### Half-Lives.

Two were they, two; but one They might have been. Each knew The other's spirit-fittest mate—apart.

Ah, hapless! though once jealous Fortune

Then almost heart to heart. In a brief-lighted sun!

So near they came, and then-they are So far! They seemed like two who pass, Each on a world-long journey opposite

Their two trains hurrying dark With long-drawn roar through the dread deep (O faces close—they almost touched, alas! O hands that might have thrilled with meetof night. ing spark!
O lips that might have kissed!

O eyes with folded sight Dreaming some vision bright!) In darkness and in mist. -John James Pratt in Scribner's.

#### Movelist.

#### ETTIE'S ERROR; AN AUSTRALIAN STORY.

· By HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN.

(Continued.)

"No, my dear madam—the evidence is, so Then you believe him to be guilty exclaimed Miss Sprod, triumphantly.
"I did so believe, madam—but I have seen

reason to change my opinion."
"Oh, thank God!" cried Ettie. "May we ask you upon what grounds you have changed your opinion?" asked Miss

Sprod, coldly. "Intuition, madam, only—for the evidence has not been disturbed. Still, I judge from John's manner, and also the manner of Charles Dawson, that they are thoroughly innocent of this murder."

'And you, a lawyer, allow yourself to led astray like that!" sneered Miss Sprod. "Exactly so. Just because I am a lawver and have been many years engaged in studysure our friends are innocent, notwithstanding all the facts are against them. For stranger cases of circumstantial evidence are often occuring, in which innocent people appear to be guilty; as ever you must know if you read

"You give me hope, Mr. Grant," said Hope on, my dear lady, and lend us your aid to unravel the mystery."

Miss Sprod arose majestically.
"Mr. Grant," she said, "I deem it my duty to inform you that I consider your conduct to be both inconsiderate and cruel. Nothing will ever shake my faith in a man's own confession of his guilt; and I think it wicked of you to lead my niece to hope that miracle will be needed to clear John Davidson Squires of the charge of murder. You must excuse me if I decline to be a party to such conduct. I wish you good-morning."

Miss Sprod sailed away, in as stately a

manuer as if she had been a duchess entering the drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, but Mr. Grant only smiled. "Your aunt is prejudiced," he remarked to

"Can you wonder at it? The discovery was a terrible shock to her, for I know that she was very fond of John, and had made up her mind to settle here for life."

Here the door opened, and Tilly Davidson was ushered in by Mrs. Battley. 'How do you do, my dear cousin?" said Tilly, walking up to Ettie, and kissing her. "I suppose Mr. Grant has told you all about me, so there is no necessity for me to intro-

"Yes, dear," Ettie replied, "and he has told me of your generous championship of my poor husband. Oh, it was very good of

"He is in the bar," said Tilly, coolly. "He and Mr. Dawson are drinking spirits and talking to the landlady. I believe they want to be off as soon as Mr. Grant can get away." In the bar! Her husband-her dear hus band!—was separated from her by a simple wall, and yet they might not meet. Ettic gulped down a sob, and did not dare trust rself to speak.

"They are in a mighty hurry to get into gaol," continued the merciless young woman. Get into gaol! What do you mean? asked Ettie. 'They are going to Albury to give them

selves up to the police.' "Oh! And this is my doing!'

"Yes, there is no disguising the fact, it is your doing, cousin," said Tilly. "And they are off to gaol at once. I suppose we shall not see them again for some time, Mr. Grant?' Bail is not allowable in murder cases," replied that gentleman, sententiously. He evidently rather enjoyed seeing Ettie upon 'Oh, I must see John!" cried Ettie, start-

ing to her feet. "I must say good-bye to him, and ask him to forgive me before he goes.' "You must do nothing of the kind!"

Thus Miss Sprod, who had entered unper

"Oh, auntie-don't be hard upon me! cried Ettie, impulsively running to the old lady. "Let us retire, my child," said Miss Sprod

"But, aunt! This is John's cousin, Miss Davidson, who is coming to stay here for a iew days."

Sprod honored Tilly with a frigid bow but did not offer to shake hands. Tilly, who was not easily discomfited, returned a cool little nod, and then walked to the window. "Good bye, Mrs. Squires," said Mr. Grant, now very anxious to end what threatened to be an unpleasant scene. "I shall not fail to keep you posted up in all our proceedings, if you will allow me, I will take a run down here, if anything important occurs."
"Tell John—tell my husband," said Ettie

"that I ask his pardon for having brough this dreadful trouble upon him. If he is guitty, I will pray for him—if he is innocent, I think I shall die of shame. But, whatever happens, let him understand that my love for him has never wavered—never wavered for one moment!" As she repeated this, Ettie cooked full and defiantly at her aunt, who, for once, shrank from her gaze, and held her

Tilly ran across the room, and kissed Ettie vehemently.
"There!" she said. "I believe I shall be-

gin to like you, after all !"

Then Mr. Grant took his leave; and, a few minutes' later, the noise of wheels told that

the buggy had started.

"Ob, he is gone—he is gone!" cried Ettie, in an agony of grief. "He is gone to gaol, and I shall never see him again!"

"Don't be silly," said Tilly—Miss Sprod had left the room. "You will see him again fast enough. Now, just attend to me one moment, if you please. Your husband, and moment, if you please. Your husband, and all of us, feel sure that Mr. James Squires is at the bottom of all the mischief, and we want to find out all about him that we can. Tell

The ruse succeeded. Ettie lifted her eyes in

wonder, and forgot her grief.
"What made you think of that?" she "I knew it!" cried Tilly, clapping her hands. "I told them so, but they would not believe me. Oh, these men! They are as

blind as bats ! And it must be admitted that, in such matters, most men do not see very clearly.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

A SEMI-DESERTED GOLD-FIELD. No sight in nature is more melancholy than a worked-out diggings. A tract of country, shorn of timber, and partially denuded of all vegetation—for even grass will not grow on the wash dirt, which is known as "tailings". —adorned with huge mounds of clay and gravel, in most cases surmounted by the skeleton of a shed, which once covered the shaft around which the mass has accumalated; here and there yawning chasms in the earth, and everywhere broken bottles, tins, shreds of clothing, and other refuse. In such a scene, the eye seeks in vain for one pleasureable resting-place; all is drear, barren, colorless, and eminently depressing. It is an Aceldama—a battle-field where men have fought the fight with Mother Earth, and rifled per and her treasures, leaving decay and deolation behind.

Not quite to this drear condition was Inligo Creek reduced at the time when James Squires picked his way through the abanoned claims, on the day after we left him in the editor's den in Albury. A few fortune-hunters still remained behind, toiling against hope, but lacking the energy to move away. l'hese were, for the most part, "hatters' that is, men working without partners) who and with them their wives and families, and upon whom the res angusta domi pressed so neavily that they had lost hope and faith, and ived only in the present, satisfied that the future could bring no amelioration of their condition—at least, as far as this world is

oncerned. These men lived in huts on their claims, in uch poverty and dirt as is almost inconceivble to the reader whose only knowledge of ligger-life is derived from books and newspapers. Not one of these men but could have kept his family in decent comfort, had he een content to work for a weekly wage-but it is the curse of gold-digging that those who have once seen, even afar off, the rich prizes which fall to the lucky few, can never again be content to settle down to the monotony of regular labour for regular pay. They hope, until hope merges into despair, and they are lost.

At rare intervals, greater signs of activity may be seen. Vigorous work is in progress, and the dwelling-place near the claim is more free from accumulated rubbish, and often boasts of a small patch of garden, in a high state of cultivation.

Nearing such an oasis in the desert, you hear a constant chatter, not unlike the chirping of birds, and presently you are saluted by a chorus of 'good days,' from merry fatfaced little men, and you know that you are among the much-abused Chinamen.

They are not dirty, ragged, half-starved, neater, and more prosperous-looking, than John, when he has doffed his working-suit, and is taking his ease after a hard day's labour. What is his secret? If I know it secret of the extreme poverty of his European neighbour—which may be briefly summed up in the one word, Rum. John Chinaman has his vices, but drunkenness is not amongst them, and he can live well on the money which the poorest white digger weekly wastes in drink. And John, on the diggings, is not so offensive as he is in towns. He is not so crowded, and he smells sweeter. Then he is not so addicted to opium and gambling as his metropolitan brother, and his other more unmentionable vices are not so apparent, be

cause less opportunity exists for their indul-A clump of two or three shanties, by the wayside, formed the "township" at the portion of Indigo Creek with which we have to deal. These were a store, public-house and butcher's shop—all of which seemed to share in the general decay. A blight seemed to have fallen upon all and everything in the valley-save and except the portions occupied by the despised race before mentioned. James hitched his horse to a post, and went nto the public-house. The interior was even less inviting than the exterior. The floor was stained with spilt liquor and tobacco-juice ccumulated till naught but a jack-plane would ever have made it wholesome; and ountless generations of flies had besmirched the walls till all trace of their original covering was lost. There were some picturesvery dreadful works of art in their palmies days, but now so warped and discolored that their identity was lost, and they served merely as land-marks to break the monotony of the dreary ocean of filth by which they were surrounded. For all furniture, there were two benches, fixtures against the walls, and he bar. This last boasted no bright-handled beer-engines, and was guiltless of leaden covering; whilst its solitary ornament was a decanter-shaped fly-catcher, filled with

grewsome mass of putrid insects. In one corner stood a hogshead, with a brass tap, and, on the shelf, at the back, were many dirty bottles, variously labelled, but all bearing intrinsic evidence that they had done

luty for many a weary day. Two sodden, grimy, men, who had long since lost all claim to be considered as reasonable creatures, were seated side by side, on a bench, with a pewter pot placed between them; and each held in his hand a claspknife, and a filthy sandwich of corned-be and damper. These were single men, and they were enjoying their dinner, if such legraded animals can be said to "enjoy

anything. Leaning over the bar was the landlordgreasy, bloated, individual, with blood-shot watery eyes, and tremulous under-lin-signs that he was not above taking his share of the liquors he dispensed.

James Squires-who was fastidious-cudgelled his brains for an idea as to what drink ie might venture to imbibe without giving offence by too open a display of disgust. At last he decided on schnapps.

Let me here digress for a moment to give

the reader a piece of advice, founded upon personal experience. It was my fate once to spend some idle days in a bush public-house. I began on whiskey. It was poison. Then I tried brandy, pale and dark—then rum—a beverage I abominate. All were alike awful to the palate, and calculated to induce delirium tremens at the shortest notice. Then became a total abstainer, until the landlord emonstrated with me, and, an explanation ensuing, recommended schnapps as being the safest drink anywhere, alleging, as the reason that it was so cheap that it was not worth a man's while to adulterate it. I hate schnapps, worse even than rum, but, whenever I travel in unknown parts, and feel that I need a stimulant, I choose it in preference to any other spirit. As for wines, no sane man ever asks for wine in a country public-house, and such beer as is procurable is always warm, muddy, and poisonous. Experto crede.

with some schnapps, he said: "Do you remember a man named Boardman who used to work on these diggings about a year ago?" "Ay-Lucky George we called him," was

When James Squires had been supplied

these gentleman here." The gentlemen referred to grunted, and James immediately asked them to join him in drink. When was ever such an invitation refused

by gentry of that stamp? They actually staggered to their feet, and shuffled over to the counter; whilst the landlord, without waiting for instructions, poured out a couple of glasses of rum.

"Here's my best respex," said the livelier of the twain, as he raised a tumbler in his trembling hand. Then, after he had gulped down the fiery liquid at a draught, without diluting it with water, he added: "You was a speakin' of George Boardman? Why, bless you, he were a mate o' mine one time!"

"Is he here now?" asked James, affecting

gnorance of the man's fate. . Which he left these yer diggin's over a twelvemonth ago," was the response. "Made his pile, he did, and cleared out." "Whereby he showed his sense," said the

other man, speaking for the first time. "An' never in your born days, Joe Simmons, did you speak a truer word," remarked the first speaker. "There's a many on us wishes we follered Lucky George's example whiles we had the money to do it—but lucky he allus west and allus will be " lucky he allus was, and allus will be." "It warn't no bad sorter luck to git quit o'

that rantin' old fishfag of a wife of his'n." added the landlord. "That's gospel, lan'lord," said Mr. Joe immons. "Their place ain't noways fur Simmons. from mine, and I hears 'em plain, every

night. Lor, how she do carry on when she's got her skinfull of grog." "Is Mrs. Boardman here still then?" asked James.
"Yes—Lucky George he leaves her behind, and goes off wi' the swag; which come home

no mere he don't, but sends her two quid a reek reg'lar.'' "Could you show me where she lives?" isked James. Mr. Simmons could, and would, with plea-

sure; but he still lingered, casting a loving glance at his empty glass, and James divined that he was expected to pay for a fresh supply of liquor, which he incontinently did, further adding to his popularity by telling the landord to fill a glass for himself. Ten minutes' walking brought them to a spot from whence Mr. Siramons pointed out the hut occupied by Mrs. Boardman, and then he took his leave, well satisfied, for James had remunerated him for his services

by the present of half-a-crown, and he now felt sure of being able to get satisfactorily drunk before nightfall. The Boardman establishment was quite as forlorn and dilapidated as the majority of the lwellings on that portion of the creek, being merely a dirty two-roomed hut, with a bark skillion at the back. Some ragged-looking fowls, a mangy pig, and two disreputable goats, which, with a gaunt yellow dog, formed the live stock of the family, were variously grouped around the hut, and noticed the

uproar, which soon brought the mistress to Verily, a termagant indeed. A tall scraggy woman, with flat back and bosom; whiteybrown unkempt hair; seamed, pallid face, and flerce little ferrety eves, which played enquiringly as James approached.
"Mrs. Boardman?" he said, with his best

arrival of a stranger each after the manner of

its kind, raising altogether quite a respectable

smile, and a flourish of his hat. -" Yes-what was yer a-wantin'?-Now you keep inside, you little devils, or I'll smack the life out of yerl"-This to sundry dirty brats who hung about her skirts, and strove to make their way to the front.

"I should like to have a few minutes' conversation with you," said James; "that is, if you can spare the time. By the way, could you oblige me with a tumbler, and some water—it is a very thirsty day, and I forgot to get anything to drink from when bought this bottle of schnapps."

On learning the lady's tastes, he had provided himself with that sure passport to her favour—a bottle of grog. Mrs. Boardman's eyes glistened, and she civilly invited him to step inside. In the interior, dirt and squalor reigned

triumphant. It is useless to particularise—such a place must be familiar to all who have entered homes of the poorer classes where the mother is a drunkard. Three or four children stood gaping around, as James took his seat on a ricketty bush

sofa; but Mrs. Boardman speedily ejected them by the summary means of, cuffing those nearest to her, and swearing at them collectively. Then she brought a cracked tumbler, and a dipper of water, and took her seat on a three-legged stool by the fire-place.

James drew the cork from the bottle ooured out a bumper of schnapps, and handed

"After you is manners, sir," she said "I'll take a oup myself, seein' as we're short of glasses since the old man left."

"I heard he had gone away," said James, filling the cup she handed to him. "How is he getting on?" Dunno. How should I know?" asked, fiercely—" seein' as how the old villi'n never send no word since he left?"

"Yet I understood that he remitted to you pounds a week regularly.
What if he do? Ain't he a right to pay two pounds a week regularly." fur the keep of his own children? Two pound! What's two pound to find a family

on these diggin's? Yah !" "Little enough, indeed," said James, anxious to soothe the lady.
"But who be you, a comin', and a pryin'
into other folkses' bizness?" asked Mrs. Boardman, lashing herself into a fury—one glass of spirits is quite sufficient to upset the equanimity of a lady of that stamp.

"You must forgive me," said James. have some news to tell you about your husband; but, before I do so, I must ask you a "News! What news? Spit it out at once.

Not that I care. I wish the old wretch was burning, I do !" "Let me help you to another glass schnapps," said the politic James, suiting the action to the word. "He never writes, you

"Never! Anyways, he can't read no write himself, but he might git someones else to write fur him. Write? Not he!—But, hold on-read that "-here Mrs. Boardman took an old letter from a dilapidated work-box which stood on a stool by her side, and handed it to James. "That'll tell you how he treats his own wife, wot he vowed to love and obey till death do us part. Oh, he's a duck I

James read; "Jane Boardman-you led me such a life that I don't mean to go back to you no more. So long as you stops at the Indigo, you gets two pound a week regular; but, if you leaves the diggings, or goes prying into what don't concern you, a trying to find out where I am, the allowance stops to the minute, and you never hears no more of me. George Boardman, his X mark." "Well'?" said the lady. "What do you think of that now?"

"It is a cruel letter." "You may say that! And me that toiled and moiled fur that man, a-wearin' the flesh off of my bones a-workin' fur him-and faithful and true to him when there was lots as 'ud'a given me silken gownds and buggies to ride in, if I'd left him! Oh, I do just want once to get my fingers on his ugly face ! I'd mark

Mrs. Boardman was evidently in earnest, for, as she went on, her voice rose, till she

me, in the first place, was he ever in love with the reply. "I mind him well, and so does ended in a scream, which might have been heard a quarter of a mile away.

"And this letter is over a year old?" pursued James, when the lady had calmed down a little, and refreshed herself with another

glass of schnapps. "Over a year, and never no word of him since, only the two pound a week. God knows where he's got to ! The money allus comes from Melbourne, with no address nor nothink.

"Had he much money when he left you? "He had, nigh as I could guess, he bein allus a close-fisted chap as ever you see, pary a penny less than six hundred pound. And then to put his wife and fam'ly off wi' his dirty two pound a week!"
"What did he propose to do, when he lefe

here?' "He were a goin' to take up some land, Sydney side, he tole me—the old liar! Said he'd send for me soon's he'd found a likely

spot, and run up a bit of a place to live in." It is necessary here to explain that James Squires had been led into making this visit to Indigo Creek, by the hope that some proof might be obtained that Beardman—or the man who had been found dead, and was supposed to be Boardman—had intended to take up land on John's run, or, at least, on Mr. Dawson's. If this could be proved, it would be an important link in the chain of evidence, as it would supply a motive for the murder. He found, by the depositions taken at the inquest, that Boardman was supposed to have come from Indigo Creek, the information having been supplied by a publican at whose house he had stayed for a night.

The result of his enquiries, for the moment grievously disappointed James; but then a brilliant idea occurred to him. Boardman was alive, but hiding from his wife, and therefore, in all probability, living under an assumed name. He could not read or write, and thus would remain in ignorance of what might occur at John's trial, unless he was informed by some of his associates; which would not be likely to happen, as the odds were that they would not know his real name, and would thus fail to connect him with the story. It would be quite possible, James thought, to prove that the man set forth with the intention of free-selecting on Buckinburre and account for the money sent to his wife on the supposition that it was "conscience-money," remitted by John to the family of the man he had murdered. Or it might be regarded as merely restitution of the sum taken from the body by the murderers; for only a few shillings were in the pockets when it was examined by the police. It was a beautiful idea, and James inwardly chuckled as it

Again, there was the forther chance that Boardman really had been murdered and cobbed, and that the robber, being consciencesmitten, had taken means to provide for the family of his victim. If this were the case, there would be even less chance of John escaping, for the real murderer would pre-serve silence for his own sake.

James made Mrs. Boardman acquainted with the facts that had came out at the inquest, and then added that two young squaters were now suspected of having killed her husband. He finished by suggesting that the weekly allowance came from them. It would be unpleasant to read, as well as

raved, stormed, swore, blasphemed, tore her hair, sobbed, oried; and finally rowed vengeance on the murderers, declaring that she would proceed to Albury without further delay, so as to be present at the hearing of the case in the police court.

James left her, well satisfied with his day's

work; but, before going, he induced her to promise to maintain silence as to the part he had taken in visiting her. This she did readily enough, for he accompanied the request by the present of five pounds, and the promise of as much more if the secret did not eak out till all was over. Not that he cared much if it were known

for he proposed to excuse himself by saying that, hearing a rumor that Boardman was still alive, he had visited Indigo Creek with a view to find out the truth. Mr. James Squires gave promise of develop

ing, in time, into a very superior kind of scoundrel. Indeed, he had quite a talent that way; just as I have a talent for doing nothing (if I can help it.) Unfortunately, I have not the same opportunities for cultivating my talent as James had for cultivating his. Still I do what I can.

#### CHAPTER XV.

A PIECE OF BLOTTING-PAPER. "You have heard the whole story now," said John Squires, " and Mr. Grant will show

They were in the office of the superintendent of police, at Albury, whither John, Charlie Dawson and Mr. Grant, had betaken themselves soon after their arrival. The solicitor produced the diary, and pointed out the suspicious passages, which

the superintendent read carefully "You will notice that several pages have been torn out," remarked Mr. Grant. John Squires denies having any knowledge of this mutilation; and you must admit that men who write diaries are not in the habit of defacing them, especially when, as in the

present instance, they contain valuable memoranda relating to business transac-"Upon what theory do you account for this mutilation?" asked the superintendent. "We can only assume that the forger found it necessary to get rid of some entry which clashed with his forgeries, and so tore other pages, in order that the absence of one might not be regarded as singular or suspicious. The superintendent thought for a minute or two; then he said, addressing himself to

"I am afraid that my duty gives me no discretion in this matter—I shall have to arrest you two gentlemen." "That is exactly what we want," replied John, composedly.

"Came here for no other object," added Charlie. "We are just suffering to get into quod. You never saw two individuals more anxious to place themselves under the care of a paternal goverment than we are." You take the matter very coolly," served the police-officer, with a smile

"Why should we not?" retorted Charlie. "Hyny should we not?" recorded Charlie.

"Besides, it will only be doing us a kindness to lock us up; we might murder a few more free selectors, if we were suffered to go at Going to gaol is not the real hardship,

said John. "It is the being suspected of such a hideous crime, even by those nearest and dearest to one—that is the worst to endure. "Our friends do not comport themselves very much like guilty men," remarked Mr. Grant, to the superintendent; "but I am sure they do not want te influence you to speak for them on their trial. Yousee, this accusation has been made, and it must be met fully and fairly. We want no favour, but simple justice. All I ask of you is that you will render their confinement as little unpleasant

s possible." Of course I will. I don't mind saying that I cannot bring myself to believe in your guilt, gentlemen; but the evidence against you is strong-most infernally strong, I am sorry to say. "It must be so, or our own friends would

not think us guilty," said John. "When can the case be tried?" "It happens very awkwardly for you that there will be no Circuit Court until February,"

Court business can be settled very quickly. We will arraign you to morrow, and get a remand for a week, in order to hunt up evidence about the murdered man, Boardman," Charlie looked ruefully at John.

"Over two months' gaol before us, old chap," he said. "That's a little more than we bargained for."

"It does not follow that you will remain in gaol," said the Superintendent; "for the Attorney General may enter a nolle prosequi and order your discharge, if he thinks there s no case to go to a jury."
"See here," said Mr. Grant, "under the circumstances, might we not, by mutual arrangement, manage a series of adjourn-

nents in the Police Court, so as to be able to settle the matter at any time that we are in a position to expose the conspiracy, and prove "That can be done," replied the Superintendent. "I will begin by asking for a remand for a fortnight. A deal can be done in

that time, if you are active, and secure the services of a good detective." Shortly afterwards, John and Charlie were conducted to the gaol by the Superintendent and duly taken in charge by the governor of that establishment; who, knowing them well was quite willing to do anything to mak their confinement as bearable as possible for them, and took measures accordingly.

On the following morning, they were brough before the Police Magistrate, duly charged with the murder, and remanded for a fortnight, as agreed upon. Then Mr. Grant, having previously written

to Sydney for a first-class detective, paid a visit to Ettie. He found her suffering horrible anxiety, and fast lapsing into ill-health, notwithstand ing the comforting presence of Tilly Davidson. It is true that Miss Sprod strove diligently to undo that young lady's work, by never ceasing to re-iterate her conviction of John's guilt; whereby she hoped, as she phrased it, to "wean Ettie's affections away from an unworthy object."

Mr. Grant presented a cheering view of affairs to the sorrowing wife, and even succeeded in bringing a faint smile to her cheek a humorous narration of the interview with the Superintendent of Police.

But Miss Sprod was not to be entrappe nto forgetfulness of her duty. "Such conduct as that you represent the oung man Dawson to have been guilty of," he said, "can afford no amusement to a well-regulated mind, evidencing as it does a callous indifference which is peculiar to the hardened criminal."

"That young man, Dawson! Hardened criminal!" Tilly was up in arms directly. With a sweet, innocent smile, she said to "Have you ever remarked, Mr. Grant, that well-regulated minds, as a rule, are much given to believe ill of their fellow-creatures?"

Miss Sprod pricked up her ears, and snorted. "Young women, in my time," she said, were not accustomed to insinuate reproof to their elders."

"Maybe the elders did not need reproving." retorted Tilly, flippantly. "Besides, it is so long ago, you know, and manners have changed greatly since we have had a Queen to "Don't, Tilly!" pleaded Ettie, seeing that this last outrage had increased her aunt's wrath to such a pitch that she was capable of

aying anything. "Pray do not ask the young woman to re-frain on my account," said Miss Sprod. "I am prepared to make every allowance for an Australian."

#### `(To be continued.)

MRS. BIRTLES' BOARDERS

### By R. P. WHITWORTH CHAPTER I.

"Cast thy bread on the waters, and it shall eturn to thee after many days."

WE were a mixed lot at Mrs. Birtles', and

no mistake. Mrs. Birtles, or as we called her.

Mother Bristles, kept a boarding-house near the top of Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy.
Why or how she came to be called Mother Bristles it would be hard to say, for surely no one ever less deserved such an appellation and I am sure it was out of no disrespec that we thus denominated her-more I think from habit, or perhaps a kind of affectionate familiarity than aught else. She was an apple-cheeked, rosy-lipped, dark-eyed, little woman, with a snatch of a song or a merry word forever in her mouth; a woman whom to use the old aphorism, "it did one's heart good to look at;" one who "whistled down the wind," the cares and troubles that beset her own path, and strove to lighten the burden of any weary wayfarer with whom she

might be brought in contact. She was never cross or harsh with us, no, not even when we, as sometimes happened, could not pay our board. She was, in short, a good woman and a dear old soul. Not a fool, mind you, by any means, as had you must stop and have some tea, and tell me tried any humbug with her, you would soon your troubles, and we'll see" have found out.

She was what is known in colonial par lance as a "grass widow," for Birtles, who | neighbour, and she really must. was a carpenter, and a sad scamp, had, after robbing her of nearly all she had, disappeared one fine morning when they had been five years married, and she had never heard of amounting to over twenty pounds, and about seven and sixpence to meet it with. Fortunately, Mrs. Birtles had a little property of her own, very little, which her father had left her tied up in such a way as that her blackguard of a husband could not touch it, so that she was not altogether penniless. That property consisted of a house and a small cottage in Fitzroy-street.

Many women left in like plight would have her marriage, been stewardess on one of the New Zealand steamers, and worthy Captain Chalker, on hearing of what had happened, wrote and offered her the first opening in a like capacity. But she would not, if she could help it, leave her child, so she thanked im and declined the offer. Mrs. Birtles was a woman of few words but

of prompt action. After waiting a month for the return of her runaway husband, earning enough to keep herself and her child from starving by charing, sewing, and doing odd jobs for her neighbors—who, poor as they were, took care not to let her starve—she gave him up as hopeless, and determined to shift But how? The first thing was to go and see old Milliken Moss, the Jew money lender,

who held the bill of sale over the furniture and find out what could be done with him. Now old Milliken Moss, although reputed to be wealthy, lived in a miserable tumble-down shanty in one of the narrow streets leading out of Smith-street, Collingwood, and was the terror of the whole neighborhood, that is of the careless or impecunious who did not come up promptly with their rents, or their repayments of loans. He was reported to have no bowels of compassion, no mercy, no patience, and yet how sorely he was belied we shall soon see.

Mrs. Birtles had never seen this terrible

Israelite but once, when he esme to take an Israelite but once, when he approached the genuility of East Melbourne and the wider colony.

experience when he is brought up to receive

She walked timidly in at the open door, on which was inscribed the legend, (Mr. Moss, money lent in sums from £5 to 5000, to be &c., &c.,) and tapping on the counter asked for Mr. Moss. Presently the old man came out of an inner room, looking more grimy and snuffy than when she had seen him before, and wearing a greasy skull cap over his iron grey hair, and a pair of iron-

immed spectacles on his hooked nose.
"Vat is it?" he asked in a harsh, rasping oice.
"My name is Mrs. Birtles, and I've come about the bill of sale on the furniture, if you please," she replied falteringly.

"Bill o' Sale, Birtles, oh yes, come in my good woman," and he led the way into the inner office. He did not even ask her to sit down, but took up a dirty ledger and mut-tering "let's see," began to turn over the As he did so, a tall, showy, gaudily dressed

woman came out of the front office, and crossed over through another door leading to the back part of the dwelling. Mrs. Birtles faucied that the woman eyed her strangely as she passed her, but supposed it must have been out of idle curiosity. At last the Jew found the page, and laid the book open on

"That's it," he said. "Here it is : cash advanced thirty pound, inventory a pound, Bill o' Sale and stamp two pound seven, registration ten shillin', thirty-three pound eventeen all reg'lar." "Thirty-three pounds seventeen sir," she

said tremblingly, "but we, my husband, had only twenty pounds." "Borrowed thirty for six months, ten interest, twenty cash, all down in the book reg'lar. Come to pay the money? Make you "Alas, no sir," said the poor little woman, turning pale, my husband has deserted me,"

and then with many tears, she told him her sorrowful tale.

Even as she did so, she saw, but scarcely noticed that the frowsy blind to a little vindow looking into the room was slightly

lifted, and then let drop again. "Very sorry for you, my good woman," said the jew when she had finished, "but business is business, the money's due on Monday, and if it ain't paid, I shall seize. Mind you don't move a stick or I'll have you arrested for stealing, and that'll be—" wanted to ride, and ten minutes of the hear "Milliken, come here," called a woman's of Melbourne if you wanted to walk, the Carl voice from the back room. "Yes, ma dear, one moment-I was tellin'

vou that if-' "Come here at once," called the voice imperiously. "Dear, dear, vot is it I wonder," said the old man shuffling across the room. "Yait there von minute ma good woman," and he

disappeared through the doorway. Mrs. Birtles waited with a crushed heart. This was even worse than she had antici-Presently the old man shuffled back, look ing at her curiously, and said in a kinder tone,-"Go in there missis, somebody vants to speak to you."

old but solid mahogany chairs and table and was dark and stuffy. "Sit down, ma'am," said the woman she had seen before-"Do you know me?" " N-no, I don't think so."

"And yet I know you, or I think I do." "Mrs. Birtles looked at her helplessly, and said nothing. "I'll aid your memory, said the Jewess with a smile. Do you remember the year 1868?" "1868-yes," replied Mrs. Birtles. "That was before I was married. I was then-" " I know, Stewardess on the Tarraroom

between Melbourne and New Zealand.' "Do you remember the fearfull passage from Dunedin to Melbourne in September of that year?"

"No. I can't say particularly-"Well, perhaps not, I suppose you were used to it. I'll help you again. Do you re member that your two lady passengers left the ship at the Bluff, and wouldn't venture any further? And do you remember that there was a poor lone young woman in the steer age, who had to go on, and that you threatened to leave the ship if the Captain didn't let you

take her into the ladies' saloon cabin.' 'Well," said Mrs. Birtles, "now you mention it, I do remember something of the sort; but how did you-?" " I am that poor friendless young woman-Me it was that you nursed and waited on

as if I had been the first lady in the land." "You!" exclaimed Mrs. Birtles, breathless with astonishment. " I, Rachael Cohen, daughter of-but never mind that-I who owe you, perhaps, my life," and the jewess took one of her hands and pressed it to her lips. "Do you think I have forgetten. No, we of our race never forget a benefit, nor-Fear not, my husband will not harm you now. Yes, my husband, for I am wife to Miliken Moss. But I forgot, and she called sharply to someone in the rear, "Jooly make some tea at once. You

But Mrs. Birtles protested that she must go; she had left her child in the care of a "Not until you have eaten bread and salt

beneath this roof" said the jewess solemnly, "until then I cannot let you go." And so it came to pass that Mrs Birtles years married, and she nad hever heard him since, leaving her with a little one, a girl who could refuse his wife nothing, undertook who could refuse his wife nothing, undertook to hand her over the furniture, "though on to hand her over the furniture, "though on the stand with he heat for second thoughts," he said, "it'll be best for me to seize the goods, and hire 'em out to you at, say a shilln' a month ma dear, so that if that precious scamp of a husband of yourn should ever turn up, he'll have no claim on 'em. And look here, if you're thinkin' o' takin' boarders, you'll vant a few more things, let me buy 'em for you, I can get 'em beautiful as good as new, at half vat succumbed, or perhaps, gone to the bad; but succumbed, or perhaps, gone to the bad; but not so with Mrs. Birtles. She had, before I'll only charge you half the reg'lar comyou'd have to pay for 'em, and, s'help me,

#### CHAPTER II.

Well thus it came to pass that Mrs. Birtle pened her house as a boarding house. It vas a hard struggle at first, for although sh lived rent free, and that was no doubt some thing, still until she got lodgers, all her income was the ten shillings per week she received as rent for her cottage. would have got along without the help of the grateful jewess Rachael Moss, it is impossible to say, perhaps not at all, for certain it is that many of the places of furniture, carpets, linen, crockery, and other goods and chattels necessary to the proper fitting up of a boarding house never were entered in Alilliken

A HAPPY CAMILY.

