m Jy

#### The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general naws for the week.

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

Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication. Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to sublication.

ew subscribers are only charged from the time of ordering the paper. Orners to discontinue subscriptions to the pares it at be in writing, delivered at the office and for the current

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

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged 28.6d for each insertion. Displayed advertisements, and advertisements above one inch, four shillings per inch, for the first two inser-tions, and two shillings per inch for all subsequent in-

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

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 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 Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid

to Reserve Fund. H. P. HENNINGSEN

#### WANTED KNOWN.

TT 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.

## EPPS'S COCOA,

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a conetitution 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 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

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

and a properly noutished frame." -- See article

in the "Civil Service Gazette."

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.

0r

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS. In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers'

Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times, 'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION

RECORD." The increased size of the Weekly Times will

enable Parliamentary Proceedings, and all matters of interest TO BE MORE FULLY REPORTED. The Weekly Times is now the Cheapest and

Most Complete Weekly Newspaper PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD

At the Price. THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT Of the Weekly Times will continue to be a Special Feature in the Paper. In the Weekly Times will be found a Good Selection of Light Literature, comprising 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 S1 WAST, WELBOURNE

#### 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 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 GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE

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

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE:

herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the Westheim "Gnome" Thade 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.

Rasy 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 critorion of the number sold, the evidence of which lies in the fact that Melbourne is overtocked 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 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural The W. and W. is easier to work than the Singer. The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of 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. 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, W A T C H M A K E R, Sole Agent for Beaufort.

All Sewing Machines delivered FREE of charge at Ielbourne Prices. Discount allowed for Cash, or on casy 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., Prepared on the shortest notice

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

#### WARD & LIPMAN, Commission Megehants.

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments. Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

### WASHING LIQUID.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and scap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flanuels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and illowed to remai 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.

cinse as usual.

Sold in large or smal. quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

#### The "Riponshire Ad ocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipta, and Carngham.

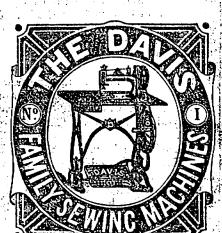
## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,

MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS. POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS. SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS, MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c.,

PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT MELROURNE PRICES.

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort,



(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE

GOLD MEDAL Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 288 . 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.

## PHOSPHORUS PILLS

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debility—either special or general. To avoid disappointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus appointment. ask 101 along them only. Pills, and insist upon having them only.

#### HOOD & CO'S CORN SOLVENT

A Certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns. PRICE—2/8 a Bottle.

#### 1000 & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS OF OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

#### SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

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

orders of the bowels, diarrhoa, etc. PROFESSOR Dr. MOSLER, at the University of Greifswalde, Germany, reports astonishing cures of Diphtheria, Lung and Throat Diseases by inhaling the vapors of SANDER and Sons' Eucalypti Extract.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE. BEAUFORT : H. A. GLYDP.

#### ON SALE,

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

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

#### Ballarat Wool Sales

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

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS (Established 1864.) MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT.

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 cinds 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, Gunnics, and General Station Supplies, at Current

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

## Pay Cash,

When you can obtain

Furniture.

Pianos.

Sewing Machines, etc.,

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

## L W A IM F IA I

#### Trans ( AT WHOLESALEPRICES

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

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. oach, 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, 87 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London. Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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

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

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> MELBOURNE AGENTS FOR THE

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

Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch

NEW SHIPMENTS

#### SUMMER GOODS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

THE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT

# MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS. STURT | tumes, 2s 6d.

STREET. CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

The business is conducted upon the Cash Principle, and as in all large cities and great centres of population the system has been proved the dipronounced success. The saving effected is very great, in some instances quite 50 per cent., or one half, but in every instance suffi-cient to induce large and small purchasers to make the most of their money, and obtain their goods at

A. CRAWFORD'S.

The reasons are simple enough :- The goods are imported direct from the manufacturers; hence, there are no intermediate profits. The proportionate expenses are lower than that of any wholesale house; hence, a smaller proporionate wholesale price pays even to sell in small quantities or cut lengths. And, again, there are no bad debts. The establishment is a vast emporium, containing the cheapest goods in the

CARPETS AND TRIMMINGS. The grandest selection of Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets in the colony. Felts in all widths. The new patterns of Brussels Carpets are magnificent, selecterns of Brussels Carpets are magnificent, selected from prize designs, all in the best qualities; Moresques, Mosaics, Arabesques and old English, suitable for dining rooms, bedrooms, &c., Every carpet is provided with borderings and hearthrugs to match. Gentlemen furnishing should call and examine the stock, as it is un-

equalled even in Melbourne. Tapestry Carpets 1s 7fd per yard and upwards to the best manufacture. Floor Cloths all widths from the cheapest canvas backs to the best manufactured by the celebrated firm of Main and Company. Linoleums in every new and popular patterns from 3s 3d per square yard. Imitation Lino-leums 1s 5d per yard, the cheapest line in the colony. Mattings of every kind—Jute, Manilla, Straw, Cord, &c., in all widths and every quality. Door Mats of every kind at lowest wholesale ever prices

lowest wholesale cost prices. WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS! A magnignificent stock of all kinds, suitable either for the cottage or for the mansion.

BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS!

BED HANGINGS! The stock of Cretonnes is immense in both

JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM TWELVE NEW DESIGNS FOR BED HANG-INGS and WINDOW VALLANCES.

To parties furnishing these new patterns would be of great value, they can be made much oheaper than ordinary styles, or they can be made most expensively in pure silk materials of various colorings with trimmings to match.

Lace Curtains, Nottingham, Aplique, and Guipure Lace, from 2s 11d per pair and upwards to £10. The Grandest Stock in the colony; they cannot be equalled or excelled, the patterns are new, the value is unexampled, no wholesale house can sell as cheap, they are all direct importations, Window poles, Cornices, Fringes, Vallances, &c., all at wholesale prices. Cornices made to order; a good stock of plates to select from. The carpet layers are the best in the colony, having been educated to the business in the best London establishments, they are quite different to ordinary self-taught men. All kinds of house decoration done by contract or otherwise. Contracts taken for furnishing throughout if required. Upholstery work of all

kinds undertaken and executed with neatness and despatch. Crumb Cloths, every size, in wool or linen, by the yard, or in bordered squares. Carpets cleaned, re-laid, and altered at a small charge. DRESS STUFFS! DRESS STUFFS! DRESS

STUFFS! The largest stock and the best value in the colony, every article at the lowest wholesale the largest stock and the best value in the colony, every article at the lowest wholesale prices in cut lengths to suit everyone. A splendid line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth 9s 6d. Two cases summer dress Twills, 5s 11d and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 10\frac{3}{4}d, 12\frac{3}{4}d and 1s on the largest stock and the best value in the studying and practising in this one branch of his project familiar to him, and symptoms which (it is not uncasonable to suppose) may not strike the General Practitioner at one; now from constant practice and and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 10\frac{3}{4}d, 12\frac{3}{4}d and 1s prices in cut lengths to suit everyone. A splendid line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 104d, 124d and 1s 3d per yard. Spanish Cloth, 104d; Crape Cloths, 1s, worth retail 1s 9d per yard. All the prices and in every variety of material, including all the newest makes of Serges, Princettas, Satanellas, Foulles, &c. Nun's Veiling Checks, Cashmere Checks, Serge Checks Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most magnifisent stock of Cashmeres in the colony, in all colours, Blacks, Greys, Browns, Drabs, Blues, in all qualities from the ordinary English to the most expensive French, Persian, Cords.

Crepos, Grenadiers, both Brochë and Plain. SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! The Grandest stock in the city, and unequalled in Melbourne by any establishment, all at wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Black Satins, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d; Coloured Silks and Satins every shade and at all prices. Now Brochès in all the newest shades for dinner parties or evening wear and also for carriage and promenade costumes. Every colour in Satin, 1s per yard. Fancy Goods, Laces, Gloves and Umbrellas.

The stock in this department is unusually well supplied; every new pattern in Lace, and all the latest makes represented. Acta pure, Normandy, and Swiss Laces in white, cream, facelle and ivory. Black Laces in all the weakness, Prostration, Barrenness, and Sterility, whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered, to weakness also a special shipment of new whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered, to whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered in the constitution of th newest styles; also a special shipment of new laces in gold and black, gold and cream, gold and ficelle, in every width. KID GLOVES.—

and ficelle, in every width. KID GLOVES.—

this colony, with a practice extending throughout not only the Colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even only the Colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even the colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even the colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even the colonies but in India, China. Fiji, and even the colonies but in India, China. The new Cavalry and Connaught Gauntlets in tans and blacks, manufactured by Dent and Co., of London, expressly for A. Trawford of Ballarat. PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.—A splendid stock of the newest and best goods, in black broche, satin, and silk, trimmed with lace, and downwards to the commonest cotton goods.

goods.
MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY! The newest and largest stock in Victoria. All the newest trimmings imported direct from Europe, and as supplied to the leading establishments in London and Paris. The newest | Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over shapes in hats are the Verona, Henry II, Sardonyx, Valencia, Buckingham. Thousands of valuable hats for school and garden purposes, and for holiday-making, at 6d and Is each. LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND IN-FANTS' WARDROBE DEPARTMENT

Receives special attention, and customers will

find every requisite, from the cheapest to the finest which can be manufactured. Ladies', Maids', and Infants' Chemise and Night-gowns, Drawers, Camisoles, Underskirts, in every stylo and at the lowest cash prices. Pillow and Bolster Ships plain and frilled, and every requisite for Ladies', Maids', or Infants' use.

LADIES COSTUMES AND JACKETS. Ladies and Children's Dust Coats in silk, beige, and nun's veiling in all the new shapes. Lace, Broche and Satin Shoulder Capes, Chenille and Silk Braid Fischus. Lace Satin Broche and Ottoman Silk Mantles and Dolmans. Ladies' Costumes all kinds. Children's Sateen Cos-

PRICE SIXPENCE

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT. The stock comprises all the newest and most choice goods of the season made on the premises, and made up in a superior style from English, Scotch, German, and Colonial Tweeds.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN GREAT

VARIETY.

STAYS ! STAYS ! STAYS ! All the newest Shapes and latest improve-

ments. Including the new makes of French woves and all the new patent improved Corsets for Riding, Driving, Nursing. The prices range from 1s and upwards to 13s 6d. Pelises and Tunics, newest shapes and styles, various prices. Sun Bonnets and Hats at lowest prices. TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A magnificent stock of New Tweeds, German. French, Belgian, Austrian, and Colonial. The new coatings are the best value in the trade. A perfect fit guaranteed, combined with the most perfect workmanship and finish which cannot be excelled.

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 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 Waterlooor Beaufort, Sixpence.

S. WOODS, Proprietor. HOPPER'S

ENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXI

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

MILK PUNCH

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 ionovations in scientific and lay matters, was found rather to aid than to be infra dig to that profession, wherein the specialty was practised. Lallemand and Ricord, in brance, 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 Doctor," recently knighted by Her Majesty.

Year since, it was the same with Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord)

Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord) as a specialist. In all cases of diseases and habits which as a specialist. It am cases of diseases and habits which produce symptoms of Nervous Affections, ofskin Eruptions, of Prostration, and make human beings invirile, or which unfit them to carry on the purposes of their being, or which demonstrates itself, on the other hand, in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Forms of Affections. In all of these cases how necessary it is to have the Specialist who has devoted his whole lifetime to the studying and practicing in this case, because the first of the studying and practicing in this case.

Cloths, 1s, worth retail 1s 9d per yard. All the newest Summer Dress Stuffs at all it is to troat a Speciality, and the mind 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 profes-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, 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 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-minded of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and Specialists now in every branch—occulists, aurists, syphilic, moutal 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 doctor" would on no account attend an accountment, and the ordist would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would advise his patient to go to that doctor who is most famed for treating the disease requiring special

## DR. L. L. SMITH

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1the civilised globe.

DR. L. L. SMITH. 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday We quote as follows :- Barley-English, 5s Cape barley, 2s 9d; wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 4d oats, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 15s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L1 to L1 7s 6d; straw, oaten, L2; do; wheaten, L1 15s; peas, 3s to 3s ld; bran, 10½d; pollard, 10d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L9 10s.

#### ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Although it is yet rather early, considering the lateness of the season, to expect the delivery of local wheat, stripping has now commenced, and it is anticipated that the first deliveries will be made at the end of the present or very early in next week. Pending deliveries the market lacks animation. The first wheat down from Lubeck left that station last Friday week, since when little has come down by rail. To day, however, a few truck loads were delivered from there at this station at 3s 5d, ex-bags, or 3s 7d bags in. Old is quoted at 3s 9d, bags returned. Flour has not had much business, there being very little in stock, the price being LS 10s for new, and L9 for old. An immediate start is to be made milling. Only a comparatively small quantity of wheat has been delivered at Horsham. The price, 3s 7d per bushel, is a slight fall on last week's rates. 'At Donald the feeling is a little easier, 3s 9d prevailing; and at St Arnaud new wheat has eased to 3s SI per bushel. No new wheat has yet come ingat Avoca. At Landsborough, old wheat is quoted at 3s 8d, and flour at LS 15s per ton. In this district two or three small lots of oats have been sold at 2s 4d. They were not of the best quality, and prime samples are yet worth 2s 6d per bushel. Potatoes have been fairly supplied from Warrnambool all the week, and to day deliveries were very heavy. Carters asked L5 per ton, and this not being New hay is coming in quite up to present Messrs. Quick, Don, and Company, of Balla- expired in a few minutes. Deceased was

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Audas, Miss; Armstrong, Mr. H. Etherton, Wm.; Ellis, Miss. Gould, J.; Gibney, Thos. Harvey, Mary J.; Hudson, M.K. Y. Johnson, W.; Jackman, A.E. Maychison, Ann.

Henny. Vaugan, C. Esq. Woods, Miss E. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress.

Beaufort, January 4th, 1884.

THE Pipouskire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884.

On Saturday morning last the residence of Mr. Edward Anderson, at Southern Cross, near Beaufort, was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is unaccountable, as there was a very small fire in the kitchen at the time. Mrs. Anderson, who was at home at the time, sustained some slight burns on the neck and arms in her attempt to save some of the turniture. Neither the house or its contents were insured, and the loss is a heavy one to the owner, as he had only recently purchased the house, besides which he is a hardworking honest man, earning a livelihood carting wood. Thanks to the exertions of Messis. H. Stuart and C. Trompf, the furniture, bedding, and several other small articles were saved, and had there been any water obtainable the fire would have been stopped altogether. A subscription has been started on behalf of Mr. Anderson, which is being

liberally responded to. The fifth call of threepence per share in the Working Miners Company, Waterloo, is immediately after taking a hearty breakfast, due on Wednesday next. The tender of and on reaching the paddock fell down and

Seventeen writs, claiming damages amount ing to £16,000 have been served upon the Government, for injuries sustained by passengers in the race train on the 8th November, to which an accident occurred.

There is a city in Brazil, the corporation of which it is said has found out a certain cure for drunkenness. This is how they do it :- "All those who have been locked up during the night are turned out at daylight Rodda, Ann; Rogers, Mrs.; Ramsay, to sweep off the streets. The curious spectacle has been seen of a gentleman in a swallow-tailed coat and a white tie, handling a broom. It is a perfect cure."

A hint is given to persons in search of dead bodies in the rivers and lakes of Australia. At Brentford, England, a servant girl fell into the canal, which was dragged without success. On Tuesday an old barge-woman suggested that a loaf of bread, in which some quickfilver had liver placed, should be floated in the water. This was done, and the loaf became stationary at a certain spot The dragging was resimed there, and the body was discovered. Possibly it was only a superstitous proceeding, but there, may be some hidden virtue in the

"Warmamboul," remarks the "Independent," "justly bears the name of being a very sober place. Few towns in Victoria, with a population of over 5000 souls and a thickly settled district round, can boast as we can do that not one single arrest for drunkenness was made during the Christmas holidavs."

scheme.

An American young lady singer went to Europe bearing the name of Mary Jane Boggs, and her cognomen is now Miss Nina Lafonti. It does twist some persons names most terribly out of shape to travel across the ocean with them. It must be the saline qualities of the water.

A correspondent informs us ("Argus") that very sudden death occurred at Mirboo North, on December 31. A selector named Harry North, who was employed on the farm of a neighbor, haymaking, went out to work BEAUFORT LICENSING COURT. MONDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1883.

(Before Messrs. A. P. Akehurst,, P.M., and J. Prentice and H. D. Croker, Js.P.)

The applications of Messrs. M. Kelly and N. Lúcas, and Mrs. Helen Prince for the renewal of their hotel licenses having been postponed from the ordinary licensing day, on the application of the police, in order that they might make some necessary improvements in their premies, their applications were now granted, as Sergeant Woods stated that the necessary improvements had been made.

The Court then adjourned sine die. BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

Monday, December 31st, 1883. TOXING SOL

Before Messrs. A. P. Akehurst, P.M., and J Prentice and H. D. Croker, J.'sP.) Constable Hede v. Abner Bone and Robert dants: were sparring and behaving in a disorderly manner contside the Societies' Hall, rattling noise was heard in the shaft, and the ducted in the building at the time. The de crashed through the well boards into the well,

£2, with 5s costs.

Constable Martin v. William Hincheliff. on the 9th December he visited defendant's hotel at Waterloo. He found a man named James Stoddart scated in a room off the bar with a pint of beer in front of him. James Stoddart deposed that he was a bachelor, and lived alone. He was in the habit of going to defendant's hetel on Sundays for his dinner and tea. On the 9th December he visited the hotel as usual, and as the dinner was not quite ready the defendant asked him to have a glass of beer, which he did. He did not pay anything for the beer. The case was dis-

missed. Constable Martin v. Janet Pett.-Drunk expired in a few minutes. Deceased was and disorderly in a public place at Waterloo.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MINING ACCIDENT.

TALBOT, Wednesday. terminate fatally to two of the four men who

were injured. When the eight o'clock shift went on, four men entered the cage and were lowered safely. The next cage contained John Beckman, Morris Whelan, John Rehir, and J. Selthorne, who were lowered by Driver Cox, an old and of the leg is complicated by the breakage trusted servant of the company. When a good deal of rope had gone off the spider, Cox noticed the excessive rate at which it was travelling, and immediately applied the brake, and stopped the engine. After doing so he was horrified to see that the spider continued to revolve until the whole of the rope had been paid out. He states that he was powerless to arrest its progress, and gave the alarm. The manager and several men rushed to the engine-house, and it was at once seen that a terrible calamity had happened. The four Hancock.—The constable decosed that on the men who were first lowered were preparing to evening of the 16th December the two defens commences work. One of them, named Hacker, was serving out candles, when a Beaufort. Divine service was being con- cage containing the four men came down and fendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined which is 25ft deep, and was full of water. The well is protected by three inch boards and, to lessen the concussion of the descend-Selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Gaunt for ing cages, a quantity of old rope is placed on the defendant. The constable deposed that them. Through this the cage went, and after a time a faint noise was heard to proceed from the well. Hacker and his three mates lay down on their stomachs at the edge of the well, and felt a man's hand. About 80ft of rope which came down with the cage had to be cleared away, and then Rebir was dragged out, apparently dead. The other three were got out in the same way, and saved from drowning. They were all terribly injured, and, as soon as possible, were taken to the surface. The cage had sunk in the well about Sft, and was there stopped by the narrowing in of the sides. Had it not been for this, or had the accident happened to the

first four men when no assistance was at hand,

I sufferers now being inmates of the institution. The injuries sustained by poor Wheelan are found to be most serious, and cannot yet be definitely ascertained, owing to their obscure A terrible accident happened this morning internal character. He has been in great at the Union Gold-Mining Company Regis pain, and being a delicate man, is suffering tered, Mount Greenock, which is expected to most severely from the shock. He slept a little during yesterday, and last night was regarded as being a shade better. Beckman's injuries are the slightest. His ankle has been set, and, as his other injuries consist of contusions, his complete recovery is considered certain. Selthorn's compound-fracture being on the identical part where the bone was recently injured. Reher's injuries are severe, but not internal, and Dr. Robinson is sanguine of pulling him through, with his more fortunate mates, Beckman and Selihorn. Work is suspended at the mine, the machinery being left until after the enquiry, which is expected to take place to-day, as nearly as possible as it was at the time of the acciDISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

London, Jan 2. Great excitement prevailed at Dromore vesterday on account of the large bodies of Orangemen and Nationalists who had assembled in the town for the purpose of attending the meetings of their respective

A very hostile spirit was shown during the day, culminating at length in an attack upon the Nationalists by the Orangemen, who numbered over 20,000.

The strong body of military who were present in the town promptly intervened, however, and succeeded in preventing any serious collision between the two parties.

During the disturbance at Dromore vesterday three of the Orangemen were mortally wounded by the troops.-"Argus" cable-

THE LAWYER SOLD:

A lawyer had seen the story of the witness who was confident of his accurate notion of they would certainly have been drowned. Ifine and was requested to give his idea of

# Riponshire Advocate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

#### Poetry.

Twin Souls.

Some kindly look, some undefined expression Lurks in the shadow of thine carnest eyes, Some secret thing that claims my heart's pos

By sympathetic ties.

Som: likeness of the mind, some fellow Blends our cleft lives to one harmonious

Thy good unto my better self appealing

Haunts all my inmost soul. Wordless, yet ever to my thoughts replying,

Giving me look for look, and breath for

With thee the world is paradise undying, Without thee—Life is Death! -All the Year Round.

#### Movelist.

URBAIN AND ISETTE.

By G. R. SIMS.

CHAPTER I.

THE STEWARDESS OF THE FLANDERS. Ir was a glorious starlight night in December, and the passengers by the goodship Flanders, from Antwerp to London, were nearly all on deck. The night was not only clear, but the sea was calm, and so ladies and all remained above rather than endure the agony of the stuffy cabin. It was about nine o'clock, and the vessel, which had left the city of Rubens in the afternoon, was now fairly out at sea. The long wearisome run down the Scheldt was over, and everybody was rejoicing in the chance of a calm and speedy voyage. The lady passengers were very few, and the stewardess, having a spare hour, was about to take the most comfortable sofa in the ladies cabin and have forty winks, when a gruff voice hailed her from the cabin stairs, and Looking out she saw a man and two little

"Stewardess," said the gruff voice, "take care of these children." The stewardess answered mechanically Yes, sir," and put out her hands to help the little ones down. Without a word the man turned round and went up again on to the

"He's a rum un," said the woman, half to herself, "with his gruff voice and his long cloak muffled about him. Blest if I could see anything of him but the tip of his nose !" Tnen turning to the children, with a true waman's curiosity she said.

"Is that your pa, my dears?"

"Me don't know," answered the little boy.

"Eh 1" said the stewardess, sharply;

you don't know?"

The good woman was in her glory. Mystary she delighted in. She always invented elopements for the ladies who came under her tender care; she always wondered which of the gentlemen passengers was running away from his creditors and which was carrying abroad in his portmanteau the proceeds of the famous London jewel robberies.

She would build little romances round the young couples obviously on their honeymoon, would peer into the gentlemen's cabin when they were asleep, expecting to hear one at least murmur a confession of

Imagine her delight when the two little shildren who didn't know if the gentleman with them was their pa or not were committed to her care.

Mrs. Peters, the stewardess, settled herself down on the crimson velvet sofa with the dignity of a Spanish inquisitor, and prepared to examine and cross-examine the prisoners before her.

But first she took a good look at the chil ren. They were worthy her attention. They were brother and sister, and looked about four years old. They were both of a height, and much alike. Mrs. Peters seeing them side by side, exclaimed, "Well, you are alike I You must be twins !"

Mrs. Peters was quite right : the children were twins. The boy's face was a little fuller than the girl's, and his hair, which hung in fair ringlets down his back, was shorter, but the well-formed mouth, the bright blue eyes, the rounded chin, and the broad, high forehead of the one child found their exac counterparts in the face of the other. you don't know if it's your pa, that gent, don't you, my little dears?

The boy shook his head. What is your name?

"Peese I'm Urbain," said the little boy. "And peese I'm Isette," said the little girl.

"But what's your other name?" " Ain't dot no uver name."

"Furreners," muttered Mrs. Peters ; "furreners evidently; them ain't Christian Eng-I'sh names." Then, turning to the children, still standing side by side meekly on the cabin floor, she said, "Wouldn't you like to go to bed?"

Es, peese." Both together this time. Very well, come here and I'll take off your wrappers and tuck you up."

The children came shyly to where Mrs. Peters sat enthroned in state, and then, to her intense astonishment, knelt down and joined their hands in her lap. Before she could utter a word they had closed their little eyes and commenced, in a childest treble, the following prayer:—"Pray Dod bless us and make us dood, and make us always love dear mamma; pray Dod bless dear papa, and turn his heart to love dear mamma and his little children; pray Dod bless us all this night

evermore. Amen."

Just as the children's voices lisped their parents' name to the great Father who loves us all, there was a cry on deck, then loud shouting, a babel of voices, the tramp of heavy-booted men running now here, now there, the screams of wemen, and over all the deep bass voice of the captain roaring orders to his crew.

The noise of the engines ceased suddenly, and the vessel stopped.

Mrs. Peters, seriously alarmed, bade the

children stay where they were, and rushed on to the deck. The news was told in a minute. It rang

from end to end of the ship-" A man overhoard 1 1 He who has heard that cry once will never

forget it. The flashing all in one direction of white, anxious faces, the cries and screams of women, the cross directions, the mad tearing at boat ropes and seizing of life-buoys, and far out at sea a bobbing, wobbling something then a faint cry borne across the ship by the breeze, two arms flung wildly in the air, and then nothing but the wild waste of waters and a knowledge of something left behind that may rise and float again, lonely and unseen of human eye, to sink at last and find a rocky tomb fathoms deep, there to lie till the sea gives up its dead.

' A man overboard !" The men of the Flanders lowered the boat

to-

n a

ods nen

and put out; they flung life buoys, shouted, swore, and called each other names, but it was all of no avail.

The man had sunk and there were no signs of him. The Flanders waited about for half-an-hour and then went on her way. It was a deliberate case of suicide. Half-adozen of the passangers had seen it. He was leaning over the side, looking at the sea. Suddenly he gave a spring, and was overboard.

teward. He'd been on deck and seen it. "Lord! Lord!" she exclaimed, "what a

'Queer-looking man," answered the stew ard, "wrapped in a long mantle. You could just see his nose-spoke in a gruff voice.' Mrs. Peters made a rush for the stairs, and tottered down into the ladies' cabin.

The children, frightened at the noise, wer kneeling down and repeating their little prayer-' Pray Dod bless papa-"

Mrs. Pelers rushed at them, flung her motherly arms about them, and lifting them on her knee, kissed them and cried over them till their little faces were wet.

"My poor bairns!" she sobbed; "O my poor bairns! God help you!" "Peese, why do oo cry?" asked Urbain.

"You'll know by-and-by, my poor bairns," sobbed Mrs. Peters. "There, go to sleep, and I'll take care of ye, never fear."

The children cuddled up close to the swardess, and put their arms about her needs, and presently by their regular breatheck; and presently by their regular breath ing she knew they were fast asleep. "He's their father right enough, poor dears," she said to herself, "and a nice father he's

been if that's how they've been taught to pray for him. Lord! Lord! Who knows as this night's work ain't the best thing as could have happened for the poor little orphins?"
Ah, indeed, Mrs Peters, who knows?

CHAPTER II.

MRS. PETERS HAS AN IDEA. WHEN daylight broke over the sea there wer only the sailors on the deck of the Flanders. One by one the passengers had grown sleepy and sought the cabin. But soon after six there was a stir and a smell of hot coffee and eggs and bacon, and cries of "Steward!" came from little boxes and curtained-off compartments where twenty gentlemen were practising the virtue that is next to god-liness under considerable difficulties. By seven the ladies were astir, and the breakfasttable in the first-class cabin was fairly full. Everybody had been up on deck first to get the air and an appetite, and naturally everybody had a word to say about the dreadful

The morbidly inclined went looking about for a black bag, or an umbrella, or something belonging to him, just to look at. There wasn't a trace of anything, and it transpired that he had come on board at Antwerp with the children without a particle of luggage.

occurrence of the previous night.

The morning air was fresh on the sea, and as the travellers sniffed at it and felt its marvellous power upon nerve and spirit, some of them looked across the waters in the good shin's wake and thought of the man whose floating corpse the curtain of night covered no longer, but who lay perhaps tossed hither and thither by the frolicsome waves, his ghastly dead face lit by the rays of the December sun, while the keen north wind blew the

spray into his staring eyes.

It wasn't a pleasant picture to contemplate, and one of a group of travellers who were discussing it turned away with a shudder, declaring it gave him the "creeps," and he was going to have his breakfast.

Breakfast was a magical cry, especially as the odour of fried soles and eggs and bacon from the cook-house on deck was floating bout in a most tantalising manner. Down stairs the passengers went, and the clatter of knives and forks and teaspoons

But even there they were to be haunted by the suicide. At the head of the table sat two dear little children, and over them bent the tewardess, now holding a cup of milk for one o sip, now cutting the bread-and-butter into ladies-fingers" for the other.

The stewardess had washed their faces and urled their little ringlets, like the good soul that she was. "The pretty children" soon attracted universal attention, and when a whisper ran

round the table that they belonged to him. there was quite a chorus of "Poor litlle dears! The children unconscious of all that had

happened, and of the interest which they were exciting, drank their milk and ate their "ladies' fingers," and when a lady went up to them and asked them a few simple motherly questions, they prattled to her as gaily as though they had known her for a year The cahin was hushed in a moment when the children began to speak: the clatter of knives nd forks ceased as if by magic, and even a fat Belgian, who was trying to see how much he could eat for half-a-crown, filled his mouth

o last five minutes and put his kuife aside. "Where is your home, dear?" asked the lady of the little girl.
The child looked shyly up, and put her and in her brother's:

"Peese, we musu't tell." ".Why? "Betoz, if we do, ze gemplum will frow us

into the sea." "What gentleman. dear?" "Ze gemplum dat is our papa; but if

anyone asts us we must say we do not know if he is our papa." The lady takes Isette upon her knee.

And it was your papa who brought you " Es." She hetitates at the next question.

" Where is your mamma? Our mamma will never see us "Hush! adain if we talk about her. He says so, ze gemplum dat is our papa." At this juncture the stewardess came to the rescue. She had a notion that this public examination was not quite the thing. So, exercising her prerogative, she secured the

little ones and had them in the ladies' cabin efore anyone could protest. 'Tain't fair." she muttered to the steward as she passed " a holding a crowner's quest at the breakfast-table and a-cross-examining the corpse's own little angels."

But when she had banged the door to, Mrs. Peters opened an inquest on her own account, and adroitly drew from Urbain and Isette few important facts.

When little by little she had extracted enough to form a pretty accurate history of their domestic circumstances the good wo was quite exhausted with the exertion of throwing up her hands and eja:ulating, "Lord ha' mussy on us! Dear heart alive!" &c., and was obliged to sit still for a

time and think. Urbain and Isette played about on the cabin floor while the stewardess was lost in thought, and presently their merry laughter, as they ran from sofa to sofa after each other rang through the vessel, causing those who heard it and knew what had happened in the night to shudder.

It aroused the stewardess from her reverie. "Yes," she said, "if the captain 'll let me, that's what I'll do. I'll take the children to Mr. Tostevor and see what can be done for

It was noon when the good ship Flanders made St. Katharine's Wharf. The stewardess had seen the captain and arranged to take charge of the children till someone claimed them. The owners knew her, and he was sure they would be satisfied if he reported what he had done: and besides, as Mrs. Peters very justly urged, if she didn't take them they'd have to go to the workhouse, and fancy them pretty dears in the workhouse! The captain did fancy it, and confessed it wasn't | was at sea Mrs. Peters managed the shop and a pleasant fancy, and Mrs. Peters should have

By-the by, though, Mrs. Peters," he said,

The stewardess heard all about it from the | just as she was pinning her shawl and gathering together her odds and ends to go ashore, "what are you going to do with them when dreadful thing! What sort of a man was your'e on duty? I hope you don't think of

"Lord, no, sir! You see, sir, I ain't going to keep 'em at my house at all. I knows where there's a good 'ome a waitin' for 'em, sir, or I wouldn't ha' took 'em-trust Jane Peters, sir. Only of course I'll be 'sponsible for 'em like."

"All right, Mrs. Peters; then I'll reckon that when they're wanted you've got 'em. I must report the suicide at the office at once. Good morning, Mrs. Peters."

The passengers had long since fought for four wheeled cabs and cleared away from the mattractive spot, so that Mrs. Peters claimed but little attention as, with Urbain and Isette linging to her skirts she walked ashore. Once as they were going along, Urbain looked up at her and said, "Where's he?" "O, he's all right," said Mrs. Peters. "You

ain't a-goin' to cry after him, are you?"
"O no!" said Urbain, and then he added in a whisper, "But Is'all always pray to Dod for him, cause mamma said we was tos'a'n't we, sister?".
"O des, bruver; but me dlad he stop on de

cos he make mammy cry so." The child know not that Providence had avenged her mother's wrongs, and that the father she hoped never to see again had put an end to his wretched existence while they were kneeling in the little cabin of the good ship Flanders.

puff-puff. Me hope me nebber see him adain,

CHAPTER III.

THE ANDMALS' PRIEND.

MR. GEORGE TOSTEVOR was in one of his tantrums. He was often in them. In fact, the difficulty was to come upon Mr. George Tostevor when he was not in a tantrum. The worthy Mrs. Twiggs, who acted as housekeeper to the wealthy and eccentric bachelor, was wont to say that "tantrums was his natural condition. It was quite a trifle that had upset Mr

Tostevor this evening, and Mrs. Twiggs, who stood nervously at the study door, ready to make a rush if the tantrums should get too violent, really did summon up the courage to say, "Lor' sir, now do ee sit down quiet and peaceable-like, sir. You couldn't go on worse, sir, really you couldn't sir, if it was a Christian.'
Mr. Tostevor glared at Mrs. Twiggs.

"Christian! He is a Christian; better than hundreds of Christians. He loves me; Christians hate me. Turn as many Christians out in the back garden as you like, but never dare to turn my dog out again

A big brown retriever leapt up at his mas A big brown retriever leapt up at his haster's voice and came bounding towards him.

Mr. Tostevor patted his head. "Did they dare to turn you out in the cold back garden because you howled?" We'll make an example of them, shall we, Bruno?" "Bow! wow!" Two sharp, short barks

and a violent wagging of the tail. "Now, Mrs. Twiggs, apologise to Bruno for turning him out."

Mrs. Twiggs began to weep.
"Do you hear?" shouted Mr. Tostevor.
"What!" sobbed Mrs. Twiggs, "me a
Christian woman, apologise to a dumb animile; you don't mean it, sir?" "He's madder than ever." murmured Mrs

"Repeat what I say: 'If you please, Bruno, humbly apologise for turning you out in the old this afternoon.'" Mrs. Twiggs repeated the words viciously

with a warmth of expression that bode Bruno no good.

When she had finished Mr. Tostevor made a sign to the dog, who ran across the room and extended his paw to the housekeeper. "Shake hands with Bruno, Mrs. Twiggs he forgives you."

Mrs. Twiggs took the proffered paw and shook it with a bad grace, then rushed out of the room.

Once in her own anartment her indignation found vent. "I've put up with his goin's on too long," she gasped as she rocked herself to and fro in her chair. "If I done my dooty I'd inform the Commissionaries of Lunacy and have 'im locked up; he ain't fit to b loose a-makin' a Christian woman 'pologise to a dawg. How would he look if I was to write to the Timeses as some women would as hadn't lived with his mother and nussed

him when a boy?"

Mrs. Twiggs would probably have said much more, but just at that minute there came a ring at the bell, and John, the boy, having answered the door, came down stairs and an

nounced, "Mrs. Peters and two kids!". "More animiles!" exclaimed Mrs. Twiggs "Drat the woman! ain't this place a carywansery already?-what with his dawgs and his cats and his birds."

When, however, Mrs. Peters entered the housekeeper's room leading by the hand two little children, Mrs. Twiggs was considerably mollified. " Nevvy and niece, Mrs. Peters?" asked Mrs. Twiggs, pointing to Urbain and Isette.

Mrs. Peters laid her finger on her lip and whispered, "Presently!" and Mrs. Twiggs understood that there was a mystery which should herafter be revealed to her. "Will you take a cup of tea, Mrs. Peters?"

Mrs. Peters would. "And these little dears would like some am, eh?" said Mrs. Twiggs, grimacing violently, and imagining that she was favouring the children with a particularly encouraging

"Des, we sood," answered Urbian. "Me like dam ; do oo like dam ?" Mrs. Twiggs confessed the soft impeachment.
Isette had slipped from Mrs. Peters and was camining the articles in the room, and her

brother followed her. Then the heads of Mrs. Twiggs and Mrs. Peters approached, and there was much whispering, interrupted by sundry ejaculations on the part of Mrs. Twiggs.
"And you think he'll do it?" said Mrs.

Twiggs, presently.
"Well, he finds lost dogs 'omes, and lost cats 'omes; I thought he'd do something perhaps for lost children." "Ah, my dear, don't be too sure. Children

is huming beings, and huming beings ain't animiles. Them as is so pertickler about their animiles ain't always pertickler about Christians." It was on the tip of Mrs. Twiggs' tongue to relate the indignity to which she as a Christian had just been subjected, but on

second thoughts she preferred to lock the de-grading incident in her own bosom. The good ladies made a hearty tea. Mrs. Twiggs was always generous with Mr. Tost-ever's good things, and Urbain and Isette had so much bread-and-jam that at last they ate he jam and left the bread, and then Mrs. Peters thought it was time to come to the

more serious business of the evening. Here perhaps it is as well the reader should inderstand what chain of circumstances brought the stewardess of the Flanders to the house of the eccentric Mr. Tostevor with the two little orphans.

Mrs. Peters was a widow. In her married days, before she took to the sea, she was the wife of a small dealer in dogs, monkeys, foreign birds, &c. He was something on board a ship and had frequent opportunities of buying animals and bringing them home. While he

and fishes. The house he lived in now was a mansion, splendicly furnished and decorated. Mr. Tostevor had taken it and gone to great expense with it because he was going to be married, and he thought nothing to good for

his wife that was to be. Something went wrong; what, no one ever knew, but the lady never came home, and Mr. Tostevor was a changed man. Some people called him eccentric, some mad. Every room in the great house was given over to animals. Cats, dogs, squirrels, monkeys, tame miceeverything that would stay and make itself at home was welcome. Dogs dozed on the hearthrug, cats curled themselves up on chairs and sofas, birdcages large and small hung about the drawing-room, and in them parrots shricked and whistled, canaries sang, bull-finches piped, doves cooed, and love birds twit-

It was when this craze for lavishing all his effection on dumb creatures was at its height that Mrs. Peters had frequent opportunities of

seeing Mr. Tosteyor.

One day that he had ordered a cockatoo and murmoset, and was expatiating on the superiority of animals over human beings, he im-poses to ner his intention, of leaving all his money for at himse for lost and friendless animais.

"No; I think if they're lost and friendless, death is a mercy to them. I wouldn't be re-

sponsible for saving them to grow up mishievous, ungrateful men and women. "Don't you like children, Mr. Tostevor." "Yes, I do—if they'd always stop children. Mind you, I'd take home and shelter a loc tand friendless child, just as I would a stray cat or a lost dog, though I know the cat would love

me for my care, so would the dog, but the

child might not. "You never tried, sir." Mr Tostever laughed. "No; I haven't begun adopting orphans yet. When you come across a nice interesting sample bring it to me,

and I'll make the experiment.' "That's a bargain," answered Mrs. Peters, with a smile, and the conversation turned back upon Mr. Tostevor's order again. Both the parties to that interview had long forgotton the conversation. But when that night on board the Flanders Mrs. Peters sat and though over the future fate of these poor deserted children, it suddenly came back to her, and she determined to see if her eccentric customer would redeem his promise.

"And so, my good soul, you've remembered an idle conversation of many years ago, and have come to see if George Tostevor will keep his word?'

"Yes, sir."
Mrs. Peters had imparted to Mr. Tostevor so much of the history of the two orphans as an acrobat, and closely knit as platinum she knew herself, and was now awaiting his wire. Pleasant-faced and soft-voiced too,

Urbain and Isette, with every trace of damson jam removed from their faces, stood nervously clutching at Mrs. Peters' gown, and withal. But the observer would never notice stared furtively with their big blue eyes at this, as Jack bent kindly over the happy little the strange gentleman who paced the room maiden with the bright yellow tresses and with his hands in his pockets and kicked the blue eyes, who laughed back at his own, sitthings out of his way so unceremoniously.

The only other occupant of the room—it

was Mr. Tostevor's study—was Bruno, the bim, for no conceivable reason but the merest brown retriever. Bruno lay stretched on the whim of caprice, "Jack." Allerton was a hearthrug in front of the fire, pretending to handsome young fellow as I have already be asleep, but every now and then stealing a said,—with a history. Very few knew his sidelong glance at the intruders under his eyelids

moment, then he suddenly dropped down with a flop into an easy chair. "Bruno I" The dog was up and at his master's kne

n a moment. Then Mr. Tostevor said gently, "Children, come here. Mrs. Peters gave the children a little push

Isette slipped her hand into Urbain's, and shyly they toddled across the room to where or. Tostevor sat. "Are you afraid of dogs?"

"Oh no!" said Urhain. "No. nor me isn't." answered Isette "Then pat Bruno." The children reached across to where the dog sat, and patted his brown head with their

little hands.

Bruno sniffed for a minute, and Mr. Tosevor watched him anxiously. Bruno wagged his tail. "Mrs. Peters, I accept these homeless children. Bruno does not object to them. If would have been most unfair to he did it destroy his happiness by obtruding them

upon him. He was here first." Lor', sir, you wouldn't count a dogegan Mrs. Peters, but something in Mr. Tostevor's eye warned her, and she changed

her tone. "Thank you kindly, sir. When shall I bring them? "I never do things by halves, Mrs. Peters. I intend to take you along with the children. They must have someone to look after them. can't wash and dress them, you know, and John can't. He has enough to do to attend to the animals. And I am sure Mrs. Twiggs wouldn't. She'd be shutting them out in the

Give up your berth on the Flanders; bring the children at the end of the week. We'll be ready for you by then." Before Mrs. Peters could get over her astonishment and reply, Mr. Tostevor had politely bundled her and the children out of he room and shut the door.

(To be Continued.) " J A C K."

A ROMANCE OF A STATION. BY FRANCIS J. DONORUE.

quier afternoon in a quiet suburb of The weather warm-sultry even; no one visible,—probably asleep, as the closed window shutters beyond those cool-looking

cardens seem to betoken. A stray dog, dreamily agitating with half-closed eyes on some abstract question of canine sociology or politics, is too lazy or too much overcome by the heat even to wag his tail. Evidently his mental exercises are not vigorous; and the pet problem of canine sociology is not yet approaching its solution. But what of that? The weather is warm. Et le diable est mort!

We are standing just at the extremity o one of those pleasant points—Darling Point, this one—that fringe Sydney harbour. The sun-kissed water is visible through the trees just below. The houses hereabouts, mansions rather—are evidently the dwellings of people of substance, and the smooth carriage drives and nicely-trimmed lawns are as suggestive of wealth as the former are of uxurious ease or the latter of lawn-tennis or pleasant garden parties.

A faint suspicion of faintest breeze all but ripples the placid surface of the sheeny waveets that lap the white sand beneath the it were, on the high wall that rises beside us as we stand. A high wall, enclosing an eminently "re-

spectable" house. A brass door-plate—ugh! An inscription, "Seminary for Young Of course I sold the animals.

Have any of my readers ever seen an establishment of the kind without a high wall, time he had a rage for collecting birds, beasts, to a brass door-plate, or a freezingly "re-was hung, even. The Christmas dinner, with many promises of a speedy re-union, he

spectable" appearance, or-may I addenetian blinds? A briskly-approaching vehicle breaks the stillness. The rattle of a cab. It approaches -stops. An active figure springs out, rings, and passes within—passes into the eminently

respectable" house with the high wall and he door plate. Presently he emerges, and not alone. Himself and his companion disappear into the cab which has waited, and now rattles off. His companion is lady, and young. Pretty also. We are interested in that. Let us follow, and and before doing so, let me quietly and calmly hasten to disabuse the excited mind of my reader of any suspicion of intrigue or mystery in all this. The occurrence we have just witnessed is the most commonplace and prosaic in the world. And yet, not too commonplace or altogether prosaic either. What though one of the fair boarders of Harrington House school has just left the old school-room under

the protection of her father's protege on her last and endless Christmas vacation, who will say that the first step of this fair young maid from the world of youth and dreams to the world of womanhood and life is not a step to irretrievable to be endled commonplace, and far too fraught with the poetry of that gove tile to be prossie! A young girl leaving school! "A werry noble idea, sir," said Mrs. Peters.
"But don't you think as a ome for lest and time the shelter of her Alma mater. Shortly she will be on her way to the great station of Yes, Dolly Pomeroy has just left for the last their grim old father, Gerald Pomeroy, of self, was the result of his own selfishness Wilnagurra, beyond the Liverpool Ranges. She will pass her Christmas vacation there and, after that, she will settle down to the pitiless humdrum of station life, so cruel to the

fresh, society-loving girl. For the last time she has dined and chatted with her envying schoolmates then-for the last time slept in that quiet old dormitory, with its white rows of snowy beds, that looked so ghost-like in the moonlight, streaming through the window
—that window looking over the moonlit water
that Dolly likened to "the magic casements opening on perilous seas in faëry lands forlorn," of which a romantic temperament and a young girl's warm fancy, fed by poets' tales,

had taught her. Well, that was all over now, and Dolly had even bidden farewell to the ogress-i.e., revered preceptress-and was already rattling briskly enough away from the old school and

its associations. And her companion, what of him? Well, lack was a handsome young fellow, handsomely dressed in a fashionable suit and hat, and yellows kids, and etceteras in which he did not feel quite at home. Yet was he a handsome, gentlemanly young fellow, with fair Saxon hair and blue Saxon eyes, and the fresh, healthy breath of the open country about him, and the firm hand and steady eye of the man who has got his station experience and earned it. Slightly touched with the sun too; but lithe and slim wire. Pleasant-faced and soft-voiced too, when he pleased, as now; and yet with a passing shade of sensual self-esteem and egotism, even downright shallow selfishness withal. But the observer would never notice

ting by his side.

Arthur Allerton, or as his friends called history. Dolly's father knew it. Dolly did not. Jack's station friends were ignorant of Mr. Tostevor paced the room uneasily for a | it also, and if the casual visitor wondered sometimes at the half-familiar terms on which this noticeable young boundary rider lived on the station he soon forgot his wonder at this, in greater amaze at other things. For Pomeroy père was an original way; but a very grim and original it was. And when, unknown to all, Arthur left his old English home and his sisters in Greenfield Grange in the shires, and was suddenly missed about the same time from his familiar haunts at the club and in the Row,—when in short his forgery of his father's signature, to meet his own gambling debts, was detected, and the affair was hushed up, Arthur Allerton's father knew that in consigning him to the care of his cousin Gerald Pomeroy far away in the antipodes, in Australia, was placing his son in a severe school, where the penalty, but not the recollection of his lapse, would follow him. And this was "Jack's" history. "Jack" he became, in name and designation, at Wilmagurra, and as 'Jack" the reader knows him. And so

Molly and Jack sped gaily on their way. It had been a long and tedious journey; or, rather, it would have been tedious had not pleasant companionship beguiled the way. Three hundred miles is a long journey to make without railways, and young girls fresh from school are not the best travellers. But then, Dolly was an Australian girl, and a squatter's daughter, and then Jack was such a pleasant fellow, and his flattery and evident admiration were very pleasing to the young girl fresh from school in the present instance, so that when at last the old home station of Wilnagurra came in sight, and the familiar objects greeted her again, and her grim progenitor impressed a grim kiss firmly on her flushed back yard, or something, because they howled. cheek-well, by that time Jack and Dolly had become great friends. Be it noted here too, that before their introduction to the reader these young people had never seen each other before. Dolly had been at school in Sydney for the last three years, and for a year and half before that Jack had been far enough

away on an out-station, so that they me almost as strangers. Gerald Pomeroy père, must have been either a very wild or a very sedate person in his youth. There would have been no half measures with such a determined character a his. Now, his demeanor was severe almost to harshness, and his grimness only bent in the presence of his child. She was like her mother, who was dead. And the memory of her mother was the bright spot in old Gerald's life-an oasis ever green. Theirs had been a romantic courtship, romantic with all the old grave romance of the courtly days of Gerald's fathers. But it had its darker scenes, and in these his cousin Arthur's father had figured. But, when at last the former, still a young man, had borne away his prize to distant Australia, and went out into the country with the pioneer squatters to hew a new fortune out of this new continent, he had thrown the past behind him, and left it with its dead-Dolly's mother, as I have said, was dead now. Who has not seen those melancholy plots near the old homo-stations of the colonies, where the dust of the pioneers is laid? Every sta tion has its little necropolis like this, and that green spot with the white fence, shaded by two giant eucalypti on the hill yonder, visible from the verandah where Jack, and Dolly, and her father now stand, is, to the last-named the one sacred pot in all the world. And Gerald's idol lived again in his daughter.

For some days an unwonted briskness had nlivened the house. The festive Christmas season was approaching, and the old-country traditions of the family had bidden them make ready the festivities of the time. And, so foliage fringing the shore, and it just moves there was life and bustle about the station, into a lisping susurius the leaves that rest, as and Dolly's cheery voice and presence, like a ray of sunlight, gladdened and gleamed hrough the gloomy rooms, with their oldfashioned furniture, as the servants lent themselves to her inexperienced direction, until, at last, the day was upon them. The house, by this time, was full of visitors, for Gerald had

its toasts of Dolly's health, proposed by an enthusiastic young equatter from the country round, and drunk by all the young unmarried entlemen of the district and adjacent town ship, was not gayer or merrier than the subsequent ball, where Dolly danced with most of her admirers, but, above all, and of truest,

with Jack. For a few weeks after this the festivities and mutual visiting continued. But with the New Year the home-station re-settled down into its normal placidity, which Dolly may be forgiven for mistaking for dulness, and then the dull blank level of monotony com-

menced. With pleasure Gerald had witnessed his daughter's hearty participation in the season's festivities, and with misgiving he saw the approach of the listless langour which took its place. Now willingly enough the fact was borne in upon him that the life of the station was not lively enough for the young and active girl, but even then he found it impossible to act on his convictions. But Jack found his duties becoming daily less imperative, and daily he found more and more opexclunities to indicate himself with

own age. Their intimacy deepened. With passive reluctance Gerald watched it grow. He felt for his daughter's loneliness, which, he told him-But his heartstrings had entwined themselves round the girl even more closely since she had returned home, and he could not bring himself to deny the luxury of her presence near him in his home. As a compromise he permitted the society of his protege more than would otherwise have pleased him. And after the last of those Christmas waltzes Jack's volatile fancy took

decided turn. With polished tastes that had been a long while overlain by the rough station life o ithe bush, it was natural enough that Jack would seek the girls' congenial society. It was the first true reminder of the home life of his have said, Gerald Pomerov was a grine. sisters, and of the graces of the world of man. His daughter was a doubly fashion. It were well if facts had continued to connect his impressions of Dolly's society with the home life of his sisters!

The girls' youthful temperament found

ongenial society in her new friend's graceful tastes. They sang together, painted together, read the same books together. They rode out together, attended by Dr. Olby's groom, across the broad grassy plains whose surface rippled like the sea beneath the breeze.

It was pleasant to reiu up their horses to gether on the hill, and watch far beyond the tree-tops that surged and tossed beneath them, the bright flash and gleam of water, till the sun died out with a purple glow, suffusing all the scene with a halo of magic beyond all art of painter or of poet, in the calm Australian afternoon. And then to mark where the wind rose as the soft light died out, and its nurtling breath swept towards them athwart the tree-tops again, but fiercer thin before,— on and on like the rushing of some mighty

sea, with the thousand forest voices of bush and plains swelling up in that striking harmony of nature together, till at last swept ound them, drowning their very voices, deepening in its volume, the full dispason of the storm! Or again, to ride by the river bank where the waters gathered themselves into long, deep, placid reaches, overshadowed by the great gums that threw their long shadows beneath them on the grass, in the peaceful eventide. All this was pleasant enough; and these rides and their congenial companionship were revelations to both. So what wonder that Jack commenced to cultitivate the decencies of social life once more, so that at last he almost felt like himself again in civilised garb, dress coat and gloves. Such a state of things as this could have but one

outcome, and it came like the culmination of an idyll. It was one quiet, memorable evening. They had just returned from a long ride, and the cool calm of the dying day had predisposed the minds of both to tender thoughts. Their ride had been gentle, and so, though resting, they were not fatigued. The natural lightness of both had been tempered just sufficiently to put them in harmony with the gentleness of

he hour. It was a purely Australian evening. The lovers—for such they were—sat by the window that looked forth over the expanse of country that formed the Wilnagurra Station. The moon had just come forth, "enthralled with silver rays." It was just one of those twilights so rarely seen except in Australia, when the light of day, and the softness of night are beginning to blend. Far away, the dark line of the hills cut sharply the blue sky, and the faint shadow of the softest sunset purple yet seemed to linger ere it died. It was one of those great Australian evenings when the spirit of the time makes up for the want of the traditional associations of older lands-when every rustling leaf seems to whisper its own love tale, and every wander ing breath of air is burthened with a sigh The light streamed softly through the stained

window, into the room where dreaming youth and enticing beauty sat together. It was the old, old story; woven anew from the same world-old woof, and with the same

old familiar burden to the tale. 'The curtain of silk has known whispers as tender A sigh—a whisper—an embrace—and out lovers knew no more. And lip met lip, and sigh sped back to sigh, and love called unto ove, deep unto deep, and the world-old tale was told again.

again to Wilnagurra. For three days he had been absent. In those three days a life was lived—and lost! Another Christmas. In a few days the anniversary will be upon us again. Again

In the morning Gerald Pomeroy returned

he home station rung with the note of preparation, and was marked by the confusion of baste. During the past few months from the datf the event just described, its circumstance had been often enough repeated, need I follow the decline, on one side, of the passion, th progress of which I have lightly sketched.?

Postal communication between Wilnagurra and the metropolis, was not frequent. With favourable roads and weather, the Sydney mail reached the station once a week.

Often the station was for weeks without it One evening about this time, such ar overdue mail arrived. Quite a budget of correspondence came to Dolly, which she re tired to read. Girls' letters from old school nates, most of them, with kind seasonable wishes and Christmas cards, and the usua chit-chat of girls. Dolly was deep in these contrasting the life of the past with the resent, and dreaming innocently enough o

happy future.

pushed gently open, and Jack appeared in the room with an open letter in his hand. With an expression which showed Dolly a once that he had received important news lack took possession of the cushion at her feet, and leaning on her knee, waited while she glanced over the letter. It was an English letter, in a legal hand. In brief set phrases it told Jack that his

A familiar tap came to the door. It was

father was dead, and that his presence was required at home at once. With a sharp cry Dolly let the letter flutter to the floor. Jack had Dolly already in his embrace

gained at length ther unwilling consent their separation Jack left Wilnagurra nex morning. Ti noliday making was blank and spiritless,

Dolly without him. Dolly Pomeroy never saw Arthur Allert -"Jack"-in this life again. About six months after Jack depart Dolly was sitting alone in her room, the so to which he had come to bid her fare She had been reading, but the book turned idly downward on her lap. day-dreaming, dreaming of Jack, v letter was put into her hands. It was dressed in Jack's writing, and was enclosed another, which bore the Sydney post Hastily opening the enclosure, Dolly

"My very dear Dolly.—Your note will warded to you by a friend, after I ha Australia ,I hope, forever. I hope, I nsay how delighted I am to write this.
"Of course, in leaving Australia for natural home, I leave everything behi-

in Australia.

"Believe me, Your forgetful lover.

That was all. Dolly did not even or Pressing one hand to her breast, to: aching sensation in her heart, she mere lost consciousness, as her book and the latter fell on the door at her feet. She was found there, hours The letter told her father all.

Let me limn the immediate sequen rapid touches. Gerald's worse fears realised, but the reality far outstripped the shadow of his fear. It was seven or eight months after the first delove incident we have recorded, -since fatal afternoon. Now that Gerald's ey wilfully closed, had been so violently of the state of affairs was but too plain. thing to him. To have this holines dese by the son of his ancient cousin-enemy

nore than he could bear. Within a few weeks of his discovery, or Pomeroy had sold his station, throuagency of a large Sydney firm. Long ere that Dolly had been conveyed Sydney, and with a competent allowan vas left by her stern parent to the coldness the world. Gerald Pomeroy sailed to England first home steamer.

My story is practically finished. scenes more, and my drama of real

done. The stranger in Sydney was often are some years ago by the occasional p. along the streets of certain female usually two together, distinctively and formly dressed. A plain dress, with a blue cloak, depending from a straw bonn hat, entirely veiling the figure, and falls the feet. The wearers look like nuns, or of some devout order. About the year one of these blue-cloaked female ticure especially remarked in Sydney. The pa by turned to gaze after the sweet, pale face, and those sad, blue ey which he caught but a climnso as about unrestingly past, a face and eyes that the observer long after, for the sake of a ceeding-beauty, but subdued pain, th

pressed

Not a few turned and followed the facfigure that attracted them. These she . invariably led to many a poor and had welling, and thence, if they toffow patiently, to a certain long, ugly build Macquarie-street - now fortunately down to make way for a more magn structure—and known as the Sydne firmary. For she was a hospital nurse. But sometimes the carious ones misi er among those dwellings of the poor. she spent most of the time not occupi the sick ward, and most of the mone Gerald Pomeroy allowed his daughter. She would be lost for a time. But as ollowing her into the last of these h lodgings would perhaps have seen her. her day was done, in her own room, and a perhaps have recognised in her, her thrown aside and the long silky tresses of golden hair escaping over her shoulders, s here as we saw her once before when a letter reached her fated hands-might recognised in her the Dolly Pomeroy of

nagurra Station, if not Harrington It But perhaps the latter would be brought to mind by the bright-haired, eyed, blithe little thing of three years made disorder among the playthings at

young mother's feet. As the child looks up, with its bright vel tresses and blue eyes that redect back her are we reminded of that young girl's leav school, four short years ago, when she loo up with the same trusting smile, the same right hair and blue eyes, to the face of another sitting by her side! And the spoiler, what of him?

Well, Arthur Allerton-the handsome

lebonnaire-has gone back; blithely and wit light heart to the scenes of his youth. ladden the salons of the noble and the b oirs of the fair with his handsome Sax face and his faultless physique, to tell the tale to others perhaps; and to settle down and hye to the decorum of married life an seat for the county. See him there, among the half-nude beauties of the ballroom, and contrast him as he glides softly and gracefully round the room with th oveliness of the belle on his arm, the envice

of the fellows of his set and the favoured the matrons. Contrast him now with pale, sad figure in the white cloak, by the man's bed in the humble lodging, or passing swiftly along the Sydney streets.

See him at his club—in his box at the theatre-at Ascot. Surely that fair young face and those frank blue eyes, and that openness of expression that makes him such favorite with his friends, can no mone cover a hard heart of callous selfishness and ignoble deceit than it can bely the gauge it gives of a

happy old age, with its love, honor, and troops of friends! Poetic justice is dealt. Such things are al ways so with these handsome, heartless,

husks of men. But not always, perhaps. Few know the owner of that closed office, to whose door the private cab of the handsome Arthur so often attles up. The principal is never there when Arthur draws the money for his extravagances, for his patrimony has been shared by his sisters, and his portion was not so large as it s reputed to have been.

Had he known to whom his accommodate

ing friend made his weekly report, he would, perhaps, have seen fit to dread the deep-laid schemes of vengearce of his victim's father. For Gerald Pomeroy sits without the web which he has woven, waiting with grim and almost diabolic hate till his victim be we within his toils.

Mrs. Stowe's little grandson, aged five, was reproved by his mother for swinging on a neighbour's gate, and told that Mr. Smith would not like it. "I don't care for Mr. Smith," said the urchin, " nor for his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his." "Willie," asked his mother, "do you know who wrote those words you use so?" "I don't know," was the reply; "Grandma Stowe, I s'pose.

#### Agriculture. The Pedigree Que don.

A PEDIGREE of an ani. 1 is a record of its ancestors. When speak of "Pedigree Stock" we usuary refer to animals of a distinct breed and of whose anostry enough is known to atitle their pedigrees to record of registry it a stud-book or herd-book published by some society or individual interested in the breed to which the animals in question

There is great difference of opinion as to the value of pedigrees for our farm animals. Generally animals which can be " pedigreed ' in accordance with the rules current for the breed to which they belong, will sell for higher prices because of this fact; sometimes for many times as much as they would command if they were not eligible to record. There has THE disease familiarly known as consumpoften been justice in the criticism that some breeders bought and sold pedigrees rather than animals. In the case of some breeds it has been not uncommon to find three animals of nearly equal merit and each "nurebred." valued in the proportion of one three and 100, the first being unpedigreed, the second having an "unfashionable pedigree," while the third possessed a pedigree of an especially fashionable character. On the other hand, there are many farmers who claim that there is no value in pedigree, the only test of value being the merit of the individual animal. There are those who insist that herd-books and all recording of pedigrees are more harmful than beneficial. The truth lies in the middle ground. A pedigree gives, or should give to be satisfactory, the means of identi-fying the animal. Usually this is done by giving a name, the colour, distinguishing marks, the age, the address of the breeder and, for convenience of reference a number en-the-page of record. Identification thus made easy, a list of the ancestors is given, with, preferably, similar facts regarding them, or the means of determining these facts by reference to their pedigrees. It is impossible that any pedigrees should be literally complete, sooner or later our knowledge fails. Even were the information attainable, our patience in copying would fail. In the first generation there are two ancestors; in the fifth, 32; in the 10th, 1024; in the 20th, 1,032,576; that is, if there has been no breeding together of animals related been no breeding together of animals related or with common ancestors. It is practicable to trace the descent of some animals through 20 generations in some one line, but no human being would think of copying out all the crosses, even were they known or know-the crosses, even were they known or know-the company to tell them they can to a great the crosses, even were they known or know-the crosses, even were they known or know-the crosses, even were they known or know-the crosses. the crosses, even were they known or know-The rules of customs vary much in case of different breeds, some requiring much more extended pedigrees than do others. The claims that pedigrees have value rests

on a few fundamental principles in breeding. Inspection of an animal enables us to decide many points concerning it, but not all. Few men go so far as to ignore, in selecting animals for use or breeding, the basal law that usually like produces like, or the offspring will resemble the parents. The most vehement railer at the folly of long pedigress will, if he be wise, value his colt or calf the more highly if from a horse or mare or cow or bull of unusual merit. An untried colt may look as if he could run fast, but we all recognise the dam were fast runners. We would be sorry to learn that a promising young horse just and unsoundness. It hardly needs argument that, except in case of animal designed for certain purposes, as immediate slaughter, it is desirable to have the beginning of a pedigree -a knowledge of the parents.

We all know, however, that animals do not always resemble their parents, but may copy the form of other characters of some more remote ancestor. It is quite possible that an exceptionally fine animal may have been sired by an inferior one, and that the undesirable character of the grandsire may reappear in the offspring of the good-looking horse. If we wish to breed pure white pigs we would several generations, rather than rely on those of whose ancestors we know knothing. When any character has persistently appeared for a number of generations we count it fixed, and confidently expect it to reappear. The possession of any quality by an animal does not make it certain that this quality will be transmitted to the offspring. If it is known that all the ancestors of the animal for a reasonable number of generations have possessed this quality, it is almost certain it will be reproduced. A satisfactory pedigree gives us the best attainable means of deciding whether the ancestory did nossess the qualities we desire, and is, therefore, of value in our choise of an animal for breeding purposes.

There are qualities common to the animals belonging to any breed. Some are better than others, but we expect all Devon cattle to be red, of medium size and with peculiarities of form, horns, &c. If a pedigree shows that the ancestors of a cow were pure Devons, we count it certain that they all had the Devon characteristics in reasonable degree. If we not only know that they were pure Devons, but also that they were all exceptionally fine animals, we properly give greater value to the cow. re are pedigrees which contain a long list of animals noted for excellence. Such pedigrees are good ones, more valuable than those which simply give us evidence that an animal ispure-bred. There are many pedigrees which show us that an animal has descended from ancestors bred by men who had good reputation as breeders; whose stock was generally excellent. These pedigrees have greater value than those which show that ancestry were bred by men of little or poor reputation. Descent from a single famous ancestor, even 10 generations back, may give additional value to a pedigree because of the presumption raised that the descendants of such an animal would be well cared for and coupled only with good animals. Usually, however, it is much more important to have the immediate ancestors good than to have famous remote ancestors. Some breeds and some families within breeds have been greatly improved within recent

years; others have greatly deteriorated.

As has been said, the custom in recording varies much. In Short-horn pedigrees the custom is to carry back the pedigree on the dam's side alone, giving only the name and number of the sires. The original design was to have the pedigrees of these sires referred to. In practice, often no thought is given to anything that does not appear on the written or printed pedigree. In the leading Jersey Herd Register only the names and numbers of sire and dam are given. Reference must be made to the record of each of these and of their parents. For careful study of a pedigree it is far as it is desired to carry them, rather than to trace each out separately. The form of a | remitting treatment, the person so relieved tree—the animal in question representing the | must be more careful than ever in his habits trunk; the parents, the two branches, and

familiar with pedigrees. It is easy to give a ing now of individual cases of consumption, pedigree to an animal which does not belong to it. The guard against this is the honor the battle against the foe. But the disease is of the breeder. On the truthfulness of the a national one; nor is it altogether the result breeders we must finally depend in case of animals closely resembling each other. Espe- and changeable climate. That the climate cially in case of those which produce several has a good deal to do with the perpetuation

harm. There has often been undue impor-tance given to the stock of some one breeder or to the descendants of some animal; but these and other errors and abuses do not make pedigrees valueless. A good animal is the first consideration in selecting breeding stock: good ancestry is the second, breeding stock: good ancestry is the second.

The descendants of some animal; but the first consideration in selecting breeding stock: good ancestry is the second, vapours or dust. and this is, ordinarly, best determined by a pedigree. The further back we go, the less importance is to be attached to the character of an encestor. Five or six generations of the best by my readers if I lay down some known good ancestry are sufficient for all simple rules for the guidance of those who practical purposes. The names of the breed-ers are important as means of determining however, that at the first alarming symptom

of a family cannot corner excellence of the present. Present areas excellence members family of animals ought to be specifit to give reputation to their pedigrees. A farmer may easily attach too much importance to pedigress. He may equally readily make a serious mistake in refusing to recognise their value when properly used.

Professor G. E. Morrow, Rural New Yorker.

## Science.

The Beginnings of Lung Mischief.

BY A FAMILY DOCTOR. tion is one concerning which there exists a good deal of popular fallacy; and one mis-take lies in believing that the disease is method of such descent or transmission is sumptive parent at its birth, if the child and blood, it would not lie dormant for ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty years, and become fatally fertile at last. It is easier to believe that, as like follows like, the hereditary tendencies to consumption are due to the child inheriting from the parent the peculiar formation of the frame and organs of the body, which shall render him liable to be attacked by the disorder, and unable to repel the onslaught when so attacked.