Moss's dirty ledger. I commenced by saying that at Mother Bristles' we were a mixed lot. You could hardly have expected otherwise Fitzroy Street is not by any means an aristo-

cratic one, and although not in the "slams" of the city, it is narrow and poky. Neither ignorant, and ferocious, with mixed Chinese and Japanese features. They live by fishing,

replied the Superintendent; "but the Police his house with a feeling of sinking at her streets of Fitzroy. Neither on the other hand heart, much like that which a prisoner must | was it of the common lodging house stamp, pay for your beds before you sleep in them, where you may roam with a broken down swell one night, a bricklayer's labourer the ext, and a drunken loafer the third.

No, its habitues were all in a way, and

more or less, ladies and gentleman, that is to say they were nearly all what comes under the vague yet easily understood, although not so easily defined category of "Bohemians." The house had its advantages too. Imprimis it was cheap, but by no means nasty. Item. It was within two or three doors of a public house, where they sold good beer and airly good gin. Item. There was a little

grocer's shop nearly opposite, where petits-soupers in the shape of red herrings, sardines, preserved salmon or lobster (these being delic acies not included in the regular dietary scale of the establishment) could be quickly arranged for, whenever, and that was not seldom, any of the guests had the money, and felt inclined to be generous. Item. Lower down there was a butcher's famous all over the neighborhood for its sausages, tripe, black and white puddings, pork pies, saveloys, brawn, pig's feet, and sheep's trotters. And. Item. Round the corner, in Brunswick Street, and no great distance away, there was a pawnbroker's.

Then there were other advantages. You could smoke in any room in the house except the drawing-room, which was also the dining room, and Mrs. Birtles' own bed-room, which was also a kind of boudeir, where none of the sterner sex were even allowed to penetrate. but where—or so there were darler umours—the feminineside of the house were occasionally regaled with such savory luxuries as tea and toasted crumpets, hot pies, aye and even oysters and bottled stout; and, in the season, strawberries and cream, and other such like delicacies in which the female heart doth take de-Then Mrs. Birtles could always evolve, out of her inner consciousness, as it seemed. to "shake down" for a belated friend. Again, you were always hail fellow well met with everybody in the house (that is to say so long as you behaved yourself. If you didn't—if you transgressed the unwritten code, you'd soon havefound yourself not only at Coventry, but tete-a-tete with Mrs. Birtles). Then again, you could lie in bed in the morning if you liked, and have your breakfast kept hot in the oven for you, so long as you didn't try it on too often altogether. You were within half a minute of the 'busses and cabs if you wanted to ride, and ten minutes of the hear: ton Gardens were within a minute, and the Fitzroy Gardens within five minutes of you. Again your food, if not served up as it might have been at Scott's or Menzies', was whole some, well cooked, clean, and plentiful. Lastly. Whenever any of the theatres issued "paper" the first handful of it used to come direct to Mrs. Birtles'. The managers knew what they were about. They knew we were good claquers and more, that to a certain extent, some of us had the ear of the town.

When I joined the Birtles' establishment there were nine of us, nay, counting Mother Bristles and the baby (we always spoke of her as the baby), and Joanna the maid of all work. and the Boy Sam, who used to come carly and It was a small room she entered, furnished late, and work somewhere else in the day. there were thirteen of us-twelve and a half at all events.

Place aux dames. Miss Tulk, a lady of un certain age, who taught music, French, and they said, Italian, and whom we looked upon as a prodigy of learning. She was quiet, reserved ladylike, and used to spend much of her spare time talking to herself on the piano-forte—if I may be allowed the expression. Poor lady, her's was a sad, sad story. nore of which anon.

Miss Cassandra Drummond, although, why oven her Godfathers and Godmothers should have called her by the tragedy breathing name of Cassandra passes my comprehension entirely. Why, she was the very antithesis of a Cassandra, and how she could have been so lighthearted and radiant under the crushing weight of a name like that, was and is a poser to me.

#### (To be continued.)

Cardinal Richelieu's Remains.

Ax article in the Gazette des Beaux Arts reminds the world of the fate of Cardinal Richelieu's remains. "The King of the King," as the people had nicknamed him, when he had crushed the noblesse, disarmed the Protestants, humbled the Austria, founded the French Academy, built the Palace of the Cardinal and the Chateau Richelieu, the two first museums of the Seventeenth century; when he had put French finances on a sound basis, created the navy, given to France, Canada, St. Domingo. Guiana, and Senegal, was entombed in the fulness of his glory, in the vaults of the Scrbonne Church. One day, some sixteen years ago, the Mayor of a little village in Brittany presented himself before the Emperor Napo leon III. He opened a small box which he brought under his arm, unwrapped the pareci which it contained, and drew from it a human mask. The skin was dried up and wrinkled, the eyes deeply buried in their sockets, the mouth contracted, the teeth perfect. The beard, mustaches and eyebrows were still in their places, and the whole was covered with a yellow varnish like an anatomical specimen. "Sire" said the Mayer, you behold all that remains of Cardinal Richelieu." The article, which is accompanied by an excellent reproduction of a sketch of the mask taken at the time to which we refer, goes on to state that in the month of December, 1793, when a revolutionary party pillaged the tombs of the Sorbonne, one of the soldiers entered the vault which contained the body of the Cardinal, and finding that the mask of the face, doubtless in order to facilitate some process of embalming, had been sawn off from the rest of the head, possessed himself of it, and displayed it in triumph to the spectators, who thought that he had himself cut off the great man's head. Subsequently a hatter named Cheval possessed himself of the trophy, and hid it in a cupboard at the back of his shop. The ninth Thermidor came. The hatter, in slarm, gave the mask in charge to one of his customers, the Abbe Armez, who carried it with him to Brittany and gave it to his brother. The brother finding that insects were attacking the relic, consulted the village apothecary, by whose advice it was varnished. It was this gentleman's son who brought it to Paris in 1866. and in December of that year it was restored with great ceremony to its place under the monument of the Cardinal, in the presence of the Archbishop of Paris, Monsigner Darboy, the Duke of Richelieu, and a great gathering of notabilities. Since that day the Emperor has died in exile, the Archbishop of l'aris has been shot, and the last of the name of Rich-

Where Women are not Wanten. Women are rigidly excluded from St. Malo, a place fifty miles from New Orleans, inhabited y about half a hundred Malays. They have lived there forty years, having originally deserted from French ships, while little more than boys. They are described as low, It was large certainly, and roomy, in the sense of having plenty of rooms, but those who wanted genteel surroundings must good further although they might received to which her presence aroused she was deliberfurther, although they might possibly fare which her presence aroused she was denor-worse. It was not a house at all in the way ately put out of the way, and a vow taken of the bank and mercantile clerks who effect | never to permit another of her sex in the

#### Agriculture.

SOILS: From the Chemistry of Agriculture. By R. W. EMERSON MACIVOR, F.I.O., F.C.S.

(Continued.) Soils are composed of clay, sand, lime, vegetable matter (humus), and mineral fragments (stones). Their properties, and therefore, their agricultural value, depend upon the proportions in which these materials are blended Clay:-When pure, this substance consists of silicate of alumina, has a white or grayish color, and feels greasy to the touch. As met with in most soils, it has a red color, due to the presence of exide of iron (rust), and is associated with the constituents of plant food. When exposed to a moist atmosphere, it absorbs water and retains it with great obstinacy; and when wetted with water it forms a compact sticky mass, through which water cannot easily penetrate. Hence, soils containing it in large proportion are heavy to work, and when once wet remain so for a long time. When a dense clay subsoil—a term applied to that part of a soil which lies immediately below the portion turned over by the plough, working at the ordinary depth—underlies an open, or comparatively open, soil, the rain water, being unable to escape, collects in it, and may render the land

wet and even swampy.

Its power of absorbing and retaining water, taken together with its general association with the constituents of plant food, entitle clay to rank as one of the most important

Sand has properties almost exactly the opposite of those of clay. It mainly, and in some cases entirely, consists of more or less it is a gulf that is by no means impassable finely divided granules of quartz, showing no adherence together, but lying loosely beside and upon one another, leaving open spaces through which water can readily pass. It can absorb only a small proportion of moisture from a damp atmosphere, and this it readily loses when the air becomes dry. When in the fine state of division in which it occurs some alluvial formations, it approaches clay in properties. It is then less open in texture, absorbs more water from a moist atmosphere, and, when wet, forms a compact

Lime.—This substance occurs abundantly n certain Victorian soils, but we must leave consideration for a future lecture.

Humus .- In the second lecture of our course we explained the nature of this substance, so that little need here be said about it. By slow decay in the soil it produces carbonic acid, and also some nitric acid, both of which are of importance to growing plants; the former, when in the state of solution in water, acting upon, and rendering soluble, mineral food, the latter being directly absorbed by the

Soils deficient in humus are light-colored, dry, and harsh to the touch; those containing it in proper quantity are, on the other hand, dark, moist, and mellow, and otherwise better suited to maintain young vegetation.

Mineral Fragments (stones).—These are found in all classes of soil, and are, of course, objectionable to the practical farmer. But like everything else, they are not without good qualities. Pieces of granite, basalt, or other rock, are slowly decomposed by natural agencies, and yield products which in course of time alter the physical character of the soil and increase the amount of mineral food. The stones in our fields may therefore be looked upon as magazines of plant food, the which must ultimately yield up the

whole of its riches. After these preliminary remarks, we may proceed to consider what are termed the physical properties of a soil, and the extent to which these are modified by the proportions in which clay, sand, lime, and humus enter

1st. Absorption and Retention of Water .-When dry soils are exposed to a damp atmosphere they, as may be concluded from what has already been said, absorb moisture and increase in weight; and they possess in dif-ferent degress the power of retaining, or holding, the water so absorbed, or which falls upon them as rain or dew. The more sand a soil contains in proportion to clay and humns the less moisture it is capable of absorbing and the more readily it parts with what it may take up. Again, rain-water easily passes through a loose sandy soil, without being to any great extent retained. These statements lead us to the conclusion that the greater the amount of clay and humus present, the greater will be the absorptive and retentive power of a well cultivated soil. Some fifty years ago, Schübler, to whom we owe much important information regarding soils, made an elaborate series of experiments on the absorptive and retentive power of soils and their constituents, and, as his results bear out what has been said, we may briefly notice them. He found that after seventy-two hours' exposure to moist air, humus had taken up nearly two-and-a-half times as much water as and forty times more than sand, which under the same circumstances, took up sixteen times less than pure clay. In a second series of experiments Schübler placed weighed quantities of the dried soils in funnels, made them perfectly wet by the gradual addition of water, and then left them to drain. As soon as the water ceased to drop from them the wet masses were carefully weighed. The differ-ence in weight between the dry and wet soils was taken as representing the amount of water that they would hold after thorough saturation by long-continued rains. The retentive power of the different soils was then determined by exposing the saturated masses for about four hours to a dry atmosphere having the temperature at 66 degs. greater the loss of water experienced under these conditions, the less retentive the soils. The following are some of the results obtained

Water absorbed by 100 parts per cent.	sorbed, the evaporate four hour at 66 deg.
Sand 25 Light clay 40 Stiff clay 50 Heavy clay 61 Pure clay 70 Humus 190	88·4 52·0 45·7 34·9 31·3 20·5
Rich garden gwr soil . 96	24.5

These numbers speak for themselves, and, after what has been said, need no further

The subject we have been considering is of great practical importance, for the ability of a soil to resist drought is, in a great measure dependent upon its absorptive and retentive power for water. Sandy is have this power in the least degree, and hence suffer much more than clay soils from a continuance of dry weather. The latter are, however, often too retentive, and remain wet and unworkable. Again, the continuous and slow evaporation from such soils is objectionable for another reason, viz., it keeps the land "cold," vaporizing the water instead of being employed in warming the soil itself. The cure for "co.dness" in clay land is desired.

for "co dness" in clay land is drainage.

2nd. Absorption and Retention of Soluble
Plant Food.—In 1845 Mr. H. S. Thompson made the interesting and ultimately impor-tant observation that soils rapidly remove ammonia from its solution in water, and fix it so that rain cannot easily wash it out. On filtering solutions of sulphate or narhonate of amonia through a layer of soil it was found that the first portions of the liquid that came through were free from ammonia. Soon after Thompson's observations, Huxtable found that dunghill drainings lost their colour and smell on being filtered through a loamy soil. But the first really complete investigat this subject was made by Way, who found that not only do solutions of ammonia salts , give up the whole of their ammonia to the soil, but that potash, phosphoric acid, and, to a lesser extent, magnesia and soda are also removed from their solutions and fixed in the same way. Nitric acid is not retained so a disease or plague, which has, as yet, baffled firmly as the other substances named, and all the researches of the former; terribly

#### Science.

"OUR BODIES."

By Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., &c. THERE is an animalcule, averaging in diame ter the one-five-hundredth of an inch, or thereabouts, found in stagnant pools, and called the Amaba. The name of the animalcule is derived from the Greek for "change." In appearance it is a mere speck of living jelly, which is ever changing its form—ever flowing, so to speak, from one shape to another. The living matter whereof the amosha consists is called protoplasm. This substance closely resembles white of egg (or albumen) in its chemical composition. It is the one substance which seems to be inseparable from life; or to put it more exactly, life is nowhere known or heard of except as exhibited by some form or other of "proto-plasm." Whatever may be the relations of protoplasm to life—a topic I need not discuss here—this much is assured, that life, as we know it, seems to require protoplasm or albuminous matter for its exhibition and mere existence. Protoplasm, in this way comes truly the "clay of the potter," woven by the powers that be into the wondrously

varied warp and woof of living beings. The Amœba, then, is a protoplasm-speck It takes in food particles by any part of its frame, and it appears capable of digesting them in any part of its body. There is no mouth, stomach, heart, breathing organs, or nervous system. Yet the animalcule lives and lives as perfectly in its own simple way as the man. There seems, indeed, a wide guif betwixt humanity and the Amœba, but when we consider that a community of likeness (in the essential nature of their living narts) and a sameness of function (in respec of the actions of life) characterise this lower form of life and the sphere of human hope and fears. We shall have to refer hereafte to the Amosba as a type of a considerable number of actions which the physiologist studies in man, and it will serve a good purpose if we, therefore, bear the humble denizen of the pool, with its soft protoplasm

body, clearly in mind. Every living being - animal or plant, monad or man-performs three great functions in the course of its existence. The physiology of any animal or plant can be summed up in the expression, that the whole business of life, so to speak, consists of three great processes, which include many minor processes within their limits. There is, firstly, the function of Nutrition, whereby the animal or plant nourishes itself, digests food, and repairs its ever-recurring waste. Then, secondly, succeeds the process of Innervation or Relation. Through the exercise of this latter function, the living being brings itself into "relation" with the outer world by means of its nervous system. To the discussion of the functions of the nervous system, this second department of physiology is, therefore, devoted. But hosts of animals and plants die daily. Continually the units of a race perish and drop into the grave. Hence third function-that of Reproduction-renews the race, just as "nutrition" renews the individual. New animals and plants are thus brought into the world to take the place of their fellows that have succumbed in the battle of life.

It is clear that whilst these three functions represent the collective type of the animal or plant, there must be many subdivisions of each action or duty. For example, the func-tion of nutrition includes every action through which the individual body maintains its place n the world. Under this single head what subjects fall to be considered? The reply is firstly, foods; then digestion-itself a comprehensive topic; then the blood, into which food is converted; next circulation, which distributes the blood to all the tissues of the body; and then comes excretion, or the get-ting rid of waste matters. This latter duty is performed by lungs, skin, and kidneys, so hat the single word excretion stands for and implies the functions of breathing, of the skin, and of the kidneys respectively. Of the other two main functions of the body, the same remarks hold good. Each function is susceptible of division into a large number of lesser actions and details. The so-called "life," then, of a human being may, without any straining, either of physiological lan-guage, ideas, or facts, be described rather as a series of "lives," than as one life. And this latter contention becomes plainer when we reflect that in our blood, as well as in other fluids of our frames, there are "cells" or minute living particles, which certainly possess a power of motion independent of the body of which they form part, and which also ex-hibit a vitality that is not dependent upon he frame, through whose blood-vessels they

perpetually travel.

For our present purpose, however, it must suffice that we regard the varied processes and actions of the body as existing in a close unity which lies on the surface of things. Health and a truly enjoyable life are only possible to us when this unity is maintained. Derangement of one function is apt to cause aberration of many functions; and we can only live a perfect and healthy life, physically, when every organ, part, and tissue co-operates with its neighbors in the maintenance

of the whole bodily existence. Our first consideration must be devoted to the consideration of the function of nutrition. It is only natural that we should first seek to now how our bodies are nourished. Why they are nourished we have already seen. Waste and wear are inseparable from existence. Every act of life means the wear and tear of the organ which works. Hence, it is to repair and renew the perennial waste which the living body undergoes, that nutri-

tion devotes all its energies.

The means whereby we repair waste are largely summed up in the words food and ligestion. Food is the material from which we derive the new matter for living upon, and digestion is one word for many processes whereby this food is converted into a fluid capable of being added to and poured into the blood. Digestion, then, is merely the link which connects the food and the blood. Through digestion we convert food or matter that is more or less unlike ourselves into our selves.

The apparatus by which this action effected is called the digestive system. Each collection of organs in a living body (the organs being devoted to the performance of a function) is called a "system." Heart and blood vessels form a "system"-that of the circulation. Lungs, skin, and kidneys—forming a kind of natural trio—constitute the system of exerctory organs, which are devoted o getting rid of waste matters. And in the digestive system, we find a whole series organs which perform, each, an important, part in the work of food-elaboration. Thus, there are the mouth and teeth; then come the salivary glands of the mouth. The stomach and intestine come next, the food passing through these parts. The liver, "sweet-bread" (or pancreas), gastric glands of the stomach, and the glands of the intestine are all so many organs which discharge duties connected with the conversion of food into a

fluid capable of being added to the blood.

But last of all, it is possible to form a generalised idea of this complex system of igestive organs. We ought to think of any ligestive system as merely a langer or sharter tube through which food passes, and in which food is subjected to the action of fluids thrown in upon it by certain glands (liver, sweet-bread, &c.) Such a simple idea—that of a tube with "glands" attached to its sides perfectly describes the digestive system of any animal.-Knowledge.

#### ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By DR. MACCENZIE CAMERON. ORMERLY MEDICALLY EMPLOYED UNDER THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.) CHOLERA is a term of dread among both the medical profession and the day public. It is firmly as the other substances named, and swift in its operation; and more than ordinarily fatal. As for the lay public, they know

known, it is magnified in regard to its We have studied cholera in its native home

treated it in the equatorial swamps of Borneo. We have been day and night exclusively occupied in dealing with it. To few have the opportunities been given of seeing it so extensively. Knowing the disease, therefore, as we do, and considering the sad and disastrous consequences which would ensue were it once to enter Australia, without any enlightenment being given-regarding it, we furnish this paper on it in the hope that it will prove useful, not only to the medical profession in Australia, who are presumedly for the most part entirely unacquainted with it practically, but to the mass of the intelligent lay public. We would, if we could, prevent that unseemly panic-which, in the case of cholera would only serve to spread the epidemic-which made both the colonial governments and the members of the medical profession a laughing stock to outsiders during the late outbreak of small-pox. And we would instil some knowledge of rightly dealing with it. As we have long since relinquished practice it will be seen that we have no covert motive of increasing our golden medical fees in penning this article.

At the outset, too, we must state, that to fill a volume, and that such is not our pur-

emming Australia in as it were in a centre. First came the news of the outbreak in Egypt, which alarmed all Europe, and still alarms. Next came the statement that there had been ipwards of twenty cases of cholera in an Indian Coolie ship arriving in Fiji, which at once gave Australia a start. We may here note that we can with dead certainty fix on the causes which produced it on board the hip, independently of everyone of the five undred souls arriving from a cholera country. That would, however, take us out of our way, and we must proceed. Finally, the news was flashed to us that cholera had broken out at Swatow, a seaport of China. Thus, at the present time, cholera has appeared to the

west of us, to the east of us, and to the north of us. Australia, however, lies far enough away from any of these points. Still, having regular and recurring communication with all these places, the necessary quarantine proclamations have not been issued a day two soon in each colony. But yet the disease may make its appearance on board a vessel anchoring in an Australian port; and if so we trust that the notes we furnish below will have the tendency of checking panic, alarm, and hasty action, and of moderating the disease should it appear among us.

First, then, in our opinion, cholera is not contagious to the otherwise healthy individual. We have been right in the midst of it morning, noon, and night; have passed through files of sufferers; had their evacuations cast on us; have clasped those laid up with the malady; and have lived among them and with them. The ordinary precautions of cleanliness, a full stomach, some scent or camphor, and faith in God, are all that are requisite. Any unpleasant preliminary feelings, with which the attack almost always commences, may be removed by being, as the Apostle says, "seasoned with salt," literally—that is, eating a little salt. This is the only tic or preventive of the disease ve known, and it is infallible. It is also within the reach of everyone at once. A capital plan, during an epidemic, is to take a tenspoonful of common table salt in the morning, washing it down with a little water. The efficacy of this domestic and universally employed condiment was discovered entirely by chance during a cholera epidemic on a sugar plantation in the island of Mauritius. Since then, there is not an eminent medical gentleman in India, but who relies on it for the premonitory symptoms. It has never been found efficacious after the disease has manifested itself. And yet, as the following aneclote will show, there may be many Indian physicians even who may be ignorant of its virtue. In 1863, during a severe cholera epidemic in Agra, in the North-Western provinces of India, we happened to arrive there, and stayed there for a few days. Immediately on our arrival a buggy waited on us, with a note from the superintendent of the Church Mission Orphanage there, asking us to come. We went, and the superintendent told us that cholera had broken out among the orphans, of whom there were some six hundred or eight hundred, males and females. that forty-four were already down and some had died, and that the two or three surgeons of the station—medical gentlemen of high rank and mark—had been able to do nothing; not a single case had been cured, and that daily more and more were being taken ill. We at once ordered all the inmates out into tents under the shady trees, and told the superintendent to give each orphan, well or ill, a little salt every morning. He looked rather disappointed at the simpleness of the remedy. However, he said he would carry out all our instructions. We were never again sent for there during our brief stay of some eleven days; but the day before we left the station to proceed further, we drove in to the Orphanage. The honest superintendent—a most pious and kind-hearted German clergyman—met us wite a beaming smile of evident thankfulness. "Well," said we, "how is the cholera now?" "Oh!" said he, grinning affably, "it has quite left us." "How was it?" we asked. "Well," said he, "immediately effer you left! I thought I should less he ately after you left I thought I should lose no time in waiting for the morrow, and so at once gave each boy and girl a small lump of once gave each boy and girl a small little of rock-salt to lick, seeing carefully that they finished them and not threw them away. To those who were laid up I also gave at once a dose of salt. I continued this the next day,

and the next, and have continued it to this. Not one additional case of cholera has since occurred, and the number who were laid up when you came and saw uo, are now all well and playing about with the rest." On another occasion, far away from Agra, we were woke up from a sound sleep by an indigo planter, whose head native manager had been taken ill with cholera, to prescribe some-thing for him. We replied to "give him some salt." Thinking we were fooling him, he turned away hastily, prescribed himself the usual brandy and chlorodyne remedies, and that evening the man was a corpse. On

another occasion, closeted with an eminent loctor in charge of one of the largest hospitals in India, we put the home question to him, "what he would himself take if attacked by cholera." Without the least hesitation he reolied, "salt." During the severe epidemics we always carried in our pocket an ounce phial of common table salt for our own use if ecessary; and on one occasion had to use it and of course successfully. The preliminary symptoms, however, are as full of anxiety and lepression, with almost a loss of memory that we had entirely forgotten the salt carried about with us, and while unable t think even of any remedy, the way in which we were reminded of the salt was so remark able that it will always remain firmly em bedded in our being as an indubitable proo of a special providence, and the efficacy of th

The very worst form of Asiatic cholera, which a person otherwise in perfect health is suddenly stricken down, rapidly passes into state of complete collapse, and in a few hours is a corpse, is one which is but seldom seen even in the worst epidemic season in Bengal the original and true native home of the fell disease. Generally there are the premonitory symptoms, which may be at once at-tended to. And generally, too, the disease, even in very severe forms, runs through two

nothing about it, and, like everything un- | tended to before the vital powers have been overcome, the generality of cases recover. The treatment here, where salt is of no avail, is a judicious exhibition of pills made up of sugar of lead, camphor, chloroform, caypresent for many a long year. We have followed its course and track along the sultry plains of North and West India. We have treated it in the equatorial swamps of Borneo

champagne. The native Indian and Chinese modes (mechanical) of curing cholera are both very efficacious; but too cruel and painful for ordinary feelings, or likely to come into ordi nary use.

As many people, however, die after being brought round from an attack of cholers as directly from the disease. This is owing to unskilful handling after the symptoms have subsided, and the patient is utterly weak, though in a fair way to recovery. A relapse from inattention, unsuitable fare (even meat broth is sometimes fatal), and a sudden stoppage of suitable medicines, is almost always

During the last epidemic of cholera in Great Britain, it was found that those who were addicted to drink were more liable to get the lisease, and also to succumb under it. This was shown remarkably in Glasgow, where the worst public-houses formed the very centres of

fatality. Whether, therefore, this dread and fatal disease—dread and fatal only when disregarded or unknown-originates in the liver, write a full treatise on Asiatic cholera would as its name and the efficacy of salt would show; or in the blood, as is also extremely pose here. We must also pass by theories regarding the origin and propagation of the over the healthy guarded body) as its course over the healthy guarded body) as its course over countries and continents bear out; we choleraic poison. We must likewise abjure a over countries and continents bear out; we rigidly scientific style and nomenclature, so trust we have shown that there is no reason as to be popularly understood, else were the object of our writing this almost lost. knowledge of these facts disseminated to the public, we trust we have robbed the disease of all its imaginary and unreasoning terrors and

much of its vitality. But it must always be remembered that disease is disease; that God holds the balance of life and death; and that the physician is specially, as put in the Apocrypha, created of God.

We conclude with the following prescription for cholers pills :— Re Sugar of Lead grs. xx. gra. xii. gra. vi. Camphor

hours.

Cayenne pip. meuth. mins. iv. Divide into 24 pills. Two a dose every four

#### Mature. PTARMIGAN.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

Ir may be accepted as an almost unanimous axiom of epicures generally, that no game bird in the world can quite come up to th British red grouse; but the ptarmigan ce tainly runs that prince of the grouse-kind good second. Though it has not the distinctive heathery flavour of the Scotch bird derived from the nature of its food, which consists mainly of the young shoots of ling, the ptarmigan has yet very gamey flesh, and a peculiar wild taste of its own, which is similarly due to its special foodstuffs. It berry, the willow, and the sedges; and these less aromatic than the heather of sufficient to impart a decidedly moorland WHY is it, asks the Boston Transcript, that flavour to the young birds. In autumn, the ptarmigan also lives on berries of various sorts; but for the greater part of the year it is forced to confine itself to leaves and the growing tops of branches; and as these are very innutritious food, it is compelled to eat very inductions at a time, so that its crop is usually very full, and it digests slowly while resting. The higher Scotch mountains still harbour a few coveys, but for the most part our supply at the present day comes from Scandinavia, where the bird remains fairly abundant. Ptarmigan, indeed, are by origin an Arctic and sub-Arctic species, wandering among high rocks at high latitudes, or among Alpine peaks a little further south; but they lo not spread to America, like their neighbours the willow grouse, which are so far cosmopolitan that they ring round the world about the Arctic circle. In the eastern hemisphere, ptarmigan cling to all the more levated positions, while willow grouse roam over the lowlands, and Scotch grouse are entirely confined to the moors and hills of our own islands. This distribution of the three kinds is interesting and significant, when taken in connection with their habits

and probable origin.

Ptarmigan, which range highest north and furthest up the mountains of all, are essentially cold-weather birds. In winter, their plumage changes to pure snow-white, like the coat of the ermine and the Alpine hare; and this is the condition in which they usually reach the London market. Of course, to a comparatively defenceless bird, inhabiting a snow-clad region, such a change of colour is imperatively necessary; for, if it were brown imperatively necessary; for, if it were brown of August, 1862. It was performed by a Federal region, such a change of colour is imperatively necessary; for, if it were brown of August, 1862. It was performed by a Federal region, such a change of colour is imperatively necessary; for, if it were brown of August, 1862. It was performed by a Federal region, such a change of colours is a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times) occurred at the second battle of Manassas on the 30th of August, 1862. It was performed by a Federal region and pattiefied during our great Civil War (writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times) occurred at the second battle of Manassas on the 30th of August, 1862. It was performed by a Federal region and the control of the Philadelphia Times at the second battle of Manassas on the 30th of August, 1862. in winter, any one of its enemies-such, for example, as the hawk or the Arctic fox—would immediately discriminate it amid the once. As it is, however, the coveys are extremely difficult to perceive, and one may even walk through one without observing the fact, unless one almost treads upon a bird; for the ptarmigan have learnt to trust so thoroughly to their perfect disguise that they usually cower close to the snow whenever they perceive a man or a bird of prey, and only rise when closely pressed. Even then, they alight again after a flight to some distance, and once more settle into the soft snow so imperceptibly, that the only chance for the sportsman is to take a shot from a distance at a venture into the spot on which he saw the covey alight; he may then happen to kill finds retreat desirable, he gives a low croak, on hearing which all the rest of the covey take to flight immediately in his wake. In summer, on the other hand, the colour of the feathers changes to a mottled grey, which still harmonises ad-mirably with the tones of the dry grass and bracken among which they lurk. In this their alternative dress, they resemble the ground quite as much as they did the snow n their winter plumage; and one may still walk among them without suspecting the presence of a covey, until the sentinel bird raises his low note of warning. At the approach of winter, the birds pack once more, and resume their white coats. Their neighbours the willow grouse, though also white in winter, resemble the Scotch grouse in their summer plumage; and this tint harmonises best with the general ruddy hus of the open moorlands. Our own red g ouse again, which is peculiar to the British Isles. does not need to change its suit in winter, owing to the comparative mildness of our seasons; and as the highest mountain tops in Scotland are already monopolised by the

snow-clad whiteness during the entire year. Like most of the smaller grouse-kind in the eastern hemisphere, the ptarmigan is so much engaged in escaping attention that it has had plumage have a chance of success. In this respect it differs greatly from many of its American congeners, and even from the European capercailzie, long extinct in Scotland, but now reintroduced and acclimatised afresh. These larger and luckier grouse-birds, enabled by their size to defend the second seco themselves against their enemies, or inhabor three days, during which there is ample iting regions where foes are fewer, have men fired at that Yankee gunner, and I have and at the next fell in a confused mass all time for effective treatment. If properly at abundant leisure to bestow upon their esthetic often wondered if he escaped death in the over the carpet.

sensibilities, and consequently have produced all sorts of ornamental crests, top knots, ruffs, and other decorative appendages, in the first style of art, due to the constant selective action of the hen birds. The capercalizie in the spring-time, resort to their "playingfor the sake of attracting their grounds" mates; and there they display themselves and their plumage, like peacocks, to the best advantage, so that the finest and most attractive cocks succeed in gaining over to their harem the largest number of hens. The young cocks are jealously excluded and driven away by their older rivals. Similar antics are p yed by the black grouse and by many Ame an spaces, some of which are very handsomely ornamented with orange lappets and other beautiful appendages. All these birds are polygamists, and only the most decorated males ever succeed in attracting a decorated males are propriet and red posse of mates. The ptarmigan and red grouse, on the contrary, are strictly monogamous, and their two sexes hardly differ from one another in appearance. Their sober suits answer well to their modest habits of concealment and protection. It never happens, indeed, that very handsome birds take any pains to hide themselves; they are dominant races; their brilliant hues serve them as an attraction, and are always ostentatiously displayed to the greatest advantage, often at the cost of some trouble to the creatures themselves. Conversely, no birds which are protectively coloured ever possess any marked distinction between the sexes are skulking races, and cannot afford the ri-of bright hued crests or spotted tails. The application of this law is well seen in the cases of the black grouse and the red grouse. In the former instance the polygamous black-cock differs widely from his dingier mate, the grey hen; in the latter instance, both monogamous partners are The telegrams of late from West and East and North have, one on another, brought us the news of cholera of a virulent type, having broken out in widely-sundered places, but teatment, if taken in time, is extremely the similarity between the sexes as far as any of their race, and they are also the kind in the complete of these facts disseminated to the large of the protective devices are most fully broken out in widely-sundered places, but the simple, and almost sure to succeed. With the simple are the protective devices are most fully browning Australia in each of the protective devices are most fully browning Australia in each of the protective devices are most fully browning Australia in each of the protective devices are most fully browning Australia in each of the protective devices are most fully browning and whole the protective devices are most fully browning Australia in each of the protective devices are most fully browning and whole the protective reddish brown. Ptarmigan carry the similarity between the sexes as far as any of their race, and they are also the kind in the protective reddish brown. which the protective devices are most fully developed, for, besides their summer and winter dresses they have actually an internediate autumn suit of ashy gray, which helps yet further to conceal them among the sere and ashen foliage of the Scandinavian November. The ptarmigan, in short, is a strictly practical bird, who cares very little for personal adornment, but manifests a strong hereditary reluctance to be eaten up by any prowling hawk or falcon of the

#### - Pousehold.

neighbourhood.—(Knowledge.)