On the other hand, the disease may be, and s very often, produced from careless habits of life, from errors in dieting, from intemperance, from living what is called fast, and from exposure to damp cold atmospheres and impurity of air; and this, too, where there is no hereditary influence at work-no consumptive diathesis. This latter word "diathesis" is one that I am not fond of using when writing a popular paper on any disease. underrate either the very serious nature of the disease called consumption, or to deny that it is extremely prevalent in this country It may, indeed, well be called the scourge of these islands, for it is computed by statisticians that about 55,000 die annually from phthisis alone. What we ought to bear well in mind, then, regarding it are these two facts: first that those who may be hereditilary inclined to consumption need not of necessity fall victims to it; and, secondly, that there is the possibility of any one becoming phthis-ical quite independent of any hereditary in-

fluence at all. Is consumption infectious? This is a ques tion that deserves a well-considered reply. increase of probability of speed, if the sire and | Many believe that the disorder is the result of specific morbific matter, and that the germs thereof may be transmitted from the iseased to the healthy, even in the air that s breathed, by means of floating germs. This theory was first promulgated about

wenty years ago by a gentleman of high standing in his profession, and it finds many supporters even at the present day. A recent writer calls consumption a parasitical disease, and says it bears some analogy to that dreadful accidental order called trichiniasis which is induced by eating underdone pork, ham, or saugages containing the cysts of a small thread-worm called the trichina spiralis, which, finding their way into the blood and multiplying indefinitely among the muscles, leads to a painful and terribly disall prefer to purchase a boar and sow known | tressing death. Dr. Max Schullar would seem | to have proved that animals into whose veins pregnated with tubercular matter has been injected, fell ill and died of consumption. Others have fed rabbits and pigs with the milk of affected cows, and on killing them found unmistakable evidence of tubercular deposit comsumption, in other words the disease being caused by the deposit of this tubercular matter in the lungs, &c. This is credible enough, and probably proves the contagious character of the actual tubercle; but after many experiments, and much observation, other medical men have come to the conclusion that consumption is not only contagious, but infectious as well—that it can be communicated by inhaling the air of a room where a person in cousumption lives, and in which the disease germs are supposed to be afloat.

While admitting the possibility of the

generation of phthisis by contagion, which is only another word for inoculation, I do hink it has much practical bearing on the heal;h of the community; but I shall need to have a deal more proof adduced, before I can believe that the complaint may be transmitted through the air like scarlet or typhoid fever, or that it is thus disseminated over the land, as some think. Experiment can prove a great many things, but it does not prove everything; and experimentalists are too often led by the nose by their own ideas and notions; they sometime mistake a Will-o'-the-wisp for the true light of science. They, moreover, are apt to go too far afield to look for the cause morborum—the cause of disease—which they might find much nearer home: in this respect they put one in mind of one's to behave well. It seems to have been

called cured consumption in medical journals or pamphlets from beginning to end, till he comes to the pleasant finale "dismissed cured," one is apt to ask himself the following questions :- Will the individual dismissed cured live happy ever after? Is the cure as perfect as that for the tooth-ache, treated by means of the cold steel of the dreaded dentist? What becomes of the hereditary tendency? Has that been cured, too?

Has the peculiar phthisical formation of body been got rid of—the chest expanded, the lungs extended, the stomach strengthened or re-coated—in a word has the quondam patient been made over again? Or is consumption one of those diseases which there is but little, if any, danger of taking twice, or "dying of more than once,'

as Biddy O'Sheen would say?

The reader can answer these questions for himself, but no doubt he will come to the esirable to have all the crosses before one, as conclusion that if a case of incipient consump ar as it is desired to carry them, rather than of life, in what he eats and drinks, and how these dividing indefinitely into pairs—is the he dresses. The enemy has made one assault best form; or rather, such a tree cut down at the strongholds of his life, and been repulsed, and lying on its side.

It is possible to forge a pedigree, but such forgeries are generally easily detected by one gates left invitingly open for him. I am talking now of individual cases of consumption, of our probably too humid and certainly cold young at a time, there are serious practical of phthisis, no one denies; but it is more the difficulties in keeping pedigrees accurately.

Fashion in pedigrees has often done great tirn is, apart from all hereditary influence, the disease of the ill-fed, the badly clothed, the breathers of impure air, the dwellers in crowded cities with drainage at fault, the labourers

It is a disease, therefore, that may be prevented and can be prevented, to a very large extent. I shall therefore, I think, be doing the correctness of the pedigree, and giving or sign the advice of a medical man be taken.

Consumption, then, is a blood disease, or animals named; the final test of the value of disease of a constitutional nature, and its first

symmetre are stomachic in their nature. mere is a peculiar kind of dyspepsia, charac-terised by the inability to digest, and probably a distaste for, certain articles of diet, such as fatty meat, butter or sigar, and beer or alcohol in any form. These ourn soon on the stomach

painful among them being flatulence. A form of dyspepsia of this kind could not long exist ithout producing disease of some kind, and the result is too often consumption, set up or excited, perhaps, by an attack of catarrh from exposure in some way to cold and damp. But indigeston, even in those of strong constitution, should always be taken as a warning of something impending. Dyspepsia is the dark shadow cast before many a coming event, that may end in death to the sufferer from this simple but insidious complaint: it should never, therefore, be neglected. But it must not be supposed that it can be removed by a few boxes of pills, a few bottles of mixture, wholly and solely an hereditary one. That or by medicine alone of any kind. The inconsumption is transmitted by hereditary influence—in other words, that it descends in families—medical men have no reason to doubt, but quite the contrary. The exact well-cooked. Made dishes of any kind should somewhat obscure, and we can hardly hold | be avoided. For breakfast, which should be with some who believe that there is any postaken by eight o'clock, preceded by a short with some who believe that there is any pos-tive poison in the blood of the child of a con-sumptive parent at its birth, if the child and parent are to all appearance healthy at the time. If there were any such poison in the preferable to bread, and fish, eggs, ham, or cold meat may be eaten therewith. The meals must not be hurried; if there be no one at the table to carry on an agreeable conversasation with, a book or a newspaper should be the companion; so will the food be taken slowly enough to produce that due admixture with the salivary juices, which prevents the formation of acidity. If breakfast be taken at eight, at bwelve or one some luncheon, however light, should be taken. A dysreptic much at one time. Dinner may be preceded by that light and pleasant refection called the afternoon tea. I think soup for dinner is, as a rule, better avoided. Variety of dishes at any one meal is to be avoided, while fish, game, mutton, beef, and fowl, with well-boiled potatoes and green vegetables used sparingly, should form the staple of diet. Condiments,

soap bath, and occasional Turkish bath, and,

rich sauces, pork, fatty dishes, and pastry

should not be taken, nor cheese; but a little

ripe fruit may, avoiding nuts as poison. Wine, and even beer, should be done without, if pos-

whenever it can be borne, a cold, or, at all events, a tepid sponge-bath before breakfast.

Cod-liver oil will do good if it can be borne, but I question the judiciousness of what I may term cod-liver oil cramming. A bitter vegetable tonic, such as columba infusion, with some mineral acid, does good by increasing the appetite, but it should be taken in small doses, often repeated. Good is done by the use of the extract of malt, or maltine; it

the lemon should take its place.

The bedroom should be quiet and wellaired. The bed-clothes should be light and warm, but not so much so as to cause sweating. Flannel should be always worn next the skin, and draughts, damp, fog, night air, and east winds avoided like the pestilence. As to change of climate to other lands, let me just warn the incipiently phthisical to look well before they leap; they may do far better by staying at home.—Cassel's Magazine.

#### Sketcher.

French Convict Marriages. When an English criminal leaves a dock under a long sentence of penal servitude, it may be taken for granted that he has before him years during which, to use Lold Coleridge's expression, his condition will be that of a slave. He may earn some slight privileges by good conduct, and a ticket-of-leave after he has served three-fourths of his sentence; but his lot whilst he remains a pri-

soner will be a hard one.
In France, the case with a criminal is very different. His crime may be of the blackest it may have revolted the whole country, and have goaded millions to clamour for vengeance against the perpetrator; and yet it may be that before the public outcry against him has ceased the French criminal, convicted and punished with a long sentence, will be leading a life of ease as a free farmer with his wife and children in New Caledonia.

The new French system of transportation was inaugurated in 1872, when the fifteen thousand political prisoners sentenced for participation in the Commune had to be disposed of. At that date the old bagnes (seaport convict prisons) were abolished, and the government, actuated by a humane desire to undertake the moral reform of convicts, framed an entirely new penal code. The bagnes had been horrible dens, in which pri-

soners were treated like caged wild bes they were kept chained in couples, and there was no regular systems of rewards by which well-behaved men could hope to earn a mitigation of their punishment and conditional release. When the National Assembly decided that New Caledonia should be converted into a convict settlement, it was resolved that criminals should be offered every inducement grandmother, who spends a couple of hours looking for her spectacles, and finds them at last on her reverend brow.

When one reads the history of cases sotriously in their island home as husbandmen or mechanics. Philanthropists were not wanting who contended that crimes proceeded either from brain disease or from the cerebral agitation caused by the arduous struggle for livelihood in an over-peopled community; and that most criminals would be cured of their madness or wickedness, as the case might be, if they were set to live under healthy conditions. M: Jules Simon, who was Minister of Public Instruction from 1870 to 1873, had for many years been numbered among the most energetic advocates of prison-reform, and it was chiefly in accordance with his views that convicts were sent to Mew Caledonia, and became entitled to earn there by good conduct tickets-of-leave, grants prison in presence of the matron. As of land, and the right to marry, or—if they were already married—the right to have their

wives and families sent out from France at State expense to live with them. An interesting report has lately been published by the French Ministry of Justice, giving an account of the convict menagesthat is, of couples who have been married in the colony, and of those who have merely been rejoined there. As to these last, the cases of some couples with children have been very pitiable. Government undertakes to trans port the wives of convicts who have earned tickets-of-leave, and also their children, pro-vided these are not more than eight years old. It has often happened, therefore, that a wife has had to choose between her husband and her children; and the choice when once made in the husband's favour, cannot be retracted. The woman who goes out to her husband in New Caledonia does so with the full knowledge that she will never be allowed to leave the colony so long as her husband is alive, for he can only obtain a ticket-of-leave upon undertaking never to leave the colony. She is transported there on the understanding that she shall create a home for her husband, duced into a penal colony when they are of age to feel very strongly the degradation of a convict parent's position. It is judged, more-over, that if ill-bred boys and girls in their teens came out to the colony as free immigrants, they would look down upon children born in the convict settlement; and caste

petitioned to be sent out to their husbands, other distressing symptoms, not the least painful among them being flatulence. A form of all classes. It is believed that a change will service. But those who prefer to go to France take place in this respect when M. Naquet's will of course be allowed to do so, taking the Divorce Bill becomes law, for a clause of it chances common to all Frenchmen of being in those who have a tendency to the disorder, provides that the consort of a person sentenced to ten years' penal servitude-which in France entails transportation—may obtain divorce as a matter of right by applying for it within one year of the sentence. However, it is mere conjecture at present to say that applications for divorce will be extensively made. So far, many cases of touching fidelity have come to light; for woman who were only engaged, not married to convicts, have prayed to be transported, and have used every whit of influence they could set in motion to obtain this sad favour. It is generally refused; for bachelor convicts who get licensed to marry well-behaved female convicts; nevertheless, a girl will be allowed to go out to New Cale donia to fulfil a matrimonial engagement, if she can furnish unquestionable references as are required to choose their wives from among to character and pay her own passage out. She must also procure permission from her parents, just as if she were going to be married in France. It should be mentioned, that married women

who voluntarily undergo transportation are bound, before leaving France, to appoint respectable guardians for the children whom they may leave behind; and it must be proved to the satisfaction of the authorities that have been subscribed to. these guardians are able as well as willing to provide the children intrusted to them with a

good education. The marriages in which the bride and bridegracest were both copriots have exceeded six hundred since 1873. They constitute no merely a return to the practice that prevailed before the great Revolution, when the French colonies used to be recruited with convicts, who had been released from the galleys on condition of their marrying women who had condition of their marrying women who had been inmates of gaols. When the French were owners of Louisiana and Canada, a large number of married forcats were sent out yearly to settle in those dependencies; and not long before the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Duke de Choiseul, who was Premier and Minister of Marine, requested the High Chancellor to direct that judges would sentence able-bodied young men to the galleys, The supper should be light, and not sloppy, and so called nightcaps should be avoided. The rather than to simple imprisonment, when best tonics are—exercise in the open air, the soap-bath, and occasional Turkish bath, and, tions had need of fresh settlers." In consetions had need of fresh settlers." In consequence of this, during the next few years young men were transported for the merest

peccadillos, even for drunkenness and streetbrawling. It became a rule to give the recruiting sergeant the first pick of youngsters who got into trouble, and to ship off the others to America with no loss of time. Young women were transported with an equal want of discrimination, when they brought themselves in any way under reproach. In may be mixed with milk, or even water, to which a little lime-juice is added. If good Lescant, we have a description of a convoy of lime-juice cannot be had, the pure juice of female prisoners, none of whom were criminals, being conveyed to Brest in carts en route for America.

Nowadays, it is of course required of a convict-bride that she should have been-legally speaking, at least-a criminal of a very bad aind; no female prisoner is, in fact, eligible for transportation unless she shall have been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Twice every year, a notice is posted up in the workshop of the female convict prisons—of which that at Clermont is the principal-that any woman under thirty years of age who has served two years of her sentence, may petition to be transported, provided that on arriving in New Caledonia she consents to marry a convict. Obviously, women who have been sentenced for seven years only, and who may by good conduct obtain a remission of two years at home, have not much interest in getting transported during the third year of offer such women the option of transportation within six months after their sentence. As a rule, however, those who put down their names on the transport list have been condemned to very long terms! It is not said that any favouritism is shown in the selections, the number of candidates fulfilling all the required conditions being too few to allow the authorities much range of choice; but it is certain that the heinousness of a weman's antecedents is never held to disqualify her so long as she is young and strong; and this no doubt must seem hard to women who, owing to physical infirmities, or from being just over age, cannot claim the same indulgence as younger ones.

The deportees are treated with kindness on their passage out; they have new kits given to them; and they do not wear the regular convict garb; but a sort of pleasant costume with an ample brown cloak and hood. On landing at Noumea they are consigned to a house of detention for a month or two, and during that time their marriages are arranged for them through the agency of officials, through the chaplains of the female prison and the male penitentiary, and through the wardresses, who are nuns. Nothing is done in a hurry or with any brutal disregard of a woman's feelings; indeed, many ordinary marriages of free people in France are projected with less caution than these convict unions. The Marriage Board (Bureau des Menages)—consisting of the governor of the colony, two magistrates, two priests, and the matron of the female prison -make themselves acquainted with all the antecedents of the parties who are to be married; and they try as far as possible to plan matches between individuals whose tempers it them to live together. To the credit of the authorities, it must be said that they are paricular as to the tempers of the men whom they select for marriage, and never choose a man who is notorious for having a savage, ruffianly disposition, or for being addicted to

drink. When it has been decided, after due inquiry, that a couple—say A. and B.—may be united, it is sought to excite in each of the parties an interest in the other. A. is told all about the past life of B., and vice versa; they are also shown each other's photographs. Then, if the parties do not object to meet, an appointto this, however, the manner of interviews varies; for the matron and chaplains may arrange matters as they please, so that everything be done with propriety. The intended bridegroom is always in possession of a cottage and a plot of land; for he leannot marry until it is proved that he can main tain himself out of the produce of his holding eked out by the wages he may receive as labourer on public works. Naturally, he is not compelled to take the bride whom the authorities have designated for him. If she pleases him at first sight, he generally sees her two or three times more before a regular engagement is made. She goes to visit his ottage in company with a nun, or some employment is given her out of doors in a laundry or dairy, where she may be seen in comparative freedom. When at last the engagement is concluded, the intended bride goes and spends a few days at the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, held by the Augustine nuns and it is there that the marriage takes place with the smallest amount of publicity pos sibly. If the parties cannot afford to buy s gold wedding ring, a silver one is provided for them. After their marriage, the convict couple become probationary free colinists under certain conditions; they must dress in brown; they must not enter any establish ment where intoxicating liquors are sold: and

libere conditionnel becomes a free settler and proprietor of his piece of land. It takes about five years to attain full freehumane order has been made that the grown- | may engage in industrial or commercial pur-

they must not leave their cottage after night-

other restrictions are gradually removed in reward for good conduct—till at last the

These and

fall without a written permit.

their father at their own expense, either on a the colony. The children born of convict marriages are to remain in New visit, or to remain permanently.

Vict marriages are to remain in New Caledonia until they are twenty-one years of Caledonia until they are twenty-one years of inconsiderable number of woman should have age, at which time an inducement will be offered to the sons to settle definitely in the drafted by conscription for the army. At present, the oldest children of convict marriages in the colony are only in their eighth

It has happened more than once that female prisoners sent out to marry convicts have won the affections of minor colonial officials. The Government Report states that within eight years more than twenty applications for leave to marry deportes were made by warders, army sergeants, dockyard inspectors, &c. The first of these applications threw the authorities into great perplexity. They saw that to allow a convict-woman to marry a free man was tantamount to restoring about opprobrious bygones. However, the first man who fell in love with a convict girl was so much in earnest about it that he carried his point by signing an engagement to ive subject to all the rules imposed upon ticket-of-leave men, and never to leave the colony. Similar engagements have been de-manded since of all the men who wish to marry déportés, and in every case they

It is as yet too soon ot predict anything as to the future of New Caledonia under its convict settlers; but this point may already be noted, that there is not a single recorded case of a convict having been punished during the two years immediately following his marriage shop.

#### Ladies' Column.

AT THE famous ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, Lady Archibald Campbell had the honor of introducing, for the first time in the royal presence, the divided skirt which has been advocated by the Viscountess Haberton during the last two or three years. The novelty created a keen interest among the quests, and not a little admiration.

Women and girls "doing" the European esorts (says an American exchange) are seen with the Mother Hubbard cane, which they hold before them, leaning on it with both hands. These canes are often seen in London parks during the season, carried by elderly and young women, large bows of rib-bon being tied near the top of the cane of the same color as the dress.

"Nononx appears to have noticed one effect of the electric light," says a New York journal; "it is going to make brunettes fashionable again. The white glare is, in colour sense, death to the blonde. The pinkest of them take on little shadows under the eyes, and purple tints come into their lips, and their checks get ashen. I am speaking now of a natural blonde. The effect upon the artificial bleacher is simply cadaverous. But the brunette sparkles under it like the evening star. What a dreadful state of existence the dear enamelled will lead when they can neither go out at day or night! I suppose you know that the hot sun heats the face of the enamelled women so hot as to blister the flesh underneath, which would split the artificial covering. If, then, the electric light shuts and put into a sarcophagus.

adopted as stylish adjuncts to all morning gowns. They can now be bought in all colors. The long silk gloves are also much used, and these are frequently died to match costumes expecially designed for evening wear. For full dress occasions, many ultra-fashionables affect gants de Suéde of preposterous length, producing a multiplicity of wrinkles, thus imitating a mode which found much favor in the days of our grandmothers. Apropos, it is said that gloves of this kind, now worn by Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Fedora, measur nearly five feet in length.

A REMARKABLE toilet, seen at Saratoga re cently, was composed wholly of the rarest duchesse lace, the entire dress being of that beautiful material, arranged in masses o feathery richness on a foundation of white silk. With it was carried a white parasol covered with the same lace; mitts of duchesse only half concealed the ringed and gemmed fingers, and the tops, or "gaiters," bronze kid boots were also overlaid with the same lace. The graceful woman who made this remarkable exhibition of lace, wore nei ther hat nor bonnet on her dark hair, and i she was not a ravishing beauty, no one ever dreamed of saying nay, or disputing her bellethip of the hour, at least.—The Argonaut.

THE plainest girl looks her best in white, says the Boston Gazette. For once the majority makes a fashion, and leaves the exclusive few to follow in imitation. Now the season for white dresses is drawing to an end it is curious to note the number of conquests they have won for their wearers of all types and degrees of age and loveliness. If a girl has captured a fraction of that scarce commodity, the marriageable man, this summer, you may be certain it was her white dress that did it. Old stout Mrs. Homespun, sitting on the piazza, looks so fresh and wholesome in her white embroidered lawn that a man may be pardoned for believing she would make a desirable mother in-law Even that little, dark-skinned, scrawny Miss Fauteuill is actually charming when she floats into the breakfast-room costumed in soft white flannel, that seems to bring out a deeper lustre in her pale eyes, and to round off the sharp outlines of protruding shoulderblades. Let these two specimens dress them-selves in other stuff and colors, and nobody gives them a second glance. In white, a really pretty woman has it all her own way. She may look the picture of morning crispness in immaculate cambric, or overwhelm society by her surrounding billows of costly lace, or dress herself in clinging nun's veiling simply fastened by streaming ribbons; but whatever the material or whatever its faihion the absence of color makes it becoming, and brings out the charms of contour and softens all those minute defects which lovely woman is heir to.

THE following law continued in force or the English statute books until the year 1770, when it was repealed: "Whoever shall entice into matrimony any male subject of the realm by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, crinoline, highneeled shoes, or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft, and such marriage de-clared null and void."—Exchange.

#### Miscellaneous.

Mints in Lightning-Storms. COLONEL PARNELL, R.E., gives the following useful hints to avoid being struck by lightning. Carry as little metal of any kind on the person as possible. Shelter inside the nearest brick or stone building when the storm approaches. If none near, stand still. or better, lie down on your face, disregarding the rain, which acts as a protection. Avoid the shelter of trees or doorways, under walls, eaves, hayricks, &c. Go into a stone house, but not an outhouse, such as a barn or stable. differences being thus inaugurated, perpetual dom, dating from the time when the convict puarrels would result. On the other hand, a got his first ticket-of-leave; and once free, he Temporary shelters of this sort are to be see the thing out, and emptied my pockets as shunned, especially if the building is wooden. eagerly as he did. Unfortunately, I had but

up children of a convict—daughters at eighteen, sons at twenty-one—might go out to have the means. But he must never leave ground is safer than high, wet, or grassy their father at their own are not some at the safer than high the rest than high the safer than high ward ones. Field labourers should leave their tools behind on seeking shelter. Indoors, the kitchen fireplace is to be avoided. Choose a room or passage where there is no fireplace. Keep clear of walls, especially outer walls. Keep clear of metals, especially pipes; of wires, cisterns, window-bars, lookingglasses, pianos, gilt frames, balconies, &c. Close all doors and windows. Keep the chimneys clean—the soot and heated air draw the discharge. Paving close round the walls guards a building; so also do dry and well-drained foundations.—Cassell's Magazine.

Modern Giants.

LONDON Tid-bits gives the following list of notable men and women of great stature: Samuel M'Donald, a Scotchman, nicknamed "Big Sam" was six feet ten inches in height. Was footman to Prince of Wales. Died 1802. Alice Gordon, Essex, England, giantess,

seven feet. Died 1737. Anne Hanen Swan, of Novia Scotia, seven

La Pierre of Stratgard, in Denmark, was even feet one inch. Henry Blacker, seven feet four inches, and most symmetrical. Born at Cucklield, in Sussex, in 1724. Generally called the "British Giant." Was exhibited in London in 1751.

Howard Hamford, seven feet four inches. Died 1768. Buried in St. Dunstan's churchyard, London. Louis Frenz, Frenchman, seven feet four inches. His left hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons, London.

Martin Seleron, a Mexican, seven feet four Porus, an Indian King, who fought against Alexander near the River Hydaspes, B.C. 327,

was seven and a half feet high, with strength Heinrich Osen, born in Norway, seven feet six inches; weight, three hundred pounds, or

fifteen stone. Edward Melon, seven feet six inches. Born at Port Leicester, Ireland, 1665, and died 16S4, being only nineteen years of age. James M'Donald, seven feet six inches, na tive of Cork, Ireland; died 1760. Robert Hale, seven feet six inches; born at

Somerton, England, in 1820, and often called the "Norfolk giant"; died in 1862. Francis Sheridan, an Irishman, seven feet eight inches; weight, twenty-two stone; girth of chest, fifty-eight inches; died 1870. Bradley, seven feet eight inches at death. Born at Market Wheaton, in Yorkshire, England. His right hand is preserved in the Musoum of the College of Surgeons. 1798-1820. Joseph Rice, seven feet eight inches. At the age of twenty-six years he was exhibited in London, 1862-65. His hand could span fifteen and a half inches. Born at Ramonchamp, in the Vosges, France, 1840. Was

ometimes called Anak. Corneilus Magrath, seven feet eight inches He was an orphan and reared by Bishop Berkeley, England. Died at the age of twenty 1740-1760. John Bushby of Darfield, seven feet nine

inches. His brother was about the same Joachim Eleosogue, Spanish giant, sever

feet ten inches. Exhibited in London. Captain Bates, of Kentucky, seven feet, eleven and one-half inches. Exhibited in Harold Hardradra, Norweigan giant nearly eight feet.

Gilly a Swede, eight feet. Exhibited at a show early in the Nineteenth century. William Evans, eight feet at death. Porter to Charles I. Died 1632. Charlemagne, nearly eight feet. He could

queeze together three horshoes at once in his J. Toller, of Nova Scotia, eight feet, died

Maxmilian Christopher Miller, eight feet. them in at night also, they might as well be His hand measured twelve inches and his fore-enamelled through in the old Egyptian style, finger was nine inches long. Called the Saxon Giant." Died in London. 1674-1734. Chang-Woo-Goo, of Tychou, Chinese giant, eight feet two inches. Exhibited in London, 1866-67 and again in 1880. J. Reichart of Friedburg, Sweden, eight

feet three inches. His father and mother were giants.

Charles O'Brien of Byrne, Irish giant, eight feet four inches. His skeleton is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. 1761-1873. Patrick, his brother, was

eight feet seven inches. Loushkin, Russian giant, eight feet sever nches; drum-major of the Imperial Guards. Maximinus, eight feet six inches. The Roman Emperor. 235-238. A human skeleton, eight feet six inches, is

preserved in the museum of Trinity College, It is possible, by the use of certain surgical appliances, to modify considerably the shape of the nose.

Ir is no use, young man, you can't sell neck-

Bumor.

ties unless you advertise.

#### How the Wizard Took a Hand. A POKER STORY.

AN ARMY officer recently related the following

story to a New York Sun reporter:
"It was near the end of the war, just before Appomattox, that I got sick of cards. Poor -, who was in the Custer affair, and I were on our way to the front to be in at the death. We were both captains in the same regiment, and he was quartermaster. We had just left Washington, and sat quitely smoking when two men in the car asked us to make up a euchre table. Of course, the game drifted into poker in a short time, and after losing all I cared to risk I quitely dropped out and gave my whole attention to watching the two strangers, who, I suspected, were systematically cheating, but whom I could not detect in any unfair play. The hands ran small, and the game dragged. Once, when all three were in, one of the strangers bet fifty dollars, and when the captain refused to call, exposed a worthless hand on the table with an evil laugh. I noticed, though, that the other stranger did not indulge in like folly, neither showing his hand nor calling. The next deal the captain received four queens and a small card. There was lively betting before the draw, and then he drew a king. I saw the King as he picked it up. The dealer drew cards, how many I do not remember, and the other stranger, after some clumsy hesitation, declined to 'stand' is hand, holding the 'age.' Presently the dealer, the man who had once bet fifty on a worthless hand, raised the cap-tain a hundred, and the 'age' man who had stood his hand, dropped out. Then the storm that had been brewing broke; the dealer made no disguise of censulting with his moneyed partner, and the captain no longer tried to look as if he were bluffing. Out of their combined funds the stranger managed to make a raise of a thousand dollars. Their cards lay on the table in front of each, the dealer's arm lying across the pack as he looked triumphantly at his adversary. The strangers had evidently gauged the captain's resources to a fine point. As the train stopped I leaned over him and whispered a word of warning, while him and pa got mad, and said he could clean out the scamp across the table scowled as if he the whole shebang, and began to pull off his would like to pick a quarrel with me for interfering.
"'Lay down such a hand as that? Non-

sense,' was all the satisfaction I got from the captain; but he held up his hand for my inspection, and I assure you, sir, on my honor as a gentleman and an officer, that in place of the stray king I had seen him draw, was an ace, an ace of diamonds, sir, flanking his four queens. Of course, the hand was not intrinsically worth more than before, but the whereabouts of that floating king had become an important factor, and when the captair

seven hundred, and, all told, we could only muster eight hundred. "' Not enough,' sneered his opponent, with an insolence that made me in turn long for

the row he evidently sought. "Will you take my watch and chain for the balance?' asked the captain. "' Not much; we sin't pawnbrokers.' And his companion added, 'We'll show you what we are, if you want to know bad, when the game is done."

The pair had thrown off all disguise, and

looked just what they were-two fourth-rate sharps. table, and the captain's voice showed the self-control of an angry man.
"The two gamblers broke into a loud laugh, and the dealer reached for the money

boldly.

"'Stop,' I said. 'It is a call for that sum, by the rules of the game.' "The h- it is! We don't play no such child's game. It's play, pay, or travel.' "Just here, a benevolent, pious-looking patriarch across the aisle, who had watched the game with a sort of ministerial interest in original sin, quietly handed a roll of bills to the captain, saying, in a sing song nasal

tone: "Friend, if thee will gamble, thee may use my money to thy salvation.'
"The captain hesitated; but the gambling fever conquered, and the peaceful calm on the face of his new alley re-assured him. His face fell, however, as he found only the needed two hundred—not enough to teach the gamblers their own lesson. With an air of disappointment, he flung the bills on the board. With an insolent leer the gambler turned his cards face up with one hand, while with the other he reached to draw the money—reached only half-way, though, for his jaw dropped and his face grew white with rage and astonishment as he saw his own cards facing him. Three aces and two kings! The wandering king had found a shelter, and the ace of diamonds was a hos-

tage of war with the captain.

"'Jim, you're a fool, a — fool!' h'e! ! !!

the dealer pal. 'How did it happen?'

"'Happen!' shouted Jim. 'I'd take ten
year to know who happened it! 'Tweren't you,' he said to my friend, who sat astonished at the outburst, but watchful of the money; 'or you,' he said to me, 'yer don't know enough; but the cards was all right until-Curse me, if I don't believe that canting old Quaker played it on us. Who are ye, anyway?' and Jim started towards the old gentleman.

"'You don't seem to care to see my four queens,' said the captain, showing his hand.

"'Curse yer four queens. Yes, I thought so. Where'd you get that ace-say, old man, do I know ye?' "The venerable stranger turned slowly. 'I think not, friend; but that thee may know

one honest man by name, I give thee mine.' "Jim snatched at the engraved visitingcard, and read it in a loud, angry voice: Professor Anderson, Wizard of the North. With an oath the other gambler sprang toward the money, but the captain was too quick for him, and, seizing him by both wrists, shook the money from his grasp. My turn came too, as his confederate attempted to draw a knife or pistol, I never knew which. They were assisted from the train, Jim getting an extra spiteful shove and kick from his own partner, and retorting with curses as the train moved off. The professor must have touched the cards, though I did not see him, and I thought I was watching the game closely all the time."

#### That Bad Boy.

Say, do you think a little joke does any hurt?" asked the bad boy of the grocery man as he came in with his Sunday suit on, and a bouquet in his button-hole.
"No, sir," said the grocery man, as he

licked off the syrup that dripped from a quart measure, from which he had been filling a jug. "I hold that a man that gets mad at a practical joke is a fool. That's a nice bougue you have in your coat. What is it-pansies let me smell of it," and the grocery man bent over in front of the boy to take a whiff at the bouquet. As he did so a stream of water shot out of the innocent-looking bouquet and struck him full in the face.

"You young reprobate," said the grocery man to the boy, as he took up an axe-helve and started for him, "what kind of a golblasted squirt-gun have you got there? I'll maul you, by thunder," and he rolled up his shirt-sleeves.

"Here, let me show it to you," said the bad boy. "There is a rubber hose runs from the bouquet, inside my coat, to my pants pocket, and there is a bulb of rubber that holds about half a pint, and when a feller smells of the posy, I squeeze the bulb. It's fun, where you don't squirt it on a man that gets mad.'

The grocery man said he would give the boy half a pound of figs if he would lend the bouquet to him for half an hour to play it on a customer, and the boy fixed it on the grocery man, and turned the nozzle so it would squirt right back into the grocery man's face. He tried it on the first customer that came in, and got it right in his own face, and then the bulb in his pants pocket got to leaking, and the rest of the water ran down the grocery man's trousers leg, and he gave it up in disgust, and handed it back to the boy. "How was it that your pa had to be carried home from the sociable in a hack the other night?" asked the grocery man, as he stood close to the stove so his pants leg would dry.

"He has net got to drinking again, has he?"
"Oh, no," said the boy, as he filled the bulb with vinegar, to practice on his chum; 'it was this bouquet that got pa into the trouble. You see I got pa to smell of it, and I just filled him chuck full of water. He got mad, and called me all kinds of names, and said I was no good on earth, and I would fetch up in State's prison, and then he wanted to borrow it to wear to the sociable. He said he would have more fun than you could shake a stick at, and I asked him if he didn't think he would fetch up in State's prison, and he said it was different with a man. Ie said when a man played a joke there was a certain dignity about it that was lacking in a boy. So I lent it to him, and we all went to the sociable in the basement of the church. I never see pa more kitteny than he was that night. He filled the bulb with ice-water, and the first one he got to smell of his button-hole bouquet was an old maid. He began talking about what a great work the Christian wimmen f the land were doing in educating the heathen; she felt real good, and then she noticed pa's posy in his button-hole, and she touched it, and then reached over her beak to smell of it. Pa he squeezed the bulb, and about half a teacupful of water struck her right in the nose, and some of it went into her mouth; and, oh my! didn't she yell? The sisters gathered around her, and they said her face was all perspiration, and the paint was coming off. and they took her in the kitchen, and the wimmen told the minister and the deacons, and they went to pa for an explanation, and he told them it was not so, and the minister got interested, and got near pa, and pa let the water go at him, and hit him in the eye, and the deacon got a dose, and pa laughed, and then the minister, who used to go to college and be a hazer and box, he got mad, and squared off and hit pa three times right by the eye; and one of the deacons he kicked pa, coat, wher they bundled him out of doors, and mage; mad to see pa abused, and she left the sociable, and I had to stay and eat icecream and things for the whole family. Pa says that settles it with him. He says they haven't got any more Christian charity in that church than they have got in a tannery. His eyes was just getting over being black from the sparring lessons, and now he has got to go through the oysters and beef-steak cure again. He says its all owing to me."-Peck's Sun.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3. The International Exhibition continues to be largely attended by Europeans and natives. Up to the present 238,500 persons have paid gold.

The juries will commence their labours in connection with the awards on the 15th

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY TWO CONSTABLES.

A murderous assault was committed at Buninyong on Tuesday night upon a man named Nathaniel M'Grath. The latter states that at about 11 o'clock he went into the Crown Hotel, Sergeant O'Neill and Constable Slater also being present in the bar-room. After a slight dispute, Constable Slater knocked M'Grath down on the floor, and cut again attacked by Slater and O'Neill, who emerged from the Crown Hotel when he was passing. Having been felled to the ground by a blow from behind by Slater, he lost conscicusness. A woman who was in bed, about 30 yards from the spot, asserts, however, that she heard-repeated blows on M'Grath's body, followed by groans. A neighbor, being aroused, proceeded to the stot, and found M Grath in a shocking condition, there being hardly a spot on his body that was not bruised and swollen. Besides other injuries, he has a very severe scalp wound on the back of the head, and several ribs are broken, while his face presented a terrible appearance.

The result of Sub-Inspector Parkinson's inquiries this afternoon was that Slater has been placed under arrest in the barracks, and Sergeant O'Neill has been suspended. The latter had been in the service 25 years, and was about to apply, for his pension.

M'Grath's condition is considered very critical.—" Argus " correspondent.

## A FIGHT WITH AN OCTOPUS.

The "Warrnambool Standard" reports that on Tuesday "a gentleman had a rather unpleasant encounter with an octopus whilst bathing solus on the southern side of Middle Island, in one of the many dark and silent pools of salt water which remain trapped after each receding tide. He struck away to explore a grotto-like opening in the rock which he observed on the opposite side of the pool. He penetrated the cavernous aperture, but no no sooner did he attempt to regain his footing than he felt himself seized by the left leg. Thinking it was a loop of scaweed he shook himself, and, repeating the process with some violence, he found his action resisted, and the next moment he was prone on the floor of the care. No sooner was he down than both legs were entangled, and sitting waste deep in were entangled, and sitting waste deep in water he saw, to his intense horror, the spreading arms of an octopus, and quickly felt the sucking tentacles on his unprotected limbs. In another moment the head of the repulsive monster was seen dimly through a correct Mount Emilian and Streatham road, or repairing on the Carngham and Streatham road, or repairing or the Carngham and S repulsive monster was seen dimly through a surrounding of murky fluid. Its parrot beak touched the breast of the adventurous swimmer before the real gravity of the situation was experienced. Realising his peril, the bold exploiterer tore with fierce energy at the bold exploiterer tore with fierce energy at the manifold strips of slimy flesh which were darting forth to enfold him. The struggle was long, but at length the horror-stricken man had the gratification of seeing some of the long arms of his fee paralysed, and drop. from his nervous grasp. With a vigorous wrench he managed to free himself bleeding, breathless, and well nigh beaten in his terrible battle with the sea monster, and regaining the upper earth, he lost no time in making his way to the opposite shore, well assured of having escaped a deadly peril."

I Spurious sovereigns are in circulation at Ballarat.

The Perth correspondent of the "South Australian Advert.ser" writes, under date December 14 :- "A steamer has lately come down from the north-west, but by her we have not received much news of importance. We now know, however, the unfortunate result of the Ocean's shipment of sheep for Kimberley. This vessel, a large steamer, was chartered by the King's Sound Company, of Victoria, to convey stock from Melbourne to the company's leased lands in the Kimberly | the best description. district. We heard by telegram lately of her arrival at Hong Kong all well, and imagined consequently, that she had landed her stock without serious casualties. It appears, however, that her losses were disastrous. The sheep were terribly overcrowded, the fixings badly put together, and the weather between Melbourne and the Leuwin being trying, the unfortunate animals were so weakened that during the run up north they died in hundreds, Out of 4,500 sheep (a picked lot from the pedigree flocks) shipped at Melbourne, only 1,500 were landed at the Fitzroy, and 300 of these died afterwards before they could be got to water. Such terrible losses are most discouraging to the pioneer settlers of our northern pasture lands; but in the case of the Ocean the disaster was, it is said, solely due to causes over which the shippers had full control. Victorians who went up north with these sheep and have since come down to Perth, speak highly of the Kimberley country, and in particular give it as their opinion that the Pindan lands, which have been condemned by some of our own people, will turn out most useful for grazing purposes. It is, I am sorry to add, anticipated that the natives will prove troublesome to the settlers on the Fitzroy. They are of a very low type, and most treacherous in disposition, and lately they

It is now certain that the wreck found at Ararat is the remains of Noah's ark. They knew it by the grease-mark in the bunk where Ham was stored .- "Yorkers Gazette."

have been sending in threatening messages,

which have caused the whites some uneasi-

Horrible scenes are daily witnessed in the back slums of London. Recently the body of a child five years old was buried from No. 3 Thomas street, Clerkenwell, after lying for 14 days in the room were the other members of the family ate, drank, and slept. In another case the corpse of a man remained so lorg, that the Poor Law undertaker could scarcely be compelled to bury it. Some men raised a subscription to bury it, but one of them drank the money.

A private telegram from Gympie states that a crushing of twenty-nine tons from the South Wilmot yielded 898oz. of retorted

issued as a daily paper.

A disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday at Diapur town, eleven miles from Nhill. Palfrey's general store and Farmer's colonial wine shop were both burned down, nothing being saved except Palfrey's ledger. Both places were insured.

At the Corn Exchange, Horncastle, recently the whole of the effects of the late William Marwood, the public hangman, were sold by auction. A number of brokers and collectors of curiosities from all parts of the country attended, and for some of the articles there was a brisk competition, especially for the more personal property of the late hangman. The cup and saucer which the deceased ordinarily then went away to the Buninyong Hotel used realised 10s 6d, his spectacles 29s, his shortly after midnight he asserts that he was bag Ll 1s, a pair of stockings 5s, sundry neckties 11s, his writing desk L1 1s, a Geneva watch L4 10s, and seven hats 2s. The Japanese sword recently presented to the deceased by a Brighton resident was sold for 45s, his dog Nero fetched 30s, the indiarubber stamp with the inscription, "William Marwood, executioner, Horncastle," 11s, a snuffbox, 6s 6d, a Bible, with autograph L1 15s, and the signboard from his shop Ll.

#### Impoundings.

BEAUFORT—Impounded at Beaufort.—White heifer and strawberry heifer, no visible brands; red poley heifer, white face, no visible brands. If not claimed, and expences paid, to be sold on 12th W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.



OTICE.—Printed Copies of the General Lists for the Ripon Division of the Nelson Province and Raglam Division of the district of Ripon and Hampden are now in my possession, and may be seen at my office by any person interested therein.

C. W. MINCHIN,

Electoral Registrar.

Electoral Registrar. Court House, Beaufort, 3rd January, 1884.

Working Miners Gold Mining Company No-Liability, Waterloo.

NOTICE.—A CALL (the 5th) of Three 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 9th day of January, 1884. JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

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

Contract No. 294.—Delivering surface gravel on the three chain road by Caragham station.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake

Valley.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 28th December, 1883.

#### Strayed

INTO my paddock at Raglan, one Red STEER, with spotted face, branded like IS in circle. If not claimed will be sold to pay expenses. JOSEPH MYRES.

#### NOTICE.

A NY one found lighting Fires along the creek on the Langi Kal Kal property after this notice will THOS. TINDALE, Manager.

Wanted, SUBSCRIBERS to the "Illustrated London News" and "London Punch." H. P. HENNINGSEN. News Agent, Beaufort.

## Just Arrived.

A NEW STOCK of Gift Books, Christmas and New Year Cards, suitable for the season; also all kinds of School Books, and Stationery of VICTORIAN ALMANAC, 1884; Price, 6d.

H. P. HENNINGSEN. Stationer, Tobacconist, News Agent, etc.,

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

Schedule A.-[Rule 4]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A GOLD MINING LEASE.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within six days from the date hereof, we will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Raglan, an application for a Gold Mining Lease, the particulars Name in full of each applicant, with the full address of each; and the style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried on whereof are hereunder set forth:

carried on ... Extent of ground applied for, and whether ou or below the surface, both, or a lode ....

Name of each person (if any) who is in occupa-For the first 6 months, 2 Minimum number of men to be employed

the ) East of the township of Precise locality of Beautort, and south of the railway line. Wifteen years. Time of commencing opera- \ When the lease tions... ··· ···

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be nery and manual Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will

the land applied for which include any river, creek, deposit of permanent, water, spring, artificial Portion of a road. reservoir, public roads, consubject to any public General remarks ...

WILLIAM IREDALE. SIDNEY HANCOCK. Date and place-January 4th, 1883; Beaufort.

WARNING TO APPLICANTS.—If at any time after the execution of the lease granted on this application a less number of men be employed, or if the ground shall not be worked to the best advantage, then and in either

The "Warrnambool Standard" is now being. You can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your DRAPERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

> G. TUFF'S Cash Drapery Store, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

### W. BAKER,

Furniture, Window Blind, and Bedding Manufacturer.

OPPOSITE STATE SCHOOL, BEAUFORT.

A Large Assortment of Furniture in Stock at very Low Prices. GT A CALL SOLICITED. Merchants, Storekeepers, and Hawkers supplied. NOW OPEN.

Want Long felt in this District.

#### A Grocery Cash Store, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

IN which none but articles of the very best brands I and finest quality are on sale, at lowest possible prices, for CASH. A saving of 5s. in the pound on P. M. O'CONNELL.

#### 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 nublic support.

## 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.

Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, (Established in 1853), RE prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on

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,

warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and 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

by all who have tried it to be the best in the colony for the sale of either large or small ellips, color quent 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. nis market. Geelong has more Fellmongers than Melbourne this market.

which, with four Woollen Manufactories, creates an almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Sta-Consignments from any part of Victoria or from tion Produce.

any of the colonies will receive our best attention.
Woolpacks and all Station Stores on sale at lowest rates.
CLARE STREET, GEELONG.

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 Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000,

## Make Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES, ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, Erc., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

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

Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wood and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collin

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION, LEO, Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe.

Ternes: £6 6s.

Also, THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE, SERANG. Terms: £5 5s.

T. R. ODDIE, Proprietor.

HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

Agents for

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

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

A COTTAGE, near the Court-house, Beaufort.

THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES DALE STALLION,

T O M B O Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangon Hotel, 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 Daving, 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 feals have sold for £20 at six months old, and £25 and £20 her been refused for months old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for months old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure fealgetter, 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 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 agricultural show in March last.

#### Terms - £3 3s. Each Maro.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Marcs to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due no tice 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.

And will travel the Surrounding District:

He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken cliampion 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 E50 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 byother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Champion is brother to Frince Charle and the Victor.

VANQUISHER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespie, Wigtonshire, out of Brisk, who; when two years old, took first prize at Afr; at three years old the first prize at Relso, also first prize at Dalbeattie; the first prize for two years successively 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.

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

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 S15 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 ment 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 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 Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the London Market, at a consignments of Wool, etc., are carefully valued by members of the firm, and duly protected up to valuations. When values are not realised to 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 their warehouses, which now have a frontage to Druid, the Royal Agricultural Society of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the London Warket, at the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Mender of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Roy

Guldeneach Stranfaer, sire Farmer 286, 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 second prize at Ararat. as a two second prize as a second prize at Ararat. as a two second brize at Ararat. as a two second brief by YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

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

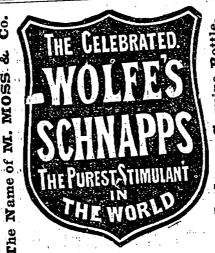
Any mares not proving in foal will be served next

curred.

Any marcs 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.



TNFINITELY SUPERIOR to Brandy o Whisky, and is now the

Most Popular Drink throughout

the Colonies. Certified by the Medical Profession as "THE PUREST STIMULANT PROGURABLE."

As a Tonic and Stimulant cannot be surpassed, giving tone and life to the system.

#### The Purest Spirit in the World.

UDDLPHO 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 Schnaffs.

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

SCHNAPPS

## INTIMATION.

## AND SUMMER

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 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., TRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS

Importers of English, American, and Continental HARDWARE,

TTAVE on SALE, at LOWEST PRICES, a LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, Bar Iron, Orb Galvanized Iron, Steel of all Kinds, Powder, Fuze, Plough Fittings, Ryland's Wire, Galvanized Wire, Carpenters' and Blackshiths' Tools, Kerosene, Boiled, Castor, and Other Oils, Paints, Colors, Glass, Paperhangings, Brushware, Water Pipes, Fittings and Cocks,

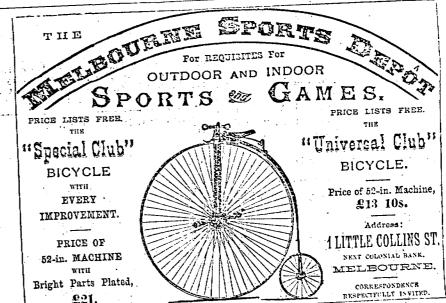
Leather, Grindery, etc. Having made alterations in our premises, we are now enabled to offer Furniture, Bedsteads Bedding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

HAWKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

# WONDERFUL

RETAIL DEPOTS AT 59 SWANSTON-STREET and NEW COFFEE MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET ... .. BALLARAT STAWELL MARYBOROUGH MACHINES



Agent for Beaufort: P. DE BAERE, Watchmaker, etc.

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.

I J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past 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.

INSURANCE COMPANY Capital-ONE MILLION STERLING.

Chairmau-HON. HENRY MILLER. FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and GUARANTER, 24 Market street, Melbourne. JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary Agent to Beaufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS

## 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-Section 5 to the S. WOODS.

J. W. HARRIS, MINING AGENT

BEAUFORT. Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange. W. EDWARD NICKOLS,

AUCTIONEER,

SHARE BROKER,

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate and Finaucial 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

Agent for the Victoria Assurance Society of Victoria, Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited,
Houses and Land bought or sold
Rents and Debts collected.

Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.
Attend at Beaufort or Mondays and Saturdays, o

any other day by appointment. Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD, CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOWY

STREETS-American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x ½ do do lining 6 x ½ do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes

4 out pine weatherboards o do do
American clear pino
Ain., \$\frac{3}{1}\text{in.}, \$\text{lin.}, \$\text{cors.}, \$\text{sahes}\$
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, \$\text{GERLONG LIME.}

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

#### AN AMUSING HOAX.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" supplies the following:-The records of our Government Departments gently on his shoulder. The worthy medico, the protection of a shed or verandah. horrified at the distress of the igenue, who, the worthy proprietor did not seem a bit astonished when the medico rushed in and asked if he had a room "with a sofa or couch in it." The young lady was taken in and bymedico, suffered herself to relapse into conscioueness, the efforts to secure her restoration being all the while chaffingly criticised by a number of other ladies who had dropped in after the theatre for refreshment. The doctor, becoming warm under the badinage he was subjected to, called for a policeman which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all and asked him to convey the young lady in a cab to her residence. The policeman, who ents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth as had cut several more eye-teeth than the peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful doctor, did not see it. The doctor reported fragrance to the breath. It removes all undoctor, did not see it. The doctor reported the policeman to his officers, who enquired into the ease, and then, smiling, put the question by. It transpired, however, that the young lady had been out previously at toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all a supper party and had partaken of a little Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot champagne. Feeling the potent liquor quite removed to 33, Farringdon Road, Lordon. overbearing, she took a little brandy to settle it, and then thought a drive in a threepenny cab in the fresh air would do her good. The left to regret his episode in succoring young ladies in distress, and as the address she gave him was a fictitious one, he hasn't even the compensation of being able to wish her a happy New Year after her Merry Christ-

HOP BITTERS ARE THE PUREST AND BEST BITTERS EVER MADE.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and Memory, Lussitude, Want of Power, &c., whose most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their opera-

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being use of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly highly curative, tonic and stimulating, with soluble in water. out intoxicating.

are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. £500 will be paid for a case that they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to day. Get at Chemists or Druggists.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

LOVELY CLIMES .- There are lovely climes and places in which the evening zephyrs are loaded with malaria and the poison of fever and epidemics. To dwell there in health is impossible, without a supply of Hop Bitters at hand. These Bitters impart an equalising strength to the system, and prevent the ac-

ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, New York City, U.S.A. and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's Alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health being jeopardised by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily curedwithout confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or her the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decreptitude.

The distinctive characteristics of certain preparations are asserted in their equally distinctive effects. To be able to trace the direct results of any particular ministration is to have the unqualified assurance of its operating power. Wolfe's Schnapps relieves indigestion, removes despondency, quickens the torpid condition of the most sensitive organs, throws off all the excesses of the biliary secretions, tones the system, stimulates the functions to a healthy action, and puts the machinery of the human organism in harmonious movement.

MALARIAL FEVER .- Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys. general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. See

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 days, Thursdays, and Saturdays. bottles are obtainable at every respectable the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

GARDENING FOR JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels spiouts, and savoy may be sown in Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" shady places; peas, kidney beans, lettuce, are now sold by most respectable chemists in conceal hundreds of funny stories which rarely spinach, and turnips can also be sown, but this country at 1s. 13d. per box. People see the day. An amusing incident came to not to any extent. Onions, carrots, and troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight light this week which shows how much of the parsnips will require thinning and weeding. ingenuous and unsophisticated dwells in Matured onion bulbs should be harvested at human nature, even though it is subjected to lonce, or the sun will injure them for keeping. the influence of a hardening profession. A | Plant out early celery plants in trenches, and | medical gentleman, a fullblown M.D. by the give abundance of water when established. way, was a traveller in a threepenny cab. A Early potatoes for seed, when ripe, should be fellow passenger was a distressful maiden who taken up and greened, by exposing them to depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road, quickly commenced operations by fainting the atmosphere for a few days, under

FLOWER GARDEN.—Bulbs that have he stares, began to turn all colors, stopped flowered and died away should be taken up the vehicle and hurried her into a proximate and packed in dry sand. This is the best hotel, which we will call the Convenient. month for planting out dahlias for autumn Now the Convenient is noted as a house blooming. Roses and fruit trees may be which affords most liberal accommodation at budded. Newly planted shrubs and trees all times, and as this was about theatre time will be benefitted by having some rotted stable straw spread on surface of soil, which should first be well stirred.

FARM .- Wheat harvest will be getting general in earlier districts; both wheat and and-bye, under the kind ministrations of the loats should be cut before being thoroughly ripe. If for malting, English barley should be fully ripe. Hoe and earth up petatoes.

> FLORILINE !-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, pre-

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the cab in the tresh air would do her good. The Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, brandy didn't settle it, and now the doctor is 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., 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

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 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 Phospholous are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your No matter what your feelings or symtoms 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.

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, i 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.

cumulation of deadly spores of contagion.

Be sure and see

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with address J. H. REEVES, Eso., 43 Chatham Street, New York City U.S.A.

## Beaufort Post Office.

r	LIME	TABLE, 1884.	
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
Raglan	•••	4.35 p.m	9.I5 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
//D1 13 0		36.33	

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, 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 a week-Tues-

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's hotel and Wine and Spirit Merchant's in the Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

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 cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asth-Bronchial Troches" are on the Government arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European dealers everywere hat 1s. 12d. per hottle.

£1 FREE GIFTS !—The proprietors of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

#### Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. 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 Goelong 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. 8.20 a.m. 9 p.m. 10.20 p.m.
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m. 10.50 a.m. 345 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.
Rusance 2.95 a.m. 12.40 a.m. 12.0 a.m.

Beautort 7.30a.m 12.4 a.m 52.2 p.m 12.0 a.m. Buangor, 8.25 a.m., 12.40 a.m., 6.70 pm
ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 a.m., 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 FROM STAWELL TO MELLOUD RIVE
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. i 1.45 p.m. 3.50 p.m.
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m.
Buanger 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 p.m.
Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 p.m.

Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 p.m.

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.
ARRIVEAT Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.16 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 Melbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.
FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND
ARRIVEAT AT APERT 1.16 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.

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	Fust	-class	Secor	id-class
Trawalla	ls.	Od	0s	9d
Burrumbeet	28	6d	ls	9d
Windermere	Ss	Gd	. 2s	06
Ballarat	56	0d	38	0d
Geelong	<b>14</b> s	60	98	0d
Melbourne	21s	Od	139	6d
Beautort to	First	-class	Secon	d-class.
Bunngor	2s	64	28	0d
Ararat	59	0d	36	6d
Armstrongs	<b>6</b> e	0d	48	0d
Great Western	68	6d	48	6d
Stawall	8s	0 <b>d</b>	€s	64
the state of the s	_			_

A DVERTISEMENTS received for insertion in this A 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 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, 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, securing, 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

better for cleaning or removing old paint.

The following very simple directions for producing the best hard Soap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. 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 het; let it 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 feelk only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no beatind 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 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 stdes with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease is used, it must be only just warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any salt, it must be "rendared" previous to use; any sait present spoils the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good for this purpose.

MEMO. THE COMMON CAUSTIC SODA SOLD
IN DRUMS WILL NOT MAKE
SOAP AT ALL BY THE ABOVE DIRECTIONS. The Soap made in this way is an absolutely pure unad-

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.

PURE CAUSTIC POTASH

put up in iron caustors, containing 20lbs, each

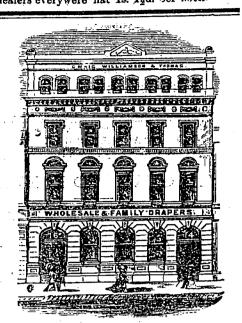
put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs, each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring 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! the brilliancy of the wood!

Full directions for use may be had on application

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market 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. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. I is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known matic affections. See that the words "Brown's remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcleths, Lincleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates. The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts and they save the retail Business profit, fully 30 per cent Steen Research

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 Geeloug 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 lowest market rates.

Only One Shilling per bale is charged for Receiving, Weighing. Warehousing, and Delivering Wool intended for shipment to the Separate Warehouses have been provided for

SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other station produce. Special arrangements have been made with Permewan Wright & Co. and Broadhent 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

s the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism

Entirely NBW 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-Wotherspeon Bros, and co speedily and effectually it cusures a cure

#### 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 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 Phospherus not perfectly

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

The Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of

iegzee. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration Shortness of Breath Trembling of the hands and Liver Complaints
Pulpitation of the Heart

Impaired Nutrition Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Appression

petite Consumption (in its first petite Hypochondria stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Shin
Impaired Sight and Memory Female Complaints General Debility Indigestion

Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Nervous Debillty in all its

Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the newest goods.

Persons residing in the country, including the adjacent colonies, can rely on their orders having areful attention. The principle of having only one price (no matter how large or how small the parcel) is a guarantee that families ordering by letter are placed 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. Cards for self measurement and patterns forwarded on application.

The Stock in all tepartments s now fully assorted for winter requirements, and the firm have pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

Signates

Signates

Stages

Lessitude

Premature Declins

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phoephodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle of having only one therefore any relicute metals neveral and broken—down constitutions I quickly impoves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, had 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 nets electrically 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 nets of the Phosphodyne rives does not system as the whole system returns to a state of robust

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 experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently

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

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred-symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-Victoria ......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 Bartholomow Close.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds. THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above uilments as Holloway's Ointmen' Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rebbed around the part affected enters the pores as sait per meates meat. It juickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated nucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing Ointment over the cheet and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

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

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due 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

Piles Fistulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Ointment 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 quate detailed statement of their number or charmed would be in vain. It is afficient to be the standard to the st would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Grave. In Disorders of the Dunieys, Stone, and Grazel.

The Ointment is asoversign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the regional twice, into which it will gradually penetrate, such admost every case give immediate relief. When such on Ointment has been once used it has established in one worth, and has again been eagerly sought or uther easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidsen and the Ointment and Pills should be used in the state of the contract of the kidsen and the other than the Ointment and Pills should be used in the contract of the kidsen and the contract of

easiest and saiest rement and Pills should be used in the Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:-Sore Throats Skin Diseases Fistulas Gout
Glandular Swell
ings
Sore Heads Bad breasts Burns ings Lumbago Piles Chilblains Tumours Ulcers hopped Hands Corns (Soft) Contracted and Stiff Joints Rheumatism Sore Nipples

Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are said at Professor House. The Pills and Ointment are some at Fromsor Holle, WAY's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; sho by nearly every respectable Vendored Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pots 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.

"For the Blood is the Life,"

## CLARKE'S 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 Serofula, Seurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases

give it a trial to test its value.

Cures Ulcerated Seres on the Neek Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face-Cures Survy Sores Cares Cancerous Ulcers

Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the tasts, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferente

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts READ THE FOLLOWING :-"Carlton, near Nottingham, February 27, 1889. "Messrs. the Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

"Gentlemen, - Some ten years ago my wife became have with ulcomated legs. I tried every recommendation for a sure, 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 to be at death's door and had to be put to bed, having no use in her legs; and, I am thankful to say, after taking 13 of your small bottles she experienced a perfect cure. This is now four years ago since the cure was effected, and there is no sign of the complain; returning. I may add that it had cost us scores of pounds trying one remedy after another previous to taking your valuable medicine, for which I return my sincere thanks .- I am Gentlemen, yours gratefully, "C. S."

"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 25 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 MEDICINAL VENDORS.

VENDURS throughout the world. Proprietors, 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 liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an impershable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivirying 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. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience ther 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 Hollowsy'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 Congis:

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

Indigestion and its Cure, Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bare of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pilis according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or organisating 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:-

Piles Rheuratism Retention of Prine Bilious Complaint Blotches on the Skin Scrofula, or King's Evi. Sore Throats Bowel Complaints Debility Scone a Cravel Second wympton Tic-Dolo ar Dropsy Pemale Irregularities evers of all kinds U cers Vaneral Attections Gout lesiache Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Liver Complaints

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

Full printed directions are affixed to each lex and it und 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, Scattfort, Victoria

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort

(HAND AND TREADLE),

RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE

GOLD MEDAL

Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1830-

Only First Prize.

Adelaide Exhibition, 1881.

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HENRY BISHOP&CO.,

MELBOURNE.

(Next to the Theatre Royal).

Local Agents Wanted.

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

Fills, and insist upon having them only.

PRIOE—2/6 and 5/-

THOODE & CO'S

CORN SOLVENT

A Certain Cure for Hard or Soft Corns. PRIOE—2/6 a Bottle.

#00D & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

79 BOURKE STREET EAST,

NEW SHIPMENTS

SUMMER GOODS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

A. CRAWFORD'S

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THE

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

Principle, and as in all large cities and great centres of population the system has been proved

to be a pronounced success. The saving effected is very great, in some instances quite 50 per

cent., or one half, but in every instance suffi-

cient to induce large and small purchasers to

A. CRAWFORD'S.

The reasons are simple enough:-The goods

are imported direct from the manufacturers;

hence, there are no intermediate profits. The

proportionate expenses are lower than that of

any wholesale house; hence, a smaller propor-

tionate wholesale price pays even to sell in small

quantities or cut lengths. And, again, there are no bad debts. The establishment is a vast

emporium, containing the cheapest goods in the

CARPETS AND TRIMMINGS.

The grandest selection of Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets in the

colony. Felts in all widths. The new pat-

terns of Brussels Carpets are magnificent, selec-

ted from prize designs, all in the best qualities; Moresques, Mosaics, Arabesques and old English, suitable for dining rooms, bedrooms, &c., Every carpet is provided with borderings and

hearthrugs to match. Gentlemen furnishing

Linoleums in every new and popular patterns

WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-

A magnignificent stock of all kinds, suitable

TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS!

BED HANGINGS!

The business is conducted upon the Cash

STREET,

Ballarat Wool Sales.

JOB PRINTING Everingham, Greenfield, & Co. WOOL, GRAIN, AND TIMBER BROKERS BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS. (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.

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

ON SALE

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat. FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates.

CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE,

EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.,

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne.

Why Pay Cash,

When you can tobtain

Furniture.

Pianos.

Sewing Machines, etc.,

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

ON

either for the cottage or for the mansion. BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS!

English and French goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM

lowest wholesale cost prices.

EUROPE.
TWELVE NEW DESIGNS FOR BED HANGINGS and WINDOW VALLANCES.
To parties furnishing these new patterns
would be of great value, they can be much
cheaper than ordinary styles or they can be
cheaper than ordinary styles or they can be cheaper than ordinary styles, or they can be made most expensively in pure silk materials of various colorings with trimmings to match. Lace Curtains, Nottingham, Aplique, and Guipure Lace, from 2s 11d per pair and up-

wards to £10. The Grandest Stock in the colony; they cannot be equalled or excelled, the patterns are new, the value is unexampled, no wholesale house can sell as cheap, they are all direct importations, Window poles, Cornices, Fringes, Vallances, &c., all at wholesale prices. Cornices made to order; a good stock of plates to select from. The carpet layers are the best in the colony, having been educated to the business in the best London establishments, they are quite different to ordinary self-taught men. All the particular branch of the profession which these kinds of house decoration done by contract or kinds of house decoration done by contract or same with Erasmus Wilson, the "Skin Doctor," reotherwise. Contracts taken for furnishing throughout if required. Upholstery work of all

and despatch. Crumb Cloths, every size, in wool or linen, by the yard, or in bordered squares. Uarpets cleaned, re-laid, and altered at a small charge. DRESS STUFFS! DRESS STUFFS! DRESS

did line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth 9s 6d. Two cases summer dress Twills, 5s 11d Practitioner at once, now from constant practice and observation make Dr. L. E. Smith master of the sublid line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth GOODS SUPPLIED ON ABOVE TERMS and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 10\frac{3}{4}d, 12\frac{3}{4}d and 1s and 8s 11d. Spanish Cloth, 10\frac{3}{4}d, 12\frac{3}{4}d and 1s 3d per yard. Spanish Cloth, 10\frac{3}{4}d; Crape Cloths, 1s, worth retail 1s 9d per yard. All the newest Summer Dress Stuffs at all prices and in every variety of material, including all the newest makes of Serges, Princettas, Satanellas, Foulles, &c. Nun's Veiling Checks, Cashmere Checks, Serge Checks Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most magnifisent stock of Cashmeres in the colony in all Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most magnifisent stock of Cashmeres in the colony, in all colours, Blacks, Greys, Browns, Drabs, Blues, in all qualities from the ordinary English to

wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Black Satins, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d; Coloured Silks and Satins every

well supplied; every new pattern in Lace, and all the latest makes represented. Real Guipnre, Normandy, and Swiss Laces in white, cream, facelle and ivory. Black Laces in all the laces in gold and black, gold and cream, gold and ficelle, in every width. KID GLOVES.—
The new Cavalry and Counaught Gauntlets in tans and blacks, manufactured by Dent and Co., of London, expressly for A. Trawford of Ballarat. PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.—
A splendid stock of the newest and best goods, in black broche, satin, and silk, trimmed with lace, and downwards to the commonest cotton

The newest and largest stock in Victoria. All DR. L. SMITH. the newest trimmings imported direct from Europe, and as supplied to the leading establishments in London and Paris. The newest shapes in hats are the Verona, Henry II, Sardonyx, Valencia, Buckingham. Thousands of valuable hats for school and garden purposes,

find every requisite, from the cheapest to the finest which can be manufactured. Ladies'. Maids', and Infants' Chemise and Night-gowns, Drawers, Camisoles, Underskirts, in every style and at the lowest cash prices. Pillow and Bolster Ships plain and frilled, and every requisite for Ladies', Mails', or Infants' use.

LADIES COSTUMES AND JACKETS.

[PRICE SIXPENCE

Ladies and Children's Dust Coats in silk, beige, THE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF and nun's veiling in all the new shapes. Lace, GOODS AT

Broche and Satin Shoulder Capes, Chenille and Silk Braid Fischus. Lace Satin Broche and Ottoman Silk Mantles and Dolmans. Ladies' Costumes all kinds. Children's Sateen Costumes, 2s 6d.

> THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The stock comprises all the newest and most choice goods of the season made on the premises, an i made up in a superior style from English, Scotch, German, and Colonial Tweeds. CHRISTMAS CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STAYS! STAYS! STAYS!

All the newest Shapes and latest improvements. Including the new makes of French woves and all the new patent improved Corsets for Riding, Driving, Nursing. The prices range from 1s and upwards to 13s 6d.

Pelises and Tunics, newest shapes and styles, various prices. Sun Bonnets and Hats at lowest prices.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. A magnificent stock of New Tweeds, German. French, Belgian, Austrian, and Colonial. The new coatings are the best value in the trade. A perfect fit guaranteed, combined with the most perfect workmanship and finish which cannot be excelled.

A. CRAWFORD, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS STURT STREET.

WOODS' COACHES,

COACHES from WATERLOO to BEAUFORT and TRAWALLA start as under:—

should call and examine the stock, as it is unequalled even in Melbourne. Tapestry Carpets From the Fifeshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 1s 76d per yard and upwards to the best manua.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places, and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., facture. Floor Cloths all widths from the cheapest canvas backs to the best manufactured and 3.30 p.m. by the celebrated firm of Main and Company.

From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo from 3s 3d per square yard. Imitation Lino-leums 1s 51d per yard, the cheapest line in the colony. Mattings of every kind--Jute, Manilla, Straw, Cord, &c., in all widths and every quality. Door Mats of every kind at 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 The stock of Cretonnes is immense in both GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

Specialty! Specialists!

Draw on Nature-she compels you to honor the acceptance.

THIRTY years since, when DR. SAITH first com-menced 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 tessional 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. Lallemand 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 profession which these

same with Erasmus Wilson, the "Skin Doctor," recently knighted by Her Majesty.
Years since, it was the same with Dr. L. L. Smith, of Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord) as a specialist. In all cases of diseases and habits which produce symptoms of Nervous Affections, of skin Eruptions, of Prestration, and make human beings invirile, or which unfit them to carry on the purposes of their themselves itself, on the other hand being, or which demonstrates itself, on the other hand, in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Forms of Affections. In all of these cases how necessary it is to have the Specialist who has devoted his whole lifetime to the studying and practising in this one branch of his profession? Hence, now, after so many years, all minuting are familiar to him, and symptoms which (it is not un-

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 mind of the Speciality. the most expensive French, Persian, Cords. Grepos, Grenadiers, both Brochë and Plain.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

The Grandest stock in the city, and unequalled in Melbourne by any establishment, all at wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Pleak Satisfied 1913.

wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Black Satins, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d; Coloured Silks and Satins overy shade and at all prices. New Broches in all the newest shades for dinner parties or evening wear and also for carriage and promenade costumes.