A NOVELTY has been introduced at the afternoon teas in London. The cakes and other dinner-spoiling abominations are seldom partaken of by guests who care about the appearance of their gloves. A lady who receives a good deal has introduced a silver cake-lifter, something like a pair of old-fashioned sugar-tongues, but shorter, and with broad flat ends. Until one gets used to it, it looks decidedly odd to see a piece of cake carried to the mouth with tongs.

THERE is to be an entirely new style of beauty, says the London Court Journal. The girls with the ruddy locks or the golden hair and the Saxon skin, that have held their sway so long, will have to abdicate their throne to their dark-haired sisters. So fashion has decreed, and, when fashion does decree a thing, the result is as unalterable as a general election. To be in the fashion today you must have dark hair, dark blue eyes, not a particle of colour, and lips as red as the cherry. These rather varied requirements are to be met-with art.

women who have some indefinite claim that way—who possess some points about the practical value of which they are not quite sure, and are constantly trying effects with them. Your really handsome woman gets used to hearing of the fact from her childhood up, and learns to accept it as composedly as she might inherited wealth, good birth, or any other solid condition one is born to.

THERE are no very decided changes in ear rings, according to the World. There have been floating rumors that large hoops will be revived. There is not much danger of these very unbecoming ornaments receiving notice so long as the short ear-rings are sold Solitaires are fashionable, but the chic in this line of goods is the large ruby, known in Europe as the "lord of rubies." The finest specimens of this valuable gem are taken from the Burmah mines belonging to the King of Burmah, and Mrs. Grundy says that his majesty is such a spendthrift he is glad to sell some of his rubies.

#### Miscellaneous.

A Cannoncer's Exploit. THE most conspicuous act of reckless cour

age I ever saw displayed on any battlefield during our great Civil War (writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times) occurred at the second battle of Manassas on the 30th ral artillerist in the presence of both armie and was witnessed by at least a thousand men, many of whom are still living and can snow, and soon exterminate the whole race at | readily recall the incident when reminded of the circumstances. Just as Hood's men charged down the hill, near the Henry House, upon the first Federal line, and it became evident he would capture the battery stationed there a Federal artilleryman determined to save one of the cannon, if possible, and to do so he had to take it up the side of the ditch in front of the Confederates for half a mile. The ditch was four feet wide and as many deep, and could not be crossed with the cannon How he got his horses hitched, or whether they had really ever been taken from the piece I never have known, for the first I saw of him he was coming up our front in a sweep, ing gallop from the cloud of smoke, and Hood's a bird or two by mere accident, as they squat men were firing at him. As soon as he esin the open. A sentinel is usually posted on caped from that volley he came in front of a lump of ice to keep watch, and when he our brigade and under range of our muskets on the left, and as he swept on up the line a file fire was opened upon him. Our line was approaching the ditch rapidly at a double quick, and the lane between us and the ditch was getting narrower each second, but the artilleryman seemed determined to save his gun from capture, and he flew along his course at a tremendous rate of speed. He had four large gray c: white horses to the cannon, and they came up the valley in splendid style. The man sat erect and kept his team well in hand, while his whip seemed to play upon the flanks of the leaders, and all four horses appeared to leap together in regular time. The ground was very dry, and a cloud of dust rolled out from under the horses' feet and from the wheels of the cannon as they came thundering along. Three regiments of our brigade had already fired at him as he rushed along their front, and as he approached the left of another I ran down the rear rank shouting to the men: "Shoot at the horses! Let the man alone and shoot at the horses You are firing too high!" At this I saw a noted marksman in Company F drop upon one knee and sight along the barrel of his ptarmigan, it clings to the lower moors, musket and fire, but on came the man and the where it has but a few days of complete gallop of his team was unbroken. Ramming in another cartridge the marksman was ready again in a minute, and just as the cannoneer swept across his front within a hundred yards he kneeled down, and taking deliberate aim at grasp it now?" no time to bestow upon the outer adornment the foremost horse, fired again, but on went and beautification of the male birds. Its enemies are too numerous, too powerful, and passed along the whole front of our regiment too lynx-eyed to let any unusual or brilliant plumage have a chance of success. In this escaped around the head of our ditch and much better humour as he proceeded to show

subsequent battles of the war and lives to tell of the fearful gauntlet he ran along the front of the whole brigade of Confederates firing at

Reforming a Drunken Husband. THERE lives a man on West Pratt street who had recently gone through an experience glass of beer and a three-inch paper which discounts the Maryland wife-beating and hire out as a prosecuting externey. law, and goes it one better. Mr Blank, as he shall be called here, is a married man, and his wife is an industrious, percevering and faithful woman. He, unfortunately, is-or rather was-addicted to periodical spress, and cards came out the the following :when in an intoxicated condition was in the habit of replying to his wife's reproaches by blows. Mrs. Blank endured this ill-treatment silently and patiently, having too much pride to undergo the humiliation of a Police Court trial. At last, however, the conduct of her husband became unendurable, and she decided upon a plan to correct his bad ways, and at the same time to secure herown rights. For that purpose, she obtained a sheet of strong canvas, and spread it upon the bed. Some strong twine, a large bodkin, and two large pills on the cover, and a joke about a barrel staves completed the outfit. Early goat on the first page, to be a comic alumnac. barrel staves completed the outfit. Early Sunday morning Mr Blank came home tremendously drunk. His wife, without a murned is a broad grin and three thousand mur, helped him up stairs and put him in bed, upon the canvas sheet. He soon sank into a drunken stupor, and went so fast Can't you see the measley type's turned asleep that an Eighth Ward mass meeting could have held forth in the next room without disturbing his slumber. Mrs. Blank then folded the canvas sheet about her husband, and with the twine and bodkin sewed him | up, and put on the press. securely in. After about a half hour's work she had hagged her game most completely. So much for the prologue to the drama. Mrs. Blank then grabbed one of the barrel staves and raised it in the air. It descended upon the canvas. Several neighbours say that they are sure they heard a dynamite explosion : others assert that the chimney fell over, and Mr. Blank thought that an eternity of in-fernal machines had wrecked his earthly career for evermore. Meanwhile the stave was ascending and descending with vigorous frequency. The victim winced. He wiggled, squirmed, cursed and breathed forth imprecation without end, but Mrs. Blank worked away with her stave without a word or without delay. At last Mr. Blank was reduced to a point where further resistance was useless. He began to beg off. Mrs. Blank made him solemnly promise never to come home drunk any more, and never to strike or illtreat her in the future. The twine was cut, and he was released from close imprisonment. He has since been as docile and obedient as an exemplary husband can be. His sprees are for the present postponed. He has been studiously zealous of domestic peace, not knowing what instrument of torture his wife's inventive mind may hereafter devise to meet any emergency that may arise. - Balti-

#### Gas from Oil and Water.

more American.

LLUMINATING gas of superior quality is now made from petroleum oil mixed with water, and both decomposed in a retort. The gases liberated are then washed in a closed tank of cast-iron, and led to the holder where they are stored. In this holder is deposited a residue which is found useful for staining wood be-sides yielding benzole. Air is added to the gas in the proportions of three of air to one of gas. The process is the invention of Colonel Chamberlain, and the gas is stated to be of 21-candle power, and to cost 1s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet for manufacture. It is free from sulphur, which is a great merit, and gives a all the Young Men's Christian Assert good light, while giving off very little carbonic acid. It is a healthier gas than that usually made from coal, and flowers do not seem to droop where it is burnt.

Veis. Dr. S. C. Woodman gives some rewho seems to be a regular storehouse of electricity. The young man's name is William Underwood, age twenty-seven years, and his gift is that of generating fire through the medium of his breath, assisted by manipulations with his hands. He will take any body's handkerchief and hold it to his mouth, rub it vigorously with his hands while breathing on it, and immediately it bursts into flames and burns until consumed. He will strip, and rinse out his mouth thoroughly, wash his hands, and submit to the most rigic examination to preclude the possibility of any humbug, and then by his breath blown upon any paper or cloth, envelop it in flame. He vill, when out gunning, and without matches, desirous of a fire, lie down after collecting dry leaves, and by breathing on them start a fire, and then coolly take off his wet stockings and lry them. It is impossible to persuade him o do it more than twice a day, and the effort is attended with the most extreme exhaustion. He will sink into a chair after doing it, and on one occasion, after he had a newspaper on fire, Dr. Woodman placed his hand on his head and discovered his scalp to be violently twitching, as if under intense excitement. He will do it at any time; no matter where he is, under any circumstances, and Dr. Woodman has repeatedly known of his sitting back from the dinner table, taking a draught of water, and by blowing on his napkin at once set it on fire. He is ignorant, and says that he first discovered his strange power by inhaling and exhaling on a perfumed handkerchief that suddenly burned while in his hands.

#### bumour.

Spoopendyke buys a Printing Press. SPOOPENDYKE came home one hight bringing a small bundle in his arms. "It's a printing press, on which I expect to do all my own printing hereafter," he said. "Oh, but isn't that lovely?" fluttered Mrs Spoopendyke, rushing to her husband's side;

"and can't we do the lovliest things with it? Is it the kind that the Herald, and Sun, and all those papers are printed with?" "Oh, yes, Mrs. Spoopendyke," growled her husband; "you've hit it exactly. This is the very kind. I got Mr. Bennett to kindly try it | Ma smelled pa's breadth to see if he had go on, so as to get it the same size as the Herald is printed on. And will you print papers with yours,

like Mr. Bennett and the other editors? continued Mrs. Spoopendyke, timidly.

"Oh, but won't I though!" yelled her husband. "It needed a dodgasted female to down cellar. Pa stood on the bottom starr down cellar. Pa stood on the delegates think of that. You've struck the proper plan. Think you can print a fifty by sixty show-bill with a three by four press? Well, I tell ye that ye can't. Can you get it into your measly head that this is a card press, and can only print a card three inches by

"Oh, it's a card press, is it?" ventured Mrs. Spoopendyke; then we can print those beautiful Christmas cards on it, can't we?" "Now you've got it," yelled her husband.
"That's the idea. It prints in thirty-five different colors at one impression, and any design, from the picture of an old crank with a seal-skin overcoat, loading around some-body's chimney with a game-bag full of jumping-jacks to the New Year, 1883, repre-sented by a hump-back baby dressed in a hroad grin, with a nankini tied ground his broad grin, with a napkini tied around his waist, driving out the old year, dressed as an old tramp, with a mowing-machine and a gallon ing of whishy under his arm. That's to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they all drifted to tell her husband, and then they are the drifted to tell her husband. gallon jug of whisky under his arm. That's the idea, exactly. Think you can print chromos and lithographs on it, don't you?

Well you can't. You can only wint one. Well you can't. You can only print one color, and that is black. Think you can

"Well, said Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I suppose you can print visiting cards on it?"
"Yes, Mrs. Spoopendyke, I can," said her husband, in a softer tone, and he grew in a across the field and up the hill beyond. As his wife the press, and exhibit his dexterity federates cheered him. At least five hundred at a touch the whole business went into pi

"Why, what makes it do that?" said Mrs. Spoopendyke, laughing. "What makes it do what, Mrs. S.?" answered her husband, as he hit his head on a corner of a table in a mid dive after the type. "What d'ye s'pote makes is do it! What maker anything do anything? If I hally our talent for asking idiotic quanticas I'd year a By this time the worthy seath man had so the name set up, and securely included. was printing with great gusto; but he .. unfortunately, set the type in the wrong order, and the last eight performed visiting-

.ckg-inepoopS arM When Mrs. Spoopen tyke saw it, she set no little scream. "On, init that frank, a little scream. though? What makes it wong side up? "Funny!" howled her husband, with her. rid derision, as he grasped the situation. "Its a perfect thunderbolt of fun. It's the dollars' worth of stelen diamonds, to be the leading commedienne of the American boards. wrong? They have only got to be turned around the other way." After half an hour of diligent labor, the

types were again in position, securely keyed When the final arrangements were completed, Mr. Spoopendpke turned round to wink at the baby, and incantiously left his thumb over the edge of the press. As luck would have it, Mrs. Speopendyke, in her anxiety to show her husband how well she understood and appreciated the press, brought the lover down, and the press closed on that gentleman's thumb, making him jump feet, and utter an exclamation that have made the second lieutenant of a c pany of pirates blush. "Dod gast the meas's printing press," he shricked, as he smashed the base burner with it, and then he there it in the alley. "Haven't you got any since scarcely? Why didn't you go on with the entertainment? The measly thing only as far as the bone. Why don't you i the chapter?" and Mr. Speopendyke dameed up stairs, five at a time, with a parting injunction to his wife to hire out for a slaughter-

house. "Well," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she picked up the baby, and put a pitcher of water where her husband would be sure to fall over it when he went down stairs in the morning, "if we have so much trouble in printing one word, I wonder how Mr. Benuett gets along with a whole newspaper to print. Brooklyn Eagle.

#### That Bad Boy. HOW HIS PARECEIVED THE NATIONAL TURN OR-

ANCE DELEGATES. "I mave had the hardest work I over experienced jerking soda for the Young Man's Christian Association," said the boy, as he peeled a banana.

"What you mean, boy?" said the tracery man. "Don't east any reflections on sim a noble association. They don't daink is

they?"
"Drink! Oh, no! They don't brink any thing intoxicating, but when it comes to said they flood themselves. You know there has been a national convention of delegates of the whole country-about three hun where they passed four times a day never saw such appetites for soda. Ther been one continual fizz in our store Producing Fire by the Breath.

In a recent number of the Michigan Medical

Name Dr. S. G. Ward and Michigan Medical

In a recent number of the Michigan Medical

Name Dr. S. G. Ward and Michigan Medical never mind,' I knew enough to put in brandy. But I wouldn't smuggle it into a man for nothing. This Christian Association convention has caused a coldness between pa and ma, though."

"How's that? Your pa isn't jealous, is he?" and the grocery man came around from behind the counter to get the latest cossip to retail to the hired girls who maded

"Jealous nothin'," said the boy took a few raisins out of a box. the delegates were shuffled out to all church members to take care of, and dealt two to ma, and she never told pa any thing about it. They came to sui first night, and pa didn't get home they went to the convention in the ma gave them a night-key, and home from the boxing-match about o'clock, and ma was asleep. Just as pa most of his clothes off, he heard some fumbling at the front door, and he theu was burglars. Pa has got nerve en when he is on the inside of the house and burglars are on the outside. He ovened window and looked out, and saw two sus cious looking characters trying to pick to lock with a skeleton-key, and he picked up new water-pitcher that ms had bought last time when we moved, and dropp down right between the two delegates. if it had hit one of them there would been the solemnest funeral you or Just as it struck they got the door and came in the hall, and the wind w. ing pretty hard, and they thought a cy had taken the cupola off the house. were talking about being miraculously and trying to strike a match on pants, when pa went to the head of the and pushed over a wire-stand filled with potted plants, which struck pretty near the delegates, and one of them said the coming down sure, and they'd better the cellar, and they went down and got hind the furnace. Pa called me wanted me to go down the cellar and tell to burglars we were onto them, and for the get out, but I wasn't very well, so pa look his door and went to bed.

"I guess it must have been half an item

before pa's cold feet woke ma up, and then pa told her not to move for her life, canso there were two of the savagest-looking burn lars that eyer was, rummaging over the house to drinking again, and then she get up at hid her oroide watch in her shoes, and her Oonalaska ear-rings in the Bible, where shi said no burglar would ever find them, and 13 and looked around, and one of the delegates said, "Mister, is the storm over, and is your family safe?" and ma recognised the voice. and said, "Why, it's one of the delegates What you doing down there?" and then ma explained it, and pa apologised, and the delegate said it was no matter, as they had enjoyed themselves real well in the colarwas mortified most to death, but the told her it was all right. She was mai at pa first, but when she saw the broken was pitcher on the front steps, and plants in the hall, she wanted to kill guess she would, only for the society of the when the delegates went to the convention. noticed pa went right down town and bought a new water-pitcher and some more plants. Pa and ma didn't speak all the forencon, an i I guess they wouldn't up to this time, only ma's bonnet came home from the milliners, and she had to have money to pry for it. Then she called pa 'pet,' and that settled it. When ma calls pa 'pet, and that is twenty five dollars. 'Dear old darling,' means fitty dollars. lars.—Peck's Sun.

Four small studs, instead of one, are no s worn in the shirt front by fashionable bloods

A Local Land Board was held at the Courthouse, Beaufort, on Thursday last, before Messrs. J. J. Blundell, Land Officer, and E. W. Welsh, of the Lands Department, Melbourne, when the following applications were dealt with :-

49TH SECTION. Alfred Loft, Raglan, 20a.—Recommended.
Henry Jamieson, Raglan, 15a.—Recommended, subject to approved survey, and special reference

to mines.
William E. Moss, Raglan, 20a.—Recommended, Francis Moss, Raglan, 20a.—Recommended, subject to reference to mines.

subject to reference to mines.
Edwin Rogers, jun., Beaufort, 20a.—Recommen-Elizabeth A. Halpin, Raglan, 20a.—Recommen-

ded subject to mining report.
Wm. C. F. Thomas, Beaufort, 20a.—Recom-Wm. C. Thomas, Beaufort, 20a.—Recommended. Richard Halpin, Raglan, 20a.—Recommended,

subject to mining report, and payment for improve-John B. Dobie, Beaufort, 20a.—Refused, the

land being granted to the previous applicant.

James Brown, Langi Kal-Kal, 20a.—Recommer

Albert Andrews, Eurambeen, 20a,-Recommen-John Whitfield, Eurambeen, 20a.—Recommen-

Mary Hehir, Trawalla, 20a.—Postponed till next John Hehir, Trawalla, 20a,-Postponed till next

Arthur Johnson, Yalong, 20a.—Postponed. John Matthews, Streatham, 20a.—James Russell objected to the lease being issued to the applicant, because he (Russell) had applied for the same land because he (Russell) had applied for the same land, when his application was refused on the ground that the land was required as a water reserve. George C. Matthews, father of the applicant, stated that there is a permanent water reserve about 10 chains north of the land, used by travelling stock camping. A letter was also read from the secretary of the shire of Ararat, objecting to the alienation of the land.—It was recommended that the third of the land.—It was recommended that the same land, a report on the land to be the shire of Ararat, objecting to the alienation of the land.—It was recommended that the same land, when his application was refused as a water reserve.

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

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION.

No. 1047, 15 years; G. Davidson; 44a. 1r. 24p.; Waterloo.

No. 1048, 15 years; T. Vandersteel: 12a, 2r, 32p.; tion of the land.—It was recommuneded that the application be refused, a report on the land to be obtained, and if favorable the land to be thrown Waterloo.

Waterloo.

Waterloo. open for selection.

Application to have land selected .- William Rown, Streatham, 20a.—James Quigan objected to the application, as it is required by the residents of Streatham to run their eattle on. The Board recommended that the application be refuused, and areport on the land be obtained. If favorable, the

hid to be thrown open for selection.

Grazing Permit.—John Roycroft, Beaufort, 51a.

It 21p.—The inhabitants of Waterloo objected to the continuance of the grazing permit held by John Roycroft. Mrs. Frusher, Charles Cousins, and Timothy Murray, residents of Waterloo, appeared in person to object. A petition, signed by twenty-four residents of Waterloo, was read, complaining that Roycroft was in the habit of impounding cattle off the land, as the gate leading to the South Vic off the land, as the gate leading to the South Victoria company's claim (which is in the paddock) is always left open. This was corroborated by the deputation present. Mr. J. W. Browne, member of the Ararut Mining Board and Manager of the Beaufort United Common, stated that the case had been a source of injury and annoyance to the managers of the common ever since February, 1882.
Mr. Roycroft stated that he had seen Mrs. Frusher's
son drive her cattle into the paddock on three
different occasions.—Recommended that the road leading to the claim be fenced off, before the end of the year, at the joint expense of Mr. Roycroft and the managers of the common, the grazing permit not to be interfered with in the meantime.

#### KINGFISHER GOLD MINING COM-PANY, BEAUFORT.

A special general meeting of the share-Tuesday evening, at the Golden Age Hotel. S HIRE OF RIPON.
Mr. H. H. Jackson occupied the above Mr. H. H. Jackson occupied the chair, there were 3,300 shares represented.

The manager submitted the following 1eport :- "Immediately after the formation of the company boring was proceeded with on the company's claim. Twenty-live bores. have been put down, varying in depth from 50 feet to 160 feet. A good prospect of gold was obtained at the depth of 119 feet, and also fair prospects at the depth of 55 feet, the latter bore being the continuation of the Poverty Point Lead. Owing to the opposition of J. Adamthwaite to the company boring on land which he occupies under the 42nd section of the Land Act the company hitherto have not been able to prove the length of the Poverty Point Lead before it dips into the main lead of the flat. The present bores show only a slight dip in the ground, and there is a probability that this lead will run a considerable distance. The boring has also resulted in another tributary being discovered to the west of Poverty Denix tribulary takes have been trived a considerable. Point, which has been traced a considerable distance in the company's claim. The application of W. H. Fisher on behalf of the company for a further lease of 20 acres, which was opposed by Browne and party, has resulted in the Minister of Mires allowing the company a choice of 25 acres. In the event of sinking it would be desirable that a few bores be put down in Adamthwaite's paddock to determine the site of shaft. A correspondence is pending with the Minister of Mines on the subject of the obstruction by the Adamthwaites to the operations of the company .---JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager."

In reply to a letter from the manager the Minister of Mines pointed out that the land underneath the surface had already been leased to the company, and with reference to Adamthwaite's ojections drew attention to clause 4 of the condition of his lease, which provided that "the whole or any portion of land required for mining purposes, this license, as regards such land, as soon as permission is

granted (by the warden), is null and void." It was resolved-That the operations of the company be suspended while action is being taken against the Messrs. Adamthwaite in accordance with the instructions of

the Minister of Mines. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

### PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

(From the "Argus") The Assembly met on Tuesday at half-past 4 o'clock, only to adjourn immediately afterwards, in consequence of the death of Mr. hill, which occurred early in the day. It has always been the custom for the house to show its respect in this way for the memory of a

Assembly on Wednesday for the first time | tion Produce. since his illness, which commenced in April last. The hon, gentleman slipped in unobserved but so some as his presence was noticed.

Consignments from any part of Victoria or from any of the colonies will receive our best attention.

Woolpacks and all Station Stores on sale at last. The hon, gentleman supper in and lowest rates.

Berved, but so soon as his presence was noticed lowest rates.

CLARE STREET, GEELONG.

ex-Premier upon his return to the Parliamentary arena. We may add our felicitations to those of the members of the Assembly.

A Good Templars Lodge was opened at Buangor on the 14th instant.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, September 13, 1883.

TENDERS will be received until twelve o'clock on
Tuesday, October 9, for the SUPPLY of five
hundred (500) TELEGRAPH POLES, deliverable at
Melbourne

Melbourne.

Specifications may be seen at the Chief Inspector's room General Post Office, and the Post Offices at Macedon, Mount Cole, Beaufort, Benalla, Shepparton, Longwood, Murchison, Kilmore East, Seymour, Lorne, Krambruk, Bass, Queensferry, and Grant-ville.

Ville,
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Telegraph Poles," and addressed (if by post, prepaid) to the Honourable the Postmaster-General, Melbourne, or deposited in the tender-box at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

The amount of the preliminary deposit to be enclosed with the tender is £10.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accented.

GRAHAM BERRY, Postmaster General.

#### Applications for Gold Mining Leases.

In pursuance of the Act of Parliament 29 Victoria No. 291, Section 41, it is hereby notified that after the expiration of one month from the date hereof it is intended to grant the leases undermentioned, subject

J. F. LEVIEN, Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines, Melbourne, 14th September, 1883.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Wotherspoon.

Wotherspoon. Working Miners Gold Mining Company. No-Liability Waterloo.

OTICE.—All Shares on which the 1st Call of three pence per share remains unpaid on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1883, will become Wednesday, the 26th September, absolutely FORFEITED. JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

#### Presbyterian Church, Beaufort.

COMPLIMENTARY TEA MEETING to the Rev. A. Adam, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the commencement of his ministry in the Beaufort district, will be held on Wednesday, 10th October, in the Societies' Hall. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock. Public meeting at 8 o'clock.
On SUNDAY, October 7th, the Rev. William Henderson, of Ballarat, will preach, in the church, at

Beaufort Central Cricket Club.

A MEETING of the above club will be held in the Fire Brigade Hall on THURSDAY next, at 8 o'clock. Members and intending members are requested to attend.

J. B. TOMPKINS, Sec. pro tem.

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, 4th October, 1883, for the following works:— NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 371.—Repairing and making portions of the road south from Nerring school.
Contract No. 372.—Making footpath and draining in Walker street, Beaufort.
Contract No. 373.—Making and repairing portions of road between Brierley's Hotel and Star's farm,

Eurambeen.
Plaus and specifications may be seen at the shire office, Beaufort. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 21st September, 1883.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883, At Two o'Clock.

street, Beaufort, also to be removed.
Sale on the Ground.
No Reserve. Terms Cash.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

#### 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 Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

(Established in 1853), A RE prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on Wool, etc., consigned to them for sale or shipment to the London market.

Sale days, Tuesdays and Thursdays for Wool, and Wednesdays for Skins, Hides and Tallow. During the grain season Weekly Sales of Grain will be held at the wayshevers.

During the grain season Weekly Sales of Grain will be held at the warehouses.

All consignments of Wool, etc., are carefully valued by members of the firm, and duly protected up to valuations. When values are not realised the Wool can be shipped to the London Market, at a cost of one shilling per bale.

In consequence of the increase of their business they have just completed extensive additions to their warehouses, which now have a frontage to Clare-street of 250 feet. The showrooms and large warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and

warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and Robert Macgregor, the member for Emerald- greatly improved, making them as complete as any in the colony, giving ample space to catalogue and display from five to six thousand bales at each

Geelong, as a market for wool, is acknowledged The amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Bill were adopted by the Assembly on Wednesday without discussion. The bill therefore only awaits the consent of the Governor to become law.

by all who have tried it to be the best in the colony for the sale of either large or small clips, consequent upon the easy and cheap facilities for Shipping, and the other charges being about seven shillings per bale in favor of Geelong. Foreign buyers know this and consequently prefer buying in this market.

Geelong has more Fallenge.

he bill therefore only awaits the consent of Geelong has more Fellmongers than Melbourne, which, with four Woollen Manufactories, creates an almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Sta-

John James Trevatt. Shoeing and Jobbing Smith,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Buchanan, Havelock street, Beaufort, and respectfully solicits a share of public support.

Bicycles. Bicycles. Bicycles.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING "STANDARD."

For RACING, ROAD, or TOURIST they are THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES. UNEXCELLED.



ZE- LIBERAL TERMS TO CLUBS.

Wholesale from RENNICK, KEMSLEY, and CO., 55 Little Collins street west, Melbourne. AGENT-PETRUS DE AERE, Beaufort.

MELBOURNE CUP, 1883. "EOZ'S" series of CONSULTATIONS NOW OPEN.

J. J. Miller. Garton's Hotel, Melbourno. Result Slips forwarded immediately after drawing.

G. TUFF'S CHEAP CASH Drapery, Boots, & Clothing

STORE, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

Next Golden Age Hotel.

The Cheapest House in the District.

Rents and Dobts 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 O O L.W O O L.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS, AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S

Ballarat WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW

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

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

E J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the 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 despatch. 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 ON

ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, Erc.,

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the year. Auction Sales of Grain, Flour, etc. held every DAVID ELDER, Manager.

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

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.



DALE STALLION.

TOMBOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangor Hotol, and will travel the surrounding district.

YOUNG TOMBOY is a bay, and is by the celebrated imported Clydesdale stallion Tom Boy, and out of the celebrated Clydesdale marc Darling, hoth being imported by the well-known horse-breeder, the late J. G. Ware, Esq., of Koort Koort Noug, whose stock always fetches the highest price in the Ballarat market; and to prove the above Young Tomboy's foals have sold for £20 at six months old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure fealother feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure foalgetter, and his stock are first-class workers. I
can refer to J. Ware's, Esq, stock, at Yalla-y-poora,
being first-class stamps, of which Young Tom Boy
is the sire. Competent judges consider he is
superior to any imported stallion that has been in
the district for many years. Young Tom Boy
stands 17 hands high, with tremendous bone, and
plenty of hair, and is thoroughly quiet; his foals
taking first second and third prizes at the Beaufort taking first, second, and third prizes at the Beaufort agricultural show in March last.

#### Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Mares to be re-moved and paid for when stinted (of which due no-tice will be given), after which 1s. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

E. WAUGH, Buangor Hotel, Buangor.

Young Vanquisher Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

Middle Creek.

And will travel the Surrounding District. And will travel the Surrounding District.

He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkeudbright when two years old, and the £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.

SADDLERY SADDLERY

GEORGE GREENWOOD,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

RETURNS THANKS to hist patrons and the inform them that he has just received a Large and Assorted Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamois, Brushes, Curry and Mane Combs, and all other Horse Appointmen Also Buggy and Cart Harness, which he is prepared to SELL at TOWN PRICES,

RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from £3 10s. All other articles eq. ally cheap.

N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept.

In the Saddles of the data of the report of the constant of the complete TOWN PRICES,
RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from £3 10s. All other articles eq ally cheap.
N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept.

W. E D W A R D NICKOLS,
Auctioneer,

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat.
Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Wools Grain, and Money Broker.
Estate managed for Absentees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Companys, 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 Aconory Business of all kinds attended to

by Vanquisher 890."

This splendid entire is now rising five 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 incorred.

curred.

Any mares not proving in feal 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.

£3,000.

AUSTRALASIA'S SWEEP.

MELBOURNE CUP. THE GREATEST RACING EVENT OF THE

(To be run November 6th.) 12,000 SHARES, 5s. EACH. AN EVEN FOUR genuine Wolfe's Schnapps.
SHARES, 20s.
The public are strongly ad

First Horse ... ... 500 Non-Starters ... 250 Total, £2000.
Atd 10 Prizes at £25 each ...£250.

50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 500, 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 250, Total in Prizes, £1000. Grand Total, £3000. THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883 the bar, representing it to be the GENUINE THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883
SERIES.
The success and general satisfaction over previous events may be deemed sufficient introduction for this, as announced above. The co-operation of former clients and the public generally, is invited on the "Great Event."
A pound secures four chances—not one only. The right of declining any particular subscription is reserved.

served.

Deducted for expenses, 10 per cent. Probity guaranteed by good commercial bona fides. References: Melbourne "Spertsman" and City Journals. Hankers-Sydney, City Bank; Melbourne, National

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 season.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the season. One extra ticket (FREE) with every twenty to one

address, thus effering the promoters of Clubs with overy twenty tickets a chance of being a winner without necessarily investing a penuy.

ADDRESS—"AUSTRALASIA" (Mr. J. Thompson) care of H. J. Franklyn (Wholesale Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer), 40 Thunter street, Sydney.

NOTE,—Address, briefly, "AUSTRALASIA," care of Mr. H. J. Franklin, 40 Hunter St. INTIMATION.

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES From London and Glasgow, at WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.'S,

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1883.

W. B. & CO. have just received a Magnificent Assortment of the Newest and Choicest Novelties of the Season from the leading European Manufacturers, and desire to draw particular attention to the fact that all goods are purchased direct, and the intermediate prefits avoided, thereby enabling them to sell all classes of Drapery Goods at MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES.

TRINTS AND SATTLENS.

W. B. & CO. would draw special attention to their Magnificent Selection of Prints and Satteens in all the newest FRENCH and ENGLISH Styles and Colorings, which will be found, on inspection, to be the Cheapest and Best Assortment ever offered in the district.

SPECIAL JOB PURCHASE.—2 Cases Fancy Light Prints, New Patterns, 3½d. per yard. Purchasers at Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s save the Retail Profit.

They will also show a Large and Varied Assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shirts, etc., etc., which for Style, Quality, Workmanship, and Value cannot be surpassed. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having arranged with several First-class Makers to supply them at Extremely Low Rates for Cash, they are in a position to offer customers the Best Market Value. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE DISTRICT TO SELECT FROM.

HAWKES BROS.,

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS. Importers of English, American, and Continental

HARDWARE, TAVE 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,

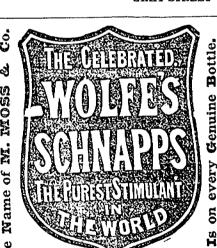
Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

MAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

# WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT ( MOORABOOL-STREET ... ... ... MA



YNFINITELY SUPERIOR to Brandy or Whisky, and is now the

Most Popular Drink throughout Daily Argus ... Per quarter the Colonies. Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROCURABLE."

passed, giving tone and life to the system. The Purest Spirit in the World.

As an Tonic and Stimulant cannot be sur-

Upolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is steadily increasing, while hundreds of imitations have appeared and disappeared. leading only ruin and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, flery compounds, imitations of the

The public are strongly advised to purchase ...£1000 | Starters divide ... £150 | original unopened bottles, as the Custom Authorities have found it necessary to prosecute a large number of Publicans under the Trade Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and £10 10s. costs, for selling inferior spirits over WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

> M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, SOLE AGENTS WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS J, W. HARRIS MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER,

M. J. LILLEY

BEAUFORT.

Member of the Ballerat Stock Exchange.

PEGS to inform the general public that he has opened the Railway Dining Rooms, near the Beaufort railway station, and is prepared to supply meals at all hours at moderate rates.

Tee or Coffee, with Hot Pic. 6d

TICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTEE

24 Market street, Melbourue. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent to Beaufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous customers throughout the district for past favors, at the same time wishes to contradict an erroneous report which is being industriously spread throughout the district that Mr. W. R. Nicoll is taking over his business. Though not agent for the "Ballarat Courier after to-day, he will continue his news agency business, and will be most happy to supply any persons who may favor him with their orders.

### St. d. ,, Age ... Telegraph ... 

Melbourno "Advocate," 6d. per week. H. P. HENNINGSEL Agent-Beautort, June 11th, 1881.

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-

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD, CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

On Sale

Λī

STREETS-American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x ½ do do lining 6 x ¼ do do floering American and Baltic deals, all sizes

4 out pine weatherboards 4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{in., 1in., 1\frac{1}{2}\text{in., cedar, wide and varrow boards}\$
Cedar table legs, 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.

HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT Agents for

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

Broadbent Bros. and Co.. Wm. M'Culloch and Co Permewan, Wright and Co FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILW

AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

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THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

Are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters is the purest, hest and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations spring up and began to steal the notices in which the press and public of the country have expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nestrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously £1 FREE GIFTS!—The proprietors of devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people induce the destruction and prevent the imto believe that they were the same as Hop proper use of their wrappers and labels, and Bitters. All such pretended remedies or thus further protect the Public against fraud cures, no matter what their style or name is, and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers and especially those with the word "Hop" or under the label on the quart bottles, since or "Hops" in their name or in any way con- 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in nected with them or their name, are imita- EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn Touch none of them. Use nothing but upon the undersigned, and which will be the genuine American Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE glass. Trust nothing else. Druggists and UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name tions and counterfeits.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as received and a control of the teeth as received and the teeth 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, Lordon.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigostion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Aguc, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Exuptions, &c., shouldlese 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 complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, arising from a disordered state of the stomage, bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating and purifying, they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Medicine Vendorsin boxes at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

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.

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the Great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment there he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment there Arrive at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m. rises over him on the right hand the new "Times" Leave Hamilton, 12.47 a.m. office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of the copies of the 'Times" is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps's Cocoa sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,605. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work

many changes. OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne - Multitudes of people are hopeleasly 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 irrication and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitutien, and rapidly cures every stage of these

tien, 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 soluble in water.

Valuable Discovery forthe Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will 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 chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depor removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Boiling I! No special apparatus required. By simply mixing with tallow retuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few lours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; with tallow retuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few lours. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse grease or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; with tallow retuse grease, or oil, any quantity of soap can be made at a time, from ten pounds in a few minutes to ten tons in a few lucus. Quality superior, and cost much less than any boiled soap; when refuse or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; with tallow retuse grease, or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; with tallow retuse grease, or oil can be obtained the best hard soap; with tallo 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

#### Beaufort Post Office.

TIM	e Table, 1883.	
Post Town	Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne	6 n.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelorg .	Ditto	Ditto
Ball rat	Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla .	Ditto	Ditto
Raglan	4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo	Ditto	Ditto
Lead .	Ditto	Ditto
Sailor's Gully	4.15 p.m	Ditto
Stockyard Hill	Ditto	Ditto
Ararat	9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
Buangor	Dittc	Ditto
Eurambeer	4 30 p.m	1 p.m
Shirley	Ditto	Dittto

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

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. T 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 a week-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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

immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Astinmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European dealers everywere hat 1s. 12d. per bottle. depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to Chemists are warned against dealing in imita- upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

#### Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. ARRIVE—Geering 0.20 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 9 p.m 10 20 p.m LEAVE—Ballarat 10 .30 a.m 3.20 a.m 9 p.m 10 20 p.m LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.35 p.m. Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.25 p.m

LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.55 p.m.

Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.25 p.m

Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm

ARRIVE at Arrat 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 9.30 p.m

ARRIVE At Arrat 7.39 a.m 11.45 p.m, 3.5 p.m 9.30 p.m

LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.45 p.m, 4.9 p.m

Buangor 8.25 a.m 12.45 p.m 4.45 p.m

Buangor 8.25 a.m 12.45 p.m 4.45 p.m

Buangor 8.25 a.m 12.45 p.m 4.45 p.m

Buangor 8.25 a.m 12.45 p.m, 6.7 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.10 pm, 6.45 p.m 1.30 am

ARRIVE at Geelong 8.30 a.m 1.30 p.m, 6.35 p.m, 7.10 p.m

ARRIVE at Geelong 8.30 a.m 1.30 p.m, 6.45 p.m 1.30 am

LEAVE—Gelong, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 pm, 6.30 pm, 9.15 p.m

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.

ILEAVE—Geelong, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 pm, 6.30 pm, 9.15 p.m

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.

ILEAVE—Geelong, 8.40 a.m, 1.50 pm.

CHOPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Linoleums, Wield 6 a.m.

EXAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

CHOPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Linoleums, 
ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m.

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.	.15 p.m.	
FAR	ES.	
Beaufort to	First-class	Second-class
Trawaila	<b>1</b> s 0d	0s 9d
Burrumbeet	2s 6d	1s 9d
Windermere	3s 6d	2s 0s
Ballarat	5s $0d$	3s 0d
Geelong	14s 0d	9s Od
Melbourne	21s Od	13s 6d
Beautort to	First-class	Second-class.
Buangor	2s 6d	2s 0d
Ararat		3s 6d
Armstrongs		4s 0d
Great Western		4s 6d
Stawell'	8s 0d	Es Gd

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

Important Discovery.

G REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S
PATENT POWDERED DOUBLE REFINED

98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA

Makes the Finest Hard Soap absolutely without No special apparatus required. By simply mixing

soil (except mineral oil). If grease or thinow is seed, well it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feely only just warm to the land. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat weeden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without is 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 chief points in the above directions, which must be chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If uncited tallow or grease is used, it must be only just warm to the hand. Lye must be theroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any salt, it must be "rendered" previous to use; any salt present spoils the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good for

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, har superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally contained in the grease used, a valuable ingredient allost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioned boiler lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashibute onlead process. This soap being pure and unadulærated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our Pure Caustic Potash.

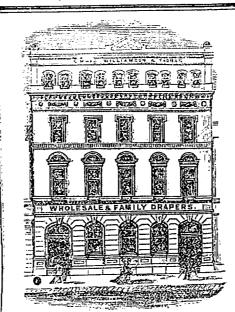
The attention of WOOL GROWERS and WOOL

SCOURERS is directed to the Company's, PURE CAUSTIC POTASH put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each. ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in your suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarse- rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of ness will be agreeably surprised at the almost cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get are now sold by most respectable chemists in is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it this country at 1s. 12d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhosa, whether



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Clothing, Carpets, Flooreloths, Lin Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates. The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent

Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the

Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having areful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed on the same footing as if they selected the goods The Tailoring and Outfitting Departments having

assumed such large proportions are now located at the warehouse, No. 6 Elizabeth street, close to the drapery warehouse.

Cards for self measurement and patterns The Stock in all Pepartments a now fully assorted

for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, MELBOURNE.

Geelong Wool Sales.

#### GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday, during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full 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 er 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 Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and De-livering Wool intended for shipment to the

London market. Separate Warehouses have been provided for the sale of SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from all railway. stations in the colony to our storc.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Wood Brokers. Geeleng, 1st July, 1883.

### 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 Lano East, between Swanston and Russell Streets. MELBOURNE. .

Sole Agents-Wotherspron Bras. and too!

### The Great Pain Annihilator. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S MAGIC BALM

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

... From 1 to 7 day Instantl Rheumatism ... From 1 to 14 days From 1 to 7 days Sciatica ... Prom 1 to 7 days ... Instantly and Permanently Lumbago Earache ... Instantly and Permanently Colic, Cramps, and Spasms ... In 10 minutes Diarrhoza and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours It heals Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and for all kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL. If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and you will not regret it. MAGIC BALM

Is a boon to Society; it has never been known to fail when properly applied in accordance with the printed directious, and only requires a trial to prove its wonderful efficacy. It is now household word, and is extensively used throughout all the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It is composed entirely of AMERICAN HERBS, grown by the Shakers of New Lebnan and New Hampshire, U.S., America, who make the culture of herbs a speciality. It contains no moisonous mineral incredients whatever. Testimonials make the curtars of nervos a speciality. Testimonials poisonous-mineral ingredients whatever. Testimonials are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful edicinal properties. TESTIMONIALS-Which are genuine.

Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the HEAD.

Consulate of the United States of America t Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878. PROFESSOR SCOTT.-Dear Sir,-I take reat 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 Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Campets:

Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and made but one application of the "Magic made but one application of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers at notice."

Balm " and can truly say that I have felt no fit power of replanishing the vitality of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest Balm" and can truly say that I have been added to the palate; and innocent in its action degree.

It is agreeable to the palate; and innocent in its action its action and in a control of the palate; and innocent in its action and i can recommend it with pleasure. The "Magic Balm" is the best medicine I ever used for pains, and in fact, will state that it is the only medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROOSEVELL, U.S. Consol. WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA. Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880. To Professor Scott, Craig's hotel.—Dear Sir,-I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for some time past, and I used some of your wonderful medicine "THE MAGIC BALM" last night which gave me instant relief, and I am very happy to say, I have not felt any pain whatever since the application. I am a firm believer in "THE MAGIC BALM," and can, with confidence, recommend it to all who suffer with neuralgia, as I am sure they will receive great benefit from its use, as I have already done. You may use this letter in any way to your advantage you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours

E. THURLING. WONDERFUL CURE OF TOOTHACHE.

[Sworn Affadavit.] Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878. I hereby certify that I have been suffering terribly with my teeth for several years past and had tried all known remedies, within my reach, all of which failed to give me any relief 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. Curris, 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 extremities, and I was unable to do any work | Tanian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, whatever. On seeing your advertisments | Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, relative to your great medicine, the " Magic Balm," I purchased a package containing a dozen bottles, and commenced the treatment as per directions. Great was my astonishment, before I had finished the second bottle to find that the pains were passing away, and now having used some nine bottles I feel quite another man, in fact I consider the Magic Balm" has completely cured me. You have my permission to use this letter in any way to your advantage that you may think proper. I am, dear sir, yours respect-

MATTHEW HOGAN, Miner, Ballarat West. WONDERFUL CURE OF NERVOUS HEADACHE. Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering acute pain last evening for several hours from 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 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 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.

without it. For Sale by all respectable Chemists and General Storekeepers.

No Person or House should be

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, pe 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 possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is reliaquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN);

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

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be

while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and pernanent cure of Veryous Prostration Shortness of Breath Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart Trembling of the hands and limbs

Impaired Nutrition Voises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap- pression Consumption (in its first Hypochondria Female Complaints General Debility stages only)

typecnonuma
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study
Business
Sidy Headgare
Stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Faucies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Flatulence Sick Headache Stages Six Headache Stages
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 im-paired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly im-reves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous 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 phedyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stonnach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness un-parallelled in medicine.

reach, all of which failed to give me any relief whatever; two months ago, while working in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element Selve, my legs are perfectly healed. a mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was com- of life, which has been wased, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous nelled to knock off work. I was advised to system, of a nutrive, tonic, and invigorating character, call and see Professor Scott (who was then visiting Grahamstown introducing his "Magic Balm") I found that gentleman at his hotel, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons

experience in 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 rigour and comfort to which the patient has long oven 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 activityi n the previously debilitated nervoussystem; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Per-sons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundredsymptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globs: Full directions for use in the English, French, German,. Chinese, and Japaneso languages accompany each case,

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. South Australia ..... F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide, New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. 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 above allments as Holloway's Ointmens. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment wibbed another but after relief I read with ease for 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 Mentaged and congested throats elongated avula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheozing from accumulated macous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing dintment over the chest and back fount long hely in hour mice over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appro-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 re- Liver Complaints moval be set about it in good earrest, by using Lumbago this infallible remedy according to printed inatructions 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 sets by stimalating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and mangating a free and sure by an effectively it tousings a core.

Piles Fistulas, and Exhortations The cares which this Oirtment effect, in leading piles and fistular of long standing, after they have resisted all other applications, have been so counties and notorious throughout the world that any effort points an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Oitstmant has mover proved inclinations.

Qintment has never proved inedicacious. In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gracel.

The dintment is a sovereign remarks if it be well rubbed wice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, are in almost every case give immediate relief. Wheneverthis Ointment has been once used it has established in war worth, and has again been eagerly sought for a tig easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the killie, s Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:-

Bad Legs Fistules Bad breasts Gout Skin Diseases Gout Glandular Swell Scurvy incs Sore Heads Burns ings Lumbago Bunions Tumours Chilblain Chapped Hands Piles Corns (Soft) Rheum Contracted and Sore N Ulcers Rheumatism Sore Nipples

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

"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-

annot 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-Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs-Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face

Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures-Glandular Swellings

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufficiers to

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

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SOME LEGE OF IS 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 the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent modicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private hospitals, but obtained no ermanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and, wonderful

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

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

> Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, CHEMIST,

#### APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NO family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correction distributions. 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. Invalidashort 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 circulationperfect, 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 bloed from all moxious 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 beneficiont 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 meaker 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 Couches

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

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

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

Piles Asthma Rheumatism Retention of Prince Blotches on the Skira Scrofula, or King's Ent. **Bowel Complaints** Sore Invoats Sione i zavel Secondi z emptor Debility )ropsy Female Irregularities Tic-Dole 23 Fevers of all kinds cers Veneral At sections Gout Headache Worms of all kinds

Weakness from whateve cense, &c., &c. The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also

by nearly every respectable Vender of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The analles pox of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pet of Ointment one ounce.

Full printed directions are affived to each Lox and and can be bad in any barguage, even in Turkish Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Calusse.

Printed and published by Fo. P. G. - det terreprieters, og flag fagt. - **Britalist, v**iktoria

#### 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 per 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 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 afte 7 o'clock on the evening previous to publication. ew subscribers are only charged from the time of

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

Communications of a literary naturo 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 followships

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

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

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE

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

Risks accupted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Products.

emiums 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.

#### WANTED KNOWN.

H. P. HENNINGSEN

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

H. P. HENNINGSEN. GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA,

BREAKFAST.

40

Þ

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away provided our breakfast tables with has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong titution may be gradually built up until strong the work to disease.

The W. and W. is more simple in action. The W. and W. has less wear and tear. enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."--See article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

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

HOM COPATHIC CHEMISTS, London.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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.

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

namely, 'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION RECORD."

The increased size of the 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 SHIPPED to AUSTRALIA Has STAMPED on the SHUTTLE-SLIDE the

NAME of the SOLE AGENT for Australasia, viz. :--HUGO WERTHEIM,

MELBOURNE.

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly REGISTERED in Australia; and that any infringement upon the said registration will be

at once proceeded against according to law. Hugo Wertheim, 39 FLINDERS LANE EAST,

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

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the 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 the like of the New York of the Sewing Machines in the sewing of the sewing sewing the sewing f which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov ..rtocked with the importations of 1874.

Reasons why the 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. 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.

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

We warrant every genuine W. and W. machine to give entire satisfaction.

LONG & CO., Australian Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Instruction Given Gratis.

P. De BAERE, WATCHMAKER,

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

Plain and Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

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

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

In compliance with the wish of several of the MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c., Prepared on the shortest notice

THE ARGUS may be had daily, ou the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. H. P. HENNINGSEN, 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 Clothes, besides giving the clothes a good color. Warranted not to injure any article, of whatever description or texture; it will also take outpaint, and improve colored articles.

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

then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain for 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.
Sold in large or small quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

The "Riponshire Ad Jocate," 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, Skipta, 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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HENRY BISHOP & CO., 79 BOURKE STREET EAST.

Local Agents Wanted.

# CPP HEROUGH HERONG

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

A Certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns.

PRICE-2/6 a Bottle. HOOD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

# SANDER AND SONS'

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, disorders of the bowels, diarrhosa, 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.

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.

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

CAUTION. Do not confound SANDER and SONS' EUCACYPTI Extract with the common Eucalypti Oil, a resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the nealing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our proparation 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

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

ON SALE,

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

H. P. HENNINGSEN.



MELBOURNE.
(Next to the Theatre Royal).

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST.

Awarded Melhourne International Exhibition, x880-8x.

EUCALYPTI EXTRACT. Furnishing Arcade,

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

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 curative agent and preventative of contagion in scarlet, typhoid, and intermittent fever. For particulars see testimonials accompanying each bottle.

signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signa ture and address-

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE.

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MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients that we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT. Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment. In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat.

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates. EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.

# Why Pay Cash,

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange,

When you can obtain

Furniture.

Pianos.

And every requisite to

Sewing Machines, etc.,

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

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WHOLESALEPRICES

NATHAN'S

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# THE NEW

225 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

GOODS SUPPLIED ON ABOVE TERMS

TO ANY PART OF THE COLONY.

#### ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS S 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,

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STEAM SHIPS. FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY,

STREET. WHOLESALE AND FAMILY CASH

kinds can be supplied at this establishment as cheap as the best wholesale house in the city of under efficient management. Every order exe-

THE NEW PRINTS AND SATEENS present age, in all colors, to suit every complexion; the coloring and designs are indeed splendid, and only require to be seen to be ap-

#### preciated)

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT contains more choice novelties than it has ever done since this establishment has had an existence. The new laces are marvellously beautiful, and the stock contains all the latest descriptions and kinds. Ladies can depend upon having splendid ranges of every kind at the lowest wholesale cash prices. French Kid Gloves in 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 button all sizes and colors, at every price. New Thread and Silk Gloves every shade, all the newest shades in Ribbons, new Collars and Cuffs, Opera and Parlour Squares, &c., &c. A magniticent assortment of Fans all colors and kinds. Ladies' Baskets, Leather Bags, Velvet and Silk Bags, &c., at the ordinary wholesale price. New Spring

THE MILLINERY ROOM contains all the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and new trimmings of every kind. The latest English and French models from the most fashionable and celebrated houses in the two

wholesale cash prices. The Mantle and Costume Department con-

tured Kidderminster Carpets in every quality; the largest stock to select from in Australia in every quality, from common jute to the Imperial three-plyall wool. Parties furnishing are supplied on the most liberal terms, and have their orders executed in a superior manner. Cornices fitted

WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-

TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS! The grandest assortment in the Colony; ranging from 1s 11d per pair and upwards to the best Guipure Lace at £5 10s per pair. Lace Bed Quilts to match the Curtains, from a cheap

range of choice of new Gretonnes this Season is immense, from 3³/₄d per yard and upwards, to the Stylish Velveteen Cretonnes in the most brilliant and lovely colorings and designs. Customers who desire to make their own bed

LINOLEUMS AND FLOORCLOTHS. A grand stock of the above in all widths, from 18 inches to 12 feet wide. A superior quality of Lineleum at 3s 6d per yard, usually charged 4s

MATTINGS AND CRUMB CLOTHS. The largest stock to select from in Victoria, and at the lowest prices. Useful Matrings, sound jute and good colorings, the full width, 64d per yard. Crumb Cloths, all widths and every size, manufactured expressly for A. Crawford by one of the most celebrated manufacturers of linen in Ireland.

Door Mats of every kind in Coir, Axminster, Sheepskin. Bedroom mats of every kind.

made and laid for them in a style and with a finish unequalled even in London, by highly experienced workmen.

PRICE SIXPENCE

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. The new tweeds are just opened, they consist of a beautiful assortment of English, French, Belgian. Scotch, and Australian tweeds. A nice stock of new coatings for Spring wear. Every article guaranteed as described, and a perfect fit

given to all customers. Patterns sent to all parts of the Colony, with lirections for self-measurement.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT Is replete with a magnificent stock of first class useful goods, manufactured on the premises, and with as much care and attention as if made to order. A splendid stock of cross sizes, to fit every figure—the tall and thin, or the short and stout. No other slops kept. Mens' and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Hosiery, Ties, Braces, all at wholesale cash prices.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

A large stock to select from, and at lower prices than any house in Ballarat, either city or town. Come and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

DRESS AND MANTLEMAKING

COUNTRY ORDERS attended to at once.

cuted with artistic skill and promptitude.

A. CRAWFORD, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS

> STURT STREET. WOODS' COACHES,

COACHES from WATERLOO to BEAUFORT and TRAWALLA start as under:— From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m.,

and 3.30 p.m. From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. Saturday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 7.30 Monday, from Waterloo to Trawalla at 11.30 a.m.

Return fares to and from Beaufort, available for

three days, One Shilling and Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling. From the finger post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence.

S. WOODS, Proprietor. HOPPER'S

MILK PUNCH

Carngham.

Specialty! Specialists Draw on Nature-she compels you to honor

the acceptance. THIRTY years since, when DR. SMITH first commenced practice here, it was thought by medical men, that to be a Specialist was derogatory to the professional man, but this, like most other innovations in

ject.

This is not said or meant in any shape as depreciating the learning or acumen of the General Practitioner, but it is to treat a Speciality, and the miad of the Specialist is continually at work on the subject he is in the habit of treating and diagnosing. He is also constantly in communication with this peculiar branch of his profession, and the G neral Practitio.eer can no more lay claim to this ENCLUSIVE knowledge, than the barrister employed in equity could take up and do justice to a criminal case, and, rice versa,—the criminal barrister to take up successfully an equity suit. It is true that each would be conversant with the common law, and must, a priori, have a general knowledge of his profession, or he could not have "passed;" but as he being chiefly engaged in another branch of his practice, should at once honestly inform you that if you wished for a reliable and special opinion, you must consult with the gentleman who had devoted his time, his energy, his study, and his practice to that particular subject.

The medical profession—that is, the more libe al-

subject.

The medical profession—that is, the more libe, alminded of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and Specialists now in every brauch—ceulsts, aurists, syphilie, mental diseases, chest diseases, and in fact every portion of the human frame, has now some member of the profession who devotes his time to that, and to none other. For instance, the "chest doctor" would on no account attend an acconcliment, and the oculist would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would advise his patient to go to that dector who is most famed for treating the disease requiring special skill. skill.

DR. L. L. SMITH asks those who require treatment for Weakness, Prostration, Barrenness, and Sterility, whose trames and whose constitutions are shattered, to consult hun as an expert—thirty (30) years practice in this colony, with a practice extending throughout not only the Colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even in England, he claims ought to be sufficient to cause errors man or woman requiring such skill as is alluded

in England, he claims ought to be sufficient to cause overy man or woman requiring such skill as is alluded to above, to consult him either personally or by letter.

As a Syphilographer no other medical man has been able to have such large experience as he possesses, and for other allied affections—such as Nervous disease—no one in the profession has enjoyed so much public confidence. DR. L. L. SMITH

Consultation Fee by Lettor, £1. Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over the civilised globe.

MELBOURNE.

DR. L. L. SMITH. 182 COLLINS STREET EAST,

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

# SPRING NOVELTIES.

BY LATE SAILING SHIPS AND FAST

# AND ITALIAN PORTS.

WAREHOUSEMAN. Has just received a magnificent assortment of newest and most choice novelties of the season, direct from the principal European Manufacturers. It is perhaps, most advisable to inform the public that all goods are purchased direct; consequently, there are no intermediate profits to be shared or charged for; hence, goods of all

Melbourne. are marvels of the printer's art, and of the manufacturer's skill of manipulation. They are the acme of perfection in style and finish. In an advertisement it would be impossible to describe their beauty, the tints are the most lovely the eye could desire, and the patterns being taken from nature, are unrivalled in their magnificence. The prices range from 24d and upwards, to the best manufactured, not in England alone but to the best that can be produced in Europe at the present day. New Scotch and French ginghams, choice checks, the latest novelties in dress-stuff-they are manufactured in cotton cambric, and English, Irish, and French cambric (from pure flax). New sateen fronts and dress trimmings, the latest and most beautiful innovation which has been seen during the

GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR Hosiery, all the latest novelties for maids' and

#### ladies' wear.

countries. Every article is sold at the lowest

The Mantle and Costume Department contains a Splendid Stock of all the Newest Materials and Examples of the Latest Spring Fashions. Ladies ought to place their orders early to avoid vexatious delay. The orders are already beginning to pour in, it will, therefore, be a matter of necessity to place the orders as soon as possible.

CARPETS AND FURNISHINGS.

The stock of Brussels Carpets is the largest out of Melbourne. It comprises the newest and most select assortment in the Australian colonies. Gentlemen furnishing will find that they have a Gentlemen of Nervous Affections, of skin Eruptions, of Prostration, and make human beings invirile, Gentlemen furnishing will find that they have a range of the most choice patterns to select from which can be obtained in the Southern Hemisphere. Carpets with borders and Hearthrugs to match, suitable for all kinds of rooms. Velvetpile (Wilton) Carpets with borders, of the best quality, at one-fourth lower than Melbourne prices. Sheepskip Hearthrugs, all colors, or made to order if required. Tapestry Carpets 1s 7½d per yard and upwards to the best man factured Kidderminster Carpets in every quality;

up with taste and care, a beautiful assortment of Cornice plates to select from. Window Poles in all lengths.

Nottingham Lace Quilt to the finest French Guipure Lace. BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS! Are made to order from all kinds of Cretonne and other materials in every modern style. The range of choice of new Cretonnes this Season is

hangings will be supplied with paper patterns at a small cost, accompanied with directions how to make them up.

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and re-laid at the shortest notice, provided the weather is favorable. Country customers will have their carpets RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

COMMERCIAL.

BALLABAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE

MARKET. There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 6s Cape barley, 3s 7d; wheat, is 6d to 4s 8d; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 17s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L1 7s 6d to L2; straw, oaten, 37s; do wheaten, Ll '0s; peas, 3s to 3s 4d; bran, Is 1d; pollard, 1s 3d; bonedust, L6 10s. flour, L10.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

A good quantity of wheat has changed hands during the past week, several large sales being effected on the day of the Agricultural Show. Lots of 72 tons, 99 tons, 20 tons, and 63 tons were purchased by one buyer at 4s 41d per bushel, and 200 bags at Wickliffe road at 4s 4d. Other sales at the beginning of the week are reported at 4s 41d, and subsequently 4s 5d was given for a small lot. At the end of the week as high as 4s 51d was reached, but this was the top figure. Flour has moved off pretty freely at last week's quotations. Several parcels were sold in the town and some locally milled was sent away by train, and two or three lots went down country by dray. There is no In this district oats have had a fair amount of trade at our figures. At the end of the week a lot of 70 bags fetched 2s 7d per bushel. We have heard that one fair sized parcel was sent to Melbourne from Buangor during the week netted 2s 9d at Buargor. Bran has been a little scarcer and has consequently firmed a little. Several loads of Warrnambool potatoes came in during the week, but the market had been so glutted the previous week that but little tusiness could be done, and nearly all the teams went further on. On market ruling there than here. Fresh butter has been very plentiful and the price has been so liberally supplied that 71 is now the hams and bacon, which readily brings our in his own recognisance of £10. quotations. Annexed are the prices cur-

Wheat, 4s  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d; oats, 2s 8d; pollard, 1s 2d; bran, Is Id; Cape barley, 4s; English barley, 5s 6d; peas, 3s 9d; maize (crushed), none maize (whole). do.; flour L9 10s to L10; Warrnambool potatoes, L3 10s; Ballarat do. L2 15s; hay (sheaves), L2 15 per ton; hay (trussed) L3 5s per ton straw (wheaten) 30s per per cwt; butter (fresh), 9d to 10d per lb; butter 7d per dozen .- "Advertiser."

GEELONG WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Tuesday, September 25. Messrs. George Hague and Co. report:—Wool— The first portion of the new clip has reached our stores, and we hear of other consignments being en route. We offered a small catalogue of oddments today, which realised satisfactory prices, and we expect our opening sale of the reason will be held in about four weeks' time (say 24th October). Sheepskins—There was a large attendance of local and shipping buyers at our sale to day, and every lot elicited keen competition at enhanced prices. We have had a heavy supply of superior quality skins, and made a good clearance. Hides—The trade mustered in full force to-day, and competed freely for all sorts; but although the market was firm, we cannot report any improvement in market was firm, we cannot report any improvement in values. Tallow—We have placed some good lines, both for shipment and local consumption, during the week-

Holloway's Pills .- Enfeebled Existence .-should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for the young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers about £5. of the blood, and the best promoters of absorution and secretion, and remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids

A gentlemen, lately elevated to the Bench up North, refused to take his letters from the Post Office, because they were not addressed J.P., and further informed the Postmaster that if J.P. wasn't on them it was his duty to put it there, and, he'd "report" him if he didn't !-"Herald."

The owner of Moorak, Mt. Gambier, is determined to encourage the breeding of pigs, he offers £20 in special prizes, competition in one class being limited to owners of not more than 40 pigs. Two prizes are offered for the best piggery of not less than 40 pigs, and two for not less than twenty, no exhibitor to take more than one prize. Bacon curing on a large scale is successfully carried out at Mt. Gambier, hence this special inducement to residents in the neighborhood to go in for pig

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.—" I was dragged down with debt, poverty, and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year held on Thursday, at the shire hall. Mr. H. ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in there was a good attendance of members. one month we were all well, and none of us The correspondence consisted principally of have had a sick day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."-A WORKING MAN. Read

How to GET SICK .- Expose yourself day and night, sit too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time. and then you will want to know

in three words-Take Hop Bitters! Read

Consumers of Wolfe's Schnapps, especially those taking it medicinally, should purchase it only by the bottle, and thus ensure the geniune article, as there is a fraudulent imitation in the market. Large and small bottles are obtainable at every respectable hotel and Wine and Spirit Merchant's in the the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS PAPERS.

Boyd, Mrs. Jane; Baird, Mrs. J.; Ball, Mr. S.; Bremacombe, Mr. J.; Burridge, Campbell, M. J. H.; Coghlan, Mr. Wm. Etherton, Mr. Wm.; Edmunds, Mr.

Finnigan, Mrs. J.

Helleyer, Mr. J. Loft, G. Murphy, Mrs. D.; Manners, T.; Miller, Mrs.; Miechel, Miss F.; Mayhew, Mr. J.;

M'Donald, J.; M'Leod, D. Nicholson, Gervase. Rowlands, E.; Rogers, E.; Roycroft,

Summers, Mrs. J.; Smith, Mrs. J. Wismar, C. Young, H.

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, September 28th, 1883.

# Piponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

Reported yields for the week :- New Victoria, 100oz.; Royal Saxon, 100oz. change to report in the Horsham wheat Hobart Pasha, 50oz. The South Victoria market, the price being 4s 4d per bushel. At Company washed one machine yesterday, Donald 4s 5d rules, but at St Arnaud the which yielded 5oz. 13dwt. Forfeited shares market has receded to 4s 2d. At Avoca and in the Working Miners Company will be Landsborough the market remains unaltered. sold on Saturday next, and a general meeting of the company will be held at the local agent. Wangler's Hotel on Tuesday next, at one

At the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. J. Prentice, J.P., a young man named George Smith, was charged on warrant, issued at the instance of Mr. G. Taylor, with threatening the lives of himself and family, and also with threatening to destroy the property of complainant. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that the accused had been employed by him to cut Friday one load found a purchaser at L3 10s. firewood, and on Saturday, the 22nd instant, a Several loads of hay have been sent up to quarrel ensued between the accused and one Stawell from this neighborhood, a better of complainant's sons, the accused striking young Taylor several times. The complainant's son complained to his father, and on the eased to 9d per pound, and eggs have also latter remonstrating with the accased he used some threatening language. The accused was ruling figure. There is a good demand for bound over to keep the peace for six months,

On Tuesday evening last Mr. John Drummond, President of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association, delivered a lecture, entitled the "Coliseum of Rome," in the Beaufort Societies' Hall. There was a very not permitted to speak about it, but would fair attendance, and the Rev. A. Adam presided. The lesturer gave a very succinct, Father. clear, and able discourse on the rise and fall of Rome, and the Roman nation. The latter 3s 6d per cwt; cariots, 3s per cwt; orions, 8s very interesting narrative of the barbarities (ported), So per 10; nams, 11d per 10; practised within its walls in past ages, its of Crown lands. Some of these "squatters" magnificence of architecture, and its present long, but was attentively listened to through tages, one of which is quite new. out, the lecture being deservedly applauded frequently during its delivery, and at The lecture was divided into ts close. three parts, and during the intervals vocal and instrumental music was given by the following ladies and gentlemen :-Miss Parker and Miss Mabel Johnston played two pianoforte duets in a finished and clever manner. Miss Adam sang a sweet song, entitled "Rome" with her usual good taste, her sweet melodious voice being heard to good advantage. Miss Ison sang "Forget" in a pleasing manuer, and Mr. D. G. Stewart sang "Our Jack's come home to-day" in his wellknown capable manner. Mr. C. W. Tompkins

"brought the house down" with his humorous This medicine embraces every attribute re- song (in character), "The Chinese Question." quired in a general and domestic remedy; it Miss Parker accompanied the singers in a overturns the foundations of disease laid by thoroughly efficient manner. On the motion defective food and impure air. In obstructions of the Rev. W. Swinburn a hearty vote of or congestions of the liver, lungs, boweis, or thanks was accorded to the lecturer and to any other organs, these Pills are especially | those who provided the other portion of the serviceable and eminently successful. They evening's entertainment. A vote of thanks to the able chairman brought a very pleasing and profitable evening's entertainment to a close. We are desired to thank Mr. W. Smith. who

> expected that the net proceeds will amount to The ordinary monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council will be held on Thursday next. Particulars of tenders, returnable on that day, will be found in our advertising

> Shearing operations are about commencing on the stations in this district. It is expected the first load of the season's wool will arrive at Beaufort during next week.