Every colour in Satin, 1s per yard. Fancy Goods, Laces, Gloves and Umbrellas.

The medical profession—that is, the more libe, almided of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and specialists now in every branch—ceulists, aurists, sphilic, mental diseases, chest diseases, and in fact every colour in Satin, 1s per yard. Fancy Goods, Laces, Gloves and Umbrellas.

The stock in this department is unusually well supplied; every new pattern in Lace, and all the latest makes represented. Real Gui-

Consultation Fee by Letter, £1. Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over the civilised globe.

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

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our on rectified. We are most desirous at 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 Adverusements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertions, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the office by 10 a.m. on the day previous to publication. Advertisements for this paper cannot be received after 7 o'clock on the evening previous to sublication.

Communications of a literary nature must be addressed to the Editor, and must bear the signature and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good 'aith. An observance of this but as "I but the means of proposition licenseist many transfer and the state of the stat 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 fo 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 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.

T 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.

Pemiums for the year, £425,355 or £67,870 over

The additions to Reserve Funds now amount to 1253,729 to meet fire losses only, in addition to the Capital.
Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividends, the balance being added 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 constre

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 fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a 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 conjudicio titution 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., 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,

Or

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS. In compliance with the wish of several of the delegates to the Conference of the Farmers'

Unions held in Melbourne, an important new feature has been added to The Weekly Times 'THE FARMERS' GAZETTE AND UNION

The increased size of the Weekly Times will

matters of interest TO BE MORE FULLY REPORTED.

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 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

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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

NOTICE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain apprincipled vendors of sewing machines have frequently substituted in place of the

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

That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME,

Representing the Dwarf of German Fable, in a 7 o'clock on the evening previous to sublication.

Ew subscribers are only charged from the time of straining posture, with a mallet resting on his sitting; posture, with a mallet resting on his sitting; posture, with a mallet resting on his sitting; posture, with a mallet resting on his source that paper.

The force of such Machine of the current quarter.

CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOURE & DINNER TICKETS, SOURER & DINNER TICKETS, SOURCE & of each Machine.

To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every
GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING
MACHINE

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

HUGO WERTHEIM,

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

Hugo Wertheim. 39 FLINDERS LANE EAST, MELBOURNE. Sole Representative and Agent in Australia for the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing

Company. PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE." MRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the puff of our "Rival of former years."

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

with the importations of 1874. Reasons why the

"WHEELER AND WILSON"

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

The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of The W. and W. has no cog wheels to wear away

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

BOOKBINDING

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS, DE-LIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

ON REASONABLE TERMS

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

WARD & LIPMAN, Commission Merchants,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments. Contracts for Railways and Public Works Solicited.

WASHING LIQUID.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak flannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remaj. 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and rinse as usual.

rinse as usual.
Sold in large or smal. uantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

CAUTION.

EXTRACT with the common Eucalypti Oil, a healing vapors of our Extract, and positively injurious in most cases for which our preparation SANDER and SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT and see that you get it. The genuine article is made up in vials bearing our trade mark and ture and address— Agent for Waterloo: J. Frusher.

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE.

TIME PAYMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES

NATHAN'S

THE NEW Furnishing Arcade,

225 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

ONE BOX OF

Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

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

FITCH & FRENCH. SYDNEY AGENTS.

FAULDING & 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.

POR THE

OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY, 147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE Awarded Melhourne International Exhibition, 1880-81. AND AT 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, diarrhoa, 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 "Use was or no avail, are reported by the "Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" "Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser," and others.

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

Sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per vial. Do not confound SANDER and Sons' EUCACYPTI

resinous fluid equal to turpentine, without the highly recommended; therefore ask for signature, and for greater safety each vial is secured by an outside green band with our signa-

> MAIN LEAD: J. M'LEOD. BEAUFORT: H. A. GLYDP.

MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH 85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST,

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS S warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman-street, London

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

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

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

WITHOUT SECURITY.

kinds undertaken and executed with neatness

STUFFS! The largest stock and the best value in the colony, every article at the lowest wholesale prices in cut lengths to suit everyone. A splen-

lace, and downwards to the commonest cotton goods.

and for holiday-making, at 6d and 1s each.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' WARDROBE DEPARTMENT

goods.
MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MELBOURNE AGENTS

Receives special attention, and customers will

RECORD."

enable Parliamentary Proceedings, and all The Weekly Times is now the Cheapest and

-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.

WEEKLY NEWS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE: 86 COLLINS SA WAST. METBOURNE

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BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday We quote as follows:—Barley—English, 5s; Cape barley, 2s 9d; wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; oats, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; hay, sheaves, L3 to L3 15s; do., manger, L4 to L4 15s; potatoes, L1 to LI 7s 6d; straw, oaten, L2; do; wheaten, L1 15s; peas, 3s to 3s 1d; bran, 101d; pollard, 10d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L9 10s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Although the harvest is now far advanced many farmers having finished reaping, and having made good progress in stacking, while strippers are busy in the wheat fields in every direction, no new wheat has yet come in from the immediate neighborhood. Trade has been confined to the purchase of a small quantity of grain from the Wimmera district, which has been landed at 3s 7d, bags in. A telegram from Murtoa this morning advises the sale of a large quantity of wheat at that sta-Horsham, where the strippers are showing an average of from 3½ to 5 bags per acre, 3s 6d is the ruling rate. Many growers, however, decline, that figure and are storing. At Donald many of the paddocks have yielded 30 bushels to the acre, and for the week and Thursday last the deliveries were 4000 bags. The price given ranges from 3s 7d as high as 3s 9d for a small quantity of prime. Wheat is beginning to come in at St. Arnaud, new prospects of the harvest, the agricultural reporter of the "Argus" says that the total area under crop in Victoria is given as 1,014,500 acres, and the estimated yield of wheat'is given at 14,998,250 bushels the average being 14'783 bushels per acre. This is by fat the largest harvest ever gathered in the colony, and it is estimated that there will be a surplus for export in 1884 of no less than 8,398,250 bushels. Locally there-has been little done in cats. Farmers are now busily engaged, and the quantity brought in is small. At the beginning of the week potatoes were forward from Warrnambool in excess of requirements, but the supply slackened off, and on Saturday L5 was given. Hay is coming in almost up to wants, the cutters being fairly supplied ut our quotations. Fresh butter has been very plentiful, and is, if anything, easier, and eggs and cheese have also oeen well supplied. We

ouote:-Wheat, 3s 7d bags in ; oats, 2s 4d; pollard, 11d; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 3s 6d; English barley 5s 6d; peas, 3s; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole). do ; flour, new LS 15s old, L9 Warrnambool potatoes, L4 10s; Ballarat do. L3 17s 6d; hay (sheaves), L2 15s per ton hay (loose) L2 5; per ton straw (wheaten) 30's per ton; do. (oaten), 35s per ton; chaff 3s 6d per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; orions, 12s per cwt; butter (fresh), 8d per lb; butter (potted), 7d per lb; hams, 11d per lb bacon, per lb; cheese, 51d to 6d per lb; eggs 9d per dozen.—"Advertiser."

EXCITING BUSH FIRE SCENE.

A scene of considerable excitement was witnessed at Wandin Yalloak, in the shire of Lillydale, on Sunday afternoon, occasioned by the encronchment of a bush-fire upon the it meretricious apparel and sumptuous Church in that locality, whilst the congregation were assembled for worship. Shortly leaves, and pieces of bark being blown in through the open windows. The worshippers, however, quietly kept their places until someone outside came to the door and called and it was then perceived that the whole of the immediate vicinity of the church was on set to work in earnest to save the church and adjacent school-house (a weatherboard building), which had already ignited from destrucwhilst some of the men scaled the roof, others. handed up buckets filled from the school tank with water, which was poured over the shingles. Others plied the axes vigorously. to some of the nearest of the dead trees, proximity to the church, and which one after another fell to the ground with a series of tremendous crashes, emitting miniature volcanoes of sparks and smoke. These, measures were ultimately successful in achieving the desired object of placing the church and school out of danger, and after about an hour's very warm work in the face of a fierce sun and a scorching north wind, the congregation resumed their places, and the service was proceeded with. Had the fire occurred at any other time than when plenty of help was available, both buildings must almost inevitably have been destroyed .- "Argus."

Mr. W. Moodie, of Highfield, informs the [Kilmore Advertiser" of a remarkable invotedly attached. One morning last week she came out of the stable in a very excitable state and ran to the kitchen and commenced barking and running to and from the house and stable to endeavor, to induce the servant to accompany her. Seeing her efforts were futile, the little animal next proceeded to one of the workmen, conducting herself in a similar manner, but her efforts here were door a large tiger snake was found to be coiled within a few inches of the little puppies. barking furiously at the snake, and then fawning upon her rescuers to show her intense sarisfaction. Such a wonderful display of instinct on the part of a dog is worth record-

PAPERS. Alexandra, Wm.; Adams, T.; Adamth-

vaite, E. Bo d, J. Ellis, L. Curren, C. F.; Conway, J. B. Gould, J.; Gibney, Thos. Humphreys, R.; Hudson, M. F. Johnson, F. and W.; Jackman, A. E. Kerr, Miss E.

M'Intosh, N.; Manners, Thos.; M'Millan, ; M'Ken, M.; Mayer, Miss M. Pearson, Miss. Roycroft, J.; Rodda, N. Toppe, M.; Topper; G. Whitfield, J.

E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, January 11th, 1884...

io kaling a**Death.** 1917 yn ias s

## PADFIELD.—On the 4th January, 1884, at Raglan, near Beaufort, Victoria, Australia, Margaret, Padfield, after a long and painful illness, aged fifty-seven years. Scotch papers please copy. THE

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884. An essay appears in last Saturday's "Australasian" under the title of "Nonolet," which, amongst other matters, deals with a subject fetching 3s 8d per bushel. Writing on the that now and then and not infrequently claims the attention of legislative bodies, philanthropists, and of all who take an interest in the amelioration of those evils to which flesh is heir. The subject is "The sin of great cities," over which so much of thought is spent, and so little of good in the way of lessening the evil has been effected. A metropolitan newspaper can never be taken up now without the reader being made aware of the terrible and gigantic spread of the social evil. Many of the principal streets swarm with fallen women at night, while in some thoroughfares they stand at the doors of their domiciles, and enacet the old business of "the spider and the fly." Spasmodic efforts are made now and then by the police authorities, with what effect? Simply that a crying evil and a nuisance to the decently disposed residents in some particular quarter of the city is suppressed, only to spring up in another quarter to the dismay possibly of a hitherto quiet neighborhood. There have been courtezans from an early stage of the world's history, and there will be harlots to the end of the measure of time, but it is possible, we think, that their husiness might be so regulated that vice would not be allowed to flaunt was saved. in the open streets both day and night to the possible ruin and degradation of thousands | 11th inst. was 19iu. of our jeunesse. The writer of the article referred to above passes some deservedly caustic

ground surrounding the United Methodist and luxurious furnishing. He writes, a body of stone three feet thick, and showing performance had just commenced when a "Of a democracy, says Montesquieu, gold, had been struck in the tunnelinow being 'virtue is the radical principal.' The good put in between Waterloo and the Main Lead, citizen of a democracy never looses sight of Wo received the information on good venience was caused by sparks, burning his duty to the public. He is a good husband further particulars but only have particulars but only have particulars but only have and pieces of ball being bloomy by and father, and finds in both his immediate true, and that the discovery will lead to somereward, but he never forgets that public wear thing of a permanent nature. of which he is an integral portion. No scheme for assistance in checking the conflagration. of private interest can tempt him to trifle This was the signal for a general stampede, with the national welfare or to war against its standard of propriety and public virtue, sequently an extraordinary election to fill the To accept as a tenant the known shameless office will now have to be held. The date ing towards the editice. The male portion of purveyor of vice, and systematic provider of fixed for the election is Thesday, 22nd inst. ing towards the edifice. The male portion of purveyor of vice, and systematic provider of Yesterday was the day of nomination, and the congregation at once formed themselves mercenary degradation, of sin without even Messrs. John Humphreys, William Rend into an impromptu fire brigade, and hastily the poor gloss of simulated love, and, having Nicoll, and Joel Tompkins; were day homi-divesting themselves of coats and waistcoats, decked such a lupanur with appliances of nated. There was some talk of refusing Mr. luxury lent by him on hire, to receive con- Nicoll's nomination paper, as it was held that tentedly such hire, together with the weekly he had been disqualified under the Local tion. Ladders, buckets, and axes were pro- rent, thus actually sharing the gains extorted cured from the neighboring selectors, and from the folly of one sex and the degraded enthraiment of the other-to witness this on visits of enquiry concerning 'progress'-this were, indeed, infamy that should, if demonstrated and brought home, rouse the scorn, which were now blazing furiously in close the loathing, and ostracising of every true the police, when a struggle ensued, Constable citizen of a free democracy. Such a fellow feeds the notbed of vice and disease, poisoning the very source of life in generations yet unborn. Riot and violence endanger the whole indeed were the fond hope that one single example, however, severe can suffice. To stop would be suggestive of moral cowardice. Perseverance, irrespective of fortune, of position of such flagrant disregard of the essential duty of a good citizen is imperatively necesstance of the powers of instance possessed by the possessed by the past week from the several mines in this up at wild field of thought throughout the past week from the several mines in this whole colony and especially in Sandhurst of municipals to which she was defined as the stable to wh of puppies in the stable, to which she was de short were to mar the small good of the first example. It is due, even to him who may be its object, to show no mean cringing favoritism, but to subject all such bad citizens, if not to to prosperity by thenceforth leaving such miscreants to herd together and by themequally unsuccessful. She could well had last been seen with the the house to Mrs. Moodie, and by her dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, week, and by her dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty next week, and the dumb that the extirpation of such dens of infamy duty ne patched the reptile, the dog in the meantime so easy as satisfaction touching character? agent, from whom copies may be obtained. the race-course, keeping up a continuous call

all be only a matter affecting the regulation tinual.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS. of the evil to a certain extent, and this the writer, from whom we quote, evidently felt, Shire Council, at its meeting on Thursday as he proceeds to tread on rather dangerous as ne proceeds to tread on rather dangerous its connection with the Municipal Associa-ground. He suggests the adoption of the tion of Victoria. One councillor asked system of proved efficacy with regard to the whether anyone could point to a single evil, which has been in vogue so long on the things of any use that the Association had continent of Europe, of efficacy he contends in the preservation of health, protends in the preservation of health, pro-perty, and perhaps, even of life itself. We solvation Army, at Wallaroo, S.A., has been perty, and perhaps, even of life itself. know that such an idea, which many construct hines one pound notes from another man's to be a Government recognition and patronage pocket. of vice, is repugnant to a large section of our An odd monument has been found in population, but we must remind such ob- Northern New York. A good man had lived jectors that, in the meantime, this terrible happily with an excellent wife until they form of social depravity is making headway in all the large centres of our population. The influences of religious teaching, the efforts struck him that the square stove, by which of judicial authority are alike provides to they had been comfortable through many long stay it. To such objectors the essayist says,

the narrow-souled, and timid, or perhaps placed over the remains of his companion, even some few of the sickly hot-house hietists too often found among the 'religious' may look grave at this surely yet by manly minds regardful not of the cant of a pharisaic few, but of the whole public, and of the health of its rising youth, it cannot fail to be ultimately pronounced to be "the lesser evil." There is a good deal of food for reflection in his remarks. Suppression he sees is impracticable; but that regulation is possible.

On Thursday evening a goods train ranthrough the milway gates at the Lawrence street crossing, smashing one of the two gates which were across the line at the time into itoms, "It appears that Mr. Richards, the orter in charge of the gate, had fallen asleep, and did not hear the train approach. It, however, seems inexplicable how the driver of the train did not see the gates closed across the line, as from where the train started at the watering crane to the gates is not more than 150 yards. During the daytime Mrs. Richards attends to the gates, and on Thurs day shor was supwell. Consequently Mr. Richards had to attend to them, as well as carry out his duties at the railway station. At ordinary times it is one person's work to attend to these gates, but now there are more trains than usual running owing to the heavy grain traffic, and benoe it cannot be said that carelessness was the cause of the accident but rather that it was the result of a willing servant being overworked.

In a letter addressed to the Riponshire Council, which was read at the meeting of that body on Thursday, Mr. Alex. Wilson, of Mount Emu stated that from April, 1882, till April, 1883, 170,000 rabbits had been killed on 8,000 acres of his run at Mount Emn.

A stack of hay, the property of Mr. Samue Baldwin, of Trawaila, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The cause of the fire is not known, and it was with difficulty that other property

The rainfall at Beaufort from

remarks on those who, bearing all the out- on the roads or reserves in the shire. There load. ward signs of being reputable citizens, are has been such a luxuriant growth of grass taken to guard against fires.

It was reported in Beaufort yesterday that

In compliance with the petition of the Riponshirei Conneil the Governor-in Conneil has removed Mr. William Reid Nicoll from the office of local auditor for the shire. Con-Government Act from again contesting an election for the office. The nomination paper, however, was received.

A disgraceful scene was perpetrated in Havelock street, on Sunday evening last. The police were called upon to airest two men, named William Williams and Thomas Adams for drankenness. The men resisted Hede managing, Adams, while Constable Fitzpatrick turned his actention to Williams. A number of grown-up people and rehildren congregated to see the fun, and the language used by both prisoners was something awful. neighborhood and the arm of the law should When brought before the magistrates on amounting in the aggregate to £6 2s 3d each." a good effect, and have been richly deserved.

example of

Victoria, 40oz.; Waterloo, 30oz.; New Discovery, 44oz.

According to the "Herald," the Creswick 549 E

William Davis, a prominent member of the

were well on in years, when she died. He bethought him of some fitting memorial to place over her grave, and the happy thought winters, would be just what she would like to have if she had a voice in the matter. He "If the refined, the morbidly sensitive shad the stove taken to the churchyard and awho sleeps quietly underneath it.

The "Bendigo Advertiset" writes :-"Rather an amusing incident occurred at the Oldfellows' picnic, at Bridgewater, on Tresday. A fond swain, together with the object of his affections, were sitting on a log near the river, he whispering sweet nothings, she smilingly appreciative. Suddenly that treacherous log gave way, and both were precipitated into the water, much to the amusement of several hundreds of people, who had quietly been watching the couple for source time.

At Lower Openshaw, near Manchester man, hearing that his son, aged 19, was out drinking, went to fetch him home. The son resisted, and ran at his father as if to Cr. Wotherspoon, it was resolved-That kick him. The father struck the lad, who David Garth Stewart be and is hereby authofell heavily on his head. He was picked up rised to demand and collect all the said rate dead. The father was arrested

A prosecution of somewhat singular char acter took place at the Albury police-court. A mangnamed Brache, a journeymen butcher working at Gerogery, was dismissed by his employer at rather short notice, and he then demanded a week's wages in lieu of a week's locice. As the employer would not comply with this request, Brache it is, alloged, made off with his principal's day-book and hid it in the bush, offering to restore it on payment of 56. The employer feigned to agree to this proposat, but in the meantime informed the golice, and Brache was taken into custody with the book in his possession. He has being done to the roads.—The sureties named been committed for trial on a charge of larceny.

In erder to bring the system of compulsory instruction in cookery into force in the public shoots of Sydney at the earliest possible period, arrangements are being made for the instruction of the teachers at present engaged in the principal public schools of Sydney, so that they may be able to superintend cookery classes in their respective

The money of Tonquin is made of lead, and very bad lead at that. The coins are thin piece the traveller receives more of them in The Shire Council of Ripon offer a reward exchange than he can carry away. A lady of £20 for information that will convict any going shopping is followed by a coolin who Request granted. person guilty of leaving fires unextinguished carries her purse and groans under the

An "Argus" telegram says :- There was a strengthening the grip of Vice by giving this season that extra precautions have to be miraculous escape from a serious accident at Ashton's circus, at Emmaville, near the Queensland border, on Monday night. The thunderstoum came ou, breaking the centre- notices or suggestions in connectin with Mr. pole. The tent collapsed and caught fire. Cillies' endowment clause be forwarded to The spectators were much alarmed, but the

Grasshoppers are in millions on the plains. The "Geolong Times" says that a few miles from the Little River it is difficult to get a timid horse to face them.

Telegrams from New South Wales state that bush tires are raging all round Singleton. causing much destruction of property. Travelding is rendered dangerous on faccount of the falling trees. Bush fires have also devastated large areas of grass and growing crops in the Braidwood district. Miles of fencing have been destroyed in all directions. On Wednesday a terrific hurricane swept over the place causing a large amount of damage .... All the feed for cattle has now perished, and if rain does not come soon the consequences will be terrible.

Tuberculosis is not only a disease to be feared so, far as the consumption of meat is concerned. Its dangers are even in milk. The "Bendigo Independent" of Saturday says: or consumption as it is called in the human being has actually, according to the opinion On the motion of Cr. Oddie it was also re- bring about a better administration of the of more than one addition gentleman, been transmitted to mainers of our own population here in Sandhurst by the use of milk yielded by a cow, affected with the malady. It appears that a family had in their possession be neither tardy nor weak. But erroneous Monday, the prisoners were fined sums a cow for their own domestic use. From this they consumed the milk the animal gave, until at last it died, but just before that, under the with hard labor, had been awarded each of circumstances, fortunate event took place, the to engage the services of a professional man ithem in addition it probably would have had woman and her child showed signs of tubercular discuse, and it was only after the cow tion, of supposed or real influence, or even of These men must have got the drink in some died that a suspicion was raised as to the some private good qualities or acquired popuof the hotels in Beaufort, and it is a great cause of the disease in the human beings.

larity—perseverance in the thorough extirpacould not be discovered, and be made an and from the result of the post morten examination, there is no doubt the animal The following are the reported fields for died of tuberculosis. The circumstance opens district:—Royal Saxon, 150oz.; Hobart whole colony, and especially in Sandhurst Pasha, 55oz.; New Victoria, 100oz.; South where the event took place."

The following instance of sagacity and affection has been furnished to the "Talbot From a letter received during the past Leader by a correspondent : "A mare punishment, at least to exposure. Then will week by the correspondent of the local Board belonging to Mr. Enstace, of Nuggety Gully, society do justice to itself, to the public, and of Advice we learn that the Minister of near Talbot; was turned out with her foal to Education has decided that the evidence does grazo on Boxing Day, as usual. About noon not sustain the charge of drunkenness laid she recturned without the foal, and neighing against the head teacher of the Main Lead loudly, Mr. Euslace at once concluded that selves." The essayist proceeds to point out. State school. The teacher will return to something had happened the foal, and enand by the enforced responsibility of land-lords, for they do, and must, make enquiries ing matter comprises a complete epitome of obtained his permission to 'go her own way' touching the solvency of tenants, and what current events. Mr. Henningsen is the local galloped off towards a patch of diggings near so easy as satisfaction touching character? agent, from whom copies may be obtained.

This certainly to a certain extent might that only 740,000oz, were obtained in 1883. In shall newly sunk, and on her rider disstay the spread of infamous houses in 1e- From the year 1856, when the returns was mounting and examining it, he discovered the L2 10s; R. Gibson, L8; J. M'Cracken, L1 The Apollo Stearine Candle Company's he took out as soon as possible."

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1884. Present: Crs. M'Kenzie (President, in the chair), Lewis, Oddie, Murray, Smith.

Adams, and Wotherspoon. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ANNUAL MEETING.

As the accounts had not oeen audited, the annual meeting was still further adjourned for a week.

STRIKING A RATE.

On the motion of Cr. Oddie, seconded by Cr. Wotherspoon, it was resolved-That this Council do hereby adopt and confirm the net annual valuation of rateable property in the Shire of Ripon received on the 6th day of December, 1883, amounting to £63,327 10s, made by Henry Hall Jackson, and dated the 6th day of December, 1883. Resolved on the motion of Cr. Lewis,

seconded by Cr. Smith-That this Council do hereby adopt and confirm the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1884, made and approved on the 6th day of December, 1883. On the motion of Cr. Smith, seconded

Cr. Oddie it was resolved—That to raise the sum of £3160 shown to be required in the | W. C. Pimblett said estimate this Council make and levy a general rate of twelvepence in the pound on the not annual value of all rateable property in the Shire of Ripon, to wit, for the period commencing on the 11th day of January, 1884, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1884, and that the said rate be due and payable in one payment on the 12th day of February, 1884.

On the motion of Cr., Lewis, seconded by and water rate.

CORRESPONDENCE. From J. W. Browne, Secretary to the

managers of the Beaufort, etc., United Common, stating that Mr. Joseph Frusher has fenced in roads at Beaufort. The roads have been opened.

From the Secretary of the Shire of Lexton, isking for information relating to rabbit supmession. - Complied with.

From the managers of the New Discovery G.M.C., asking if the Council approve of Messis. Croker and Bath as sureties for the company, in the event of any damage were accepted.

From the Secretary of the Shire of Bairns dale, with reference to the report of the Tariff Commission recommending the abolition of the protective duty on imported maize, and asking the Council to co-operate in an effort to induce Parliament to retain the present duties on all feeding grains imported into the colony. -No action taken.

From the Shire Council, of Hampden, asking this Council to undertake the work of erecting a footbridge at Skipton.-Request rofused.

From the Managers of the Skipton town dises strung on twine, and for a gold or silver common, asking this Council's assistance in petitioning the Minister of Lands to withdraw the Skipton town common from selection .-

From the Grenville Shire Council, stating that it a grant is obtained from the Government for works on the Carngham to Smythesdale road this Council will be paid a pro-

portionate share. - Received. From the Secretary of the Municipal Association of Victoria, requesting that any the secretary not later than 20th January,

From D. Mason, applying for a slaughtering license.—Granted.

From Thomas Buchanas, asking to have the water laid on to his house, situate at the western end of Beaufort.-Referred to the water committee.

From the Department of Public Works, notifying that the Governor-in-Council has directed the removal of Mr. W. R. Nicoll from the office of local auditor. - Received. From the Government Statist, asking for

financial statistics .- Complied with. From the Bannockburn Shire Council, notifying that they are in favor of width of tires proportionate to the diameter of the axles .- Received.

From Alex. Wilson, complaining that rabbits are allowed to breed on the reserve along | do they got the drink !" and it would be easy the Emu Creek opposite the Baangal station. -Mr. Wilson to be informed that a conference from this Council and from the Shire Conficil of Hamplen have found that there fall question, the law is most openly and perare numbers of rabbits on the Baangal side of sistently broken; so, it becomes the duty of We find that the disease of tuberculosis, the creek, and that this Council is willing to all the respectable and order-loving residents keep their side of the creek clear of rabbits. solved .- That Mr. Gardiner be written to. and informed that unless he destroys the rabbits complained of as being on his land,

steps will be taken to compel himito do so. From Thomas Caulfield, Eurambeen, claiming £50 damages owing to his land being flooded by drains cut by the Council .- It was resolved that Mr. Caulfield be requested to consult with the Council's engineer as to the cause of the damages complained of, and to assess the damages, if any, against the Council, the engineer of Ararat shire to be called in as referree.

The following accounts were passed for nyment on the recommendation of the Rinance Committee: Engineer ... 233 6
Secretary ... 110 Mrs. Taylor ... 1 10 0

John Daly ... 10 11 3 0.19 W. G. Stevens ... P. Crofton ... J. M'Dongall John Christie 

Riding . H. West, do., North Riding ... 0 5 Harris and Troy ... ... Hawkes Bros., tools ... ... 0 10

Holes, cutting thistles, East.

W. M'Farlane, LS; W. Toman L6 12a;

RABBIT SUPPRESSION. John Kirkpatrick, 1s 2d ; James Kirkpatrick. 10d; R. J. Hannah, 2s 4d; T. Lynch, 16s 2d; Thos Cushing, 13s 6d; R. Ward, 7d; J. M'Rae, L12.

CONTRACT PAYMENTS. R. Gemmell, L40; P. Page, L69 12s; J. Shechan, L50; J. F. Watkin, L26: H. Kahle, LS; P. Kielly, L38 10s.

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

Contract. No. 291.—Re-forming, metalling, and repairing on the Carngham and Streatham road, opposite Mount Emu station. John Sheehan (accepted) ... 370 0 0 H. Kahle ... ... Contract No. 292.—Clearing, forming, gravelling, and building culverts on the north and south road of the east side of Mount Emu. ... 137 10 0 W. C. Pimblett (accepted) 202 0 0 R. Gemmell 170 0 0 J. F. Watkin ... 143 5 0 Sheehan ... 144 16 0 H. Kahlo Contract No. 293 .- Making a stone ford through Spring Hill Creek, at Lillirie. R. Gemmell ... £30 0 0 ... 12 10 0 J. Whitlaw 21 0 0 P. Page ... 18 0 0 E. Ellis (accepted) ... Contract No. 294.—Delivering surface gravel on the three chain road by Carngham station.

R. Gemmell £58 0 0 41 13 4 J. Whitlaw ... 45 0 0 . Sheehan P. Page ... 60 8 4 50 0 0 J. Wright E. Ellis (accepted) ... 39 11 8 REPORT.

The rabbit inspector reported as follows: \_"I have the honor to report that 118 rabbits have been killed at Lake Goldsmith during the last month. Carrots and arsenie will be used on the shire reserves as soon as possible. At present there are no carrots in the market. I am of opinion that it is useless to buy phosphorised outs this season, rabbits being too scarce for it to have the desired effect. The suppression of rabbits on private estates is well attended to."

RETURN. Return ordered by the Council showing he cost of rabbit suppression on the reserves of Lake Goldsmith and Lake Wongan from April, 1881, to 30th September, 1883:abor, chemicals, and implements, £341 15s. 4d; salary paid rabbit inspector in carrying out the provisions of the Rabbit Suppression Acts, £361 19s 4d; total, £703 14s 8d. Tho return was received.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The rabbit inspector's term of office was further extended for three months at the usual remuneration.

The appointment of dog inspector for the East Riding was left in the hands of the tiding members.

On the motion of Cr. Wotherspoon, it was resolved-That the Secretary insert a notice in the local paper requesting the residents of Beaufort who have horses and conveyances to place them at the disposal of the firemen and others should a bush fire break out in

It was resolved-That the Council offer a eward of £20 for the conviction of persons leaving fires unextinguished on the roads in the shire.

On the motion of Ct. Smith it was resolved That a reward be offered of 6d per head for dipchicks, and 1s per head for cormorants and musk-ducks, killed on the old Beaufort

The secretary was requested to write to the Beaufort Fire Brigade, requesting them to hold themselves in readiness in case of bush

The secretary complained of the lax manner in which the North Riding dog inspector had performed his duties, and it was resolved to eave the appointment of a new dog inspector in the hands of the North Riding members. The Council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON SABBATH. To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. SIR,-Referring to the sad case that came efore our llocal court last Monday, I repeat the question often asked in our midst, "Where to tell where they begin, and where they finish. If one class is allowed to carry on ousiness on Sandays, why not all? Beyond to, unite, and take the necessary steps to

law.—I remain, yours respectfully,
ROBERT ALLEN. Parsonage, Beaufort, 10th January, 1884.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1884.

(Before Messrs. Croker and Prentice, J.P.'s). John Baskins, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was discharged.
William Williams and Thomas Adams

were charged with being drunk and disorderly. using obscene language in a public place, and damaging Government property to the value of £1 2s. 6d. From the evidence of the police it appeared that on Sunday evening, 6th instant, the accused were arrested in Havelock street for being drunk and disorderly, when they resisted the police. and used some filthy language white on the way to the lock-up. On being locked up they damaged the utensils in the cell, and sang vile songs, besides again using a lot of bad language. Dr. Croker said the Bench were determined to put down this sort of conduct, more especially when it occurred on a Sunday. The prisoners were each fined 10s, or fortyeight hours' imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly; £5, or one month's imprisonment for using obscene language; and ls,

with 11s 3d costs, or one week's imprison-2 8 9 ment, for damaging Government property. The fines were paid. The Apollo Stearine Candle Company's

works at Footscray were destroyed by fire on Thursday.

spectable neighborhoods, but it would after 1,536,000oz, the decrease has been con- told at the bottom, which it is needless to add 10s; John Whitfield, L12 10s; Joseph Whit- works at Footscray were destroyed by fire on

#### Doetry.

Marjory May.

Marjory May came tripping from town, Fresh as a pink in her trim white gown. A picture was Marjory, slim and fair, With her large sun hat and her sunlit hair; And down the green lane where I chanced to

stray, I met, by accident, Marjory May. Marjory May had come out for a stroll Past the gray church and round by the toll, Perhaps by the wood and the wishing-stone, There was sweet Marjory tripping alone. "May I come too? now don't say me nay."
"Just as you please," laughed Marjory May. So it fell out that we went on alone, Round by the wood and the wishing stone; And there I whispered the wish of my life— Wished that sweet Marjory May were my

" For I love you so dear. Is it aye or may? Come, answer me quickly, sweet Marjory

Marjory stood; not a ward did she speak, Only the wood flushed in her cheek; Then she looked up with a grave, sweet smile (The flush dying out of her face the while), "I like you so much, but not in that way, And then there is John," said Marjory May. Years have rolled on since that fair summer's

day, Still I'm a bachelor, old and gray. Whenever I take my lonely stroll Round by the wood, and back by the toll, I pass by the house where her children play, For John has married sweet Marjory May. -All the Year Round.

#### Movelist.

#### URBAIN AND ISETTE

By G. R. SIMS.

(Continued.) CHAPTER IV.

MR. TOSTEVOR'S SECRET. The presence of the children gradually changed the aspect of Mr. Tostevor's house. Slowly and surely the icy cynicism in which the disappointed man had wrapped himself

trawed and disappeared.
At first Urbain and Isette and Mrs. reters, who was only too glad to give up the sea, had been relegated to a distant part of the house, and beyond inquiring occasionally if they were comfortable, Mr. Tostevor troubled himself very little about them.