The R.M.S. Mirzapore, with the incoming English mails, was telegraphed off Albany on Wednesday. She may be expected to arrive Hobson's Bay on Tuesday next.

The anniversary of the Progress Tent, O.R., Beaufort, will be celebrated with a tea meeting, torchlight procession, and public meeting, on Tuesday evening next. The committee are working hard to complete the arrangements, and it is expected that the torchlight procession will be a spectacle seldom witnessed in an up country township like Beaufort Mr. Ward (better known as "Yankee Bill"), who is a host in himself, will address the public meeting.

A special general meeting of the members of the Beaufort Agricultural Society was circulars from kindred societies. Messrs. Archard and Prentice were appointed auditors. Mr. E. Whiting was appointed caretaker of the society's reserve, his appointment to date from the 1st April, 1883. A committe, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Thomas, Archard, Topper, J. Prentice, were appointed to draw up a report of the past year's proceedings for presentation at the annual general meeting, to be held on the 11th How to Get Well. Which is answered October. It was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. W. H. Uren. M.P., urging the desirability of again applying to the Hon, the Minister of Agriculture with reference to the subsidy for the year

From a notice which appears in another column it will be seen that Sam Dearin's troupe of musical comiques and minstrels will colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on appear at the Golden Age Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

Thursday evening to arrange for the coming Times") have the prospects of the farmers of 2s 6d. Owing to there being so few present, present. The number of acres now under the election of officers was not proceeded with, cultivation is far in excess of any previous (Before Messrs. J. C. Thomson, P. M., and J. night, when it is hoped that all those in- the crops around Donald, and the favorable terested will attend.

A meeting of shareholders in the extended area claim, taken up by J. W. Browne and party, was held at Wangler's Hotel on the 22nd instant. Present-Messrs. Browne. Ramsay, Adams, Bow, Cochrane and Nothnegel. Mr. Cochrane in the chair. Letters from the Mining Department were read intimating that Mr. Fisher had been called upon to reduce the 42a. 1r. 82p. applied for by him to 25 acres; also that in accordance with a request made by the applicant the area in Tuesday morning. The condemned man excess of the 25 acres will be excised from the western end of the block. It was resolved to mark out and take possession of a new extended area claim, under five miners' rights, also that the party be increased to twelve shareholders by disposing of four shares, and that each sign an agreement to pay the calls, or, in default, to absolutely forfeit his interest. A preliminary call of 10s per share was made, tions as soon as sufficient funds are available cipitated to the bottom of the shaft, and for the purpose.

We are requested to notice that the next number of the "Sketcher" will be made a special "Melbourne Cup number," containing two colored supplements, entitled "How they saw the races" and "Saddling the Favorite." Orders will be received by Mr. Henningsen,

The rainfall at Beaufort from the 20th to the 28th instant was 15in.

A return showing the number of shire treasurers and bank officials prosecuted during the last five years for embezz!ement has been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, in response to a motion by Mr. Keys. It showed that three shire officials had been prosecuted for the offence named, one of them holding the combined office of secretary and rate-collector, another acting as secretary and treasurer, and another were recorded against shire treasurers. The bezzlement during the same period was five. _" Argus."

noon, and represented himself as the Son of stagnancy. God, and stated that it had been revealed to him where the gold was. He was, however, write the account as revealed to him by his

An "Argus" telegram from Koroit on Wednesday says :- The Crown lands ranger to-day gave notice to 10 persons who have built residences on the banks of the Towerhill Lake that they are in illegal occupation have lived on the lake bank for 12 years, and state of ruin. The lecture was somewhat their dwellings are mostly weatherboard cot-

> Adveatiser" writes:—Our State Forrester, they been introduced by Sir Charles Sladen or Mr. W. H. Johnson, is playing high jinks any other pronounced Conservative." with the wattle bark strippers around our mounts, pouncing upon them like a lion and confiscating their bark wholesale. Within the last few days he has seized no less than four or five hundred bundles, sold them, and paid the proceeds into the consolidated revenue. In the hornach ranges he has completely broken up a whole host of strippers, many of whom boast of the large amount of money they have made from time to time. It is laughable to hear of the number of dodges adopted to give notice of the stately Forrester. A boy will be perched in a tree, and will so cleverly imitate the cry of a certain bird that the warning is given, and the strippers immediately decamp, leaving their prey to fall into the hands of the "demon of the forest." as they style the "Forrester." It is quite time that a stop was put to the wholesale destruction of the wattle, and there is no doubt that Mr. Johnston is the right man in the right place, and will carry out his duties with in-

kindly lent his piano for the occasion. It is The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- Upjohn the hangman expresses himself as "awfully tired" of his billet, and if he had a chance would only too glad do anything else. He says he has saved some £20, and intends to lay in a stock of herbs in which he professes to have discovered wonderful curative powers by certain combinations. He was indignant with me and refused all further information when I casually remarked that I have always understood that he had "at his fingers'ends" a verv effectual method of curing each and every disease that criminal flesh is heir to. He gives as some excuse for his nervousness and bungling at the hanging of the wretched man Burns, that he suffers from a complaint that in any extraordinary exertion causes his hands to tremble violently. While Upjohn is not what one would be disposed to term "handsome" he nevertheless is far from having that "hang-dog" look posessed by his

predecessor Gately. A young man named Henry Melcome was taken to Warragul on Monday, from Neerim, suffering from snake-bite. He was working in the scrub some 20 miles from there when bitten, and had to be brought in on horseback. He was well supplied with brandy during the ourney, which occupied several hours. Dr. Herbertz treated the sufferes according to Professor Hulford's method for some hours; the latter, however, showed symptons of the poison taking effect, and as a last resource ammonia was injected into his arm, with the most beneficial result, Melcome being able

to return home the same evening. Referring to the two Irish informers who were on board the steamer Saghalien when she called in recently at Adelaide, the "South Australian Register" observes :- "Before the ship left Hanlon and Kavanagh got at loggerheads, each bluming the other for being discovered. The captain of the ship expressed his appreciation of the judgement displayed by the police, which he brought into favorable contrast with that shown by the police in Melbourne, Kavanagh and Hanlon preferred a slight request to the police, who had

The Central Cricket Club held a meeting on | Not for many years (states the "Donald season. The yearly subscription was fixed at this district looked so bright as they do at and the meeting was postponed for a fort season, and judging by the appearances of reports we receive from all parts of the Knight.—Rates due, 10s. Order for amount, district, we are fully warranted in the with 2s 6d costs. belief that the next harvest will be almost unprecedented in the abundance of its yield.

Deficiencies to the amount of £297 have been discovered in the accounts of Mr. Bentley, rate collector for the St. Arnaud Shire Council.

Robert Francis Burns, who was found guilty of the murder of Michael Quinlivin, at Wickliffe, was hauged in the Ararat Gaol on made no confession, and death was almost

A man named John M'Ewan, a drover, fell off the fence enclosing the cattle yards at Ballarat on Tuesday and broke his neck.

While 13 men were being hauled to the surface of a mine near the town of Redruth Cornwall, on August 15, the rope attached to the car broke, and 12 of the men were preustantly killed.

The perpetrator of the extensive robbery from the Commercial Bank, Melbourne, has turned out to be a young man named Richard Henry Corbett, son of the caretaker of the bank. The whole of the stolen property, with the exception of £9, has been recovered. A new regulation has been framed under

the Education Act which provides for the closing of the ordinary business of the school at half past three o'clock on one or two days each week to afford an opportunity for the imparting of religious instruction. A calf has been born at Albury with two

heads, two bodies, two tails, and eight legs. This double animal is alive and progressing favorably.

The liver is the great hinge on which our physical nature hangs. Its torpidity, its congestion, in fact any phase of hepatic disease acting as secretary only. No prosecutions affects other organs, and puts to the spur a complication of disorders. The old prescripnumber of bank officials prosecuted for em- tions of mercury, and the other orthodox remedies, have long since died away, and modern science and progressive knowledge have There must be some lunatics at large in alighted on new formulas and fresh appliances. Melbourne. At the Commercial Bank, where The stimulant effects of Wolfe's Schnapps the mysterious robbery lately took place, seem to stir the liver to action, and thus an old gentlemen called on Friday after, abate many of the nuisances incident to its

The "People's Tribune" is the name of a new weekly paper which, according to a circular received, Mr. C. E. Jones is to publish early in November, and thereafter on every Thursday. The proprietor announces that the new journal "will be an advocate of Liberal principles in government fearlessly denouncing the tendency of the hour towards administration by irresponsible boards and commissions, under the pretence of removing Parliamentary patronage." He claims that that there is need for a new weekly journal, "as all the old favorites are now singing the same song of praise, concerning measures, which would be The Buangor correspondent of the "Ararat met with almost unanimous denunciation, had ply. He has forfeited 500 leases since he has for the third one with his head, his teacher

An English paper has the following:-We have deserted South Africa, offended Canada, disgusted India, irritated Australia. Our colonies will begin to like us by-ard-bye. It is a consolation that they are too far apart to put their heads together, or they might in the present condition of British pluck send over a police commissioner and annex us, until we have learnt to treat them

Mr. J. Britt. J.P., was stuck up by two nen on horseback at Framlinghan, near Warrnambool, early on Sunday morning, and obbed of his gold watch and chain and pocketbook.

A Monday's telegram from Western Australia says news has been received from the Murchison that Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank, of Victoria, with their child, have narrowly escaped death in the bush. They left Lacy's station in a carriage with a native to proceed to New Station. On the way the horses wandered off, and the native went in search of them. After he had been away 32 hours, Mr. Cruikshank, with his wife, and the child in a perambulator, went after him. They got lost and wandered about for six days. The native traced them up, and found them in a state of extreme exhaustion, without boots, their feet bleeding, and their clothes torn. The child was nearly dead. The native took a note to Crawford's station, and brought relief parties. The sufferers have now nearly

recovered. A crippled lad, named Roger Edwards. about 15 years of age, performed a very heroic feat at South Warmambool on Monday by jumping off the jetty and saving the life of his sister, a child two years and a half old, who had fallen into the sea. He threw down his crutches, leaped into the water, and held his sister up till assistance arrived, narrowly escaping being drowned himself.

The young man William Moore, who stood charged with the murder of Richard Noye, near Ararat, died from natural causes in the

Ararat Gaol on Sunday last. The Geelong correspondent of the "Argus" writes :- A herb, or kind of burry weed. has been discovered growing in the vicinity of the You Yangs, and it has been noticed that cattle, after eating it, have shown signs of a blistering of the tongue. Several dead animals have been found upon the hills, and upon their being opened, the intestines have been found to be blistered, as well as their tongues. Dr. Mueller has examined one of the herbs, and pronounced it to be of a deadly

poisonous description. One of the Victorian exhibits at the Calcutta Exhibition will be a silver inkstand, of a very novel and unique pattern. It represents the various phases of gold-mining as carried on in this colony, and is in one respect historical, inasmuch as it gives illustrations of operations as carried on in the early days, and contrasts them with the labor-saving machinery used at the present time. The inkstand is 2ft. wide, and 14in. deep, and 20in, high, is mounted upon an ebouised not much hesitation in denying it. Repre-basement, and has upon it several admirably senting the hardships of their condition, and | worked human figures in different attitudes. the dangers to which their lives were ex. The whole inkstand is a very fine specimen posed, they represented their desire to of the silversmith's art, and may be seen in out of his head. Medical advice was immegoods rates, together with the regulations for be furnished with firearms for defensive pur, the window of the manufacturers, Messrs, distely obtained, but it is feared that the lad passengers and luggage, and it can be obtained Edwards and Kaul, Collins street, -"Argus," may lose the sight of his eye.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

Monday, September 24th, 1883.

Same v. Alfred Adams-Rates due, £1 6d. Order for amount, with 2s 6d costs. Same v. Jas. H. Cameron.—Rates due, £10 11s. Order for amount, with 5s costs.

Same v. Margaret Simper. - Settled. William Richards v. Davis Calwell .-Work and labor done, £22 ls 34d. No jurisdiction. Case struck out. C. J. Leadbeater v. Thomas Grigsby .-Goods sold and delivered, 17s 9d. Order for

amount, with 5s. costs. W. H. Williams v. John Maxwell.-Summons not served, and the extension of the same till next court-day was granted. The Court then adjourned.

BEAUFORT WARDEN'S COURT. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH. 1883.

Before Mr. J. C. Thomson, Warden.) John Humphreys applied for a gold mining ease of 53a. 2r. 36p. of land, situated at Waterloo, west of the Royal Saxon Company's ease. The applicant deposed to having com-

plied with the several requirements of the

easing regulations, and the application was James Gibbs applied for a gold-mining lease for 154a. 1r. 29p. of land, situated at Wateroo, east of the Royal Saxon Company's lease. Mr. D. Cochrane, acted as the applicant's agent, deposed to having complied with the leasing regulations. As the land applied for included portion of the racecourse reserve, the further consideration of the application was postponed in order to enable Mr. Gibbs to

leasing regulations relating to reserves, etc. The Court then adjourned.

make application under that section of the

(From the "Argus")

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

The Mallee Bill was passed through the As sembly on Tuesday. It provides for a five Mr. Levien's administration of the Mining

department was warmly challenged by Dr Quick in the Assembly yesterday. The member for Sandhurst, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, interposed with a statement of grievances, the burden of which is that Mr. Levien is not enforcing the labour covenants of mining leases. Dr. Quick made by Mr. W. A. Jones, of Inglewood, and served that, instead of learning his lesson, lent to stigmatising the complainants as liars, another. There were but three panes in the

influence upon him would be a failure. Se-

The bill introduced by Mr. M. H. Davies has been circulated. Its object is to enable companies owning newspapers to register as | der of the day evinced no desire for a chair. proprietors under the Printers and Newspapers Statute. Several years back, when a Melbourne newspaper recovered damages against the then Chief Secretary for libel, the verdict was set aside on the ground that the proprietors being a company could not mainain an action, as no provision was made for registration of companies under the Newspapers Act.

At the instance of Mr. Hall, the Assembly agreed to a resolution on Wednesday that arrangements should be made for printing the books used by the Education department in the colony. It was suggested that the books should be prepared in the colony also, so that local lessons may be intro-

Mr. J. Lamont Dow made his first appearance in the Assembly on Tuesday since is return from America,

The Assembly did a great day's work on Thursday. The £4,000,000 Loan Bill was class passengers. The change will make no read a second time and passed through all its material difference in the fares, but will stages. A bill to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor in Council to change the names of cities and towns, etc., was introduced by Mr. Deakin, and was also passed comfiture of the department, for many years through all its stages. The defence vote was debated and adoyted. The amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Railways Management Bill were taken into considerabeing poisoned, the symptoms exhibited being tion, and were variously dealt with, several important proposals being disagreed with. The House rose, after the greatest achievement of the session, at 11 o'clock.

> A miner named Jacob Silk was brutally 3s. 2d. for the first or 2s 1d. for the second murdered by his wife at Morrison's on Wed- class for the remaining 18 miles and threenesday. The murdered man's head had been quarters, the mileage rate only commencing battered out of all human shape with an adze. The woman is thought to be insane. Both Fares to and from intermediate stations her and her daughter, who is twelve years of within the suburban radius, and stations beage, and of weak intellect, have been ary youd, but not exceeding 28 miles from Melrested.

HINTS ON SLEEP.

The question of chief importance to most people in these overwrought, wakeful days and nights is how to get good sleep enough. Dr. Corning drops a few simple hints which President of the Shire of Ripon v. George | may be of value. In the first place, people should have a regular time for going to sleep, and it should be as soon as can well be after sunset. People who sleep well at any time, according to convenience, get less benefit from their sleep than others; getting asleep becomes more difficult; there is a tendency to nervous excitability and derangement; the repair of the system does not equal the waste. The more finely organised people are, the greater the difficulty and the danger from this cause. The first thing in order to sleep well is to go to bed at a regular hour, and make it as early as possible. The next thing is to exclude all worry and exciting subjects of thought from the min's some time before retiring. The body and mind must be let down from the high pressure strain before going to bed, so that nature can assert her rightful supremacy afterward. Another point is, never to thwart the drowsy impulse when it comes at the regular time by special effort to keep awake, for this drowsiness is the advanced grard of healthy, restorative sleep. Sleep is a boon which must not be tampered with and put off, for it compelled to wait, it is never so perfect and restful as if taken in its own natural time and way. The right side is the best to sleep on, except in special cases of disease, and the position should be nearly horizontal. Finally, the evening meal should be composed of food most easily digested and assimilated, so that the stomach will have little hard work to do. A heavy, rich dinner taken in the evening is one of the things that murder sleep. Late suppers with exciting foods and stimulating drinks make really restorative sleep next to impossible. Narcotics are to be avoided, save as used in cases of disease by competent physicians. The proper time, according to Dr. Corning, to treat sleeplesness is the day time, and it must be treated by a wise and temperate method of living rather than medicines. This is good, common sense, says the "New York Star," from which paper we copy, and doubtless a vast deal of the debility, nervous derangement, and the insanity of our time would be prevented by more good, restful, natural sleep.-" Scientific Ameri-

BIRCHING THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A touching picture of the strict discipline to which the Prince of Wales was subjected to when a child comes to us from a German paper. It was at Windsor Castle. Miss Hillyard, The Prince's Instructress,-"an dwelt upon cases in which the complaints earnest pious person," the paper says—ob-W. Thompson of Sandhurst, and Ralph, of her Royal student was "looking into the Ballarat, have not been entertained, and he garden and playing with his fingers on the asserted that 80 leaseholds at Castlemaine are window." She mildly asked him to get to lying idle, the cevenants notwithstanding. work. He answered by putting his foot The action of Mr. Levien, he said, is equiva- through one pane of glass and his fist through Mr. Levien infused some warmth into his re- window, and as the Royal child was going been in office, but he would walk out of the interfered and told him to stand in the corner. department at once rather than use the powers | He drew himself up to his full height and conferred upon him in the interests of proudly observed: "I am Prince of Wales." "jumpers"—to dispossess men who had i I dont care a single——" said the lady, forhonestly spent their money in developing a getting her allegiance, manners, and grammar property, and who had come to a temporary in her passion, it you was the Angel Gabriel standstill. After explaining the cases speci- himself you'll have to stand in that there fically referred to, Mr. Levien said it was corner." But he was still obdurate, and so strange that Dr. Quick should take up cases the Prince Consort was sent for. The fond outside his own electorate, inquired what father came at once, bringing the Bible. He interest the hon, member had in them, and also brought a birch. Taking the heir to the stated that the attempt to exercise political British Empire on his knee, be read to him from Gal. iv. 2: "Now I say that the heir. veral mining members spoke. Dr. Quick re- as long as he is a child, differeth nothing from ceived some support, but the general opinion a servant, though he be lord of all; but is was expressed by Mr. Fincham, that a under tutors and governors until the time be Minister who enforced labour covenants with appointed by his father." Turning to Proout discretion would paralyse the mining in- verbs, Prince Albert read on: "He that spareth the rod hateth the son." With tho discernment of childhood, "Wales" grasped into the Legislative Assembly to amend the the situation at once, while his father grasped law relating to the registration of newspapers | the rod. After his temporary inversion, the boy stood in the corner, and for the remain-

#### REVISION OF RAILWAY FARES.

The responsible officers of the railway department have recently revised the system by which the passenger fares over the country lines have heretofore been regulated, and have, with the commissioner's approval, substituted a uniform mileage rate, to come into operation on the 15th October next, on all lines in the colony with the exception of those running to suburbs within a radius of 91 miles of the city, and exclusive of the Sydney express and the Friday and other excursion trains. The new system will enable the travelling public to ascertain at a glance the fare to any station in the colony outside the suburbs, by looking at its mileage distance from the starting point. The charge will be 2d per mile for first-class and 13d for secondsimplify matters greatly, and remove a number of anomalies that have existed, to the annoyance of the public and the frequent dispast. On the south suburban lines the fares from Melbourne to stations beyond the suburban radius of nine miles and a-half, and up to a radius of 28 miles, will be calculated by adding the number of miles over and above the suburban radius to the latter, and forming a total; for instance in going to Beaconsfield, which is 28 miles from Melbourne, the traveller will have to pay 9d. as far as Oakleigh (where the suburban radius terminates), and where the suburban fare system terminates. bourne, will be calculated in the same manner. An "Argus" telegram from Gordon says: In calulating the distance from one station to -Yesterday afternoon a painful accident another the department will not charge for happened to a young lad name Wm. Evans quarter of a mile, but in all instances half playing cricket at the state school. A play, and three-quarter miles will be charged as mate named Alexander Helens in hitting at | miles. The department has caused a pamphlet the ball accidentally lost his hold of the bat, of 41 pages to be published by the Governwhich struck Evans with great force below ment printer giving the passenger fares bethe right eye, and almost cut that organ clean | tween all stacions in Victoria, the parcels and at any of the bookstalls .- "Argus."

# Ripunshire

Anvocate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

#### Poetry.

#### Only a Baby's Grave.

ONLY a baby's grave! Some foot or two at the most Of star daisied sod; yet I think that God Knows what that little cost.

Only a baby's grave !

To children even so small That they sit there and sing-so small

Seems scarcely a grave at all. Only a baby's grave ! Strange! how we moan and fret

For a little face that was here such a space Oh 1 more strange, could we forget! Only a baby's grave l
Did we measure grief by this,
Fow tears were shed on our baby dead—
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave ! Will the little life be much Too small a gem for His diadem,

Whose Kingdom is made of such? Only a baby's grave ! Yet oft we may come and sit By the little stone and thank God to own We are nearer to Him for it.

#### Movelist.

#### "ETTIE'S ERROR,

AN AUSTRALIAN STORY. By HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN.

(CONTINUED.)

"Thank you, madam," retorted Tilly, with difficulty preserving her good temper. "I will not tax your indulgence too far; for though I have the misfortune to be an Australian, I am still a lady, a fact which you seem to have forgotten."

"Do they call such persons ladies in Australia?" asked Miss Sprod of Mr. Grant, in a loud aside.

"But perhaps I ought not to blame you," continued Tilly. "There are persons so constituted that, no matter what society they mix in, they are unable to recognise the qualities which mark a true lady. 1 do not say that it is because they do not posess them themselves, though many people might be inclined to put that interpretation upon their blindness.'

"Oh, please do not quarrel!" cried Ettie imploringly.
"Quarrel!" repeated Miss Sprod. "As if should condescend to quarrel with-

With what, madam?" asked Tilly, with ladylike disregard of grammar. With the cousin of a murderer !" cried

Miss Sprod, triumphantly.
"Aunt!" exclaimed Eltie. "I will not hear you insult my dear husband by calling him such an awful name!"

replied Miss Sprod.
"Allow me to correct you Miss Sprod," interfere. "John Squires has been accused of having committed a murder; but he has

not yet been convicted; and it is my opinion that he will never be. "I daresay not," retorted Miss. Sprod. "No doubt the crime is not thought much of in Australia. But it by no means follows

that he is not guilty." "I really believe the woman would like to see him hanged!" cried Tilly, now thor-

oughly enraged. Do you hear that, Henrietta?" asked Miss Sprod. "Are you going to allow me to be insulted in your presence by your husband's relations.

"It is your own fault, aunt," replied Ettie. "You should not say such terrible things about John.' "Oh, indeed! And yet, you yourself believe

him to be guilty!"
"I do not! And you know I don't!"

"Bravo!" cried Tilly, clapping her hands.
"You do not believe him to be guilty!"
Miss Sprod exclaimed. "May I ask what
evidence has been adduced which has caused you to change your opinion so suddenly? Mrs. Squires sees, as I do, that John Squire's demeanour is wholly incompatible with the idea that he is a murderer," said Mr. Grant. "It will be rare good news for her husband, that she is at last satisfied of his

"And besides," added Ettie, "I really do believe that I have changed my opinion quite as much as anything through your own persecution of my husband, aunt."
"Very well," said Miss Sprod, "ve-ry well! I shall retire to my room. I have not been accustomed to the society of criminals, and

their relations-and-with a spiteful glance at Mr. Grant-" their lawyers! I am not pre pared to take up my residence in Alsatia As Miss Sprod pranced out of the room, Tilly felt much inclined to cry after her "Leave us a lock of your hair!" but she re-

frained, as she remembered that she was no longer a school-girl, and that, however comforting the use of a little slang may be at times, a young lady is supposed to refrain from the luxury in the presence of gentle-"Warm work!" ejaculated the solicitor,

wiping his brow, as the door closed.

My aunt feels -very bitterly on subject," said Ettie, apologetically. "She guilt, for, you know, I believed it until quite "Well dear," said Tilly, "since you have

been so good, I will tell you a piece of good news: I have found something which I think will go far to clear my cousin. Oh, what is it? What is it?" asked

Ettie, eagerly. "A piece of blotting paper. See, here it is." Ettie took it wonderingly, and Mr. Grant leant over her shoulder not having the patience to wait until it came to him in due

"By George!" he exclaimed. "The forger must have used that very paper." In fact the paper presented a complete reproduction of the second entry in the diary made by James Squires, that is to say the "The body has been found, and an

inquest held—all safe now. "Oh, Tilly!" cried Ettie, falling upon that young lady and kissing her flercely-" You dear, dear, girl!"
"Where did you find this, Miss Davidson?

asked the solicitor. "In my bedroom. There was an old blotting-book on the dressing-table, and I found that loose piece in it." Then the forgery must have been com-

mitted in this house. Now we shall have to find out which of the people here did it."

"None of them did it!" said Tilly, shortly. "How can you tell?" Because I know who slept in the bedroom

before I came." "Who was it? Don't be tantalising, Tilly I" cried Ettie. "Well, it was just James Squires."

James Squires !" echoed Ettie. "Then he must have had the diary with him all the time I" exclaimed the solicitor. "So I suppose," said Tilly. "Now, is not that sufficient to clear John?"

"I do not know-I hope so," replied Mr. Grant. "You see, we cannot very well prove that John did not use that blotting-paper—

But still it is a very important point in our "I suppose I shall have to go into Court myself, to swear where I found it?" said

Tilly. "Certainly," replied Mr. Grant. "I will come down for you when you are wanted."

At that moment, Miss Sprod re-entered the room, having come back in search of some work which she had forgotten.

Ettie, anxious to justify her husband, at once told her aunt of the new discovery. "You will not think him guilty now

aunt," she said triumphantly.
"I do not know, child. I must think over jumping at conclusions hastily; and we must not forget that some people would not hesitate to do a great deal to save a relation from the scaffold." the matter. I am not in the habit of

"Do you mean to insinuate that I am telling a lie about that paper?" asked Tilly, in clear, ringing, tones.

Miss Sprod looked at the young lady contemptuously, and walked out of the room, without condescending to make a reply-

without contacts of the sound silence is as eloquent as speech.

Mr. Grant soon after took his leave, but
Tilly would not part with the blotting-paper, declaring that she would retain it in her own possession, until she could place it in the hand of the magistrate.

Late that evening, James Squires arrived at the inn. Ettie refused to see him, but

pired that day.

In the privacy of his bed-chamber he cursed himself for full five minutes, for having been the control of the curse of guilty of the folly of omitting to burn the evidence of his forgery: Then he set hts wits to work to find out some means for neutral-ising the effect of the discovery.

If he only could obtain possession of that

paper! He would find out by Miss Sprod where Tilly kept it, and, if necessary, he would burn the house down, rather than let it appear in evidence.

Finally he hit upon a plan which promised good results. Then he fell asleep, as calmly as an infant, A bad conscience is not always a bad bed-fellow.

CHAPTER XVI.

BLACK CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

On the Victorian side of the Murray River about a mile from Buckinburra homestead, stood a small hut, in the midst of an enclosure of forty acres. There were no signs of cultivation about the place, and the fencing was of the most primitive description; but in the paddock, were always to be found horses of superior breeding, and occasionally a small nob of cattle.

The owner of this location was a half-caste, who nominally pursued the avocation of a horse and cattle-dealer—in reality he was a muggler, an illicit distiller, and a "bush telegraph"—that is to say, a spy or agent of bushrangers.

Black Chamberlain, as he was commonly "Since he has committed a murder, I can called, was a mulatto of splendid physique, and considerable mental power. He was a native of South Carolina, and had, in his youth, been a slave. He was married, and had one child—a girl of about sixteen, at the date of which we are writing.

This girl, Stella Chamberlain, ragged, dirty vith touzled hair, and shoeless feet, was still of such glorious beauty that no man could look upon her without desiring to look againthat is to say, no man above the laborer-class, in whom the sense of appreciation of the beautiful lies dormant.

Her form was marvellous—lithe shapely limbs; full firm bust; head gracefully pois over a round swelling throat; smallish hands and feet—she might have served for a model to Hiram Powers for his Greek Slave. Her eatures were finely out, and rather of the Freek type, except as to the mouth, where the fullness of the lips approached more the oriental. She had also the true dark lumin-

ous oriental eye. Her hair, rich dark brown, almost tawny in color, hung in natural curls far below her waist, but was usually coiled up in an untidy knot. But the great charm of this girl was her color, which was a dusky brown, emblazoned with rich coral red patches on the

Chamberlain knew not that his daughter was a beauty, and treated her as an ordinary drudge, making her take her share of any labour that was in progress. Withal, he was not unkind to the girl; and, in his leisure moments, he had taught her to read and

The mother was a discontented woman whose life was spent in bemoaning her hard lot, and making herself, and those around her, as miserable as she could. Chamberlain who was more than half the time away from home, took little heed of his wife's grumb ing, and usually submitted with patier long as he was sober-when he was drunk, he simply knocked her down, and put an end to the trouble at once. Some women rather like this kind of treatment. They fight for the mastery, and, if they are victorious, despise and illuse their husbands—conquor these

women, and they become lambs. In such a home, the wild-flower, Stella, growing more beautiful, day by day, could learn no good, but must of necessity drink in much evil. Yet she remained pure at heart, and even gentle in manner. Notwithstanding that he was utterly unscrupulous, there was some good about George Chamberlain. think he was always a boy at heart—playing with evil; lying and thieving, as if lying and thieving, were the best fun in the world. In short, the unsophisticated African child of nature. Perhaps, under happier auspices, he might have been a good, nay, even a great man-for his talents were very considerable but he soon found that nobody gave him credit for truth-speaking or honesty, and having the blame, he concluded he might as well also have the game. Nevertheless, he conscientiously whacked the child Stella whenever he found her out in a lie, and

sternly promised that he would "cut her neart out" if ever he heard of her committing a theft. As for Mrs. Chamberlain, she was far too busily occupied with her pitié de di-même, to care what became of Stella—the girl was useful as a servant, and a fair mark for abuse therefore to be tolerated. As for loving women of that kind never love anybody their husbands least of all.

Smuggling was, in those days—as perhaps even in these days—carried on very exten ively, and Chamberlain was a master of the art. Goods of all kinds were brought down by night to the river by his associates, and then, if the coast was clear, taken across in a flat-bottomed punt. Discovery was almost impossible, as the country was thickly timbered, and Chamberlain would parade both banks with his dogs, prior to engaging in any venture: In these expeditions, he was often assisted by Stella, who was particularly useful as a scout, owing to her fine hearing, and the thorough command she had

over the dogs.

One night—about twelve months before John Squire's marriage—it happened that a man came to Chamberlain's towards night fall, and announced that a cart load of goods would be down at one o'clock. These had not been expected, and Chamberlain was much put out, for there had been a sudden rise in the river, and his punt had sunk. Under the circumstances, either the car would have to go back unloaded—he would never store smuggled goods on his premises— or else he would have to borrow a punt from

THE farmers are the founders of civilization.-Daniel Webster.

he often slept here, before he was married his only neighbour, John Squires. By MRS. BIRTLES' BOARDERS.

"borrow," I mean temporarily appropriate— Chamberlain would not have dreamt of asking permission to take it. He decided upon this latter course, and lespatched Stella at once for the punt, as he had often done before. She would have to sneak up to the place opposite where it was moored, swim across, loosen it, and then Miss Cassandra, or as her brother Tom

guide it down the river—the current would do the rest. The girl set out very willingly; for such expeditions formed the only break in the

monotony of her existence. She reached the punt without alarming the dogs at Buckinburra, cast off the chain, and pushed out into the stream. Then she and pushed out into the stream. Then she made a discovery; the paddles, which ordinarily lay in the bottom of the punt, were not thero, and it was at the mercy of the current. The river was running far above summer level, and she knew that the punt must inevitably be wrecked, long before it reached her father's place. She felt no slarm, for she could swim like a fish.

The catastrophe came almost immediately The punt came in contact with a snag, filled, and sank. Stella struck out for the shore but, in a moment, was caught in the same snag, around which her clothing soon became

hopelessly entangled.
Then, in her fright, she screamed, and, fortunately for her, her scream was heard. John Squires had been smoking his pipe in the verandah, and without waiting to call Miss Sprod received him very graciously, and gave him a full account of all that had transide, arriving, by a lucky chance, nearly side, arriving, by a lucky chance, nearly opposite where the girl was struggling in the water.

There was no moon, but the stars were shining, and he thought he saw something white in the middle of the stream. He shouted loudly. Stella had just been able to keep her head

above water, but the current was very strong, and her strength was failing fast. She cried feebly: "I am drowning! Help! Help!" Then John threw off his boots and some of his clothes, and swam out to her. But he could not easily free her from the snag, having to take care that he did not also become involved in its meshes.

At last a vigorous pull broke away a branch, and Stella floated free. John then seized her by the hair, and towed her to land Meanwhile, the household had been aroused by his shouts, and Bandy Tom came running own with a lantern, and accompanied by two other men. Stella had fainted—she was, in fact, half-

drowned-so they carried her up to the house, and laid her in a bedroom, giving her in charge of an old woman who officiated as ionsekeeper. When, half an hour later, the girl was sufficiently recovered, she insisted upon dressing herself, and going home. The old woman, finding remonstrance useless, sum-

noned her master. 'What's this, my girl?" he asked, as he entered the room. "Mrs. Stokes tells me you want to go home. Where do you live?" Stella gazed at him for a moment—she was still in bed-and then blushed, she knew not

You saved me, sir?" she asked, in not even know who you were saving? Per- gagement.

haps if you did know, you wouldn't have done "And pray, why not?" asked John, with a smile.

Stella glanced at the housekeeper—then she "I want to tell you a secret, sir, if you "Will you leave us for a little while, if you

please. Mrs. Stokes?" said John. Then as the door closed behind the woman, he added: Now tell me how did you get into the "I came after your boat, sir," Stella re

plied, nervously. "Father wanted it bad, and he sent me to fetch it. We'd a brought t back in the morning, sir-we wounld, leed L' John saw at once what was the matter.

Many a time his punt had been used by smug-glers, but he dared not remonstrate, for he lived in the heart of the bush-ranging country, and the station would infallibly have been stuck up if he had made himself obnoxious.

"Where do you live?" he asked, shortly. "T'other side of the river, sir; about a mile lower down," was the reply. Stella Chamberlain."

"What? Is Black Chamberlain your father?' Yes, sir," the girl replied, simply. "Then how did you propose to get across

night?" I could swim, sir, like I always do. please let mago! Father will be in such a taking if I'm not home soon !" It is impossible. You must not go into the water again to-night. Why, you have

been nearly drowned already."

"Oh, but I must go, sir!" cried the girl "You must not; so just lie still, and go to sleep. I'll send King Billy with a note to your father. You know, King Billy, the blackfellow?"

"Oh, yes, sir-he has often been at "Very well, then—he will be there in no time, and perhaps your father will come back

with him. Now, try to sleep, and make your mind easy. Good-night."

Stella signed thankfully, and closed her eyes—but not to sleep. Her thoughts were too busy with this gallant young gentleman who had saved her life, and who seemed to her as beautiful as the morning. For his part, John thought the girl marvellously handsome—so handsome, indeed, that he determined never to see her again, i he could help it; so, early in the morning, he rode away from the station, before breakfast,

Since then, they had never met, and John had completely forgotten her; but Stella made him the hero of her day dreams, and worshipped him with all the ardour of a tropica Two or three days after the committal of

and did not return until evening.

John and Charlie Dawson to gaol, James Squires called upon Black Chamberlain, and held with him a long conference in private.

After James had departed, Stells, who had seen him at Buckinburra, and I zew of his relationship to John, questioned her father as to the object of his visit. "That's none 'o your bizness," was the re-

y. "You go right along to yer work, an' ave yer mother'n' me to have a talk—there's things as young gals ain't got no call to know; so, scoot!" Stella dared not persist, for she saw that her father was not in the humor to submit to opposition; but her suspicions were aroused, and she determined to keep a sharp look out, lest any wrong should be intended to her idol, John.

Mr. James Squires had succeeded, as he usually did, in leaving a far from good imression behind him.

(To be continued.)

A MAN who knows the world will not only nake the most of everything he does know, but of many things he does not know, and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition.-

By R. P. WHITWORTH.

"Cast thy bread on the waters, and it shall return to thee after many days."

(CONTINUED.)

called her, Cassie, was our youngest boarder, and was spoiled accordingly. She was a bright little yellow-haired lassie of eighteen or thereabouts, a very fairy in the house, bubbling over with fun and gaiety, and having a glad smile and a pleasant word for everybody. She was employed as a colorist at one of the principal photographer's in town, and being quick and clever at her work, earned what might fairly be considered high wages. Indeed, to those who did not know. it was a matter of some surprise that she should be content to live in such an unfashionable locality as ours. But the little woman had the heart and brain of a heroine. Besides assisting her brother Tom, who having been brought up as a clerk in a bank, had been dispensed with at the time of the reductions in those establishments, and who now earned a precarious living as a canvasser, copyist, or by any such other odd jobs as might turn up; there were two other younger children, a brother and a sister, living with another elder sister, a widow in Geelong, whom she had to help to support. This was her cross, and she bore it bravely and without a murmur.

Miss Anna Gadd-stage name Miss Annabel Mompesson—a young lady playing respectable utility at one of the Melbourne theatres, and a nice, amiable, but perhaps, a somewhat vain girl, completed the list of our lady guests. She was a fairly capable actress not brilliant by any means, but a good looking brunette, with plenty of confidence. some knowledge of stage business and effect and a quick study, and was looking forward confidently to the position of walking lady, it not, who could say, to playing the leading

juvenile business some day.

The male side of the house comprised, first of all, Bob Brown, the "Father of the Chapel " as one of our boarders, a reader of a morning newspaper, once happily called him, and the title had stuck to him ever since—a tall, stalwart, bronzed young fellow of four or five and twenty, clean shaved, except where a heavy black moustache shaded hi mouth, giving him, with his upright carriage and square shoulders, somewhat of the ap pearance of the beau-ideal heavy cavalry

officer. Bob's father was a building contractor, and Bob had been intended for the same business; but, nature having favored him with a magnificent baritone voice, and inclination having induced him to study music, he had left bricks for bravuras, and stone for sonatas instead of studying frontages he had studied fugues, for roofing he read roulades, and for

carpentry contemplated counterpoint.
So it came to pass that Bob Brown was well known and justly esteemed professional vocalist, not sufficiently educated in music to take a first class position in first class operation as a trembling tone.
"I pulled you out of the water, certainly."
"Oh, it was brave of you! And you did or country, never needed to be long out of en-

> Bob had been Mrs. Birtles' first boarder, and in this connection it was that he always sat at the head of the table, and was looked upon as, in some degree, being the male reresentative of the establishment. Besides, Bob sang on Sundays and other

nigh-days and holidays at the Catholic Church, and was therefore, to a certain extent regarded s possessing a cleric character, the reflected lory of which fell also upon us, his fellow

oarders. Next in importance came unquestionably myself. I have explained that Bob was, so to peak, not only the "Father of the Chapel," but also that he, in virtue of his position in the choir, represented the Church in our little coterie. Now I represented the Law, and I believe was looked on in our circle as quite likely, some day, to occupy the Woolsack. Fact is, I was managing clerk for that eminent firm of solicitors, Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, of Queen Street, managing clerk; mind you, that is to say, when there was any business to manage. When there wasn't, my management went principally in the direction of managing to get my salary, an operation which sometimes required no little finesse, for although old Dodson wasn't a bad sort when

he had it, which he rarely had, Fogg was a dreadful screw, and getting money from him was like squeezing out drops of his heart's blood. But at Mrs. Birtles' I was looked up to as something like the whole of the bench and bar rolled into one. This, I suspect, was partly because I had, on one occasion, had the conduct of a case, of no great consequence in itself, but in which the theatrical and literary professions were concerned, and which had ended in a verdict for our clients. I need hardly say that I had very little to do with the happy result beyond preparing the briefs for counsel, but at Mrs. Birtles' both attorneys and barristers were totally ignored, and I got full credit for the entire affair. It was no use my disclaiming the merit, that

was set down to my modesty, and I was forced to occupy, for the time, the position of an involuntary Solomon Pell. I have mentioned this for a reason which will appear further Poor dead and gone Frank Yardley. He too was one of us. Poet, painter, author, actor, but alas! medicore in all. Reckless, restless, wayward, sanguine, generous, queru-

lous, soft hearted, cynical Frank. Light lie the earth over thy bones in the far away Indian Jungle. Skerry, the philosopher, was another. was the oldest among us, being a man of going on for fifty, grey and grizzled, with the lines of time and care deeply out into his bronzed countennance. A man who had travelled everywhere and seen much, but one whose life had been a failure. A gentleman by birth and education, there could be no mistaking that. Not that he ever said any thing about his antecedents, for he was ret cent to a degree, but one who had fought the battle of life so often and so fruitlessly, that he had at last thrown up the sponge; not that he had lost heart altogether, but that he had accepted his numerous defeats as the dictum of fate, had lit his pipe, and as he was wont to say "let the world slide." Fortunately he had a small income, a mere pittance it was, from home, but it sufficed to pay his board, buy his tobacco, and an occasional glass of grog, and leave him a shilling or so to spare now and then for an impecunious friend.

These were what might be called the regular boarders at Birtles', that is to say those made it their permament; home. Others there were, sometimes three, sometimes four, usually newspaper men, actors, artists, and the like. At the time I write of there were three, an actor, a chorus-singer at the opera, and a "free lance," or unattached writer for Thus will it be seen that we were a mixed the press.

Inus will it be seen that we were a mixed lot." Were we a respectable lot? Well, that depends on the meaning to be attached to the word. Respectability is, after all, a matter of degree, and more than that, what some persons may consider respectable others may Certainly we were not wealthy, if that is to be the test, but generally speaking, we managed to pay our way. We did not wear aged to pay our way. We did not wear diamond studs, nor have a superfluity of fine raiment, but then, on the other hand, we were

been we might perhaps have enjoyed but. We were not shining lights in the church, nor did we stand high in commercial circles, neither did we visit at the palaces of the magnates of the land, but against that, we did not get up bogus companies, nor salt our invoices, nor adulterate our wares, nor use fraudulent trade marks, nor take the wages of sin in the shape of rents for disreputable nouses. We were not a power in the state,

for the sake of personal aggrandisement, for place, power, and pay.
Yes, on the whole, I think I may say we were respectable. For the rest, if we did not have Pate de fois gras, we had pickled pork, instead of turkey and truffles we had tripe and onions, and if

nor did we take much interest in politics, but

neither did we sacrifice the good of the country

we could not have champagne to drink, we could always get, at least, colonial beer. Take it for all in all then, whether we were respectable or not, we could at any rate lay unquestionable claim to being what I have put at the head of this chapter, "a happy

#### CHAPTER III.

family."

The baby to us was always the baby, and nothing but the baby. And surely no baby was ever made so much of. Human beings, even Bohemians, must have something to love, and besides ourselves, we had nothing but the baby. Certainly Miss Tulk had her canary, and there was the house cat and her occasional brood. There was also a nondescript kind of mongrel terrier that went on three legs, and had but one eye, and that had free selected in the back yard, and refused to quit. Him we irreverently called "Nelson,"

for reasons sufficiently apparent.

But none of these counted. With us the per was the baby.

"The flower of all in the garden she was, the sun beam in the house,
The singing thrush of the hearthstone." Surely no baby was ever so petted, not to say spoiled, that is she would have been had she not had a sensible mother. As it was, it was looked upon as a matter of honor for us never to forget her in our purchases, the con-sequence being that Mrs. Birtles would get as nearly out of temper as she was capable of through our well meant attempts to surfeit her child with what the mother characterised as "rubbishing sweet-stuff." In the matter of dolls, toy furniture, picture books, and such other jimcracks, it was a clean case of embarras de richesses, most of which, I fancy, found its way surreptitiously to the children of poorer neighbours, and certainly a suspicious looking parcel was sent now and again o that admirable institution the "Child's

Hospital. In the matter of finery it is almost needless to relate that with our three lady boarders in the house, to say nothing of Mrs. Moss, who, having no children of her own, was continually carrying her off for a day to the temple of Plutus in Collingwood, where she would return radiant in colours of the most pronounced type, there was no lack of that.

Like Open Resemble of the lindulged in the feminine extravagance of a

dres for every day in the year,

As I have said, with us the pet was the baby. She too was an affectionate little She too was an affectionate little thing, somewhat shy, but well behavedmother took care of that. But although she liked us all well enough, to none of us did she give the wealth of her childish love as she did o Miss Tulk. She would follow her about the house like a tame kitten, and sit in her lap when she was reading, or at her feet when she held her self communings with the

piano. To the casual observer Miss Tulk would not have seemed much to reciprocate this affection. She might have appeared cold, unimpressible, even indifferent to the attachment of the little one. But the little one knew better, and so, for the matter of that, did we. You see, there is a law of compensation in human affairs, and therefore because we, as Bohemians, had not that safe and pre-eminently useful knowledge of matters pertaining to what the Scotch call "Warldly gear," we were perhaps the more gifted with

an innate perception of what may, in the abstract, be called "sentiment." And therefore was it, perhaps-not to carry the argument too far—that we read between the lines, as it wore, saw that peneath the surface of this quiet, lady-like reserved woman's character, oppressed with the dark heart-sorrow of a cheerless life, was hidden a deep and tender love, a sweet yearning for that sympathy which she could not and would not ask, but which the spon-

taneous and artless affection of the child gave f its own volition. Well could we see this, and yet it was a point of honor with us never to notice it, even when, at times the unbidden tears yould well up from the desolate heart of the sad, silent, solitary woman, and when, after some guileless prattle of the little one, she would suddenly rise and seek her own chamber, and we could scarcely avoid usaring the repressed sobs that told of a deep and lasting, and never-to-be-forgotten grief. What was it? We never sought to know, never even speculated. Enough, she had a sorrow, and that sorrow, in our eyes at least, ren-

dered her sacred. Miss Tulk indeed, did not :-Wear her heart upon her sleeve for daws t peck at." Only once did she break down. It was one evening as we sat after dinner, "between the lights," as the saying is. It was a lovely calm, and the low hum of the distant city was only broken by the occasional rattle of a car or the rumble of a buss passing along Victoria Parade. Miss Tulk sat in a dark corner of the room as was her wont, nursing the baby; and Miss Gadd and Miss Drummond were at the window, conversing in half-whispers on the inexhaustible subject dress and fashion. The male section of our community has gathered round the oper

community has gathered representation of the fire-place enjoying the post prandial-chat. Suddenly the semi-silence was broken by the baby suddenly inquiring—"Miss Tulk, what makes you cry sometimes when you give me a tib-nurse?" The effect was as unexpected as the que tion had been. Miss Tulk bowed her head to he child's shoulder, and straining her to her bosom, burst into a paroxysm of convulsive sobs. We gazed at each other in blank dismay, and by a sudden impulse, all rose said quietly left the room.

#### CHAPTER IV. ONE SUNDAY.

Sunday at Mrs. Birtles' was, except per-

taps for Bob Brown, essentially a day of rest,

or even Joanna, the servant-girl, had comparatively little to do on that day. The fact is that there was no set meal on a Sunday, except dinner, and that was invariably sent to the neighboring bakehouse to be cooked.

The Sunday's dinner, which was partaken of at one circles was a residue. at one o'clock, rarely varied. It consisted nineteen times out of twenty, of a pair of fowls, a roast of beef, roast potatoes, and a Yorkshire pudding, with cheese and celery (when in season) to follow; and the rule of the house was that the male portion of our community should on that 'stand" a bottle of wine for the ladies. On that day, too, the baby dined at the boarders' table, and in her innocent way used to say liamond studs, nor have a superfluity of fine short grace. We were none of us any too sament, but then, on the other hand, we were neither card sharps nor bookmakers that we that sweet child's voice asking God's blessing

on our food made us, I sometimes think, be-

ter people, or so I hope, at least.
Sunday for most of us was a lie-abec morning, breakfast being got through at any time, and in any way, or not at all, as suited each individual best. As the Sabbath bells pealed over the silent city, Mrs. Birtles started for the Methodist chapel, at which she had been a regular attendant for years, and Bob Brown went to his duties at St. Bridget's. with Miss Tulk on his arm, she being a member of the Catholic communion. We know ing ones used to smile and wink at one mother as we saw them, Sunday after Sunday, leave the house together, as who should say "a case of splice one of these days." Ah me! how little we knew.

The girls, as we called Miss Gadd and Miss

Drummond, used to set out to church in company. Not that they were very particular which, for I have reason to know that they would just as soon have gone to the Unitaria as the Episcopalian, to the Catholic as to the Presbyterian, to the Baptist as to the Methodist, and I believe that if they had found themselves in a Jewish synagogue, a Quaker's meeting, aye, or even in a Chinese Jose House, it would have been all as one to them, so long as it was "church."

As for us men, we were like the wind that goeth whither it listeth, we lay in bed, or mooned about and smoked, or strolled in the gardens, or visited our friends as the humor took us, or the weather suited.

And thus, week in, week out, we went or the even tenor of our way, until one Sunday, I remember it was the Sunday before Cup day, an incident happened, the first of a series, which went to prove the truth of the old aphorism : "Truth is strange, stranger than ction."

It was after dinner on this particular Sunday that I was sitting cosily in an arm chair in the dining room deeply interested in one of Jules Verne's books, when I heard a knock at the door. I paid no particular attention at the time, but in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Joanna came to me, and asked me in a low voice if I would please go and see Mrs. Birtles in her room. This message rather surprised me, for never before had one of the sterner sex been permitted to enter the sacred precincts of that chamber. However,

I found not only Mrs. Birtles, but Mrs Moss in the room, although I was not much surprised at that, for the latter was a frequent visitor. But the two ladies looked anxious and important, and as if they "had something on their minds." I have already stated that in the Birtles'

establishment I was looked up to in some degree as a legal luminary, and the first words spoken told me that it was in my capacity as such I had been summoned. "Pray sit down for a minute, Mr. Grant," said Mrs. Birtles, "we wish to consult you on a little affair, if you would be so kind."
"Certainly, my dear madam," I replied,

subbing my hands, and putting on an extra udicial air, as one puts on his best clothes, because it was Sunday.
"Mrs. Moss has found, least-ways, Mrs. Moss's sister-in-law, Deborah Moss as was, Mrs. Josephson as is, it was as found it and gave it to her, which it was a pledge, but never was redeemed, and if it hadn't been quite accidental, she never would have heard

ow, as you're very we ain't you?" said Mrs. Birtles. Mrs. Moss bowed her head in stately ac-

a word about it, and that poor thing never to

aware.

I looked from one to the other. "I'm afraid I don't quite understand," I said at Perhaps I didn't make myself very per spicaceous," said Mrs. Birtles, as she rolled out the last word, one of her own brand new coinage, with dignity, "but you tell him, Rachel. Maybe he'll understand you." I saw I had made a faux pas, but did not well know how to rectify matters, so wisely said nothing, but looked to Mrs. Moss for an

explanation. That lady opened a jewel case she held in her hand, and, giving to me, said, "Look at that I" I did look at that. "That" was a large gold locket containing the portrait of a femal

set round with pearls. On the back of the locket, enamelled and set with diamonds and oearls, was an Earl's coronet and the initials B.C.T. I looked curiously at the portrait, which was a gem in ivory painting. In fact, the entire jewel was a marvel of costliness and execution. The face somehow seemed familiar, and yet I could not make it out. I

looked up at the ladies. " Well. I see it."

I looked again, and the face grew more and more familiar. "Good God!" I cried, "why its—its Miss Tulk!"

bleeding." All three escaped without serious injury, thanks to Mr. Jones' presence of mind and the prompt obedience of his wife and child. Miss Tulk indeed it was, there could be no loubt of that, albeit time and care had sadly changed the original from the fresh lovely roman it depicted. Features, expression color of hair and eyes, all were there. Mis-Tulk as she must have been when young, and before that far-off look had settled in her eyes, which gave her, even in her happiest moments, that patient, mournful expression

which seemed to say, "Here I and sorrow But the coronet. What connection was there between the sad, silent, Miss Tulk, and that? Was it possible—but no, the idea was too utterly ridiculous. What possible connection could there be between a British Peeress and a visiting music-teacher, giving lessons at a guinea a quarter. I sat silent

and puzzled. What do you make of it?" at last asked Mrs. Moss, rousing me from my reverie.
"Where did you get it?" I said, replying

by a counter question.
"Me and my sister-in-law, Deborah Joseph son, you see Josephson keeps a pawn office in Bourke Street. Me and Deborah was looking over a lot of jewellery, forfeited piedges, last night, and amongst others we came upon that. The face struck me as one I had seen somewhere, but I couldn't tell where. All a once it flashed across me who it was like, an. asked Deborah to lend it me to show to

" Have you any idea how it came into Mr. Josephson's possession?" I asked, curiosity, one of the master passions in the male, as well as the female breast, impelling me to try to find out Miss Tulk's secret, if secret there were.

"Well, I did ask Deborah that, and both asked Manuel-that's Josephson. He could'nt exactly tell us, because it was over a year since it was pledged. The book showed us it was put in pledge by John Johnson of Collins-street for ten pounds, but then you grammes of blood were injected into the dying see, that tells nothing, because people pawn valuable jewellery like that—and it's worth a hundred pounds if its worth a penny -don't always give their right names.' " But could'nt Mr. Josephson recollect who

was pledged it—a man or a woman?" "Oh, it wasn't Miss Tulk if you mean that," replied Mrs. Moss quickly. as he could remember, it was a man, a gentleman, looked like a soldier, tall, dark, had a long drooping moustache, like that— what dy'e call him? Frank Weston—Wizard Oilman-you know-dark complexion, quick commanding way of speaking, blue frock coat, dark grey vest and trousers, heavy gold watch-guard, bloodstone signet ring. Might be anything in a gentlemanly way, a squatter, sharebroker, no he wasn't that, because Josephson knows them all, in Meibourne at least, a bookmaker, or a swell gambler. One

thing is certain, he wasn't a new chung and ne wasn't a Melhourne man."
"Well, come," I said with a laugh, " for a man viho couldn't exactly tell you, Mr. Josephson seems to have given you a very fair word painting of the gentleman, from

"(":! bless you that's part of his business. As much part of his business as being able to spot the value of goods offered in pledge, is being able to spot the persons who offer them. Ah! I can assure you that a man to be a pawnbreker, mus'nt be altogether a

or Well, its a mysterions business altogether." I said, "and I don't see that we can do anything in it at present. My advice is that we simply do nothing at present, but wait, and see what may turn up. That this is a portrait of Mis Tulk I am convinced, but whether we have any right to interfere in her affairs, I am not quite clear on. However, leave it to me, and I'll keep my eyes and cars open you may depend. In the meantime say

This was a trifle jesuitical, I admit, for while it committed me to nothing, it inferred sagacity and keeness on my part. In the meantime I extracted a premise from Mrs. Moss that the locket should not be sold or parted with, but should be ready to produce whenever, or if ever it should be required. With a parting promise of silence from the two women, I left them, determined to wait and watch, and returned to the dining room. where I sat down, resumed my book, and was soon immersed-"Twenty thousand

leagues under the sea." To be continued.

An Old English Election Dodge. It was in the year 1768, when the political

pot was boiling furiously in England, and when there was much pulling and hauling throughout the realm for the securing of place and power, that the following incident oc-curred. The election was for two Members of Parliament for the Borough of Berwick-on-Tweed. At the time there were living in London-engaged there for a season-severahundred non-resident free-men, so called, entitled to vote in Berwick. These London dwellers were Government people, and were to vote for the friends of the Premier. The two candidates of the party in power had spens large sums towards securing their return, and, with the aid of their London adherents, their election was sure; and that there might be no mistake about the voting of these last named constituents, the Government candidates chartered two good ressels for the purpose of conveying the freemen to Berwick-on-Tweed direct by water; and, that there might be no hitch in the matter, they paid every shilling of probable and possible expenseeven to the fare of the last voter. Just in the nick of time, Mr. Taylor, one of the opposition candidates, went to Lord Delaval, the other candidate, and said to him, "My lord, how much will you give me if I make our election sure?" Delaval leaped to his feet. As yet neither of them had paid out a shilling, while the other side had been pouring out their money without stint "Anything you wall is lordship drew his check and gave it to Mr. Taylor, who took it to the bank and got tool for it, and then sought the owner of the two vessels which were to convey the voters to Berwick: and to that individual the gold if he would simply run those two ressels full of voters over upon the coast of Norway instead of taking them direct to their

Lord Delaval secured their seats .- London-Tid-Bit. Fury of a Southern Cyclone.

true and proper destination. Whatever may

took the £400, the voters were spirited away

icross the North Sea, and Mr. Taylor and

have been the shipowner's political prefer

ences, he certainly was a lover of gold.

vivid impression of the sudden fary of the Southern cyclone is conveyed by this brief statement of B. F. Jones of Beauregard, Miss., who, the moment he saw the danger coming. called his wife and little boy into the yard, and made them lie flat on the ground and grasp some small shrubs which swood within reach: "I put one arm about my wife," says Mr. Jones, "while with the other I clasped a small tree, and made my son lie close up to me; and then I said to them: "liold on! hold on! for God's sake! it is for life! " And then the wind came. There was a whirl and a roar. I was shaken, and heard the crash of my falling house. An instant and it was all over. I still held my wife in my arms, but she was insensible, and my boy was still nestling close up to me, but bruised and bleeding." All three escaped without serious

Transfusion of B ood. Successful experiment in a Paris hospital. A BRAVE WOMAN AND A GENEROUS STUDENT. THE BEAUJOU Hospital at Paris has just witnessed a most interesting base of transfusion of blood, which will probably result in cure. Dr. Sabbe had in his employ a woman who was harassed with a fatty tumor on the neck, which weighed nearly eight pounds. Tired of living in the constant dread attendant on such an affliction, the woman determined to have it cut out or die under the operation. Dr. Sabbe at first refused to entertain the thought of performing the diffisult, if not impossible feat, but persuaded by the woman's entreaties and the threat that she would take her life if he refused, he undertook the operation, which he performed at the Hospital Clinic in the presence of a number

of students. The courageous woman marched into the amphitheatre without a quiver and placed herself on a couch, where an anaesthetic was administered to the willing patient. After working a half-hour the ablation was sucworking a nan-nour the adiation was successfully performed, and a salvo of plaudits greeted the surgeon for the skill that he had displayed. About sixty "arrery catchers" held the principal vessels of the neck, whilst a full view of the carotid artery could be obtained as it throbbed somewhat irregularly.

The life of the patient, however, was for a time in great danger on account of the necessary loss of blood attendant on such an operation, and to save the patient's life the doctor was compelled to resort to the method

of transfusion.

A young and vigorous student named Lecomte offered himself to save the fast cobing life, and his arm was uncovered. By the use of the apparatus of Dr. Rousseil, of Geneva, which operates the transfusion of blood without contact to the air, three hundred and ten woman's body. Shortly afterwards a spas modic movement and a slight coloration of the cheeks showed how effective the remedy

had proven.
This method is somewhat unusual, as, during the last few years, transfusion was operated after the blood from the healthy body had been beaten to detach the fibrine, consequently the injected blood was not only imperfect, but the operation was alike dangerous to the two patients. The patient is progressing favorably, and, thanks to the generous devotion of M. Lecounte, she will live to bless the day when her bravery led her to demand the exercise of Dr. Sabbe's Might | skill .- Paris Corr. Philadelphia Press.

> Ar London public dinners it has ceased to be in order to rise to any toast except that of

#### Mariculture.

SOILS: THEIR FORMATION, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION, AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. From the Chemistry of Agriculture; by R. W. Emerson MacIvor. F.L.S., do.

(Concluded.) Now, were it not for this peculiar property of soils, soluble plant food would be washed out of the reach of the roots of plants, or perhaps out of the soil altogether; but by its means these substances are absorbed from solution and held in such a way as provents their removal in rain-water, and, at the same time, are not too firmly fixed for the roots of plants to take them up.

The absorptive power of a soil depend

mainly on its porosity. It is least in dense clays and open sandy soils, and greatest in well worked porous arable soils. Colour .- The temperature of a soil is to

some extent influenced by its colour. Light

coloured soils reflect or throw off the sun's heats rays, while dark ones absorb them hence the latter must necessary be warmest. Chemical Composition of Soils .- The great bulk of a soil consists of matters (clay, sand, and humus) which, without in themselves acting as plant-food, serve to keep the plant in its place and at the same time to main-tain the physical conditions essential to its These conditions are, certain egrees of moisture and temperature, and the absorption and retention of soluble plant-food, so as to prevent its being washed out of the soil by rains. Associated with these mechanical constituents, as they may be termed, are the constituents of plant-food; Of these a small proportion exists in form of combination suited for absorption by the roots of plants, and is preserved by the reten-

useful as plant-food when natural agencies at work in the soil have rendered them soluble and therefore available. The amount of immediately available plant-food present in a fertile soil is generally less than a balf per cent.; but, small though this proportion may appear, it amounts

tive power of the soil; while a larger

quantity exists in insoluble, and therefore

inassimilable conditions, and only become

over five tons per acre of ten inches deep. The constant removal of crops from t manured land results in the more or les complete exhaustion of the immediately available plant-food. When his land has become so impoverished that it refuses to vield a remunerative crop, the colonial farmer allows it to lie idle for a time, whereby fertility is restored. During the period of rest part of the insoluble or inactive plant-food constituents, under the influence of changes of temperature, moisture, the roots of plants. carbonic acid, &c., become converted into soluble or active forms, and thus the soil becomes able to again yield payable crops. This is the explanation of the chemistry of the naked fallow.

Classification of Soils .- According to the proportions in which clay, sand, lime, and humus enter into their composition, soils may, for practical purposes, he divided into

1st. Clay soils are those containing over 50 per cent. of clay. They are characterised by stiffness, impenetrability to air and water and "coldness." In many districts nothing should be attempted in the way of cultivating such soils until they have been rendered more porous and workable by judicious draining. Improved clay land is well suited for wheat, which thrives best in a firm soil It may also be remarked that soils of this

class are not readily exhausted, as they are generally richer in plant-food (active and inactive), and therefore require less manure than other soils. But before the farmer can get the benefit of these riches he must in most cases, go to work with the expectation of laying out much more capital than he would have occasion to do in the case of more open

do not retain moisture so firmly, so that in seasons of drought they are more likely to suffer. As a rule, they are not rich in plantfood, and hence are much more easily exhausted than heavier soils. When very light in texture these soils are open to another objection, viz., they lack the power of re-taining soluble plant-food, and hence rains are likely to wash the substances out of the reach of the growing plants—perhaps out of the soil altogether. The means of improving such soils consists in adding clay or marl, it these materials can be applied at a reasonable cost: or, should a heavy subsoil exist close to the surface, by trench ploughing.

3rd. Loamy soils are intermediate in prop erties and composition between clay and sandy soils. As a general rule soils of this class are easily cultivated, and yield good crops of almost any kind. Many of our most fertile alluvial soils are loams.

4th. Calcareous soils do not appear to very common in Victoria. A soil is said to be calcareous when it contains over 20 per cent. of lime. Soils of this class are generally easy to work.

5th. Marly soils differ from the preceding in containing less lime (5 to 20 per cent. Some marls are used as manures, good results, owing partly to their lime and partly to the phosphoric acid which many of

Soils of the 4th and 5th classes are often well suited for the cultivation of lucerne clovers, sainfoin, and peas, which are all 'lime loving" plants, as can be seen from the following statement :--100 parts of the ash of-

Red Clover contains 34 to 40 parts of Lime White ,, ,, 32 ,, ,, 48 ,, ,, 32 Sainfoin Peas, in flower ,, 29

It follows that wherever these crops luxu riate the soil cannot be deficient in lime. has been asserted by some authorities that the soils of Victoria are as a rule deficient in lime as compared with similar soils occurring in Europe and America; but, being unsupported by fact and geological evidence, this opinion should not be taken further notice of. 6th. Vegetable soils contain over six per

cent, of humus. Garden soils often contain 10 per cent. of this material, and boggy soils are to be found that contain as much as 70 per cent. It was at one time believed that the more humus or vegetable matter the soil contained the more fertile it would be; but modern chemists have agreed that, although a due proportion is necessary in all cultivated soils, the amount of such matter present is no criterion of fertility.

Subscits.

The value of a soil, no matter how rich in plant-food or how excellent in physical condition, is generally dependent upon the nature of the subsoil. The drainage of the soil is re rulated by the physical condition of the subsoil, hence the importance of the latter. In many cases the soil and subsoil are similar in com position and properties; i. ... hers, a more or less marked difference exists. The effect of a loose sandy or gravelly subsoil is to keep the land dry during wet seasons, and to assist the crops to get dried up in droughty weather. A heavy clay subsoil has an opposite effect, and must, in most instances, be well drained before the surface soil can possibly yield maximum crops. The conclusion to be drawn from these statements is that a good subsoil must be neither too retentive of water nor yet too open in texture. When a sandy so upon a similar subsoil the sooner the farmer leaves it the better for himself, as it is of uncertain profit in a climate like that of Victoris. When the surface soil is too close in texture to permit of the ready access of air to the subsoil, the latter becomes sour and even poisonous, through the imperfect decay of vegetable matter, whereby acid products are formed and the healthy red oxide of iron reduced to the poisonous lower oxide. Such a

so poison the land that it will remain unproductive for some time—perhaps for years.

The following are the requirements of a good soil :- 1st. It must contain all the soil constituents of plant-food in fair proportions. and in the proper condition for assimilation

by plants. 2nd. It must, as has just been stated, have a good subsoil, neither too open nor yet too retentive. 3rd. It must have a sufficiently retentive power to absorb and retain moisture. It must not, however, be too retentive. Stiff clays absorb and hold firmly fully three times as much water as sandy soils. Hence the former must be drained frequently than the latter. 4th. It must also have a retentive power for solulable plant-food. 5th. It must be warm; for temperature, as you already know, has a great influence on the growth of plants.