He spent his days out of doors, eagerly pursuing his self-appointed task. The task of Mr. Tostevor was a peculiar one. He was the self-constituted champion of the brute creation: a kind of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals all by himself.

If a dog appeared to be lost, Mr. Tostevor would follow it from street to street to make sure of the fact; make friends with it, bring it home, and advertise for the owner in the Telegraph. Stray curs he would provide with meaty bones which he carried in his capacious pockets. Cats that had got down wrong areas and could not get out, and kittens who had gone astray, were all taken under Mr. Tostevor's immediate protection, and woe betide the butcher boy or the street Arab who should attempt to "play larks with them."

Horses were also the especial objects of Mr. Tostevor's care. Let a driver unmercifully belabour his animal, and Mr. Tostevor was down on him. Many and many a time would he find himself the centre of a huge crowd while he loudly denounced the barbarity of some

hulking ruffian who had been venting his spite on a poor dumb brute. The policemen knew him, the magistrates knew him, and if the horses of the metropolis had been properly grateful, they would have subscribed together and presented Mr. Tostevor with a testimonial. Of an evening, his daily task accompolished,

Mr. Tostevor would sit at home and discuss the aspect of affairs with his constant com-There were generally helf-a-dozen lost dogs in the kennels which had been built in the

garden, and after tea Mr. Tostevor would go round and give a pat to each, then he would stroke the cats who made the kitchen their The birds he left to Mrs. Twiggs. He liked birds very well, but cats and dogs were his

especial favourites. Having interviewed John, the boy, as to the health of the other animals, Mr. Tostevor would rature to his study and spend the evening with his books.

At first, Bruno was the only person allowed in this particular room, but after a time the children took to coming in just to say "Good

They were bright, intelligent children, and gradually Mr. Tostevor found himself taking pleasure in their innocent prattle and pretty ways. They came earlier and stayed late After a time the rooms where animals had been allowed to roam at will were kept for the children. Mr. Tostevor found homes for the strays, and didn't bring any fresh ones. He didn't go about looking for them now. He preferred to take Urbain and Isette to Hampstead, or to walk with them round the quiet

squares. Their quaint remarks amused him, interested him, gave him a fresh object in life. In time they were allowed to play freely about the great house, and the long silent rooms sed with their merry laughter. He took them to the Polytechnic one day, and he felt a child himself again. The intense delight of the little ones quickened his own pulses thoy asked a thousand questions, and he answered them.

So at last he dropped into the position of a loving father. He brought them home presents and toys. They listened for his knock and was a supersection. knock, and ran to greet him in the hall. One day he let Mrs. Peters take them to the Crystal Palace, and he was quite miserable. When the darkness came on he sat and listened for the cab. He grew anxious; Ife paced the room. They were late. Could any-

thing have happened to them?
They came at last. And as they ran to him and leapt upon his knee and flung their arms about his neck, he bent down and kissed them tenderly and felt proud of the love which he

But when the children had gone to bed and were asleep in each other's arms, he would sit and talk to Bruno very seriously. There was a vague sense of insecurity on his mind. Might not these children, whom he had grown to love, who were bound up in his life, be taken away from him as suddenly as they had been given.

Not only once, but twenty times, had little Urbain told him all he knew of his brief career, and Isette had corroborated the facts, chiming in with her lisped assurance that she could remember everything.

What their surname was neither of them knew. All they could tell was that they had a dear mamma far, far away, who loved them and cried over them, and sometimes was in bed and very ill, and that a gentleman they thought was their papa was cross to her, and sometimes hit her-O, so hard-and then she would cry. One day this gentleman went away and did not come back for a long time, and then he spoke very loud to mamma and locked her in a room. Then he put on their things and told them to come with him, and he brought them, O, miles and miles-O, so fast-past trees and hedges and fields in a train, then they got out of the train and into

Peters, and they had never seen the gentleuan they thought was their papa any more. Mr. Tostevor had advertised in many papers, home and foreign, the fact that two leard of by applying to Messrs. S. and Co., his solicitors, but the months had gone by and

no claim had been made.

Then he fancied that the mother might be lead, or that perhaps she was glad to be rid of the children. A thousand surmises would pass through his mind, but he always ended by turning to Bruno and declaring that it would be only his luck if, just as the children

had become a necessary part of his existence, they should be snatched away from him.

Bruno was still the recipient of all his master's secrets. The big brown retriever would sit on his haunches by the hour together and listen to Mr. Tectagor's conference. gether and listen to Mr. Tostevor's confessions, now and then cocking his head on one side, as much as to say, "Most interesting!

Indeed! Really, you surprise me!"
Bruno knew what was hidden from every iving creature, the one great secret and the one great trouble of his master's life. Often in the long winter evenings before the children came Mr. Tostevor would tell him the

painful story, and dwell upon his wrongs. O, how he loved that girl! Bruno felt many a hot tear trickle down upon his shiny coat when his master told that story. Young and amiable, sweet Agnes Earle had won his heart, and was to be his wife. He had wealth, and he would lay it all at her feet. His love was returned. She was poor and all that, but she was a lady. All was ready, and a few short weeks would have seen her his wife and the ight of his home; and then—she went away. Went away with never a word, wrote him a cold, cruel letter that it was best they should part. That perhaps some day he would know all and pity her. Then he heard that she had married and gone abroad, and the rest was blank. From that hour she was dead to him. Only in the quiet evenings as he sat alone thoughts of what might have been would crowd upon him, and Bruno's coat would be wet with his master's falling tears. From the hour of his disappointment George Tostevor was an altered man. He looked upon men and women as his enemies,

and lavished all his affection on dumb ani The little children sent so strangely to him had considerably altered his views. He was more cheerful. He told that story very rarely to Bruno now, and even Mrs. Twiggs was induced after a time to declare that he was "trenting Christians more as if they was Christians, and not a bemeaning them below the animiles, as he did afore them orphins

And Mrs. Peters, who spent the evening generally in Mrs. Twiggs's room, quite coincided, and added that to her thinking orphins was the best things as could possibly have happened to the master.

#### CHAPTER V.

THE MAD ENGLISHWOMAN. It is the hot mid-day in the ancient city of weary dog comes panting along with lolling tongue, drawing a heavy cart that rumbles over the great stones, while the wooden shoes of his mistress clatter behind him on the burning flags.

The shops are empty; there is no one buying and no one selling; the doors are set wide open that the air may enter, but it enters

The white shutters of the private houses are firmly closed, and the estaminets give no sign of life. Even a solitary peasant-girl who sits at an open door has fallen asleep over her bobbins, and the Flanders lace she makes from morn to night is the resting-place of a drowsy blue-bottle. It is like a city of the

dead. It is Bruges in summer at mid-day. Signs of its vanished greatness linger still out they are few and far between, and as the English traveller roams along the deserted streets he thinks of the fabled city which fell under the wizard's spell and went to sleep for ages, and he finds it difficult to believe that this quaint and silent town was once a great commercial capital.

Such a traveller is now wending his way through the deserted thoroughfares in search of the cathedral, and is wondering whether the ugly brick building in front of him can possibly be dignified by such a title.

He would ask if he could see any signs of human being, but there are none. Just as he is searching in despair the deusive "Guide to the Antiquities of Bruges, which he has purchased in Ostend for a couple of francs, he hears a light footfall behind his and turning sees a lady coming towards him. He raises his hat, and points to the build-

"Pardon, madame; la cathédrale" His accent is unmistakable, and the lady

"Yes, this is the cathedral," and then, suddenly, she exclaims— "Mr. Marsden!" Richard Marsden looks at the lady earn

estly, and then it is his turn to be astonished. Why, good gracious me. Mrs. Lealie wha are you doing here? Do you live here? " Yes: I live here." "And Mr. Leslie, how is he? Why,

haven't seen you since you married, ten years "Hush!"—she puts her hand on his arm 'Can I confide in you?"
"Yes, certainly."

"I have no friends here. I am alone in the world When I tell the people about here what I tell you they turn away and pity me, and say I am mad.' Richard Marsden began to feel uncomfort

"They say I am mad, but you won't say so.
You knew me years ago, didn't you; when I
was pretty, and men ran after me; when I married Ralph Leslie?"

"Mr. Marsden, the man I married was a villain; he married me because he hated me; he married me to make my life a hell, and he

"Dear me, Mrs. Leslie," gasped Richard Marsden, getting more and more uncomfortable, "how very dreadful!"

"He brought me abroad, away from every soul I knew, the better to carry out his fiend ish plan. He beat me, starved me, Richard Marsden, and when his fiendish malice had exhausted all its plans, he stole my little children from me."

"Stole your children!" "Yes! Heaven, after the lapse of years, cursed our union with two hapless babes, twins, a boy and a girl, A year ago he took them from me with a fearful oath that if I sought him or them, that moment he would kill them.' "My dear lady," said Marsden, with a shudder, "you are a prey to some dreadful delusion. No man would do such a barbarous

"He did it."
"But have you made no effort to discov where he is; where the children are? The law would certainly assist you."
"The law!" She laughed a bitter, grating

laugh. "Do you know what the law would do for me if I went to it?" "Assist you, certainly." "Assist me? No. They would put me in

a lunatic asylum. Then my last hope finding my children would be gone." "But, my dear madam, if you are sane can they put you in an asylum?" "He threatened it once, when we first came

the big ship, and came over the sea with Mrs. | to live here. He gave it out that I was mad -harmless, but mad on certain points. The people believed him. He kept me locked up for weeks sometimes, and beat me till I shricked. When I cried out, the people said, Listen to the mad Englishwoman; she is bad conight. I found out his scheme and I was quiet. I let him abuse me and said nothing. If he hurt me I bit my lip and would not cry. went almost mad at last."

"But there is a law in this land as well as n your own for ill-treated wives. Surely you ould have claimed protection. "I dare not. He knew something."

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike Richard "Mrs. Leslie," he said, " you loved this mar when you married him?" "No, I never loved him. He knew some thina.

"What did he know?" "Something so dreadful that I dare not whisper it—something that had he spoken it aloud would have brought shame and ruin on those near and dear to me."

Richard Marsden pressed her no further. He quite saw how affairs stood. The poor creature was not mad perhaps, but she was evidently not right in her head. He felt anxious to finish the conversation and get

"How do you live?-if it is not a rude uestion," he asked. I don't live. I keep body and soul together. I teach English to a few people here, and I go to some of the schools. I am not too mad for

Richard Marsden pitied the woman. There was a look in her face that told how sorrow nad eaten into her heart. He remembered her a bright and happy girl, and he had been one of the invited guests when Leslie led her to the altar.

It had been very sudden, he remembered. Everybody fancied she was going to marry omeone else; in fact, rumour whispered she had been engaged to him. Her father was a struggling artist, a Bohemian of the old school, who kept open house, and whose pretty daughter tempted many a brother of the palette to his merry supper parties. Leslie was an artist too, but a saturnine,

ill-conditioned fellow, and just the last man one would have thought the gay-hearted girl "Well, Mrs. Leslie," said Marsden after pause, "is there anything I can do for you-any message to old friends in England?"

"When do you go to England?" she asked eagerly.
"O, in abont a month." She clutched his arm and frightened him

"Richard Marsden," she said, "give me your pocket-book." He gave it to her, and she scribbled her address in it.

"There's my address. If ever you come across my husband or hear of him, find out where my children are and let me know at once. I will go to the world's end to see them again." Her voice quivered, and she broke down, moaning out, "Oh, my children; my poor lost darlings!"

them soon, depend upon it. He's travelling about. When he's settled down he'll let you "It's Santa Ki

"Never!" she wailed. "He will let me die and never clasp them more. He hates "Well, look here. Directly I get to Engand I'll try and find him out if he's there, and if I hear anything I'll let you know. Byhe by, what are the children's names? He asked more as an assumption of interes the case than as a matter of curiosity.

"Urbain and Isette," she answered.

"Quaint names. I sha'n't forget them. He shook hands and hurried into the cathedral, and Mrs. Leslie went on her way to the shop of the rich pastrycook, whose daughter was learning English that she might speak it behind the counter to the English

travellers, who were so fond of cream cakes and

ate so many ices. The summer went by, and the autumn came. The days grew short and the leaves fell from the trees, and then came the first cold days of winter. In the winter Madame Leslie fell ill, and could not give her lessons But one morning the postman brought letter for her and she rose from her sick hed and dressed herself and cried, and counted up her little hoard of money and said she was going on a long journey; and she was so weak and ill that Marie, the servant where she lodged, went with her to the station and took her a ticket, third class, to Antwerp. All this Marie told the other servants next day in the vegetable market, when she was buying

the carrots and the turnips for the mid-day It was quite true, all that she said, though often Marie had been known to exaggerate. But what Marie did not know was that the letter was from Richard Marsden, who wrote from Italy:-" Dear Mrs. Leslie.-I came across the enclosed advertisement in an Engish newspaper the other day. A book that I bought at the English library in Rome was sent home wrapped in it. The date is torn off, but you will see that the address given is in London, and that the names mentioned are Urbain and Isette."

And the careless fellow had never enclosed the cutting, and had never put an address at the head of his letter. The poor mother knew only that her lost children were in London, perhaps ill, and at the mercy of strangers. Their father had deserted them. She rose from her sick-bed, counted up her little store of gold, saved by

and in the stormy winter weather she set out on her search, with nothing to guide her but the vague letter of Richard Marsden. "God will guide a mother's heart aright," she thought, and so took comfort and went

denying herself the bare necessaries of life

#### CHAPTER VI.

HOW SANTA KLAUS CAME. CHRISTMAS EVE had come round, and Urbain

on her pilgrimage.

for over a year. The first Christmas Eve they had only been a iew days with him; he cared nothing for them then, but now they were his children, and for weeks he had been scheming and thinking how best he could amuse them and give

and Isette had been George Tostevor's pets

them a little treat.

The idea of a Christmas tree had at last prevailed, and for many evenings Mr. Tostevor had been busily engaged on it after the children had gone to bed. There were little wax candles to fix among the branches, packets of sweets, dolls, sugar pigs, tin frying-pans, and tiny toys to tie one, and no end of delicate operations to perform before the task was complete, and there was one special prize labelled, "For Urbain and Isette, with best love," which required a deal of care and attention. The children had gone to bed,

come round and drop something in.
Urbain and Isette did as they were bidden.
They carefully suspended their stockings from the bottom of the bed and prepared to go to slep.

But sleep was out of the question; they

were much too excited, and besides, they

wanted to see Santa Klaus.

specially warned by Mrs. Peters to hang their

stockings out, as Santa Klaus was bound to

a gentleman, but Isetle was sure it was a

From talking of Santa Klaus their thoughts wandered back to the dim remembrance of their early home, and they talked of their She was only a dream to them mamma. now. They were too young to grieve that they never saw her, or to speculate much as to the cause.

One thing they had never forgotten, the simple English prayer that so astonished the good stewardess of the Flanders. Night after night in their snowy bedgowns Urbain and Isette joined their little hands and prayed that God would bless their dear namma, and still asked Him to bless their dear papa and turn his heart to love dear

Mrs. Peters had not liked to stop them saying it. She was superstitious on the point. But the prayer sounded odd to her, for the children always called Mr. Tostevor "Papa" now, and at she explained to Mrs. Twiggs, "it do sound rayther queer them poor innocents a askin' God to turn Mr. l'ostevor's heart to love their poor ma, as may be dead and buried, poor soul, who knows."

The children had said their prayer as usual this Christmas Eve, and Mrs. Peters had left them with parting injunctions about Santa Klaus.

" P'r'aps when we're old enough to go back over the sea," answered Isette. Then she got

cold, and the snow lay frozen in hard patches on the pavement. Urbain slipped out of bed, and climbing on chair near the window, peered through the

on the doorstep. Perhaps she can't get in." Isette rolled out of bed and went to look

was a lady, then, and all in black. "O, look, Urbain!" cried Isette. "Sauta Klaus has fallen down. She's tired perhaps with going to so many places. Run and tell Mrs. Peters to let her in with our presents."

Nurse! Nurse! George Tostevor heard the child's voice as he sat among the toys and the sugar pigs in his study, and rushed out. "My boy, my boy; what is the matter? Where is Isette?"

he picked the child up and clasped him to his "Don't!" gasped Urbain. "It's Santa Klaus. Santa Klaus on the doorstep."

The energy with which he spoke the words "It's Santa Klaus," cried Urbain. please let her in. She's fallen down on the

brought in a lost and shivering puppy that whined on his doorstep. Should he call the police or take this poor wretch in? But little of the old cynicism remained For a moment he wavered, then glanced at the face of the eager boy, trembling with excitement in his arms, kissed him and rang the bell. Mrs. Twiggs came up.

"Mrs. Twiggs, there is a poor creature or my doorstep." "What, another dawg, sir?" "No. a woman. Take her in : see what i the matter, with her, and let me know."

turned sharply round, and flounced down "I never see sich a man. The dawgs 'ome was bad enough—now it's a-goin' to be a workus and a orsepital. He ain't right in

reg'lar bad." Master says as 'ow we're to take her in." "Well, then, the best thing we can do's to la it."

put her strong arms under the fallen woman's shoulders, and half carried, half dragged her into the hall.

again, and was sitting with the children. He did not want Urbain to see the poor woman

Santa Klaus never comes till little girls and boys are asleep." Bruno had gone to see what the disturb nce was, and having satisfied himself, came

even been known to steal Mrs. Twigg's Mr. Tostevor rushed down to save his pigs. When he entered the room Mrs. Peters was

reg'lar bad. We've took her to Mrs. Twigg's room. What shall we do with her?" "Do? Why, let her stop there, and send for a doctor at once."

"Yes sir. Will you see her?"
"No. Why should I?" Mrs. Peters remembered what she had eard of Mr. Tostevor's dislike for women, and went her way.

An hour later she returned and told her

had ordered her food and warm drink, and that she seemed light-headed like, and had dropped off to sleep in Mrs. Twigg's bed.
"I'm an awful fool," thought George Tostevor to himself; "but somehow or other I feel ten years younger for taking that poor wretch in. If I go on at this rate there won't be room for any animals presently—I shall be getting married next."

"O, Agnes, Agnes, how happy we might have been!' (Concluded in our next.)

MICK HOULAHAN'S LOVE AFFAIR.

MICK AS A PHILOSOPHER.

"It's quare," replied Mick, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, "but it'd be quarer shtill if I did get shwitched, considerin' the

had not told one for a month.

"I wonder whether we shall ever see dear manma again," said Urbain with a sigh. up to feel in her stocking.

There was nothing in it. Santa Klaus had

Presently Isette suggested that Urbain should get up and look out of window, and see if Santa Klaus was in the street anywhere.

It was a bright moonlight night, bitterly

venetian blinds. Presently he uttered a cry of joy. "Sister, sister; come and look! Here's Santa Klaus

freckles enough to tan a bull's hide, not to Yes, there was Santa Klaus. Santa Klaus

Down the stairs tore Urbain in his night gown, shouting, at the top of his voice,

The man's voice trembled with emotion as

"Thank God!" "There, there," said Richard, swallowing he big lump in his throat; "you'll hear of told how great had been the fear

> "What, Santa Klaus on the doorsts."
> The what aligning.
>
> He walked to the window of his study, the boy still in his arms, and looked out. There. on his doorstep, lay the fallen figure of a

woman. Half an hour before he had sent out and

ver the

an' sucl

dhrunk

"Howe

Mrs. Twiggs raised her eyes to heaven

Grumbling to herself, Mrs. Twiggs pro ceeded leisurely to the front door, calling Mrs

Peters to come too. There lay a woman, sure enuugh. They poked their fingers into her ribs, and called her "Young 'oman" and "My dear," but she never moved "Poor thing!" said Mrs. Peters, "she's

With which practical remark Mrs Peters

"She's friz to death," said Mrs. Twiggs.
"Not she," answered Mrs. Peters, putting er hand on the woman's heart- "She's her hand on the woman's heart. "She's only fainted. Get her to the fire."

Mr. Tostevor had carried Urbain up stairs

or to know anything of such dreadful things. "It isn't Santa Klaus, dears," he said.

counding up into the study. His master heard him, and suddenly recollected that in his confusion he had left sweetmeats and sugar pigs about unprotected. Sweets were Bruno's weak point, and he had

"She's a lady evidently, sir, and she's

master that the poor woman was put to bed The doctor said it was want and fatigue, and

Then his face darkened suddenly, and h nurmured—

Little Tommy was having his hair combed and grumbled. "Why, Tommy, you oughtn't to make such a fuss. I don't when my hair wanted to see Santa Klaus.

Urbain had a notion that Santa Klaus was is combed." "Yes, but your hair ain't hitched to your head."

By DONALD CAMERON.

"Ir's a curious thing you never were married Mick," said fair-heired Ted Smith, who, i was well known, had come to the diggings to make enough money to marry a girl in the

rovin' life I've led. An' yet I was wansht very near it .- I only escaped by the shkin iv We all felt jubilant, for the signs clearly showed Mick meant to tell a yarn, and he

"Not," continued Mick, "but that I'd lots in love affairs, beginnin' when I was five she liked best. So one evenin' when we'd reyears old-I've always been fond of the petticoats, bless 'em—and endin', for the preshint, wid that foxy Widdy Shanahan down at the Two Mile, out of which ye made so much fun, you Shkamers. But this time I was really in for it, if a thing hadn't come in the way. Ye see things always come in the way in this cross world of ours. I was very soft at the time, just to inty, that's whin the famales make your heart bate, shkamers and desavers, and make you think they're angels wid the wings shproutin,—an' they do shprout more be token, only mostly they turn into broomhandles or two year old saplins. She was a purty gurl, at lashte I thought so but you must niver be too sure of your impress ions whin you're dead shtruk-and you gener ally are at twinty. Why I've been head and showlders in love and thought the colleen the greatest beauty the world saw, and whin I got over it-mind you do get over such things, and that's the blessin' in it—why I could see she had a shnub nose, a mouth cut out for shwallowin' the biggest pertater iver grown, and

mention hair that would set the shnow on "Ah, Mick," said Ted the sentimentalist thinking of that parting under the wattle trees, while waiting for the coach, when a thousand "forever and evers" were uttered 'you're wrong in your ideas; real love is

eternal; it ends only with death, if then."
"Maybe, maybe," said Mick with a que wink, "but if tnat's true of rale love, then I've only to say it's a mighty scarce article in this country, and for that matther in any country I've been in. The article we dale in here, is wondherful like any other goods, it turned from one to the other for a

considheration. But to me sthory. You see whin I wint to the diggins I had a mate I. Well, that rayther reconciled me to it." named brothe another for him woman quare why I o Mick lican se dacint g

men around the table. What with the yellow world that cause all the fightin' and divarsion light shining through the curtains and his in it, women and gold—I suppose because bloodless appearance, he seemed rather a they're the only things worth havin'. Man, however, whin by himself, is a very dacint animal, but the moment a woman appears lispelled such an illusion. there's bound to be a hullaballoo. these gurls came I don't remember a fight in the Gully, except in course a friendly shkrimmage whin the whishkey was inside, but that made things all the more pleasant when we 'kissed an' made friends' next day. But now there was nothing but sour looks an' fights over them gurls. I've since seen it just old and impressive tone, replied: "Yes; the same on a station over on the Murrumbidgee. There were some thirteen of us in all, yong devil-may-care fellows as happy as

the day was long, and as lovin' as grass parrots on a tree. But whin the yong boss got switched an' brought up his wife an' two spankin' girls from Deniliquin, Moses! wasn't there ructions and black eyes, broken heads and bloody noses." "My dear Mick," said Harry Thorncroft, our learned man and geological student, the explanation of such phenomena has peen given long ago by the illustrious Charles Darwin; it's the old battle of the survival of he fittest. It is by means of this fighting among the males for the females that animals have progressed to their present form, es-

"Well, that may be," said Mick with another dull twinkle in his eye, "but it's a mighty unpleasant skhiance that is, an' I think it's seen it's day."

"Not at all," pompously returned the scientist; "on the contrary, it is gaining strength every day, and will soon be the faith of the

pecially man, the noblest of animals. The

weak have been crushed out, and the strong

alone remained to mate."

"Perhaps, perhaps," replied Mick, "only I'vo me doubts, as the old woman said she smelt her husband's breath when he came late. But it's a poor rule that won't work both ways, an' if Darwinism, as you call it, is worked in the times beyant to improve the breed by the survival of the fittest, from what I see it must work the other way now, and bring us back until we're ourang outand oring us back than we'le calculg cal-ang or shampansies" (chimpansee) "again. For it's this way, you see. Now-a-days the big man, and the sthrong man, and the man that's got a head on him, stand no show at all. Apollo Belvidare might be coortin' Katie Quinn, but for all his limbs and his looks, I'd wager a nugget if a skinny divil wid a hump on him and a squint eye and red hair an' not the height of me hip, kim along, wid plenty iv money, she'd have him, off hand. An' that sem Apollo, the shkamer,

what you mane (Anodymene) if there was an ould hag handy who had a bit iv money. So if we kim from monkeys, be sure we'll go back to worst." back to worst."

Harry shock his head in Lord Burleigh style, but did not reply.

"Well," resumed Mick, re-lighting his pipe, "there was a dead set made on them gurls, an' iv coorse, they were too cute to show who they liked. Their cue was to let

would turn up his nose at Vanus. I know

us all think we had a chance, an' you may imagine Mulligan did well. But by-an'-bye, it was seen that only two had a chance wid the purtiest of them, shy Julia, and thim two was meself and Tim. The other fellows soon found this out, an' gave her up, an' fought over Biddy. By-the-bye, she married an ould left all the Apollos to drown themselves if they plased. Well, Tim an' I were powerful bad—we would hardly ate a bite. An' all the stomach, can tell of their properties. In fellow iv sixty, who'd struck a rich reef, an'

love that was between us seemed to die out one there rous the pall of eternic iv a suddint. We hardly spoke, and we struggle for breath, the failing of sight, the frowned at ache other as if we meaat murpanorama of years rushing in an instant dher. Tim was the worst, or, rayther, the most onraisonable. What do you think-he took it so had that he wouldn't come into hed, but slept in a corner in his 'possum rug! As for me, I was clane off me chump. everal likely shafts, into which I would jump if she said no. But what's the use of describin' me falings—haven't they been felt since Adam had a firsht look at Ave, and Doctor, washed it down. won't they be felt ages afther this—whin we go back to the original monkey, not but that

ome of us is near that already."
"Well, to make a long story short, I began to think and to think, and I thought all this business was nonsense. I didn't belave in the survival of the fittest business. I thought we were sensible men and should act as senible men. An' I knew I had the most sense, at lashte that I was the coolesht, so I made up me mind to sphake to Tim. As for the us know-when we were both there-whom turned from work an' sat as far apart as the little tent would let I opens up an' I sez :

"Well," said he, as if he'd jump down me throat if it had been big enough.
"Tim, I think it's time this thing had an

"I think it is," sez he. "Well," sez I, "let's end it."
"Oh, that's asy," sez he "lookin' as if the

fire 'd burn up his eyes; if you step outside we'll see who's the best man. "That's not the way I mean," sez I; "that's fool's way." "If you shpake much more to me," sez he,

'I'll shthrike you."
"Well, Tim," said I, "be raisonable. Just think. Suppose we fought an' you won, an' thin you wint an' asked July to have you, an' she turned roun' an' said she'd have neither of us—what fools we'd look. Now, I've a etther thing to propose. You go to Mulligans this night an' ask her if she'll have you. If she sez vis, then I give in an' we're big riends as ever. If she sez no, then I'll have

a try."
"No!" cried Tim, "no man shall have her except me; I'll kill him firsht." I saw the crathur was very bad, so I didn't

"At all events, Tim," sez I, "will you go." "I will, sez he, an' out he wint." Well, late that night he kem back, pretty full of whisky, an' I saw the moment I cast eyes on his face that she'd taken him, n' I awallowed my grief and took his hand and hoped, an' from me heart too, that they'd be happy. He tould me, the happy fellow, that she said she loved and would have him though, sez she, he wasn't as good a man as

ade I was head

ly before I kim ty farmer he is now if she was been a happier Monoried sand

INSTEAD. principals, and by a writer in rs ago. The and Alphonse duel was the rooing Mme. Delgrave, and

ghastly corpse than a living body, but there was motion and a voice in him which soon As he neared Delgrave the latter turned to confront him, when Riviere, with a voice that seemed to come from behind the door of a tomb, said: "Delgrave, we cannot live on this globe together tit is not large enough.' Delgrave, quietly puffing his cigarette, in a

you annoy me. It would be better if you were Riviere's face flushed, and reaching forward ie laid the back of his hand gently against Delagrave's cheek. The game was at once nterrupted. The slap which was so light it did not even crimson the young man's cheek, was enough to call for blood, and leaving the house he sought an intimate friend; to him he opened his heart : "It must be a battle to the death." Such was the enmity between himself and Riviere, only a life could wipe it

The old doctor, who had grown up, it might be said, on the field, shrugged his shoulders and remonstrated, but at last acquiesced and said: "Very well, then; it shall be to the death.'

Few people knew what sort of a party it was driving down the shell road bordering Bayou St. John. Two carriages stopped just on the bridge leading to the island formed there by the bifurcation of the bayou, and four gentlemen alighted. Savalle, a well-known character here forty years ago, accompanied Riviere, and eld Dr. Rocquet was with Delgrave. The seconds had met previously and arranged everything. Delgrave, as he stepped from the carriage, looked around for the cases of pistols, but seeing none, he was a little disconcerted. After walking about 100 yards from the carriages, the party stopped and the Doctor motioned them to approach closer. When they had done so, he called them by name and said: "Gentlemen, we have discussed this matter nearly all of last night, and both Mr. Saville and myself feel satisfied that there is no solution to the difference between you but the death of one. The world is so formed that both cannot live in it at the same time." The two nodded. "Therefore," the Doctor went on, we have agreed to make the arbitrament as fair as it is possible, and let fate decide." He took out a black morocco case, and from it produced a pill box containing four pellets. "One of these," said he, "contains a positively fatal dose of prussic acid, the other three are harmless. We have agreed that each shall swallow two of the pills, and let destiny decide." Saville inclined his head, and said, as the representative of Riviere, he

The two men were pale, almost bloodless, but not a nerve trembled, or muscle contrac-

"Gentlemen," said the doctor, toss for the first pill." Saville cried out "tails," as the glittering gold piece revolved in the air. It fell in a bunch of grass, the blades of which, being separated, showed the coin with the reversed head of the Goddess of "Mr. Delgrave, you Liberty uppermost. have the first choice," said the doctor. Reposing in the little box, the four little globes seemed the counterpart of each other.

panorama of years rushing in an instant through the mind, the silence and peace of sleep for evermore, the cerements, the case, the solemn cortege, and the close, noisome atmosphere of the grave. All these were contained in one of these little pellets. hought of nothing but July, and I looked at | Delgrave, having won the first choice, stepped forward and took a pill. With a calcaress which was frigid, he placed it on his tongue, and with a cup of claret handed him by the "And now, M. Riviere," said the doctor.

Riviere extended his hand and took a pill. Like his opponent, he swallowed it. The two men stood looking one another in the face. There was not a quiver to the eyelid, not a twitch to the muscle. Each was thinking of himself as well as watching his adversary. One minute passed. Two minutes passed. Three. Four. Five. "Now gentlemen,"

This was the fatal choice. Both men were colleen, the shly rogue, do you think she'd let | ready for the cast of the die. Saville tossed the gold piece sleft and the Dector cried out "heads." "Heads" it was, and Delerave "heads." "Heads" it was, and Degrave took a pill from the box leaving only one. "Now," said the doctor, "M. Riviere, the remaining one is for you. You will please

swallow them together."

The two men raised their hands at the same time and deposited the pills on their tongues and took a draught of claret. One second passed, and there was no move-ment. Then—"Good God!" exclaimed Riviere, his eyes starting from their sockets. He turned half around to the lait, raised his ands above his head and shricked a long,

his day say they hear on the shell read, near the Island. He fell prone to the earth, and save a nervous contraction of the muscles of the lace, there was no movement.

wild shrick that belated traveliers even to

Delgrave took him by the hand as he lay on the damp grass, and said in a touler oice: "I regret it, but it was to be." The funeral was one of the largest ever seen n New Orleans, and for weeks the cails were igog with the story of the duel. The beautful widow horrified at the affair, would never ee Delgrave afterward, and is now a happy grandmere on Bayou Lafourche, having mar-

ried a wealthy planter two years after the atal event. Delgrave, weighed down with the trials of an unhappy life, wrinkled and tottering, strolls along Canal street of a warm aftertoon, assisted by a negro servant. Having a bare competency, he has never netually suffered from want; but he shows evidences of great mental anguish. The sight of a pill ox makes him shudder, and the taste of

#### Genius, Talent, Industry.

laret will give him convulsions.

eilewi a' sere i i

'TALENT" is a quality which enables its cossessor to acquire knowledge by learning rom others and by una l study. "Genius," on the other is character ized by a great independer. instruction takes its own course, and deas and inventions never to It may of course enlarge it. snowledge by reading, by obervation 1 3.1 she of conjusting the contraction

rises superior to obstacles of circumstances and deficiencies of education. Genius may safely be left to hew a path for itself. Talent s greedy of instruction. Hence the two have very different relations to education, a subject upon which I should much like to dilate, but the length into which I have been unintentionally betrayed warns me to avoid the emptation. Arkwright perfected his invention of the pinning frame in the uncongenial atmosphere of a barber's shop, in the teeth of a sociding wife who more than once broke up his models

upbraided him for neglecting the profitable occupation of "an easy shave for a penny." with the elegant apostrophe, "Cass the cheenery!" I believe she lived to be Lady Arkwright. Let us hope that she learnt to noderate the rancor of her tongue. George Stephenson, inventor of the loconotive and the father of railways, devoted his extraordinary engineering genius in the obscurity, physical and metaphorial of a coal pit; eking out his slender carnings by mendng the boots of his fellow workmen and

Sir Humphry Davy, who was discribed as

an "idle and incorrigible schoolboy," was

apprenticed to an obscure apothecary in

ecoasionally a watch or clock.

on the eve of completion, and who habitually

Penzance; he afterwards became assistant in the laboratory of Dr. Beddoes, of the liotwells. Bristol, well known to my father, who was then serving his apprenticeship at the same place, but I cannot discover that he knew anything of the Dector's more illustrious subordinate. Faraday's father was a Yorkshire blacksmith, who migrated to London, presumably in search of work, and Faraday himself was apprenticed to a bookbinder. A chance atindance upon four lectures by Sir Liumphry Davy was the immediate cause of his

ome time after introduced to the Laboratory of the Royal Institution through Davy's instrumentality.