Science.

Electricity in Gold Mining. Among other uses to which electrical currents are applied, the purification of mercury seems

to be likely to take a very important place; a place so important, indeed, that the subject deserves considerable attention. The results obtained are not only singular and striking; but they are to a certain extent still unexplained. That is to say, particular effects are produced, but precisely why and how has louched by the mercury. For all p not yet been settled. In order to make what follows intelligible, it will be necessary, in the first place, to say something concerning the almost all countries in greater or less quanof these reefs the gold is disseminated in mercury, which could be seen collecting itself veins, visible to the eye. In other cases it into little drops, two or three of which would appears as nodules or nuggets; but for the most part it exists in a state of extreme subdivision in the quartz rock. To obtain it the water, and the mercury lay pure and bright mills; this powder is then sprinkled on in-clined wooden tables, some 15 feet long and 3 continuously. At intervals, across the table, depressions or troughs are provided, in which mercury is put to a depth of half an inch or so. As the water and gold bearing quartz powder run down the table or "riffle," they

transitu. After a time the mercury becomes so much water; the mercury vapor or fumes surface condensing engine is used and reused. At the bottom of the retort when the mercury has evaporated is found a button of gold, or rather of gold and a very little mercury. This button is then treated with nitric acid, and a number having been collected, they are melted in a cruicible and cast into ingots. There is a certain loss by waste of mercury at

Now, if the miner had nothing but clean quartz and gold to deal with, he would have no trouble in carrying out this process, but other metals, and these are found to "sicken" gold. To illustrate our meaning, let us sup-pose that the riffle troughs were filled with melted tin. Copper and tin have a considerable affinity for each other, and if bright cop-2nd. Sandy soils are such as contain over alogous effect. They adhere to and foul the a really satisfactory explanation of the action of the current will be forthcoming ere long.—

They are just the opposite of those of clays. They are just the opposite of those of clays. They are the opposite of those of clays. They are the opposite of those of clays. They are the opposite of the current will be forthcoming ere long.—

The Engineer. 'sickening' takes place the riffle becomes useless, and the mercury must be all drawn off and retorted. Nor is this sickening a tedious process. It can be effected in half a minute. Thus two or three drops of oil from a bearing will instantly sicken twenty or thirty pounds of mercury. The practical effect of all this is that there are very rich quartz reefs which cannot be worked, because there is no known method of getting the gold out of the ore. We may cite one case in which there are no less than 42 ounces of gold to the ton, but the quartz is so "foul' that it cannot be worked. Thus, then, we have an ore worth £126 per ton, which, as it happens, could be mined and treated for bout  $\pounds 4$  per ton, and which is entirely valueless, all attempts to work it having hitherto failed. A great many cases might be cited in which promising mines have en-tirely collapsed for this reason. A laboratory analysis of the ore has shown that it is rich in gold, carrying perhaps 5 ounces or 6 ounces to the ton, but owing to the sickening

of the mercury the most that can be got out will be a couple of pennyweights perhapshardly enough to pay for the working.
We need hardly say that chemists and others have for years attempted to hit on some expedient for cleaning "sick" mercury without retorting, and the result can be at tained in two ways. Thus, a small quantity of sodium added to the metal restores its power of amalgamating with gold, owing, no doubt, to the remarkable power which sodium possesses of making metals alloy. Thus, if a little sodium amalgum be rubbed on a bit of hoop iron, the iron may be dissolved in a pot of melted zinc. The mercury can also cleaned by blowing chlorine gas through it. Neither plan has, however, met with much practical success. Sodium is not easily obtained in sufficient quantities, and it is not a very nice thing to carry up country to wild and out of the way districts. There are obvious troubles, again, connected with the use said, met with much, if any, favor from practical gold miners.

Some months ago Mr. Richard Barker, of

Norfolk Street, a member of the Geological Society, discovered—for we cannot say invented-a very curious phenomenon, namely that if mercury be used as a cathode, while copper or other metallic electrode is immersed in water covering the mercury, the mercury will immediately begin to expel any impurities which it contains, except metals. This principle he has applied to the purification of mercury in gold rifles, and with remarkable success. The invention—for the discovery referred to above had to be reduced to a practical form, in the shape of suitable apparatus -has been taken up by the Electro Amalgamator Company, and a riffle has now been at work in Southwark for some little time. This rifile consists of a wooden trough, about 3 feet wide, and 12 or 14 feet long, with the the usual mercury troughs across it. Along one side of the trough run two iron bars, one of which forms one side of an electric circuit, while the other forms the other. Rods of iron dip into all the mercury troughs, and put the mercury on the negative or return side of the circuit; similar rods are connected with bars. one of which lies across the riffle over each mercury trough, and from this bar strips of cop-per about 1 inch wide and 8 inches long extend and lie horizontally over the mercury, which is thus under, so to speak, a huge comb, the teeth of which are about 8 inches apart. The distance between the mercury and comb teeth is about one-fourth of an inch, and so long as the riffle is dry no current can pass. Close to the riffle is a very simple and inexpensive dynamo, wound for quantity only, with very coarse wire. Over each comb is fixed a small roller or axis of wood in which are stuck pegs, which pegs dip into the mercury between the comb teeth. The dynamo is driven by a small gas engine, and the pegged rollers are caused to revolve at the same time, the pegs subsoil, when brought up to the surface, may agitating the surface of the mercury. The ground quartz and a full stream of water

descend the riffle from the top, as al-ready explained, and the water flowing

mercury. The effect produced is magical. No matter how "sick," or foul the mercury is, the moment the current is turned on the impurities fly from the space below the comb tooth, and collect in narrow ridges in the intervening spaces, from which they are surface of the mercury at once becomes as bright as silver. We have seen quartz used, from sulphur pyrites. One shovelful of this stuff sufficed to sicken all the mercury in the rifle, and the heroury was brought back to condition in less than one minute after the With the current current was turned on. flowing, the mercury could not be made sick. One experiment which we witnessed showed in a startling way the effect produced by the passage of the current. Four or five pounds of clean mercury being put into a china bowl, some oil was added, and the whole beaten up with a stick to a species of cintment, a process which occupied five or six minutes. A sovereign dropped into this mixture of oil and mercury came out un-touched by the mercury. For all purposes and must remain so until retorted. The bowl was now nearly filled with water, and modern commercial system of gold mining as distinguished from the finding of nuggets and the washing of river saids. Gold is found in positive wire was just dipped into the water, and the washing of river saids. Gold is found in which stood two or three inches deep. The moment contact was made with the water tity. The principal supply is obtained, however, from quartz "reefs." Through some of these reefs the gold is disseminated in mercury, which could be seen collecting itself

rock is broken to a fine powder in stamp at the bottom of the bowl.

We are unable to explain to what this action is due, nor are we aware that any feet wide, down which a stream of water flows | chemist or electrician is in a better position to supply information. There are two or three theories at the service of our readers, all more or less-principally less-satisfactory According to one of these, the impurities or the surface of the mercury, or mixed with it pass over the surface of the mercury in the become electrified, and are repelled by the troughs. The mercury seizes the gold in mercury, because they are not metallic.

transitu. After a time the mercury becomes According to another, the molecules of saturated with gold, about 3 cances of gold mercury are polarized, and, changing their being in practice sufficient to saturate 75 pounds of mercury. The mercury is then drawn off and "retorted;" that is to say, it to the formation of nascent hydrogen, which is heated in special stills, and evaporated like acts chemically on the impurities; and this theory finds confirmation in the fact that being condensed and used over again in the pure water acts more effectively than any form of mercury, much as the feed water in a other liquid, the addition of any other liquid to the water, or of any substance soluble in it, apparently weakening the action of the current. It is a noteworthy fact that if the poles be changed, the cathode or negative end of the wire being in the water, while the anode or positive wire is in the mercury, the action is very trifling. If both ends are plunged There is a certain loss by waste of mercury at every retorting, which is made up by fresh It a quantity of sickened, "floured" mercury be put into a large iron pan, and covered with water, experiments may be carried out which demonstrate the action of the current very clearly. Taking the positive insulated wire seldom meets with conditions so favor- in the hand, an inch or so of the wire being able. Indeed, the quartz is constantly found left bare, while the other wire is plunged in able. Indeed, the quartz is constantly round impregnated with sulphides of arsenic and the mercury, we can cause the impurities on the mercury to go in any the mercury in the troughs in the riffle. The direction we choose. They always fly away surface of the mercury must be absolutely when the positive wire is pointed at them, bright and clean, or it will not take up the just as dust will go before a blast from the nozzle of a pair of bellows. Indeed, it requires small exertion of the imagination to believe that a current of air proceeds from the end of the wire, and brushes the dirt be per filings were permitted to pass over the tore it. It has, we may add, long been known surface of the tin, they would sink and alloy that the passing of a current of electricity with that metal. If, however, the tin were through mercury tended to clean it, but the coated with oxide, it will be clear to any of action was too feeble to be of any importance, our readers who has used a soldering bit, or and so far as can be seen, the whole virtue tinned a piece of brass or copper, that the of the Barker system resides in the use of filings would pass away down the rifle untouched by the tin. The arsenic and other importance of the invention our readers can impurities found with the quarts have an an- judge for themselves. It is to be hoped that

#### Mketcher.

THE remains of Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," have recently been taken from Tunis, where he died, and was reinterred in America with imposing cere monies. In an address at the grave Mr. Leigh Robinson said:—Few stories are more affecting and appealing than a current one, which I have seen ascribed to Howard Payne's own lips, that when his ventures, theatrical and literary endeavors, had proved failures in a pecuniary sense at least, he was wandering one night in the streets of London, feeling sick at heart and with a sense of present evil sharpened by acquaintance with better days, which throbbed and darted through his mind and would not be forgotten, he sank down finally on the front steps of a nobleman's mansion, and between the entrance lamps wrote the first draft of "Home, Sweet Home." Later on, under the blue sky of Italy, surrounded by foliage, flowers, and birds, the light and fragrance which make scenery soft, warm, and musical, and those who dwell therein and look thereon, his ear was caught one morning by a flower girl's sweet mclody. Suddenly that which had been fragmentary combined and took shape. He mixed the music with his thought, adapted the air he had just heard to words he had lately written, and dotted down notes in his memorandum book. The thought was born musical; its natural a voice. Payne's career was one of disap-pointment—a history of bafiled aims, a life nowise proportioned to boyish promise and precosity, but a rather melancholy non-fulfilment thereof. Nor can it be said that that of many a man who, in hard encounter with obduracy of his lot, has known how to throw into the doubtful scale against odds of of chlorine, and so neither have, as we have fate, the sword of a persistent will. Payne had all that was needful to start him fairly. First and foremost, a boy's best blessingparents entitled to his love; a home, we may well believe, imbued with plain living and high thinking. In that early day he was a praised and petted boy, protege of editors and authors, popular and precocious, and pre-cociously fond of the stage. Partly, it may be, to repress this longing, a desk in counting-house was first assigned him. Bu the friends of the bright boy, won by his charms, resolved that he should have the ad-

vantage of a college training. In the heyday of youth as in the corruption of the grave, philanthropy has loved him. Irksomeness of college rules, impatience of restraint and admonition were ollowed in swift succession by his mother's death and father's bankruptcy. The ill wind which smote the four corners of his father's house blew him the questionable good of a reluctant permission to pursue his bent. The alternative lay between on one side the busy and beaten track of a life of labor, possibly obscure, at all events monotonous and on the other a life of pleasing activity and variety, before which spread itself the applause of multitudes and perchance smiles of fortune. The muse of his fancy was the muse of his adoption. That which had been his stolen satisfaction was to become his serious life. He entered what was for him a garden of enchantment. The plaudits of friends from gallery to ground were there to welcome him. I am told that Mr. Joseph Jefferson, than whom no one is more competent to speak, says that the best thing which can befall a man who has the making of an actor in him is to fail at the outset. It seems to me a saying worthy of acceptation on more stages than one. For a man is thus brought face to face with his own deficiency when he can best amend it. In a word, man is thus forced to frunt reality, which surely should be essential to a calling which has for its province the imitation of reality. Many a man has been stung to victory, which favor never could have raised him to. Perhaps it had been well for Payne if at this time over the mercury and touching the comb adversity had been stirred more freely in his teeth, contact is at once made, and a cup and from its dregs. It happened other current flows from the whole lower surface of wise. Life betrayed him with its kiss. Let

each comb tooth through the water to the us not underrate, then, as possibly Payne did, the career which he now set before himself, and to which he seems to have had a fair endowment. As it was said of Leibnitz that he drove all sciences abreast, so it may be said of the stage that all arts are tributary to it. To create before the footlights a little world washed away by the current of water, and the which shall be successful mimicry of the great and universal theatre, to picture these in the miniature perplexities and passions of heavily charged with sulphur and arsenic man's life, his laughter and his tears, to unfold the various wealth of tone and color by illusions of sense and sound, poets, painters, musicians, art, by expressiveness of countenance and gesture, to throw upon the stage a form which shall be the glass of life, voice which shall be its echo, is a field of labor wide enough for the widest. To be a poet of representation is not a small art but a great one. It is art by which a word of gonius is made flesh. With every fascination and prepossession of youth upon his side. With an engaging manner and person, a bell like voice, a good ear and above all quick sense of beauty, Payne sallied forth to sway the sceptre of stage. Fondled by the fond, his native land grew insufficient for him. Ambition whispered that on the ampler theatre of English stage he might snatch a nobler laurel. He arrived in time to witness the advent of the elder Booth, who, as it seems to me, with a wiser discrimination, say in America rather than in Europe a field for rising genius. He was present at the first night of the return of Mrs. Siddons to the stage, and beheld the majesty of those powers which even in the dry tree were challenged by glorious blossom of their earlier stem. riend of Washington Irving obtained swift access to the first literary and dramatic circles. With no undue diffidence he flung himself against Kean and Kemble in the arena of those triumphs which had made each a stately hieroglyphic of humanity. He achieved laudation and promise of dis-tinction, not distinction itself and not success. Other things in this unyielding world go to make up success besides most sweet voices and most applauding pslams. Payne never did command, but had always to conciliate his theatre. All credit should be given him however, for the celerity and cheery heart with which he now bent himself to that series of translations, adaptations, compositions dramatic, operatic, tragedy, comedy and farce, numbering some forty-nine, in all, which consumed the best years of his life.

It is always a pathetic spectacle, the conflict of taste, talent and sensibility, the striving and pursuing of a beating and proud honour of ingenous youth with the iron world of business. It is so hard for the endowed and admired one to realize that over against him is the jealous eye which is ever turned on insecure and unestablished strength, that his house like the temple of Jerusalem, must be builded with trowel in one hand and sword in the other, that his various gifts and graces are scanned as coldly as ever slave upon the block. Payne's versatile struggle through all these years of disappoint ment, deception, and undeception is to me like the flutter of a bird against its bars, trying them all in turn and all in vain. WHEN MIDDLE LIFE APPROACHED Thus it came to pass that middle life stole

upon him and found him not unfriended, in-deed, but undemanded and unaviling in all

that made life beautiful and noble. To him

failure was his familiar voice. He was one

who had crossed swords with the world and

had not overcome the fight of life which had

been woven for himself. In that flood of des

tiny into which he plunged so ambitiously the hammer of distiny shivered his ambition His life was in ashes before he was forty. The enchanted garden he had hied him to so swiftly and so gladly shut its gates in his face, and when he turned to the future it was to that future of defeat whose very veil is of stone. And now, when his heart was even more bankrupt than his purse, and when his purse was empty, when his hunger was with-out a crust, his head without a roof, his only pillow a payement in the Tartarus of earthly disappointment and defeat; he lifted up his yes and beheld afar off that in vain pursuit of three Leyden jars, which he connected and of which the force of his youth had been was ted. If sweet is health to sick, sight to blind. liberty to captive, rest to heavy ladened, what should be hunger and thirst after home by the homeless. In irreverence of times whatever other faith had famished the temple of hearth is sacred. As St. Columba says in his Farewell to Aman, so say we of home: "Paradise is with thee; the garden of God within sound of thy bells. In the sinking fate of man this, too, came to him like the memory of Spring in Winter." This is forlorn pathos that of which makes him famous. That i the song of home by him who had not where to lay his head. It is like bright light on deep shadow. The sweet rose of life had faded from him; only its thorn was pressed against his breast. A wandering bird cast out of its nest startles the midnight with song of ear-liest morning, a flood of sweetness all the more exquisite that it is poured from the throat of sadness. It is sorrow in the throat which makes the song so sweet. This song, born of suffering and sadness, like all immortal things made perfect by suffering is today his song of triumph. In 1832, after an absence of twenty years, Payne came back to his native land. Why he should have remained away so long when so warm a welcome awaited him in it is a mystery. Com-plimentary benefits in Boston, New Orleans and New York awaited him. Public receptions and dinners, for all which he returned his acknowledgments in the graceful which never failed him. But projects which utterance was song. Once more the soul of a song had found its body, the heart of man desperate after game of life—international desperate after game of life-international reviews, sacred history, Cherokee Indians, and what not. Projects of a fertile rather than a practical brain. The double flowering tree, fruitful of promise, void of fruit, fulfilment thereof. Nor can it be said that and finally came the Consulship to Tunis, in his way was more beset with difficulty than 1842; recalled in 1845; renewed in 1851. There amid the dusky aspects and fallen columns of that ancient land, hard by the spot where Caius Marius was seen sitting on the ruins of Carthage, Payne laid down to die. In Tunis, on the 9th of April, 1852, in the 62nd year of his life, he passed away. Two Sisters of Charity and his Moorish domestics were with him when he died. A priest of the Greek Church said prayers over his grave. The breath was hardly out of his body when his furniture, library, works of at auction for his debts. His personal apparel even disappeared in the general wreck. others began. As his earthly abode became the spoil of his creditors every home in

art and sword of office were seized and sold exit of one whose entrance was so blithe. And yet as his life sank behind a cloud his face was turned toward morning. As the breath of life left his body his life in breath of Christendom became his spoil. The light of his life went down like that Norway sun which sets into sunshine. The world is the debtor to-day of him whose whole substance the world sold in execution. Every home is sweeter for him as it is also admonished by him. He might be termed apostle of home. In some sense we might say without irreverence, the grave could not confine him in the land of a stranger, nor ocean divide him from his own. The ship of a mighty people has spread its sale and brought him up from the under world and over deep water to rest at last under the oaks and beneath the violets of his country. The magistrates and masses

of his country are here to-day equally his As I see awaiting him the sepulchre prepared by one, the venerable snow of whose winter has dropped no flake upon his open hand, it is to me as though the figure of that charity which never faileth were bowed in benediction over his grave. It is as though we were witnessing the ineffable voyage of Payne's own soul from the earth to heaven, which is his home; as though this were the translation of his mortal part from a land of old bondage to a land of new promise, from a dark continent to a bright one, and from

death to immortality. You may depend on it he is a good man hose intimate friends are all good.—Layater. MEN resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures,-

Miscellaneous.

The Aim of Exercise.

should be understood by the public, as it i known to the profession, that the aim of ex ereise is not solely to work the organism which is thrown into activity, though that is one, and a very important, part of the object in view, because as the living body works it feeds, and as it feeds it is replenished; but there is another purpose in exercise, and that is to call into action and stimulate the faculty of recuperation. Those who believe in the existence of a special system, or series, of trophic norves will not object to this designa tion of the recuperative function as a sepa rate "faculty," and those who believe neutri tion to be effected in and by the ordinary in nervation will recognise the sense in which we employ the term in italics. It is through defect or deficiency in the vigor of this faculty that unacoustomed feats of strength whether of mind or muscle, are found to b

exhausting. The task is performed, but the underlying faculty of restorative energy, or power of re cuperative nutrition, located in the particular part exceptionally exercised, is not in a condition to respond to the unusual call made upon it. When a man goes into training, or which is practically the same thing, when he habituates himself to the performance of special class of work, he so develops this re cuperative power or function that the repair or replenishing necessary to restore the integrity and replace the strength of the tissue 'used up" in the exercise is instantly per

The difference between being accustomed to exercise and able to work "without feeling it," and being barely able to accomplish special task, and having it "taken out" of one by the exploit, whether mental or physical, is the difference between possessing power of rapid repair by nutrition, and not having that power in working order—so that some time must elapse before recovery takes place, and during the interval there will b "fatigue" and more or less exhaustion.

The practical value of a recognition of this commonplace fact in physiology will be found in the guidance it affords as to the best and most direct way of developing the power or faculty of recuperation by exercise. Many persons make the mistake of doing too much. Exercise with a view to recuperation should never so much exceed the capacity of the recuperative faculty as to prostrate the nervous energy. The work done ought not to produce any great sense of fatigue. If "exhaustion" be experienced, the exercise has

been excessive in amount. The best plan to pursue is to begin with a very moderate amount of work, continued during a brief period, and to make the length of the interval between the cessation of exercise and the recovery of a feeling of "fresh ness" the guide as to the increase of exercise. We do not mean that false sense of re vival which is sometimes derived from the recourse to stimulants, but genuine recovery after a brief period of rest and the use of plain nutritious food. If this very simple rule were carried into practice by those who desire "to grow strong," there would be less disappointment, and a generally better result, than often attends the endeavor to profit by exercise unintelligently employed.

Chlorine as Plant Food. GERMAN exchange says that chlorine is appearances the chloride of potassium exhe quantity does not exceed a definite limit. When there is too much of the chloride, the ripen sooner, but the oxalic acid increases in quantity. In fact, it acts just like hydroloric acid would.

An American boy, twelve years old, recently Out of some fruit-jars he constructed a battery placed upon a large iron plate that touched the tin-toil on the outside. The bait was ar-

Killing Rats by Electricity.

ranged in such a way that when the rat stepped upon the plate to seize it, he at once ompleted the connection between the outside and inside of the jars, which were discharged through his body, killing him on the spot. The jars were charged by an electrical machine, also of the boy's construction. From the room above the cellar couple of wires were run through the floor and as soon as he heard a rat squeak the young inventor immediately re-charged the machine. In three hours twenty-five rats were slain, and in two days the plague was

entirely banished from the cellar Leg Music and Heart Music. One of the young men began playing on a violin, or rather "fiddling." Presently he struck up some jig—the "Arkansas" something. A German professor involuntarily made one wild movement of his hand up through his gray hair and then settled himsel stoically, with folded arms, to bear the martyrdom. When it was finished, with the accompaniment of pedal bass on the floor, the old professor broke out, saying in a savage way, "That music is scandalous; we don't have any music of that sort any more. That is music only for the feet; it doesn't go any further than the legs; but real music is a story, like a book, that you may read. It doesn't touch your feet; it touches your heart; it doesn't make your hands work like a saw it brings the tears to your eyes." There was a dead painful silence as the young men saw that what they loved was only a lie and a counterfeit. And so it is with others in other things in life. They find pleasure where wisdom sees folly, and love things that have in them no truth.-Philadelphia Times.

MAXIME DU CAMP tells some amusing stories to illustrate Baudelaire's morbid desire for notoriety. On the occasion of Baudelaire's first visit to Paris, Du Camp invited him to take some refreshments, and asked whether he would have Bordeaux or Burgundy, 'Both," was the reply, and he drained a bottle of each at a draught, casting mean while furtive glances at his host to see what impression the eccentric proceeding made upon him. But Du Camp's countenance re-mained unmoved. Baudelaire went away in chagrin. But he soon visited Du Camp again, and this time with his hair dyed a vivid green. But again Du Camp affected to regard the freak as the most natural and commonulace thing in the world. At last Baude laire cried, in a fury of despair: "Don't you notice anything peculiar in the color of my hair?" "Nothing whatever," was the deliberate reply; "I have seen at least fifty people with green hair to-day. If you had dyed yours a bright blue, that, I confess, would have struck me as something out of common." Here Baudelaire bounced from his chair, crushed his hat over his ears, flung himself from the room, and declared friend whom he met on the stairs that Maxime du Camp was altogether the most disagrecable man in Paris.

STAGE love has occasionally to be done by those actuated by off-stage hate. A writer instances a case where she who destested him had to rush into the arms of him who cordially loathed her. Being a true artist, she did it admirably. "Good gracious! you need not quite smother me," he growled, in tones of concentrated acidity. "You're far too bitter a dose for that, heaven knows," she murmured. While holding her later on in an embrace the expression of a very transport of passion, he growled: "Now, pray, don't lean so insufferably hard." "You are paid for more humanity. for holding me," she responded, "and I ntend to make you earn your pay." They hate each other to this day.

Sixty bronze hatchets have been found imbedded in the ground only one metre deep at Salez, Canton of St. Gallen, which are suplosed to be at least 2,500 years old.

To whom can riches give repute or trust, Content or pleasure, but the good and just ?? Lorraine.

Are you ready for your steeple chase, Lor raine, Lorraine, Lorrèe? Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum,

Barum, Barec. You're booked to ride your capping race today at Coulterlee, You're booked to ride Vindictive, for all the world to see, To keep him straight, and keep him first, and

win the run for me." She clasped her new-born baby, poor Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorrde,

And I will not ride Vindictive, with this baby on my knee; He's killed a boy, he's killed a man, and why must he kill me?' 'Unless you ride Vindictive, Lorraine, Lor-

raine. Lorrèe.

And land him safe across the brook, and win the blank for me. t's you may keep your baby, for you'll get no keep from me.

Unless you ride Vindictive to-day at Coulter-

'That husbands could be cruel,' said Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorrèe, That husbands could be cruel, I have known for seasons three; But oh! to ride Vindiotive while a baby cries

world to see!' She mastered young Vindictive-oh! the gallant lass was she, And kept him straight and won the race as

near as near could be: But he killed her at the brook against a pollard willow tree. Oh I he killed her at the brook, the brute, for all the world to see,
And no one but the baby cried for poor Lorraine, Lorrèe."

-Charles Kingsley.

One evening, when neither of them had sou in his pocket, Balzac said to Jules Sandeau: "Sandeau, I must have twenty francs, to go to the Duchess of S--'s ball. Murder a publisher, if you like; assassinate a banker, if you can; but get me the twenty francs." Without a word Sandeau went out-it was midwinter—and pawned his overcoat. Returning, he handed Balzac the proceeds, twenty francs. "Now," said Balzac, "oblige me by lending me your overcoat." "I can not." "You are disobliging." "Stop; here," said Sandeau, handing him the pawn ticket. "Forgive me: I am a brute." Balzac, and threw himself weeping into Sandeau's arms.

THERE was a little of the Jenny Lind business about the great Moscow show. After the fashion of our hatter Genin, a Moscow merchant paid, as an advertisement, five thousand dollars to be permitted to act as verger in the Kremlin at the coronation.

A Hungarian Jew recently sent to a Vienna

paper a grain of wheat on which he had written 309 words taken from Tissot's book on Vienna.

THOUGH within the last one hundred and three years the world has undergone many changes, the winning post of the Derby stood A GERMAN exchange says that chlorine is a in 1780—when Sir Charles Bunberry's Diovery important nutrient for plants. To all med was the first winner of England's historic pearances the chloride of potassium ex-loss the nitrate in nutritive value as long as 1883. In the former time a George Prince of Wales, looked on with Richard first Earl Grosvenor, by his side; and at the latter, quantity of chlorophyl decreases, the plants another Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, with Lord Grosvenor's grandson, the first Duke of Westminster, by his side.

CHIFFONS FROM PARIS.

(Translated from Le Figaro.) DRAMATIC author to one of his confreres: How is it you did not attend the funeral of

"But I did attend it, my dear boy." "I did not see you, and your name did not appear in any of the lists of those who ssisted at the ceremony. "Didn't all the lists wind up with

cetera?" "Yes; but what of that?" "Oh well! you know, that "et cetera

Uncle Thomas to his medical man: 'So, doctor, you think I am better?"

was me!

vived l'

"More than that, I think you are cured "Ah well! my friend, when you tell the news to my nephew break it to him as gently as possible; and, I say old fellow, you might ing in, by way of consolation, that you will probably be more successful next time.

PRECAUTION. A young man about to marry is putting the finishing touches to his toilette. 'Well, I think I am ready now-I haven't forgotten anything—I have my gloves, my handkerchief, so I'm all right."

He goes out, but returns precipitately and rummages in a drawer:

"And I was going to forget my revolver. when in a few minutes I shall be married!"

Docton X- to one of his patients (the Uncle Thomas mentioned above): "Yes, I have put you on your legs again. But I don't know what your nephew will say when I tell him that I saved your life." "Oh! he knows all about it, and he took the matter better than I expected. And then," added the convalescent, with a mixture of irony and good-humor, "I told him that it was no fault of yours, doctor, that I sur-

TWO SIRENS.

Two dear little maidens, a blonde and Who flirt and coquette, And cast rougish glances that make you

Life's worry and fret; For wichery lies in those bright eyes of jet, And the love-light that's set In those soft azure orbs will never more let You escape from the net In which the fair Circe has caught you; and yet

Who would wish to get From the coils so delicious, to sigh with regret When away from this pet? -Judy's Annual.

Bill Nye on Boxing. AS ILLUSTRATED BY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN

THE MANLY ART. I have just returned from a little two-handed tournament with the gloves. I have filled my nose with cotton waste so that I shall not soak this sketch in gore as I write. I needed a little healthful exercise, and was

looking for something that would be full of vigorous enthusiasm, and at the same time promote the healthful flow of blood to the muscles. This was rather difficult. I tried most everything, but failed. Being a sociable being (joke) I wanted other people to help me exercise, or go along with me when I exercised Some men can go away to a desert isle and have fun with dumb-bells and a horizonta bar, but to me it would seem dull and common-place after a while, and I would yearn

Two of us finally concluded to play billiards, but we were only amateurs, and the owner intimated that he would want the table for Fourth of July, so we broke off in the middle of the first game and I paid for it. Then a younger brother said he had a set

of boxing gloves in his room, and although I was the taller and had longer arms, he would hold up as long as he could, and I might hammer him until I gained strength and finally got well. I accepted this offer because I had often regretted that I had not made myself familiar with this art, and also because knew it would create a thrill of interest and fire me with ambition; and that's what a hollow-eved invalid needs to put him on o

road to recovery. The boxing-glove is a large, fat mitten with an abnormal thumb, and a string at the wrist by which you tie it on, so that when you feed it to your adversary he can not swallow it and choke himself. I had never seen any boxing gives before, but my brother said they were soft and west a't burt anybody. So we took off some of our raining. raine, Lorraine, Lorrèe,
I can not ride Vindictive, as any man might
see,
And I will not ride Vindictive, with this baby

My brother is a great soal younger than I am, and so I warned him not to get excited and come for me with anything that looked like wild and ungevernadle futy, because might, in the heat of debate, pile his jaw and on his forehead and fill his car full of sore thumb. He said that was all right, and he would try to be coo' and collected.

Then we put our right toes close together, and I told him to be on his guard. At that moment I dealt him a terrific blow, aimed a his nose, but, through a clerical error of min it went over his shoulder, and spent itself in the wall of the room, shattering a small holly-wood bracket, for which I paid him three dollars and seventy-five cents afterward. I did not wish to buy the bracket, tecause I And be killed across a fence at last for all the it and I bought.it.

We then took another athletic posture, and in two seconds the air was full of politiced thumb and buckskin mitten. I soon detected a chance to put one in where my brother could smell of it, but I never knew just where it struck, for at that moment I ran up agains: something with the pit of my stomach that made me throw up the sponge along with some

other things.

My brother then proposed that we take off the gloves, but I thought I had not sufficiently punished him, and that another round would complete the conquest, which was then almost within my grasp: I took a bismuth powder, and squared myself; but in warding off a eft-hander I forgot about my adversary right, and ran my nose into the middle of his boxing-glove. Fearing that I had injured him retreated rapidly on my elbows and shoulder. blades to the corner of the room, thus giving him ample time to recover. By this means my younger brother's features were saved, and are to-day as symmetrical as my own. I can still cough up pieces of boxing-gloves. ind when I close my eyes I can see calcium ights and blue phosphorescent gleams across the horizon; but I am thoroughly convinced that there is no physical exercise which yields the same amount of health and clastic vigor to the puncher hat the manly art does. he punchee, a.so, it affords a large wad glad surprise and nose bleed, which can not be hurtful to those who hanker for the pleasing nervous shock, the spinal jur, and the pyra

echnic concussion.

This is why I shall continue the exercises ifter I have practised with a mule or a cowsatcher two or three weeks, and feel a little more confidence in myself.—Detroit FreePress.

Jurassic chestnue (revamped by Fort Gain : Tribune): A bee "ful young lady tripped into Doctor Hatch. 's drug store a few days age, and told yeing Mr. Speight, who preside there, that she wished some easter-oil, and asked him if b could mix it up so as to dis guise the taste of it. "Oh, yes." says Speight. Pre "- Speight said: "Will you have a glass c --water, Miss --- ?" "Ob. yes," 39.ys after drinking the sodawater the y mdy waited a while, and then asked S ight if the castor-oil was randy. Oh I" says seight, " you have already taken the castor-of in the soda-water." "Great heavings P said the young lady; "I wanted the oil for my mother.'