Benjamin Franklin made his first entry into Philadelphia, a poor lad, with all his possessions upon his back, and a dollar in his pocket. As Mark Twain deprecatingly remarks "Anybody might have done that; the only difficulty is to have the dollar." But how few out of the

who have begun life with a deci-

with less, have arrived to be France.

lirecting his attention to science, and he was

On the other hand, it seems absolutely immaterial with what seemingly insuperable disadvantages genius may be oppressed; will make its way to the surface and triumph ver all. Can industry then supply the place of genius? Empathically, No! Indu compensate for paucity of talent; for talent

as we have said, is a common heritage, and

its presence or absence is a matter of degree, and whatever results are attributed to talent are the joint product of talent multiplied by industry. "Genius" is as a living organism, justine: with its own life, performing its appointe. functions spontaneously, as of necessity.

"Talent' is an elaborate engine, skilful! levised to move many wheels and to perform drivers work, but wanting the motive power.

In a recent publication we find, under the title f "Joaquin Miller," the following brief paredy of that barbarian bard's inhuman style:

"Industry" is the motive power.—R. W

Turned over and over like a man in bed: will git up and git, I will leave the ground I'll lift myself up by the hair of my head. By the marvellous hair of my head, or the strength Of a song that's as strong and of greater

Yea out of my boots like a sky-rocket; yea. Up out of the Sun-land I'll shoot as I sing; And then I will kiss my strong hand to the day,
And drink of the sun a drinking gin sling

said to myself as the world turned round.

The closest scrutiny would not develop the

length.

#### Moetrv.

#### Marjory May.

Marjory May came tripping from town, Fresh as a pink in her trim white gown. A picture was Marjory, slim and fair, With her large sun-hat and her sunlit hair; And down the green lane where I chanced t

stray, I met, by accident, Marjory May. Marjory May had come out for a stroll Past the gray church and round by the toll, Perhaps by the wood and the wishing stone There was sweet Marjory tripping alone. "May I come too? now don't say me nay."
"Just as you please," laughed Marjory May. So it fell out that we went on alone. Round by the wood and the wishing-stone; And there I whispered the wish of my life-

" For I love you so dear. Is it aye or nay? Come, answer me quickly, sweet Marjory May!"

Wished that sweet Marjory May were my

Marjory stood; not a word did she speak, Only a word dished in her cheek; Only the she looked up with a grave, sweet smile (The flush dying out of her face the while), "I like you so much, but not in that way, And then there is John," said Marjory May. Years have rolled on since that fair summer'

day, Still I'm a bachelor, old and gray. Whenever I take my lonely stroll Round by the wood, and back by the toll, I pass by the house where her children play, For John has married sweet Marjory May. —All the Year Round.

#### Movelist.

#### URBAIN AND ISETTE.

### By G. R. SIMS.

(Continued.) CHAPTER IV.

The presence of the children gradually changed the aspect of Mr. Tostevor's house. Slowly and surely the icy cynicism in which the disappointed man had wrapped himself

tirwed and disappeared. At first Urhain and Trette and Mrs Feters who was only too glad to give up the sea, had been relegated to a distant part of the house, and beyond inquiring occasionally if they were comfortable, Mr. Tostevor troubled him-

He spent his days out of doors, eagerly pursuing his self-appointed task. The task of Mr. Tostevor was a peculiar one. He was the self-constituted champion of the brute happened to the master.

creation: a kind of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals all by himself. If a dog appeared to be lost, Mr. Tostevor would follow it from street to street to make sure of the fact; make friends with it, bring home, and advertise for the owner in th Telegraph. Stray curs he would provide with meaty bones which he carried in his capacious pockets. Cats that had got down wrong areas and could not get out, and kittens who had gone astray, were all taken under Mr. Tostevor's immediate protection, and woe betide

attempt to "play larks with them."
Horses were also the especial objects of Mr. Tostevor's care. Let a driver unmercifully belabour his animal, and Mr. Tostevor was down on him. Many and many a time would he find himself the centre of a huge crowd while he loudly denounced the barbarity of some hulking ruflian who had been venting his spite on a poor dumb brute. The policemen knew him, the magistrates knew him, and if the horses of the metropolis had been properly grateful, they would have subscribed togethe and presented Mr. Tostevor with a testimonial.

Of an evening, his daily task accompolished, Mr. Tostevor would sit at home and discuss the aspect of affairs with his constant com-There were generally half-a-dozen lost dogs in the kennels which had been built in the

garden, and after tea Mr. Tostevor would go round and give a pat to each, then he would stroke the cats who made the kitchen their

The birds he left to Mrs. Twiggs. He liked birds very well, but cats and dogs were his especial favourites. Having interviewed John, the boy, as to the health of the other animals, Mr. Tostevor

would rature to his study and spend the evening with his books. At first, Bruno was the only person allowed in this particular room, but after a time the

children took to coming in just to say "Good They were bright, intelligent children, and

gradually Mr. Tostevor found himself taking pleasure in their innocent prattle and pretty ways. They came earlier and stayed later. After a time the rooms where animals had been allowed to roam at will were kept for the children. Mr. Tostevor found homes for the strays, and didn't bring any fresh ones. He didn't go about looking for them now. He preferred to take Urbain and Isette to Hampstead, or to walk with them round the quiet

Their quaint remarks amused him, ested him, gave him a fresh object in life. In time they were allowed to play freely about the great house, and the long silent rooms echoed with their merry laughter. He took them to the Polytechnic one day, and he felt a child himself again. The intense delight of the little ones quickened his own pulses; thay asked a thousand questions, and he

So at last he dropped into the position of loving father. He brought them home presents and toys. They listened for his knock, and ran to greet him in the hall. One day he let Mrs. Peters take them to the Crystal Palace, and he was quite miserable.
When the darkness came on he sat and listened for the cab. He grew anxious; lfe paced the room. They were late. Could anything have happened to them?

They came at last. And as they ran to him and leapt upon his knee and flung their arms about his neck, he bent down and kissed them tenderly and felt proud of the love which he

But when the children had gone to bed and were asleep in each other's arms, he would sit and talk to Bruno very seriously. There was a vague sense of insecurity on his mind. Might not these children, whom he had grown to love, who were bound up in his life, be taken away from him as suddenly as they had been given.

Not only once, but twenty times, had little Urbain told him all he knew of his brief career, and Isette had corroborated the facts, chiming in with her lisped assurance that she

could remember everything. What their surname was neither of them knew. All they could ten was that they had a dear mamma far, far away, who loved them and cried over them, and sometimes was in bed and very ill, and that a gentleman they thought was their papa was cross to her, and sometimes hit her—O, so hard—and then she would cry. One day this gentleman went away and did not come back for a long time, and then he spoke very loud to mamma and locked her in a room. Then he put on their things and told them to come with him, and he brought them, O, miles and miles—O, so fast-past trees and hedges and fields in a train, then they got out of the train and into

Peters, and they had never seen the gentlenan they thought was their papa any more. Mr. Tostevor had advertised in many papers, home and foreign, the fact that two children named Urbain and Isette might be heard of by applying to Messrs. S. and Co.

his solicitors, but the months had gone by and no claim had been made. Then he fancied that the mother might be lead, or that perhaps she was glad to be rid of the children. A thousand surmises would pass through his mind, but he always ended by turning to Bruno and declaring that it would be only his luck if, just as the children

had become a necessary part of his existence, they should be snatched away from him.

Bruno was still the recipient of all his master's secrets. The big brown retriever would sit on his haunches by the hour to-gether and listen to Mr. Tostevor's confes-sions, now and then cocking his head on one ide, as much as to say, "Most interesting

Indeed! Really, you surprise me!"

Bruno knew what was hidden from every lying creature, the one great secret and the one great trouble of his master's life.

Often in the long winter evenings before the children came Mr. Tostevor would tell him the painful story, and dwell upon his wrongs. O, how he loved that girl! Bruno felt many a hot tear trickle down upon his shiny coat when his master told that story. Young and amiable, sweet Agnes Earle had won his heart, and was to be his wife. He had wealth, and he would lay it all at her feet. His love was re-She was poor and all that, but she was a lady. All was ready, and a few short weeks would have seen her his wife and the light of his home; and then-she went away Went away with never a word, wrote him a cold, cruel letter that it was best they should part. That perhaps some day he would know all and pity her. Then he heard that she had married and gone abroad, and the rest was blank. From that hour she was dead to him. Only in the quiet evenings as he sat alone thoughts of what might have been would crowd upon him, and Bruno's coat would be wet with his master's falling tears. From the hour of his disappointment

George Tostevor was an altered man. He looked upon men and women as his enemies, and layished all his affection on dumb animais. They were grateful.

The little children sent so strangely to him had considerably altered his views. He was more cheerful. He told that story very rarely to Bruno now, and even Mrs. Twiggs was in

duced after a time to declare that he was "treating Christians more as if they was Christians, and not a bemeaning them below the animiles, as he did afore them orphins come."
And Mrs. Peters, who spent the evening

generally in Mrs. Twiggs's room, quite coinided, and added that to her thinking orphins was the best things as could possibly have

#### CHAPTER V.

THE MAD ENGLISHWOMAN. It is the hot mid-day in the ancient city of The silence is only broken at intervals as a weary dog comes panting along with lolling tongue, drawing a heavy cart that rumble over the great stones, while the wooden shoes of his mistress clatter behind him on the

The shops are empty; there is no one buying and no one selling; the doors are set wide open that the air may enter, but it enters

The white shutters of the private house are firmly closed, and the estaminets give no sign of life. Even a solitary peasant-girl who sits at an open door has fallen asleep over her bobbins, and the Flanders lace she makes from morn to night is the resting-place of drowsy blue-bottle. It is like a city of the

dead. It is Bruges in summer at mid-day. Signs of its vanished greatness linger still but they are few and far between, and as the English traveller roams along the deserted streets he thinks of the fabled city which fell under the wizard's spell and went to sleep for ages, and he finds it difficult to believe that this quaint and silent town was once a great

commercial capital. through the deserted thoroughfares in search of the cathedral, and is wondering whether the ugly brick building in front of him can possibly be dignified by such a title.

He would ask if he could see any signs of human being, but there are none. Just as he is searching in despair the de-

lusive "Gindo to the Antiquities of Bruges," which he has purchased in Ostend for a couple of francs, he hears a light footfall behind him and turning sees a lady coming towards him He raises his hat, and points to the build-

His accent is unmistakable, and the lady replies in English—
"Yes, this is the cathedral," and then, sud-

denly, she exclaims— "Mr. Marsden!" estly, and then it is his turn to be astonished "Why, good gracious me, Mrs. Leslie, what are you doing here? Do you live here?

Yes; I live here." "And Mr. Leslie, how is he? Why, haven't seen you since you married, ten years "Hush!"-she puts her hand on his arm

"Can I confide in you?"
"Yes, certainly."
"I have no friends here. I am alone in the world When I tell the people about here what I tell you they turn away and pity me, and say I am mad."

Richard Marsden began to feel uncomfort "They say I am mad, but you won't say so You knew me years ago, didn't you; when I was pretty, and men ran after me; when I

married Ralph Leslie?" "Mr. Marsden, the man I married was a villain; he married me because he hated me he married me to make my life a hell, and he

"Dear me, Mrs. Leslie," gasped Richard Marsden, getting more and more uncomfortable, "how very dreadful!"

"He brought me abroad, away from every soul I knew, the better to carry out his fiend ish plan. He beat me, starved me, Richard Marsden, and when his fiendish malice had exhausted all its plans, he stole my little children from me.'

"Stole your children!" "Yes! Heaven, after the lapse of years, cursed our union with two hapless babes, twins, a boy and a girl, A year ago he took them from me with a fearful oath that if I sought him or them, that moment he would kill them. "My dear lady," said Marsden, with shudder, "you are a prey to some dreadful de-lusion. No man would do such a barbarous

"He did it."
"But have you made no effort to disc where he is; where the children are? The law would certainly assist you."
"The law!" She laughed a bitter, grating laugh. "Do you know what the law would

"Assist you, certainly." "Assist me? No. They would put me in lunatic asylum. Then my last hope of finding my children would be gone." "But, my dear madam, if you are sane how

"He threatened it once, when we first came

can they put you in an asylum?'

-harmless, but mad on certain points. The lady.

Promtalking of Santa Klaus their thoughts people believed him. He kept me locked up wandered back to the dim remembrance of wandered back to the dim remembrance of shricked. When I cried out, the people said, Listen to the mad Englishwoman; she is bad to-night.' I found out his scheme and I was quiet. I let him abuse me and said nothing.

If he hurt me I bit my lip and would not cry. went almost mad at last." "But there is a law in this land as well as in your own for ill-treated wives. Surely you ould have claimed protection. "I dare not. He knew something."

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike Richard "Mrs. Leslie," he said, " you loved this man

when you married him?"
"No, I never loved him. He knew some-"What did he know?"

"Something so dreadful that I dare not whisper it—something that had he spoken it aloud would have brought shame and ruin on those near and dear to me." Richard Marsden pressed her no further.

He quite saw how affairs stood. The poor creature was not mad perhaps, but she was evidently not right in her head. He felt anxious to finish the conversation and get

question," he asked. I don't live. I keep body and soul together

I teach English to a few people here, and I go to some of the schools. I am not too mad for Richard Marsden pitied the woman. There was a look in her face that told how sorrow had eaten into her heart. He remembered her a bright and happy girl, and he had been one of the invited guests when Leslie led her

to the alter. It had been very sudden, he remembered. Everybody fancied she was going to marry someone else; in fact, rumour whispered she had been engaged to him. Her father was a struggling artist, a Bohemian of the old school, who kept open house, and whose pretty daughter tempted many a brother of the palette to

his merry supper parties.

Leslie was an artist too, but a saturnine, ill-conditioned fellow, and just the last man one would have thought the gay-hearted girl would marry.

"Well, Mrs. Leslie," said Marsden after pause, "is there anything I can do for you— any message to old friends in England?" "When do you go to England?" she asked

"O in short a month " She clutched his arm and frightened him "Richard Marsden," she said, "give me

vour pocket-book." He gave it to her, and she scribbled her ad- in his study, and rushed out.

"There's my address. If ever you come across my husband or hear of him, find out where my children are and let me know at once. I will go to the world's end to see them | breast. poor lost darlings!"

the big lump in his throat; "you'll hear of them soon, depend upon it. He's travelling about. know." "Never!" she wailed. "He will let me

die and never clasp them more. He hates Well, look here. Directly I get to England I'll try and find him out if he's there, and if I hear anything I'll let you know. Byhe-by, what are the children's names? He asked more as an assumption of interest in the case than as a matter of curiosity.

"Urbain and Isette," she answered. "Quaint names. I sha'n't forget them Good day." He shook hands and harried into the

eathedral, and Mrs. Leslie went on her way to the shop of the rich pastrycook, whose daughter was learning English that she might peak it behind the counter to the Euglish travellers, who were so fond of cream cakes and ate so many ices.

The summer went by, and the autumn came. The days grew short and the leaves fell from the trees, and then came the first cold days of winter. In the winter Madame Leslie fell ill, and could not give her lessons But one morning the postman brought etter for her, and she rose from her sick bed and dressed herself and cried, and counted up her little hoard of money and said she was going on a long journey; and she was so week and ill that Marie, the servant where she lodged, went with her to the station and took her a ticket, third class, to Antwerp. All this Marie told the other servants next day in the vegetable market, when she was buying the carrots and the turnips for the mid-day

It was quite true, all that she said, though often Marie had been known to exaggerate. But what Marie did not know was that the letter was from Richard Marsden, who wrote from Italy:-"Dear Mrs. Leslie,-I came across the enclosed advertisement in an English newspaper the other day. A book that I bought at the English library in Rome was sent home wrapped in it. The date is torn off, but you will see that the address given is in London, and that the names mentioned are Urbain and Isette."

And the careless fellow had never enclosed the cutting, and had never put an address at the head of his letter The poor mother knew only that her lost

children were in London, perhaps ill, and at the mercy of strangers. Their father had deserted them. She rose from her sick-bed, counted up her little store of gold, saved by denying herself the bare necessaries of life. and in the stormy winter weather she set out on her search, with nothing to guide her but the vague letter of Richard Marsden.

"God will guide a mother's heart aright, she thought, and so took comfort and went on her pilgrimage.

#### CHAPTER VI.

CHRISTMAS Eve had come round, and Urbain and Isette had been George Tostevor's pets

for over a year. The first Christmas Eve they had only been few days with him; he cared nothing for them then, but now they were his children, and how best he could amuse them and give

them a little treat.

The idea of a Christmas tree had at last prevailed, and for many evenings Mr. Tostever had been busily engaged on it after the children had gone to bed. There were little wax candles to fix among the branches, packets of sweets, dolls, sugar pigs, tin fryng-pans, and tiny toys to tie one, and no end of delicate operations to perform before the prize labelled, "For Urbain and Isette, with best love," which required a deal of care and attention. The children had gone to bed, specially warned by Mrs. Peters to hang their tockings out, as Santa Klaus was bound to come round and drop something in.

They carefully suspended their stockings from the bottom of the bed and prepared to But sleep was out of the question: thev were much too excited, and besides, they

Urbain had a notion that Santa Klaus was | to your head."

Urbain and Isette did as they were bidden.

the big ship, and came over the sea with Mrs. I to live here. He gave it out that I was mad I a gentleman, but I sette was sure it was a

their early home, and they talked of their She was only a dream to them mamma. now. They were too young to grieve that they never saw her, or to speculate much as to the cause.

One thing they had never forgotten, the simple English prayer that so astonished the good stewardess of the Flanders. Night after night in their snowy bedgowns Urbain and Isette joined their little hands and prayed that God would bless their dear mamma, and still asked Him to bless their dear papa and turn his heart to love dear

Mrs. Peters had not liked to stop them saying it. She was superstitious on the point. But the prayer sounded odd to her, for the children always called Mr. Tostevor "Papa" now, and as she explained to Mrs. Twiggs, "it do sound rayther queer them poor innocents a-askin' God to turn Mr. l'ostevor's heart to love their poor ma, as may he dead and buried, poor soul, who knows."

The children had said their prayer as usual this Christmas Eve, and Mrs. Peters had left them with parting injunctions about Santa

"I wonder whether we shall ever see dear mamma again," said Urbain with a sigh. " P'r'aps when we're old enough to go back over the sca." answered Isette. Then she got

up to feel in her stocking.

There was nothing in it. Santa Klaus had not been. Presently Isette suggested that Urbain should get up and look out of window, and

see if Santa Klaus was in the street any-It was a bright moonlight night, bitterly cold, and the snow lay frozen in hard patches on the pavement.
Urbain slipped out of bed, and climbing on

a chair near the window, peered through the Presently he uttered a cry of joy. "Sister, sister; come and look! Here's Santa Klaus on the doorstep. Perhaps she can't get in."

Isette rolled out of bed and went to look

Yes, there was Santa Klaus. Santa Klau was a lady, then, and all in black.
"O, look, Urbain!" cried Isette. "Santa Klaus has fallen down. She's tired perhaps with going to so many places. Run and tell Mrs. Peters to let her in with our

Down the stairs tore Urbain in his nightgown, shouting, at the top of his voice, "Nurse! Nurse!" George Tostevor heard the child's voice as he sat among the toys and the sugar pigs

"My boy, my boy; what is the matter? Where is Isette?" The man's voice trembled with emotion as he picked the child up and clasped him to his

again." Her voice quivered, and she broke down, meaning out, "Oh, my children; my poor lost darlings!"

"Don't!" gasped Urbain. "It's Santa Klaus. Santa Klaus on the doorstep."

"Thank God!" told how great had been the fear of evil in

the man's heart

"It's Santa Klaus," cried Urbain. "O, please let her in. She's fallen down on the "What. Santa Klaus on other do Tostevor, lauguing. He walked to the window of his study, the boy still in his arms, and looked out. There.

on his doorstep, lay the fallen figure oice Half an hour before he had sent out and brought in a lost and shivering puppy that whined on his doorstep. Should he call the police or take this poor wretch in? But little of the old cynicism remained

For a moment he wavered, then glanced at the face of the eager boy, trembling with ex-citement in his arms, kissed him and rang the bell. Mrs. Twiggs came up. "Mrs. Twiggs, there is a poor creature or

my doorstep."
"What, another dawg, sir?" "No. a woman. Take her in ; see what is

the matter, with her, and let me know." Mrs. Twiggs raised her eyes to heaven turned sharply round, and flounced down "I never see sich a man. The dawgs

'ome was bad enough-now it's a goin' to b a workus and a orsepital. He ain't right in Grumbling to herself, Mrs. Twiggs proceeded leisurely to the front door, calling Mrs Peters to come too. There lay a woman, sure enuugh. poked their fingers into her ribs, and called

her "Young 'oman" and "My dear," but she never moved. "Poor thing!" said Mrs. Peters, Master says as 'ow we're to take her in."

"Well, then, the best thing we can do's to With which practical remark Mrs Peters put her strong arms under the fallen woman's houlders, and half carried, half dragged her

into the hall. "She's friz to death," said Mrs. Twiggs "Not she," answered Mrs. Peters, putting her hand on the woman's heartonly fainted. Get her to the fire." Mr. Tostevor had carried Urbain up stair

again, and was sitting with the children. He did not want Urbain to see the poor woman or to know anything of such dreadful things.
"It isn't Santa Klaus, dears," he said Santa Klaus never comes till little girls and boys are asleep."

Bruno had gone to see what the disturb-ance was, and having satisfied himself, came bounding up into the study.

His master heard him, and suddenly collected that in his confusion he had left sweetmeats and sugar pigs about unprotected. Sweets were Bruno's weak point, and he had even been known to steal Mrs. Twigg's Mr. Tostevor rushed down to save his pigs

When he entered the room Mrs. Peters was reg'lar bad. We've took her to Mrs. Twigg' room. What shall we do with her?" "Do? Why, let her stop there, and ser or a doctor at once."

"Yes sir. Will you see her?"

"No. Why should I?" Mrs. Peters remembered what she had heard of Mr. Tostevor's dislike for women and went her way. An hour later she returned and told her master that the poor woman was put to bed The doctor said it was want and fatigue, and

had ordered her food and warm drink, and that she seemed light-headed like, and had dropped off to sleep in Mrs. Twigg's bed. 'I'm an awful fool," thought George Tostevor to himself; "but somehow or other I feel ten years younger for taking that poor wretch in. If I go on at this rate there won't be room for any animals presently—I shall be getting married next."

"O, Agnes, Agnes, how happy we might have been!" (Concluded in our next.) Little Tommy was having his hair combed, and grumbled. "Why, Tommy, you oughtn't to make such a fuss. I don't when my hair is combed." "Yes, but your hair ain't hitched

Then his face darkened suddenly, and he

## MICK HOULAHAN'S LOVE AFFAIR.

## MICK AS A PHILOSOPHER.

#### By DONALD CAMERON.

"Ir's a curious thing you never were married. Mick," said fair-haired Ted Smith, who, i was well known, had come to the diggings to make enough money to marry a girl in the place where he was born.

place where he was born.

"It's quare," replied Mick, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, "but it'd be quarer shtill if I did get shwitched, considerin' the rovin' life I've led. An' yet I was wansht very near it.—I only escaped by the shkin iv

We all felt jubilant, for the signs clearly showed Mick meant to tell a yarn, and he had not told one for a month.
"Not," continued Mick, "but that I'd lots

in love affairs, beginnin' when I was five years old-I've always been fond of the petticoats, bless 'em—and endin', for the preshint, wid that foxy Widdy Shanahan down at the Two Mile, out of which ye made so much fun, you Shkamers. But this time I was really in for it, if a thing hadn't come n the way. Ye see things always come in the way in this cross world of ours. I was ery soft at the time, just to inty, that's whin he famales make your heart bate, shkamers and desavers, and make you think they're angels wid the wings shproutin,—an' they do shprout more be token, only mostly they turn into broomhandles or two year old saplins. She was a purty gurl, at lashte I thought so, but you must niver be too sure of your impress ons whin you're dead shtruk—and you generally are at twinty. Why I've been head and showlders in love and thought the colleen the greatest beauty the world saw, and whin I got over it-mind you do get over such things, and that's the blessin' in it-why I could see she nad a shnub nose, a mouth cut out for shwallowin' the biggest pertater iver grown, and freckles enough to tan a bull's hide, not to nention hair that would set the shnow on

"Ah. Mick." said Ted the sentimentalist thinking of that parting under the wattle trees, while waiting for the coach, when a housand "forever and evers" were uttered 'you're wrong in your ideas; real love i

eternal; it ends only with death, if then."
"Maybe, maybe," said Mick with a queer wink, "but if that's true of rale love, then I've only to say it's a mighty scarce article in this country, and for that matther in any country I've been in. The article we dale n here, is wondherful like any other goods, it can be turned from one to the other for a consideration. But to me sthory. You see whin I wint to the diggins I had a mate named Tim Brady, me own age, an' as shtrap-pin' a fellow as iver you casht eyes on. We wor like brothers, or, rayther more, for brothers are mostly not very swate on one another, an' we wor. Why, I believe I'd die together, and had all things in common. But things niver continue long in this world. At that time there wasn't a woman widin fifty miles. Now man's a quare an' unnatural crathure widout women.

he we here before many days ar er.
why I think there's lots o' women no moon, for don't we know there's a man in 1. "Well, it wasn't long before a woman kim to Mick's Gully—called afther me. The publican sent for his wife, an' she brought two dacint girls wid her to look afther the place. You ought to see the day they arrived—come over the spur. Why every soul turned out, an' such cheerin' there, an' aftherwards such dhrunkin'-don't mintion it. If old Mulligan hadn't turned out I believe we'd have

cleared his sthock." "However, it wasn't altogether for good the women came. There's two things in this world that cause all the fightin' and divarsion in it, women and gold—I suppose because they're the only things worth havin'. Man, however, whin by himself, is a very dacint animal, but the moment a woman appears there's bound to be a hullaballoo. Before there's bound to be a hullaballoo. these gurls came I don't remember a fight in the Gully, except in course a friendly shkrimmage whin the whishkey was inside, but that made things all the more pleasant when we 'kissed an' made friends" next day. But now there was nothing but sour looks an' fights over them gurls. I've since seen it just the same on a station over on the Murrumbidgee. There were some thirteen of us in all, yong devil-may-care fellows as happy as the day was long, and as lovin' as grass parrots on a tree. But whin the yong boss got switched an' brought up his wife an' two spankin' girls from Deniliquin, Moses wasn't there ructions and black eyes, broken

heads and bloody noses. "My dear Mick," said Harry Thorncroft our learned man and geological student, the explanation of such phenomena has been given long ago by the illustrious Charles Darwin; it's the old battle of the survival of the fittest. It is by means of this fighting among the males for the females that animals pecially man, the noblest of animals. The | the death."

think it's seen it's day."
"Not at all," pompously returned the scientist; "on the contrary, it is gaining strength every day, and will soon be the faith of the

"Perhaps, perhaps," replied Mick, "only I've me doubts, as the old woman said she smelt her husband's breath when he came late. But it's a poor rule that won't work both ways, an' if Darwinism, as you call it, is worked in the times beyont to improve the breed by the survival of the fittest, from what I see it must work the other way now, and bring us back until we're ourang outang or shampansies" (chimpansee) "again. For it's this way, you see. Now-a-days the big man, and the sthrong man, and the man that's got a head on him, stand no show at all. Apollo Belvidare might be coortin' Katie Quinn, but for all his limbs and his looks, I'd wager a nugget if a skinny divil wid a hump on him and a squint eye and red hair an' not the height of me hip, kim along, wid plenty iv money, she'd have him, off hand. An' that sem Apollo, the shkamer, would turn up his nose at Vanus. I know what you mane (Anodymene) if there was an ould hag handy who had a bit iv money. So if we kim from monkeys, be sure we'll go ack to worst."

Harry shook his head in Lord Burleigh style, but did not reply.
"Well," resumed Mick, re-lighting his pipe, "there was a dead set made on them gurls, an' iv coorse, they were too cute to show who they liked. Their cue was to let us all think we had a chance, an' you may imagine Mulligan did well. But by-an'-bye,

it was seen that only two had a chance wid the purtiest of them, shy Julia, and thim two was meself and Tim. The other fellows soon found this out, an' gave her up, an' fought

love that was between us seemed to die out | one there vots the pall of eternity. iv a suddint. We hardly spoke, and we struggle for breath, the failing of sight, the rowned at ache other as if we meast murther. Tim was the worst, or, rayther, the most onraisonable. What do you think-he | sleep for evermore, the cerements, the burial took it so had that he wouldn't come into case, the solerun cortege, and the class noihed, but slept in a corner in his 'possum rug! As for me, I was clane off me chump. I thought of nothing but July, and I looked at everal likely shafts, into which I would amp if she said no. But what's the use of describin' me falings—haven't they been felt since Adam had a firsht look at Ave, and

won't they be felt ages afther this—whin we go back to the original monkey, not but that some of us is near that already."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began
to think and to think, and I thought all this business was nonsense. I didn't belave in the survival of the fitlest business. I thought we were sensible men and should act as sensible men. An' I knew I had the most sense, at lashte that I was the coolesht, so I made up me mind to sphake to Tim. As for the colleen, the shly rogue, do you think she'd let as know-when we were both there-whom she liked best. So one evenin' when we'd returned from work an' sat as far apart as the

little tent would let I opens up an' I sez : "Well," said he, as if he'd jump down me throat if it had been big enough.

"Tim, I think it's time this thing had an

en'," sez I.
"I think it is," sez he. "Well," sez I, "let's end it." "Oh, that's asy," sez he "lookin' as if the

fire 'd burn up his eyes; if you step outside we'll see who's the best man." "That's not the way I mean," sez I; "that's

a fool's way."
"If you shpake much more to me," sez he, "I'll shthrike you."
"Well, Tim," said I, "be raisonable. Just think. Suppose we fought an' you won, an' thin you wint an' asked July to have you, an'

betther thing to propose. You go to Mulligans this night an' ask her if she'll have you. If she sez yis, then I give in an' we're big friends as ever. If she sez no, then I'll have "No!" cried Tim, "no man shall have her except me; I'll kill him firsht."

she turned roun' an' said she'd have neither

of us-what fools we'd look. Now, I've a

I saw the crathur was very bad, so I didn't press him. "At all events, Tim," sez I, "will you go. "I will, sez he, an' out he wint." "Well, late that night he kem back, pretty full of whisky, an' I saw the moment I cast eyes on his face that she'd taken him,

an' I awallowed my grief and took his hand

and hoped, an' from me heart too, that they'd be happy. He tould me, the happy fellow, that she said she loved and would have him, though, sez she, he wasn't as good a man as Well, that rayther reconciled me to it." "I was besht man an' had forgot all about it when the weddin' kim off; indade I was head

over ears in love wid one of the bridesmaids, a new arrival." "I've saw Tim an' his family before I kim to these diggins. A big hearty farmer he is fat as well never mind, an' there's nine childher. I wouldn't marry her now if she was rolling in diamonds. man than I: but he has had more throublethat's the difference he ween mornied jand

GNORED AND PRUSSIC ACID LARET ADOPTED INSTEAD. A DUEL, fatal to one of the principals, and yet novel in nature, is detailed by a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. It was between two young men of the Crescent City, and occurred over forty years ago. young men were Henri Delgrave and Alphonse Riviere, and the cause of the duel was the success of the former in wooing Mme. Celestin. Riviere sought out Delgrave, and found him in a gambling saloon. Riviere was very pale as he approached the group of

men around the table. What with the yellow

light shining through the curtains and his bloodless appearance, he seemed rather a ghastly corpse than a living body, but there was motion and a voice in him which soon dispelled such an illusion. As he neared Delgrave the latter turned confront him, when Riviere, with a voice that seemed to come from behind the door of a tomb, said: "Delgrave, we cannot live on this globe together it is not large enough.' Delgrave, quietly puffing his eigarette, in a

cold and impressive tone, replied: "Yes; you annoy me. It would be better if you were Riviere's face flushed, and reaching forward ne laid the back of his hand gently against Delagrave's cheek. The game was at once interrupted. The slap which was so light it did not even crimson the young man's cheek, was enough to call for blood, and leaving the house he sought an intimate friend; to him he opened his heart: "It must be a battle to the death." Such was the enmity between himself and Riviere, only a life could wipe it

The old doctor, who had grown up, it migh be said, on the field, shrugged his shoulders and remonstrated, but at last acquiesced have progressed to their present form, es- and said: "Very well, then; it shall be to

weak have been crushed out, and the strong alone remained to mate."

"Well, that may be," said Mick with another dull twinkle in his eye, "but it's a mighty unpleasant skhiance that is, an' I think it's seen it's day."

"Not at all." pomponsly returned the soien. panied Riviere, and old Dr. Rocquet was with Delgrave. The seconds had met previously and arranged everything. Delgrave, as he stepped from the carriage, looked around for he cases of pistols, but seeing none, he was a little disconcerted. After walking about 100 yards from the carriages, the party stopped and the Doctor motioned them to approac closer. When they had done so, he called them by name and said: "Gentlemen, we have discussed this matter nearly all of last night, and both Mr. Saville and myself satisfied that there is no solution to the difference between you but the death of one. The world is so formed that both cannot live in it at the same time." The two nodded. "Therefore," the Doctor went on, "we have agreed to make the arbitrament fair as it is possible, and let fate decide." He took out a black morocco case, and from it produced a pill box containing four pellets. "One of these," said he, "contains a posi-tively fatal dose of prussic acid, the other three are harmless. We have agreed that lestiny decide." Saville inclined his head and said, as the representative of Riviere, he

The two men were pale, almost bloodless, but not a nerve trembled, or muscle contrac-

"Gentlemen," said the doctor, "we will toss for the first pill." Saville cried out "tails," as the glittering gold piece revolved in the air. It fell in a bunch of grass, blades of which, being separated, showed the coin with the reversed head of the Goddess of Liberty uppermost. "Mr. Delgrave, you have the first choice," said the doctor.