The following is a recent advertisement The word spoken by great men on their death-beds are often wonderfully characteristic, and their tone of solemn prophecy often creates a profound impression. d'armée ' murmured Napoleon, as his titani: spirit shook off the fetters of his mortal clar-More light' was Goethe's last uttterance. Wreathed with flowers' whispered Mirabeau. Bury me in one of M- & Co.'s suits. said James Collins; 'even in death I wish to appear as a gentleman."

A Boy who Opposed the Advance-ment of Medical Science.

Dr. Ike was called to see old Ned's sen, and after several visits the doctor said to the anxious father:

" Ned. I doan wanter distress ver, but dat pov can't git well. De conclomeration ob di embrens hab dun sor in. "Wall, I recken dat will kill him." Ned reolied. "I doan se how a chile wid his weak constitution an' convention can get ober such a oneaseness ob de tlesh. So you gins him

up, Doctor?" Yaas, I issues my decrement right healt. Dat boy can't live five hours." About two weeks Ned met the doctor and said:

"I thought you gin that boy up?"

"I did. Ain" he dead yit?"
"Dead," repeated Ned, contemptuously, why he's choppin' wood dis mornin." The doctor reflected for a moment, and said: "Dat's a nice way to fool wid medical science. How does yer expeck folks to hab confidence in de advancement of medical diskiveries when a boy acks dat way. Dat boy sah, lifts hissef up to the dispute de 'stablished

rules ob de school ob physicians. I'se done wid him." "I'se glad ob it, sah, but yo'ser must har made a mistake." "No, I didn't, case I understan's my busing

ness." "I means dat yer mout hab lef' too soon Ef yer'd stayed dar awhile longer yer might hab 'stablished de proof ob yer proclama-

"Look heah, Ned. yer'd better let me go an' see dat boy agin."
"No, I'se much obleeged ter yer. I'se got heap ob work to do an' I need de chile Go off somewhur an' pizen a cat."-Arkansas Traveller.

Artificial Flowers Around a

Pulpit.
A clergyman, who was supplying for the day a pulpit which was decked with "artificials." happened to bring into his sermon an illustra. tion on the growth of the flower from the seed. To clinch the illustration with the very best effect he reached to a basket of flowers which stood near the pulpit, and was about to pluck from it a pretty dewer. "See," said he, "the rich colors of this dainty flower. Note its delicate fragrance. It grew from a little seed, no larger than the head of a pin." Just then, with thamb and finger, he laid hold of the stem of the delicate, dainty and presumedly fragrant thing, with a view to removing it from the basket and holding it up to view. Great was his sudden disgust to find the stem made of wire enwrapped with green muslin. When in the next moment the horrid revelation dawned on his mind that the whole basketful was a lot of counterfeits, he looked as if green potato-worms had suddenly crawled upon him from out the pulpit desk. The congregation smiled, and the minister pushed on with his sermon as best he could.

THERE are few men living whom the Queen of England has so much delighted to honor as Lord Dufferin, who is now to wear the decoration of the Order of the Garter and thus subscribe to his name the initials K. G. in addition to the three sets-K. P., G. C. M. G., and K. C. B .-- with which he has already been honored. He started in life as a simple Irish haron, but obtained a peerage of the United Kingdom at the age of twenty-three. Since 1850 he has received no less than seventeen distinct appointments or titlesmore than one every other year.

Cable News.

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

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says Will you ?" "Oh, e soda-

London, Sept. 25. The family of the late James Carey, the Irish informer, have arrived in London. Peter O'Donnell, the murderer of the dedeceased man was brought before the Beach

to-day charged with the crime. Among the wienesses who were examined was a son of the deceased.

A serious railway accident has occurred in Roumania. The casualities are reported to be rings for a year. Another interesting fact

A loan of £200,000 for the city of Melbourne will be issued on Friday. The debentures bear interest at the rate of | in a year. 41 per cent. per annum, and the minimum

price has been fixed at par. Sept. 26. A disturbed state of things continue to exist in various parts of Ireland.

It has been found elecessary to gazette five town lands in the county of Tipperary as "disturbed" districts, in accordance with the

Prevention of Crimes Act. Additional police protection is required for the localites in question.

An outrage was perpetrated yesterday in the offices of the British Consulat New York, | Comiques and Minstrels. which fortunately was unattended by any

serious consequences. A pistol shot was fired in the consulate by an Irishman, who was immediately ar-

On examination he was found to be a lunatic. The official inquiry into the accident to the Orient steamer Austral, which foundered in Neutral Bay, Sydney, on the 11th November,

1882, was continued vesterday. The evidence showed that there was no fault in the construction of the vessel, and that the accident was due to neglect on the part of the officers.

for the Advancement of Science is to be asked

him from Sydney, Hanlan has expressed his willingness to row Laycock anywhere, on con dition of receiving a sum of £300 to defray his expenses.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has published an essay on the social characteristics of the Australian colonies. A remarkable demonstration by the

Italian clergy took place yesterday in An immense assemblage of priests, estima-

ted to number 5,000, visited Pope Leo XIII., to express their sympathy with His Holiness and assure him of their support. The Pope, in reply, expressed his gratifica-

tion at this manifestation of loyalty on the part of the clergy, and said that such a demonstration of the union that existed be-

The town-hall, and Foyne's Terminus were completely demolished.

THE MADAGASCAR DIFFICULTY

London, Sept. 25. Arrangments are being made for giving a great public reception at Exeter-hall on Thursday to the Rev. George Andrew Shaw, of the London Missionary Society, who was recently arrested and detained for some time in custody by the French naval authorities at Tamatave.

Mr. Shaw is advised to claim £10,000 as compensation for the loss and suffering caused to him by the action of the French.

The press is urging the British Government to take up a firm attitude towards

Owing to the continued hostility of the Hovas, the French have determined to cenew operations, and a bombardment of the Malagasy ports are imminent. - "Argus" cablegram.

#### A WILD-FLOWER SHOW.

Referring to a show of wild flowers held at Manly last week, the "Sydney Morning Herald" of the 15th inst. observes :- It is only when an exhibition such as that brings vividly before us the bounty of our native soil, its harvest of beauty, that we learn how really great is the floral wealth of our own home. As the child always fancies that the cake at other's homes is better than the cake at his home, so the children of a larger growth seek lillies from Japan, orchids from Java, and even the little daisies from the English meadows; whilst they look contemptuously on the wild flowers of our own paddocks and hills, of our river banks and mountain recesses. True, with our bush flowers, there is no delightful perfume, but they lack only in this, for who that saw yesterday's show could say they have no 'infinite variety' of tint, no beauty of form. About this time of the year there often pass through the dusty streets parties of young people who have brought from far up the harbor bunches of wild roses, or lengths of wild sarsparilla knotted with clustered purple blossoms; and these and a few other of the commoner bush flowers constitute to the great mass of the people the flora of the colony. They have really no idea of the wonderful variety of flowers scattered over the fields and hills around them. Those who despise Australian wild flowers, and whose notions of our indigenous vegetation is confined almost to the limits of a knowledge of the 'eternal gum tree,' should 'make a note' and go to Manly this afternoon. It is two years since the last show of native flowers was held there, and for days past the hills at the back, and the rocky heights along the shore, have been searched by eager parties of amateur botanists and florists. Happy was the one who found a great piece of native elematis now just breaking into blossom, or a fine bunch of lillies, or, rarer than all a plant of the pure white native

Some idea of the inexhaustible treasures of the sea may be gathered from Professor

He states the astounding fact that a shoal of cod was usually from 120 to 180 feet deep, and contained 120,000,000 fish in a square mile. In other words one single shoal contains more fish than the whole of the Norwegian fisherman catch in two years. This one shoal of cod will consume every week, at the very least, 840 millions of herrings, a supply that would victual London with her-

Huxley's lecture at the Fisheries Exhibition.

food in a week than an acre of land will do The directors of the Commercial Bank have dismissed Mr. Corbett, the father of the young man who committed the robbery, from

which Professor Huxley mentioned was that

GOLDEN AGE HALL, BEAUFORT. MONDAY and TUESDAY,

OCTOBER 1st AND 2nd, 1883. Sam Dearin's Musical

NOTICE THE ARRAY OF TALENT. The Best in the Profession!

SAM DEARIN, JOHNNY GILMORE, Mis-NORAH MARTIN, Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, Miss AMY ROWE, Mr. BURT HAVERLEY, Miss NETTA STANMORE. The Orchestra will be under the able supervision of

PROFESSOR H. COHN. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock pre-

cisely.

Prices of Amission: 3s., 2s., and 1s.

SYDNEY HALL, Agent in Advance.

Schedule N.-Clause 42. take possession of such a quantity of land as may, under the provisions of clause 42, section 4, of the to vote a sum of £200 towards defraving the expenses of an expedition for the exploration of New Guinea.

In response to the challenge forwarded to him from Sudner Health and Poverty Point; Messes. S. Chapman and P. Murray are him from Sudner Health and Poverty Point; Messes. S. Chapman and P. Murray are him from Sudner Health and Poverty Point; Messes. S. Chapman and P. Murray are provided to the found and Poverty Point of the Povertion thereof under the Found Act. occupiers of a portion thereof under the Land Act. J. W. Browne.

David Cochrane James Bow. Soptember 28th, 1883.

Working Miners Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Waterloo.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

Working Miners Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Waterloo.

demonstration of the union that existed between them and the head next the church was most consoling.

The city of Limerick. Seesterday visited by a tremendous gale of sold, which raged for some time with unprecedented violence.

The town-hall, and Foyne's Perminus were

Wanted,

OOD COOK for road camp. Apply WATKIN, Contractor, Main Lead.

the undersigned, hereby make application to register the ROYAL SAXON CONSULS as a No-Liability Company, under the provisions of the Mining Companies' Act 1871.

1—The name of the Company is to be the Royal

Saxon Consols, No-Liability.
2—The place of operations is at Waterloo Flat. 3—The registered office of the company will be situated at Lydiard Street, Ballarat.

at Lyman Street, Danarat.

4—The value of the company's property, including claim and machinery, is five hundred pounds.

5—The number of shares in the Company is sixteen thousand of ten shillings each.

-The number of shares subscribed for is sixteen thousand.

—The name of the Manager is Edmund Henry Lenthal
Swifte.

The names and addresses and occupations of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each at this date are as below :-Name. Address. Occupation. Number of Shares, Rambing, John, Ballarat, mining speculator Smith, Daniel, Batlarat, mining speculator Thomas H., Ballarat, engineer Watts, William E, Ballarat, sharebroker ... 2000

Witherdon, E. O., Egerton, farmer ... Swife, Edmund H. L., Ballarat, accountant ... 2000 ... 6000 **1**6000 E. H. L. SWIFTE, Manager.

Witness to Signature-W. G. FINLAYSON. Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, 1883. I, EDMUND HENRY LENTHAL SWIFTE, do

1. EDMOND HENCE LEST THAL SWIFTE, do solemnly and sincerely declare that—
1—I am the Manager of the said intended company,
2—The above statement is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a fulse declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury,

E. H. L. SWIFTE.

Taken before me at Ballarat, this twenty-sixth day of

FRED. M. CLAXTON, J.P.

OF RIPON TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be erceived till 11 a.m. on Thursday, 4th October, 1883,

for the following works :--NORTH RIDING. Contract No. 371.—Repairing and making portions of the road south from Nerring school.

Contract No. 372.—Making footpath and draining in Walker street, Beaufort.

Contract No. 373.—Making and repairing portions of road between Brierley's Hotel and Star's farm,

Of road between Brierley's Hotel and Star's farm,
Eurambeen.
Contract No. 374.—Making a road across the Main
Lead, by James's store, and building a culvert.
Plaus and specifications may be seen at the shire
office, Beaufort.

lice, Beautort.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 21st September, 1883.

John James Trevatt, Shoeing and Jobbing Smith,

H AS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Buchanan, Havelock street, Beaufort, and respectfully solicits a share of public support.

SADDLERY SADDLERY SADDLERY

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Saddier and Harness Maker. HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

rarer than all a plant of the pure white native rose. Then the damp, dark gullies were explored, and lovely ferns were found hidden away in the most that dies among the sleeping stones.' Great indeed was the work of the flower-finders, and wonderful their success. The pavillion in Ivanhoe-park was a very bower of beauty.' Nothing prettier has been seen this season."

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT,

RETURNS THANKS to his patrons and the public in general for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has just received a Large and Assorted Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spuns, Sponges, Chamois, Brushes, Curry and Mane Combs, and all other Horse Appointments. Also Buggy and Cart Harness, which he is prepared to SELL at TOWN PRICES,

RIDING SADDLES (complete) Plated Trees, from £3 10s. All other articles equally cheap.

N.B.—A Superior Class of LEGGINGS kept.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.C., Beaufort.
Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

an acre of good fishing ground will yield more Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Cooling has more Fellmongers than Melbourne, which, with for Woollen Manufactories, creates an almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Station Produce. Coasignments from any part of Victoria or from

wy of the colonies will receive our best actention. Woolpacks and all Station Stores on sale at CLARE STREET, GRELONG.

MELLOURNE CUP, 1883. "MOM's of consultations NOW OPEN.

J. J. Miller. Garton's Hotel, Melbourne. Result Slips forwarded immediately after drawing.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at Wangler's Hotel, Waterloo, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October, ISS3, at 1 o'clock p.m.

Business: The mode of working the company's Drapery, Boots, & Clothing G. TUFF'S

STORE, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFOUT,

Neat Colden Age Hotel.

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat.

Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Wools Grain, and Money Broker.
Estate managed for Ab-entees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking
Conpany, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, Houses and Laud bought or sold

Rents and Debts collected.

Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

Attend at Beautort or. Mondays and Saturdays, or any other day by appointment.

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

IY O O L. W O O L.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS. AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND TALLOW AUCTION ROOMS.

Lydiard-street north, near Ruilway 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 CLIPS, as past seasons' 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

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 ON

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

THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

PEGS 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.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES-

DALE STALLION, TOMBOY

STOCK AND STATION AGEN 15,

(Batablished in 1883).

A RE prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on A. Wood, etc., consigned of them for sale or shipment to the London market.

State days, Tuesdays and Thursdays for Wood, and Wednesdays for Stins, Hides and Tallow, and wednesdays for Stins, Hides and Tallow, and the wood of the shipment of Wood and the shipment of the five, and the provided the Wood can be shipped to the London Market, at a cost of one shilling per bale.

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tice will be given), after which is, 6d, per week will be charged for grazing. E. WAUGH, Buangor Hotel, Buangor.

Young vanguisher Will stand this Season at his Owner's Farm,

Middle Creek.

And will travel the Surrounding District. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Ballarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mr. Muir, of Lock Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkcudbright when two years old, and the 150 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 the famous Victor.
VANQUISHER was lored by Peter Anderson, I. q., Girle-pie, Wigton-shire, 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 Dalbeaule; the first prizes at the great Union Show at Danafries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkoudheigho; he a prize at Stranter, 1867, also first prize at Danafries. In 1868 she took three first prize at Stranter, onen to all Scotland.

uist prize a Domicies. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Schanger, open to all Scotland.

To show only VANQU ISHER is not only a remarkably handsome home, but—what is of far more importance to formers and breeders—is the site of the dam of a comploon winner, the fact is mealloned that at one great laternacional Exhibition at Kilburn in July, 1879, the nost prize horse out of \$15 shown was Draid, whose dam (Fibbie) was got by Vanquisher. The Cheapest House in the

District.

With regard to Draid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilbera, in which they say:—"It would not be e.sy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Denid, which won the first prize for need at dillons and also exceeded off the Chambion. of the Ruid tiam Denid, which won the first prize for aged staillons, and also carried off the Champion Cup." The judges say—Scattions, 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. Denid Buchanan, Garsendden Mains, near Kilp, trick. Dembarton, first prize, £50, and Champion Cup, value £25, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldeneach Strautaer, sive Farmer 286, dam Tibble.

Galdeneach Strangaer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbi by Vanq-tisher 890." by vanquisher 890."
This splendid entire is now rising five years old, stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bey, 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 Ararut as a two-year-old.
YOUNG VANQUISHERS dam was bred by YOUNG VANQUISHERS 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 Scothard could produce.

TERMS, £2 10s. each make, 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.

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.

AUSTRALASIA'S SWEEP.

prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure WELBOURNE CUP. THE GREATEST RACING EVENT OF THE

£3,000.

(To be run November 6th.) 12,000 SHARES, 5s. EACH. AN EVEN FOUR genuine Wolfe's Schnapps.
SHARES, 20s.
The public are strongly ad

First Horse ... ...£1000 | Starters divide ... £150 ... ... 500 Non-Starters ... Total, £2000.
And 10 Prizes at £25 each...£250. Third...

50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 500, 50 Prizes at £10 ,, ... 250. zes, £1000. Grand Total, £3000. Total in Prizes, £1000. THE THIRD CONSULTATION OF MY 1883 SERIES.

The success and general satisfaction over previous

events may be deemed sufficient introduction for this, as announced above. The co-operation of former clients and the public generally, is invited on the Great Event."

A pound secures POUR chances—not one only. The right of declining any particular subscription is reserved.

Deducted for expenses, 10 per cent. Probity is guaranteed by good commercial bona fides. References: Melbourne "Sportsman" and City Journals. Bankers—Sydney, City Bank; Melbourne, National Bank.

Baak.

Applicants are requested to enclose bank notes or half sovs, securely, and to register the letter (strong registration envelopes being obtainable at every post office, if desired); if cheque (must be marked "correet" by the Bank); cross, and add charge for collection (pavable to "Australasia or Bearer"—as also Post Office Orders). Add 4d. postage for reply and result. To facilitate correspondence, enclose two addressed envelopes, unstamped.

One extra tacket (FREE) with every twenty to one oddress, thus offering the managers of Clubs with address, thus offering the promoters of Clubs with out necessarily investing a ponny.

ADDRESS—"AUSTRALASIA" (Mr. J. Thompson)
care of H. J. Franklyn (Wholesale Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer), 40 Hunter street, Sydney.

NOTE,—Address, briefly, "AUSTRALASIA," care of Mr. H. J. Franklin, 40 Funter St.

# INTIMATION.

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES From London and Glasgow, at WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.'S,

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1883.

HARDWARE, TTAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCE 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, Leather, Grindery, etc.

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

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

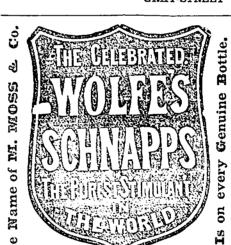
HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

# WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT 59 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET ... BRIDGE-STREET, next Buck's Head ... BALLARAT MAIN-STREET ... SANDHURST STAWELL MACHINES

HIGH-STREET ..... MOORABOOL-STREET...

MARYBOROUGH
GEELONG
HAMILTON



YNFINITELY SUPERIOR to Brandy or

Whisky, and is now the Most Popular Drink throughout the Colonies.

Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROCURABLE." As a Tonic and Stimulant cannot be sur-

The Purest Spirit in the

Upolpho Wolfe's Schiepam Aromatic increasing, while hundreds of imitations have morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the after-

Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and £10 10s. costs, for selling inferior spirits over the bar, representing it to be the GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

M. MOSS & CO.. MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, SOLE AGENTS WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

MINING AGENT AND

W. HARRIS

M. J. LILLEY

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPARY

Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING. Chairman-HON, HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER 24 Market street, Mclbourne.

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent to Beaufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE undersigned, in thanking his numerous enstomers throughout the district for past favors, at the same time wishes to contradict an erroneous repert 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.

Daily Argus ... Per quarter ,, Age ... Telegraph ... 

week.
Melbourne "Advocate," 6d. per-week. H. P. HENNINGSE Agent-Beautert, June 11th, 1881.

Wanted Known. Schnaps has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is steadily and Beaufort to meet the trains at 9 o'clock in the

On Sale

ΑŢ JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD.

S. WOODS

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-American shelving boards

Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x 1 do do lining 6 x 1 do do flooring American and Baltie deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do 6 do do American clear pine Jin., Jin., 1 Jin., cedar, wide and narrow boards Cedar table legs, 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 HARRIS & TROY.

PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

Broadbent Bros. and Co. Wm. M'Culloch and Co Permewan, Wright and Co

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILW AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

passed, giving tone and life to the system. World.

appeared and disappeared. leading only ruin noon. and disgrace to all connected with them. The public should no longer be duped by injurious, cheap, fiery compounds, imitations of the The public are strongly advised to purchase original unopened bottles, as the Custom Authorities have found it necessary to prosecute a large number of Publicans under the Trade

SHARE BROHER. BEAUFORT. Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange

DEGS 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 Hot Pie, 6d

Headache

Rheumatism ...

you will not regret it.

at Auckland, N.Z.

MAGIC BALM

Is the only Medicine that will

Diphtheria in One Night.

Diarrhea and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours
It heals Cuts, Burus, Scalds, Bruises, etc., and to all
kinds of internal and external aches and pains it NEVER
FAILS TO CURE, AND HAS NO EQUAL.

If you suffer any aches and pains give it a trial, and

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 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 Lobian 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

personnes innertal ingreaters whatever resembles are being constantly received from highly respectable people, testifying to its admirable worth and wonderful inedicinal properties.

TESTIMONIALS—Which are genuine.

Wonderful Cure of Severe Pains in the

HEAD.

Consulate of the United States of America

PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I take

of your wonderful herbal medicine, the

Auckland, N.Z., 1st August, 1878.

E. THURLING.

Wonderful Cure of Toothache.

[Sworn Affadavit.]

Grahamstown, N.Z., July 26th, 1878.

have felt no pain whatever, and can eat my

meals with the greatest ease. I can safely

recommend Professor Scott's "Magic Balm

Witnesses-W. Fraser, Resident Magistrate

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

Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism.

of chronic rheumatism, from which I have

long suffered. I was almost a cripple, could

disease was located principally in my lower

extremities, and I was unable to do any work

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 astonish-

ment, before I had finished the second bottle

to find that the pains were passing away, and

now having used some nine bottles I feel

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.

acute pain last evening for several hours from

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

Previous to applying the "balm" I was un-

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.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S

HEFBAL DISPENSARY,

Chartered Bank.

Price-2s, pe Bottle.

HIRAM CRISP, Evening Post Office.

nervous headache, accompanied with severe palpitation in the region of the temples, I was

Professor Scott-Sir,-After suffering

fully,

obediently,

to the Main Agency, at

quite another man, in fact I consider the

Magic Balm" has completely cured me.

PROFESSOR SCOTT.—Dear Sir,—I have been

Signed .- WALTER WHITE, Miner.

to all who suffer with their teeth

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS Are never imitated or counterfeited. This

is positive proof that the remedy imitated is Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It of the highest value. As soon as it had been are now sold by most respectable chemists in tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters is the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitation and serious solutions are now sold by most respectable entings in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them tations sprung up and began to steal the notations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and public of the country have expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting invalids to use their stuff instead in the instead of the instead in the instead in the instead of the instead to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nestrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or devised names in which the word " "Hops" were used in a way to induce people induce the destruction and prevent the imto believe that they were the same as Hop proper use of their wrappers and labels, and Bitters. All such pretended remedies or thus further protect the Public against fraud cures, no matter what their style or name is, and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers and especially those with the word "Hop" or under the label on the quart bottles, since or "Hops" in their name or in any way con- 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in nected with them or their name, are imita- EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn Touch none of them. Use nothing but upon the undersigned, and which will be the genuine American Hop Bitters, with a cashed by them on presentation. To secure bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE glass. Trust nothing else. Druggists and UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name Chemists are warned against dealing in imitations and counterfeits.

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," peing 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, Lordon.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sicep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., shouldlose 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 complaints 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 Vendorsin boxes at 1s., 13d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock,

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 irr; ation 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." 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.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

KAY'S COMPOUND OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne. KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Cough's and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle, KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia Face-ache, &c.

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles.
Sold everywhere.
Imported by all Merchants, and sold by all Chemists &c.
Sole Makers—Kay BROS., Stockport, England.

REMEDY FREE!-A victim of youthful im-Representative Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Esq., 43 Chatham Street, New York City, U. S. A.

#### Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1883.

1131	136 7	TABLE, 1863.	
Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort	Mails close at Besufort
Melbourne		6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Geelerg		Ditto	Ditto
Ball cat		Ditto	Ditto
Trawalla .		Ditto	Ditto
Raglan		4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chute ' It a	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Waterloo		Ditto	Ditto
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
Shielar	- 1	Ditto	Dittto

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

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

Wednesdays, and Fridays. are despatched three times a week-Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarse- rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of Are never imitated or counterfeited. This ness will be agreeably surprised at the almost cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get is especially true of a family medicine, and it immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It

upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

#### 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. m12.57 a.m 6.15 p.m 8.22 p.m

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 8.22 p.m
LEAVE—Geelong 8.25 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.35 p.m, 8.37 p.m
ARRIVE at Ballarat 10.30 am 3.20 a.m 9 p.m 10.20 p.m
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m 10.50 a.m 3.45 p.m 10.35 p.m.
Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.25 p.m
Beaufort 7.30 a.m 12.4 a.m, 5.22 p.m 12.0 a.m.
Buangor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 p.m
ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 am 1.16 pm, 6.50 p.m. 1.25 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 9.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m 11.45 p.m 3.59 p.m
Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m, 4.45 pm
Beaufort 9.2 a.m, 1.30 p.m, 5.25 p.m
Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m, 2.16 p.m, 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.10 pm, 6.45 p.m 1.30 am
LEAVE—Ballarat 6.40 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 9.5 p.m.
LEAVE—Geelong, 8.40 a.m, 1.54 pm, 6.30 pm, 9.15 p.m
ARRIVE At Molbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.
FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND
ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m.

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.

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 Ararat, 3.51 p.m.

LEAVE Ararat, 4.9 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m.

FAR	ES.			
Beaufort to Trawalla Burrumbeet Windermere. Ballarat Geelong Melbourne	First- 1s 2s 3s 5s 14s 21s	class Od 6d 6d Od Od	0s 1s 2s 3s 9s 13s	d-class 9d 9d 0s 0d 0d 6d d-class
Beautort to Buanger Ararat Armstrongs Great Western Stawell	2s 5s 6s 6s	-class 6d Od Od 6d Od	2s 3s 4s 4s Fs	0d 6d 0d 6d 6d 6d

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

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of ordinary soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing better for cleaning or removing old paint.

The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREENBANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER OCENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of WATER; stir it once or twice with a stirrer; it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot; let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly SEVENTY-FIVE pounds of Clean Grease, tallow Soil (except mineral oil). If grease or tallow is useds, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feely only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches 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 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 weather and the kind of grease of 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 along until the payt day, when the box will 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 chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. It warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contain

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 tor 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, 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 unadulterated, it will not injure or destroy the most delicate fabrics or colours; though for washing or scouring voollen articles we always recommend a pure potash Soap made in the same way with our Pure Caustic Potash.

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 200s. each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL
APPARATUS REQUIRED!

Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times a week—Tueslays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

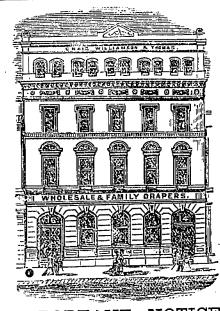
Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's

Jully (2 loose begg to Take Calderville)

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Areyou broken in your | The Great Pain Annihilator. 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 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.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts, and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent ralgia 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

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.

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 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 warehouse. Cards for self measurement and patterns forwarded on application. The Stock in all lepartments s now fully assorted

for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET,

And their CARPET AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 6 ELIZABETH STREET

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, & THOMAS, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

> MELBOURNE. Geelong Wool Sales.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO. Will hold Sales of Wool every Tuesday during the ensuing Season.

To keep pace with the rapid increase in their business they have made extensive additions and improvements to their warehouses, which are now unsurpassed in Geelong for the STORAGE and efficient DISPLAY OF WOOL. Every lot, no matter how small, is carefully examined prior to sale, and protected up to full market value.

They act as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, which is a further guarantee that all consignments will be placed at utmost market value. CASH ADVANCES made on the ensuing

CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony, and growers will find they effect a Saving of Seven Shillings

per bale by selling at Geelong instead of Melbourne. ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds forwarded invariably three days after sale.

WOOLPACKS and station stores supplied at owest market rates. Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and De-livering Wool intended for shipment to the

London market. Separate Warehouses have been provided for SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

and other station produce.

Special arrangements have been made with
Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadbent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail railway tations in the colony to our storc. GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Geolong, 1st July, 1883.

#### Lightning Sewer.

Wool Brokers.

The New WILSON Oscillating Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE s the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanist 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 Go

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 decidelly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression. PROFESSOR SCOTT'S Cure Toothache Instantly and Permanently.

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 From 1 to 7 days From 1 to 14 days From 1 to 7 days Lumbago ... Instantly and Permanently Colic, Cramps, and Spasms

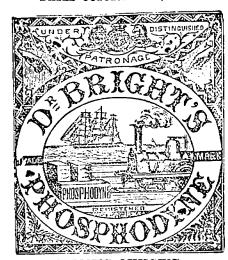
Colic, Cramps, and Spasms

Colic Cramps and Dysentery ... From 1 to 12 hours

From 1 to 12 hours

From 1 to 12 hours against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly Both the Vintment and Pills should be used in the soluble in water.

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints. great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency

"Magic Balm," which I have used for severe 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

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 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 made its sufficient its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body 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 the process of the blood, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the body and erve substance, and for developing all the body, by its supplying all the body and erve substance, and for every substance, and for the body and every substance, and for the body and every su medicine I ever used that done me any good whatever. Very truly, your obedient servant,

Geo. W. Roosevell, U.S. Consol.

Whatever of the state that it is the only of the present any ferminate of the present and the presen

Wonderful Cure of Neuraldia.

Royal George hotel, Ballarat, 10th May, 1880.

Petite Hypochondria Female Complaints

Formul Debility Loss of Energy and Ap- pression consumption (in its first

stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from neu-General Debility Indigestion Flatulence ralgia for some time past, and I used some of Impaired Sight and Memory Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debilty in all its Incapacity lief, and I am very happy to say, I have not Sick Headache Stages Premature Decline 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 supplied to steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the supplied to supplied the supplied to say, I have not 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

twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which 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 impaired and broken-down constitutions It quickly in-reves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, you may think proper. I am, dear Sir, yours muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. Grahamstown, N.Z., July 20th, 1070.

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 that I lake test as severed to thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and taking your valuable medicine, for which I return my sincere thanks.—I am Geutlemen, yours gratefully, parallelled in medicine.

"C. S."

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 coma mine, my teeth ached so bad that I was cominfluence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous 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 experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently 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 shown from the first day of its administration, by a rerelief, and, from that time to the present, I markable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair equires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne nutrition 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. Per-

sons 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. using your "Magic Balm" for a severe case

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE hardly walk, and was in constant pain. The Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Full directions for use in the Euglish, French, German extremities, and I was unable to do any work Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, whatever. On seeing your advertisments Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee,

Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

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, he careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which non can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signa-

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—
........Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. bouth Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. New South Wales ... Elliott Bros., Sydney. Queonsland.... .....Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane .....Kempthorne, Prossor and Co., Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

Holloway's Ointment.

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

cation of the same where the pain was most severe afforded relief in about 10 minutes. be more salutary than its action on the body both norally and constitutionally. The Ointment "ubbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt per able to distinguish one letter of print from another but after relief I read with ease for mentes meat. It juickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. 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-Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated unucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing of intunent 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 carrest, by using this infallible remedy according to printed in-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 structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. ione in stock he can easily procure it for you by sending

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 stimu-MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT East-Next London 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 Fistulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing piles nd 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

Ointment has never proved inefficacious. In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel, The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed wice 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  $\omega_{0}$  worth, and has again been eagerly sought to as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidney.

following complaints:-Fistulas Bad Legs Bad breasts Gout Skin Dis Glandular Swell Scurry Skin Diseases Burns Sore Heads Tumours ings Lumbago Chilblains Ulcers Wounds chapped Hands Piles Corns (Soft) Contracted and Rheumatism

Stiff Joints Scalds The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo WAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throught out the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest 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 Chiness. "For the Blood is the Life."

#### GARKES WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all

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

Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impare Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor selicits sufferers to

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

READ THE FOLLOWING:-"Carlton, near Nottingham, February 27, 1883. "Messrs, the Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

"Gentlemen,-Some ten years ago my wife became lame with ulcerated legs. I tried every recommendation for a cure, and also a large number of dectors (some of these very clever men with diseases of this kind), but to no effect. After being in this state for betwixt five and six years I determined to try your Blood Mixture, as a last resource, as she at that time appeared 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 instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, we will represent the complaint respectively. This is now four years ago since the cure was effected, and there is no sign of the complaint respectively. turning. I may add that it had cost us scores of

> "P.S .- You may make what use of the above you think fit, but in the event of advertising it kindly keep back my name. You can, however, refer any one making private inquirles to my address as follows,-C. S., Midland Station, Carlton, near Nottingham."

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

THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

#### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the live? and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, 2 short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this recuiving and revivity 125 medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief. How to Enjoy Life

Is only known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purity and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids: Our Mothers and Daughters.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the venience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to temales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, 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 Fills. They sooth, and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful re volution in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved un successful. Indigestion and its Cure,

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointmen'. Nothing can according to the accompany directions. They according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification

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

Rhematism Retention of Paine Scrofula, or King's Evi. Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Sore I proats Debility Stone v ravel Second vy raptou Tir-Dolo 22 Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds cers Vaneral At ections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve Liver Complaints cause, &c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Rollway's establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The consiles

ex of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot er 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