Reposing in the little box, the four little globes seemed the counterpart of each other. over Biddy. By the bye, she married an outre fellow iv sixty, who'd struck a rich reef, an' left all the Apollos to drown themselves if they placed. Well, Tim an' I were powerful they placed. Well, Tim an' I were powerful to physiological alembic of the human stomach, can tell of their properties. In

pancrama of years rushing in an instant through the mind, the silence and peace of some atmosphere of the grave. were contained in one of these little pollets Delgrave, having won the first choice, stopped

which was frigid, he placed it on his tongue, and with a cup of cleret handed him by the Doctor, washed it down.
"And now, M. Riviere," said the doctor.

forward and took a pill. With a calciness

Riviere extended his hand and took a vill. Like his opponent, he swallowed it. The two men stood looking one another in the face. There was not a quiver to the eyelid, not a twitch to the muscle. Each was thinking of himself as well as watchin; his adversary. One minute passed. Two minutes passed. Three. Four. Five. Now

gentlemen. This was the fatal choice. Both men were ready for the cast of the die. Saville tossed the gold piece eleft and the Deeter cried out "heads." "Heads" it was, and Delerave "Heads" it was, and Delgrave took a pill from the box leaving only one. "Now," said the doctor, "M. Riviere, the remaining one is for you. You will please

swallow them together." The two men raised their hands at the same time and deposited the pills on their tongues and took a draught of claret.

One second passed, and there was no mov ment. Then—"Good God!" exclaimed Riviere, his eyes starting from their sockets. He turned half around to the left, raised his hands above his head and shricked a long, wild shrick that belated traveliers even to this day say they hear on the shell road, near

the Island. He fell prone to the earth, and save a nervous contraction of the muscles of the face, there was no movement. Delgrave took him by the hand as he lay

on the damp grass, and said in a tender voice: "I regret it, but it was to be." The funeral was one of the largest over seen in New Orleans, and for weeks the cails were agog with the story of the duel. The beautiful widow horrified at the affair, would never see Delgrave afterward, and is now a happy grandmere on Bayou Lafourche, having married a wealthy planter two years after the

fatal event. Delgrave, weighed down with the trials of an unhappy life, wrinkled and tottering, strolls along Canal street of a warm afternoon, assisted by a negro servant. Having a bare competency, he has never actually suffered from want; but he shows evidences of great mental anguish. The sight of a pill box makes him shudder, and the taste of claret will give him convulsions.

#### Genius, Talent. Industry.

'TALENT' is a quality which enables its possessor to acquire knowledge by learning from others and by una "Genius," on the othe z**ed by a great indepe**nder. it takes its own course, anideas and inventions never us It may of course enlarge its knowledge by reading, by obervation

she of conjusting ways. rises superior to obstacles of circumstances and deficiencies of education. Genius may is greedy of instruction. Hence the two have very different relations to education, a subject upon which I should much like to dilate, but the length into which I have been unintentionally betrayed warns me to avoid the temptation.

Arkwright perfected his invention of the

spinning frame in the uncongenial atmosphere i a barber's shop, in the teeth of a seedling wife who more than once broke up his models on the eve of completion, and who habitually upbraided him for neglecting the profitable occupation of "an easy shave for a penny," with the elegant apostrophe, "Cuss cheenery!" I believe she lived to be Lady Arkwright. Let us hope that she learne to

moderate the rancor of her tongue. George Stephenson, inventor of the lecoextraordinary engineering genius in the obscurity, physical and metaphorial, of a coal pit; eking out his slender carnings by mending the boots of his fellow workmen and

ecasionally a watch or clock. Sir Humphry Davy, who was discribed as an "idle and incorrigible schoolboy," was apprenticed to an obscure apothecary in enzance: he afterwards became assistant in the laboratory of Dr. Beddoes, of the Hotwells, Bristol, well known to my father, who was then serving his apprenticeship at the same place, but I cannot discover that he knew anything of the Doctor's more illustrious

in search of work, and Faraday himself was apprenticed to a bookbinder. A chance atendance upon four lectures by Sir Humphry Davy was the immediate cause of his directing his attention to science, and he was some time after introduced to the Laboratory of the Royal Institution through Davy's instrumentality.

Benjamin Franklin made his first entry into Philadelphia, a poor lad, with all his possessions upon his back, and a dol-lar in his pocket. As Mark Twain

Faraday's father was a Yorkshire black-

smith, who migrated to London, presumably

have done that; the only difficulty is to have who have begun life with a with less, have arrived to be bra On the other hand, it seems absorbeig immaterial with what seemingly insuperable disadvantages genius may be oppressed: it

deprecatingly remarks "Anybody might

will make its way to the surface and triumph Can industry then supply the place of genius? Empathically, No! Industry may compensate for paucity of talent; for talent as we have said, is a common heritage, and its presence or absence is a matter of degree. and whatever results are attributed to talent

are the joint product of talent multiplied by industry.
"Genius" is as a living organism, instinc with its own life, performing its appointed functions spontaneously, as of necessity.

"Talent' is an elaborate engine, skilfull; levised to move many | wheels and to perform lrivers work, but wanting the motive power. "Industry" is the motive power.—R. W

In a recent publication we find, under the title for Joaquin Miller," the following brief parody f that barbarian bard's inhuman style

said to myself as the world turned round, Turned over and over like a man in bed: will git up and git, I will leave the ground I'll lift myself up by the hair of my head, By the marvellous hair of my head, or the strength

Yea out of my boots like a sky-rocket: yes, Up out of the Sun-land I'll shoot as I sing; And then I will kiss my strong hand to the day, And drink of the sun a drinking gin sling,

Of a song that's as strong and of greater

Till Europe rolls under me, then in the nick

Of time I'll stop singinga nd drop like a stick.

#### Agriculture.

Mons.

BY MR. A. W. HOWITT.

In MacIvor's Farmers Annual. THE cultivation of hops in different parts of Australasia has made rapid progress within the last few years, and in time Britain may look to us to supply her with large quantities of our produce. The importation of hops into New Zealand has ceased, owing to the local production being equal to the demand. In Victoria there are many localities where the hop will be found to grow luxuriantly, but the extensive cultivation of the plant is confined to the Bairnsdale district, in Gippsland. The production in the colony in 1881-82 amounted to 453,040 lbs., and the total area of the gardens exceeded 563

SELECTION OF THE GROUND. "It is difficult to imagine that the hop could thrive anywhere more luxuriantly than in the rich, moist, alluvial soil which borders the River Mitchell, and some of the richest of the soil is found between the Mitchell River and its branches, locally known as the Backwater. It was here, and in part of the Bairnsdale pre-emptive right that the first Bairnsdale hop plantations were established as an experiment; but I must note that Mr. Charles Barton, of Lake Wellington, was the pioneer hop-grower of Gippsland. The interval between the Mitchell River and the Backwater is liable to more or less complete inundation, whenever the river is raised by rains or the melting of snow. I have not, however, found that the hop plants have suffared from this, unless where there has been a current which has swept the soil from them, or where the surface of the ground has been so low that the flood waters have remained on the plants more than a very few days. I think that even a difference of level of less than 2 ft. would determine whether hops would or would not suffer injury. In selecting ground for a plantation it is therefore necessary to consider whether floods are likely to spread over, and remain for any time upon it; it is also most necessary that hops should be exposed as little as possible to high winds, such as blow in Gippsland from the west and south-west. I have found that such winds have a most injurious action in bruising the bines against each other or against the poles when growing, or by breaking down the poles bodily when the hops have thrown out laterals and are full of bloom. The Mitchell valley is much sheltered, but even there it is most advisable to create shelter by planting quickgrowing hedges and break-winds.

PREPARING THE GROUND. " Assuming the land to have been selected and cleared, and the roots followed for a broken up to as great a depth as possible. It strong pipey shoots have appeared, which ought to be subsoiled, and I have found that a very good condition may be obtained by two ploughs following each other in the same urrow. The ground is then carefully harrowed down and rolled.

PLANTING THE GROUND. "The ground having been got ready, and the direction of the rows having been determined upon, the next step is to mark out where each hop plant or crown-set is to be placed. This must be carried out with scrupulous exactitude, so that whichever way the rows are looked at the plants will be line in line. No plant must stand out of the row, for otherwise it would be liable during cultivation to have its bines seriously injured by the nidget or other horse instrument used in tilling the ground. The best distance at which the hops plants should stand I have found to be 7it. each way. If the distance is less than this—say 6ft—I have found that the hops become entangled at the tops, and form a shade which preents the sunlight reaching lateals. In marking out the the lower, lateals. In marking out the ground if have used a surveyor's chain accurately marked at such distances as it is intended to plan the hops. The chain being using it walk towards each other, tach having the places of the places of the places of the places.

at each of the places marked off in the chain. Perhaps the most convenient marks that can be used are pieces of reed about 18in, or 2ft. in length. They can be obtained readily in almost all places where hops are being planted. The marks being placed in the ground, the chain is now shifted, and the process repeated until the whole ground is marked off. If the process is carried out with care, and the rows of 'marks' examined and found to be regular in every direction, the ground may be considered as ready for planting. Where bedded sets are used, each one must of course be carefully planted out, so that its 'crown' is as exactly as possible in the position occupied by the mark, which it is well to replace so as to indicate the rows until the plants are above ground. Where 'crown-sets' are used, they may be dibbled in so that the two 'eyes' which must be left, are about a couple of inches below the surface. When crown-sets are used, not much may be expected from them the first season, as they will have quite enough to do to establish themselves, yet I have found it decidedly advisable to place some kind of pole for them to climb; it is then easier to keep the ground clean, any any little crop there is helps to pay expenses. The hops will be all the better next year for being attended to than by being allowed, as I have seen, to run wild. As the hop is a dicecious plant, that is, has the male flowers on one plant, and the female flower on another, it is necessary to plant out some 'male hops' in author's individuality and the product of obone ground, and in doing so attention should be paid to the quarter from which the prevalent wind comes, and to plant the 'male hops' on that side of the ground. The hops cultivated at Bairnsdale are two princips varities—one early, and the other late. These are known locally by various names, but I cannot say with certainty what their true designates are. The bulk of the crop is from a hop which is probably the late or Flemish grape hop. The two crops become ready for picking at an interval of about three weeks apart. The great desideratum now is to find some hop which will come in between the two.

PROCESS OF CULTIVATION. "In former years it was usual to prune the observe that the practice now seems to be to delay it till about the middle of the month. But before pruning-indeed, the earlier-the better—the ground should be carefully turned by a corresponding change in the public, of up with a one-horse plough, gathering the furrows to the centre of the row and leaving just so much unploughed as will contain the plants uninjured. If the ploughing has been done early it may be cross-ploughed; if not long before pruning it may be well to prune first and then cross-plough, afterwards har-rowing with a small harrow and breaking down with the horse 'nidget.' The pruning operations, or rather the turning over of the ground surrounding the plants where they are pruned, are all restricted to the small square left unworked. The soil is carefully removed from the plant with a blunt or roundedged hoe, so that the crown of the plant and the lateral runners are laid bare without injuring the plant. The crown is pruned close, and the lateral roots cut off and removed, and the soil carefully returned and piled up over the plant. Where manure is used other than farmyard, or other dung of such a kind that requires to be ploughed or filled in-it may be applied most advantageously by spreading it round the hop plant where the soil has been forked away, and by being mixed with the soil returned to the plant after pruning is completed. I have always regarded the question of manure as one of very great importance to the hop-grower. It was soon after first planting my hopground at Bairnsdale that I commenced to experiment on the effect produced by applying manure. I soon satisfied myself, that even in the rich land of the Mitchell Backwater, its application was highly advantageous. After manuring for two years I discontinued for one season, with the result of a same state of things. Sir Walter Scott's crop less in amount than that gathered the novels give man the first place, though previous season. Hopgrowers have in Gipps-

woollen materials have been largely used, the latter being, it is said, most valuable in supplying to the hop the constituents which it the central figure, to which the male charespecially requires. In some places the hop bines are subjected to various processes—even, I believe, passed through chaff-cutters -to reduce them to such fragments as can be readily dug or easily buried in the ground.

But these plans are now followed in Gippsland so far as I am aware. The principal point which I have endeavored to aim at has in real life, at least up to the present, woman been to supply the hop with those constituents which it especially requires to abstract from the soil. Among these phosphoric acid and lime form a large percentage. In my experi-ence, perhaps the best way of supplying these constituents is by mixing fine ground honedust, or, better still, superphosphate of lime when it can be found in a reliable form, with the soil that has been removed during the first commencement of its year's growth. In addition to this, I find it advantageous to

apply a dressing of Perurian guano at the time when the plants are 'hilled up.' The young bines have by that time good hold of the poles, and the guano gives them increased vigorous and healthy growth. These two classes of artificial manures supply those mineral constituents which the hop especially requires to take up in a soluble form from the soil. In order to keep the ground in good order, and free from weeds, the 'nidget' s kept going constantly. Continual stirring of the ground, a liberal use of manure, and constant irrigation from the time at latest and my rule has been to place them one inch deep for every foot of their lengths. Where three poles are used, they should be placed so as to form a triangle, having the hop plant in the centre, but not so near to it as to injure its roots. The poles should be so placed as to obstruct little of the sunlight from those behind, and they should spread a little outwards. If it were possible to look down upon a hop ground newly poled, the tops of the poles should be as nearly as possible equi-distant from each other all over it.

grounds threatens in a few years to make heir cost a most serious item. For present cost I refer to the estimate at the end of this paper. When the poles are planted in the ground the next process will be to tie up the young bines, which by that time may be about ready. There is, however, not immediate need of doing this, if only the first of the proper kind should be carefully trained round each pole, and it will be necessary from time to time to go over the ground in order to help the weak ones to get a hold and to replace those ties which have come growth of runners, which would require to be better.

growth of From this time forward the princi
while, however, holding these opinions. cut off. From this time forward the princi-

The poles now used are almost all ti-tree, cut

on the margin of the Gippsland lakes and

their backwaters. I have used stringybark

poles peeled, and wattle, but on the whole

the most satisfactory are the ti-tree. The extraordinary demand for poles for hop-

that it r number 0 irrigation. tion has: various pa tributedü rows. Th genti be d ing about this 18 8 on the fa irrigation vidual si

ciples and of this gospel of woman that man Ir did not need Mr. Moncure D. Conway to will become more womanly, I do not think come all the way from America to preach what I may call the Gospel of Woman. Those who have carefully read the literature of the period must have noticed that a re-markable change has occurred within the past twenty-five years, and that woman from being a secondary character in novels has taken the first place. Regard them as we may, it cannot be denied that novels are the mirror of national life. We can know more of any people by reading two or three of their novels than if we studied the newspapers for half a century. The reporter simply draws skeleton, which the reader may clothe as he pleases, but the novelist fills in the outline and presents life as it really is. His portraits may be distorted by his own prejudice or imagination, but the keen critic can soon discriminate between what is the product of the servations. And if there is one thing which has been more noticeable in the fiction of the past ten or fifteen years it is the extraordinary space filled by the female characters to the complete dwarfing of those of the other sex. It might be said that this is caused by the popularity of so many female novelists, which class bids fair to monopolise this branch of literature. This is hardly tenable, as female novelists generally delight in making the hero the central figure, though of course they generally invest him with such absurd attributes that the result almost always borders on burlesque-even in the The healing properties of the Hoangnan, as case of that powerful writer, Ouida. But male as well as female novelists are remarkable for the prominence given to the women. hops at the commencement of August, but I William Black, Hardy, and Blackmore, and all ultra popular novelists rely upon their female characters. It is therefore evident that this great change in literature is caused

That this is a tremendous revolution w can easily see if we turn to the masters of imagination. Not one of them has made woman other than a subordinate. Shakespeare is looked upon as the greatest of human geniuses, but in none of his works does woman fill the first place. In many of the greatest of his tragedies she is but an episode, a factor, and an important one, in the general result. Ophelia has little if anything to do with the action of Hamlet. Lady Macbeth fades out of the tragedy before the end. The women in Julius Casar are shadows. In the comedies woman holds a high place, but even in these she is subordinate to the male characters. None of Shakespeare's plays are written as novels are written now, simply to illustrate the development of a woman, the male characters being like the walking gentlemen on the stage. The greatest poet of antiquity, Homer, the author of a tale of "Bride of Troy Divine," makes man and the fortunes of man his main theme. "Tom Jones" is re garded by the best critics as the greatest novel ever written, or for that matter ever likely to be written. The lovely Sophia Western certainly takes a leading part in that work, and is a charming character, but she only plays up to Tom Jones, to use a stage expression I might go over all the great works of imagination of the past, but it would be with the same result. Coming nearer our own times and taking up the works of the masters of the nineteenth century, we will find the same state of things. Sir Walter Scott's

woman, as is natural, exerts a powerful influ-

land mainly to rely on artificial manures. In ence on the story. Thackeray, who moulded his stories upon those of Fielding and Smollett, is essentially masculine. Dickens never committed the artistic error of making woman | by the tide. The electric light, however, is acters were merely subordinate. Even in the works of Mrs. Radeliffe we do not find this perversion. It is in the novels of Mrs. Burney, Miss Austin, and Miss Edgeworth that we can trace the beginnings of a species of fiction that appears, viewed in a critical light, as distorted, and untrue to life and art. For

plays but a secondry part, though her subtle and scarcely perceptible influences may really be the moving spring of the great wheel of action. From an art point of view a work of fiction in which a woman is the central, and, indeed, the only figure is like a picture in one tint without a touch of the primary colors. A picture in words should be the same as one in colors; there should be a perprocess of pruning. The hop by this means is amply supplied with plant food from the introduced, they should at least be suggested. Yet the fiction of the past few years has almost exclusively depended upon delineations of female character and the fortunes of wemen. As the fate of woman entirely de

pends on man, fiction of this kind would be ridiculous but for the conviction its existence must carry, that there has been an important change, and that of late years the gospel of woman has made society a convert. This worship of woman, this attempt to

raise her to a position for which she is not intended by nature, and the attainment of which, by her, would destroy society, is, to my mind, one of the dangers of the age, because it disturbs the balance created by Nature when the lateral bines show, I regard as and by God. Yet some men rejoice in it. essential to success in hopgrowing. The next proceeding is to plant the poles in the ground, was glad to think man was becoming more womanly, and woman was advancing to an equality with him. Where this gentleman made the mistake, was, in thinking that woman and man were ever other than equal. Because woman did not do what man did, that was no sign of inferiority or inequality Woman and man are in reality two utterly distinct beings, created for very different purposes, but, by the wisest of all laws, ever deendent upon each other, and so making the great harmony of creation. Man is the worker and the protector, and, therefore, he has been given a stronger body and a larger brain. Woman is the mother and the wife, the home dweller, and for that reason she has been en dowed, on a whole, with finer feelings and intincts, with a purer mind, and with a larger fund of affection. In her own sphere she is peerless, the very master-piece of the Creator. There she has no rival. But her advocates, now-a-days, the preachers of the Gospel of Woman, would take her from her own place, and maintain that she can take her position in the battle-field, the Legislature, the field, and the workshop. To place her there would be to unsex her. She could not become a master. The less successful the Gospel of Woman advocates are, in this direction, the better. But we may comfort ourselves that Nature is too strong for them; that woman thank Heaven, will be woman always, tender, loose. I observe that a practice obtains of trusting, affectionate, spurring fathers, husstripping the buds from the lower parts of bands, brothers, and lovers, on in the battle of the shoots tied up so as to prevent the life, and making this existence brighter and

pal point should be to keep the ground well I am strongly impressed with the idea worked and free from weeds, and, where it is that in the older countries a revision of the possible, to irrigate, unless the season is ex- occupations of men and women is urgently

> This process though the rtion than should, in sphere, and he positions be carried on urd or wrong male engaged rections care sight of the lopes into a net of man ; ther. Those

have only to

obtain it, as

any sensible person wishes to see it. Man is undoubtedly refined and bettered by association with pure women, but that does not mean that he becomes womanly. A womanish man is of all beings the most despicable, just as a manly woman is the creature most to be dreaded. God in his wisdom has shaped out is very convenient, or else black or colored the destiny and functions of the male and female, and made them to admirably dovetail into each other; and the tinkerings of epicene men and masculine women only mar his handiwork.

Science. Scraps.

Five years must elapse before the scientists have finished their calculations upon the transit of Venus.

If the Medical Press is to be credited, Proessor Schuethauer, of Pesth, in making a ost-mortem examination of a woman of about seventy years of age, discovered that the spleen was not only absent, but had never existed in the person of the subject.

The discovery in Tonquin of a plant of great therapeutic virtue and its miraculous qualities are described at length by M. Lesserteur, formerly a missionary in Tonquin and now Director of Foreign Missions in Paris. the plant is called in the Anamite language, vere, until a short time ago, known only to a single native family, which finally, having become converted to Christianity, communicated the secret to the French. M. Lesserteur avows that the bark of the Hoangnan cures hydrophobia, leprosy, and the bites of reptiles immediately and invariably, but is itself a violent poison in cases to which it is

ot applicable. It is true that some birds and insects disappear from districts which Asiatic cholera is bout to invade? A simple assertion means nothing; but a late number of the Italia del Popolo which cites a great many localities rom which birds and insets departed just before the advent of cholera is well worth study

The Journal of Science is the authority for the assertion that some persons who are particularly sensitive to the bites of gnats and idges experience a return of the original ir itation at regular intervals of twelve and wenty-four hours. This fact, if fact it be, would seem to lend strength to the opinion that gnats and mosquitoes are the bearers of the germs of malarial fever.

Dr. Clauston, in the annual report of the Edinburgh Insane Asylum, says that in very acute cases of depression and maniacal ex-haustion he has substituted milk and eggs for stimulants with remarkable success. A bad case of acute delirium was cured by a diet of four quarts of milk and sixtoen eggs daily for three months. He says: "I preach the gos-pel of fatness as the great antidote to the dis-eases we have to treat."

Professor Fisher, of Munich, has succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline substance, which, as far as regards its action on the system, is exactly the same as quinine, though it assimilates with the tomach more easily than quinine does. It will be observed that the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes, the most powerful disin-

Electricity and Amber. AMBER, or fossil resin, is washed out of a ter-tiary mud-bed in the Baltic Sea and cast up low employed to search for it on the sea-bottom under water, and thus the latest development of electricity is made to serve in seeking for the amber or elektron of the Greeks, which in the hands of Thales first showed the electric power and gave its name to the science

Artificial Limbs.

of electricity.

AT the Amsterdam International Exhibition a series of artificial arms and legs, of an efficent and inexpensive kind, are now attracting considerable interest. They are the invention of Count de Beaufort, and consist of an ingenious combination of leathern sides, cords, india-rubber springs, and wooden fingers or toes. The movements of the muscles are very well imitated by these arrangements, which offer a valuable substitute for the real limbs. The price for an arm is only 25s., and that for a leg 45s .- a veritable boon to poor folk.

Paper Pipes.

Pipes for enclosing telegraph and electric lighting wires are now made of paper in America, and meet with much favour. They are impervious to water, and pliable enough to resist breaking. Railway sleepers are now also made of paper, hard pressed at a high temperature, and found to serve the purpose better than timber.

A Use for Skimmed Milk

ACCORDING to the Chemiker Zeitung, Mr. Müller has evaporated skimmed milk in a racuum, so as to obtain a permanent product, which can be preserved for many months in a dry atmosphere, and which has valuable alimentary properties. He thinks that it may be of great use in pastry and other kinds of baked food, and the best sugar of milk can e made from it. The skimmed milk, which s collected in dairies and cheese factories, is usually given to animals or wasted in sewage; but it can be utilised by Müller's process.

An Electric Gun.

A new species of rifle without lock or trigger has been constructed in Paris. In it the charge is fired by means of a platinum wire, rendered incandescent by an electric current contained in a small battery in the stock of the gun. Whether the novelty has any practical advantage over the ordinary gun would be difficult to say, but it is probable that the aim will be less liable to disburbance with no trigger to be pulled. The current is started thus involving, we fear, the greater liability to accident.

Ladies' Column.

How to Cook Eggs. LET us now make practical application of the laws of albumen coagulation that were demonstrated in the test-tube experiment. The non-professional students may do this at the breakfast fireside. The apparatus required is a saucepan large enough for boiling a pint of water—the materials two eggs. Cook the first in the orthodox manner by keeping it in boiling water three and a half minutes. Then place the second in this same boiling water, but instead of keeping the saucepan over the fire, place it on the hearth and leave it there, with the egg in it, about ten minutes or more. A still better way of making the comparative experiment is to use for the second egg a water bath, or bain marie of the French scientific cook; a vessel immersed in boiling or them in slices about an inch and a half thick nearly boiling water, like a glue pot, and, take out the centre containing the seeds; let therefore, not quite so hot as its source of heat. In this case a thermometer should be used, and the water surrouning the egg kept at or near 180 deg. Fahrenheit. Time of immerssion, about ten minutes or more. A comparison of results will show that the egg that has been cooked at a temperature of more no part being hard while another part is semiraw and slimy. I said "ten minutes or more," because, when thus cooked, a prolonged exposure to the hot water does no mischief; if the temperature of 160 deg. is not exceeded it may remain for half an hour-in fact, the perfection of cooking, according to my exerience (I always cook my own eggs when I have the opportunity and can spare the time). is attained when kept at 160 deg. about twenty minutes. The 180 deg. is above named because the rising of the temperature of the egg tself is due to the difference between its own temperature and that of the water, and, when that difference is very small, this takes place very slowly, besides which the temperature of the water is, of course, lowered in raising that

of the cold egg.—Popular Science. Shoes are still very low, with buckles of bows on the top, at least for demi-toilets. For morning walks, the laced Molière shoe boots. There is a tendency to wear lower and broader heels; some ladies have even openly adopted the low, broad heel of the English walking-shoe. This is very sensible for the Lous XV. heel is fatal, not only to the foot, but also to the health.

A WRITER in the Bazar says: A hostess should remember that when she asks people to visit her she has two very important duties before her-one is, not to neglect her guest; the other is, not to weary her guest by too much attention. Never give your guest the impression that he is being "entertained," that he is on your mind; follow the daily life of your household and of your duties as you desire, seeing to it that your guest is never in an unpleasant position or neglected. If you have a tiresome guest who insists upon following you around, and weighing heavily on your hands, be firm, go to your own room, and lock the door; sh will soon take a book and go out on the lawn.

#### ibousebold.

THICK canton flannel is used on the dinner able under the damask. It not only deaden the sound of rattling dishes, but protects the china when set down quickly on the table.

A very beautiful and showy mantle is of black and orimson brocaded velvet grenadine trim-nied with chantilly lace, made panier style and draped full in the back. It is lined with crimson silk and the drapery is fastened with jet ornaments.

VERY handsome wrap for a matron has a foundation of black net covered with cut beads. At the bottom are plaitings of Spanish ace, headed with cut bead ornaments. From beneath the bottom plaiting falls a chenille fringe about twelve inches wide. A jabot of ace passes around the neck and down each

A Rare Carpet.

AT the Woman's Exchange, Atlantic avenue there is on exhibition a piece of embroidery which for its originality deserves specie mention. In the list of modern and antique works of art it stands unique. The work was designed and executed by Mrs. E. G. Miner, who resides in Canton, New York, a descendant of the Sedgwick family. She early developed an artistic talent, but marrying young and living in a new country where the resources as to culture, etc., were limited, her inspiration alone led to the making of a carpet, embroidered upon bagging, the designs sketched roughly in charcoal, filled with a satin or Kensington stitch. stitch. The work was commenced over fifty years ago, and required about seven years

bunches of flowers.

It will be remembered at this time there cines in the world are obtained from coal-tar. were not any wools accessible to her, ex-

cepting the stocking yarns and ravelings sprent with pearls and red and blue stones; from various knitted garments. All these were utilized, and the stocking yarns most ingeniously colored, the olives predominating. The colors have been imperishable, as the carpet was used for many years and then successfully washed. The designs were mostly original, some though being taken from old primers and pieces of family China, all having to be enlarged and colored wholly according to individual taste. At the present time, with materials and artistic designs so easily obtained, the accomplishment would not deserve more than a passing admiration; but, considering the drawbacks under which this work was completed, the cares incident to a large family, the scarcity of material and poverty of design, it is certainly a proof of

THE Crown Princess of Germany must be as bad as any man in her dislike for buttons, for she has just ordered a dress from England, which is fastoned most mysteriously. No buttons are visible, and no one can imagine how H. R. H. gets into it. It is a state

nusual energy and innate artistic talent.

A surre of bed-room furniture made of glass is certainly a novelty, yet there is one to be seen in the show-rooms of an Oxfordstreet firm, in London. Bed, couches, chairs and washstand have all been made of crystal where wood is generally used, while the coverings and drapery are of red and blue velvet The furniture has been made to the special order of a Spanish grandee.

COLORED coverings for beds have supplanted white counterpanes in the popular affection, and you can't talk any longer about snowy heds if you wish to be thought artistic Taste and money always arrange these matters to their liking, but if satin linings are too expensive for the toile Colbert forming the outside, there is turkey twill and serge to be used in its stead. As much ingenuity is now decomposition, and they retained their elastiused in decorating a bed as in draping a door or window. It must depend on individual city even after being exposed to the open air for many months. Several medical gentle-men examined them, and an incision was taste and means, but some of the least costly stuffs are often used with capital advantage.

RECIPES.

BEEFSTEAR WITH OLIVES .- Take a piece rump steak, cut it in slices three-eighths of an inch thick, and trim them into shape. Melt plenty of butter in a baking tin, lay the fillets of beef in this, and let them stand in a warm place for an hour or so; then sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and fry them in some very hot butter, turning them to let both sides take color. Stone a quantity of olives and parboil them. Fry some onions a brown color in butter, add a little flour, and, when by a slight pressure on a push button or key that is colored, as much stock as you want sauce, with pepper, salt and spices to taste. Let the sauce boil, then strain it, add the olives, and serve when quite hot, with the fillets in a circle round them.

Pic's FEET.-Split into two lengthwise and soak in lukewarm water for a few minutes, slx feet; envelop each in a piece of linen well tied or sewed, place them in a kettle or stewpan, with four small onions, four sprigs of parsley, two of thyme, two bay leaves, two cloves of garlic, two cloves, two small carrots cut in pieces, salt, pepper, and half a pint of white wine; cover with cold water, simmer about six hours, skim them properly, fill with boiling water so as to have them covered all the time take from the fire when cooked, and when nearly cool, take the feet from the kettle, untie them, throw away the linen, and let them cool. Dip each in melted butter or in sweet oil, roll in bread crumbs, and place on a gridiron and on a good fire; serve them as they

are, when properly broiled. RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES .- Pare them, cu them lie in salt and water for two days, then rinse them with boiling water; let them remain in this until it cools; then prepare the vinegar; if it is very strong, weaken it with water; add sugar and spices until the right taste is imparted. Put the cucumbers in this vinegar and heat it to the boiling point. A good rule to follow for the season tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, all spice, nutmeg and black pepper. A grated horse-raddish root is a good addition. This should be put in after the rickles are in the jar, and not be scalded

with them. SALAD.—Put in the bottom of a salad dish a layer of cold boiled potatoes, sliced thin; sprinkle pepper and salt over the slices, then put a layer of boiled Lima beans, and so on. alternately, until the dish is full. Season each layer with pepper and salt, and over the top, a few minutes before serving; pour enough vinegar to flavour the salad; mix oil with the vinegar; mustard may be added to suit the taste.

Applies with CREAM.—Pere and core apples of medium size, make a syrup of sugar, using enough water to dissolve it, add a wineglass of brandy and the paring of a lemon. Boil the apples in this syrup until soft, take them out, boil the syrup ten or fifteen minutes, removing all the scum, strain, then pour it over the apples. To be eaten cold with cream.

#### Miscellaneous.

Ada Rehan. THE writer of the following anatomical study evidently has it very bad. But then his verse is not entirely so.

She is grand and fair, like Diana of old, Or Aphrodite, sprung from the sea— From her queenly head, with its coils of gold, To the tip of her sandal, a goddess she ! Her lips of carmine twin rosebuds are-Twin rosebuds are they, dropped in snow Ier hands are lillies a touch might mar. Yet e'en to touch them would bliss bestow Neath the arch of her slender Spanish feet The flow of a crystalline brook might run Yet she treads on hearts till their shuddering

Is dulled and stifled, and all is done. Her eyes are melting, and tender and blue, Like the sun on a lake when the day expires They steal from the sapphire its magic hue, They borrow the diamond's myriad fires. Through these twin windows her soul is seen Like a dainty flow'r in a crystal vase, et her meshes of hair of golden sheen Are nets to trap those on her gaze. Ah me l She is fair, like Dian of old-Like Dian of old she is grand and fair; Yet, like the goddess, her heart is cold-Unlike the goddess, her smile's a snarc. Still, were she Dian, and Action I, And she and her nymphs in the woodland stream, From the goddess' anger I ne'er would fly,

Nor heed her nymphs or their startled scream. Nay, like Actuon, I'd avidly spy, Like Action, turn to a stag of ten-In the jaws of the hounds I would gladly die To gaze on my goddess alone of men!

Value of Courage in Epidemics. M. DE LESSERS said, recently, that courage is the best preventive of cholera. The chief thing in travelling where there were epidemics was to be fearless. Courage was a great preventive, and he had seldom known a courageous man to have cholera or the plague. These diseases began with a derangement of the stomach, which sprang from weakness of character and will.

Visits of the Living to the Dead. THERE is a very interesting account of the opening of the tomb of Edward I. in a letter from Mr. Gough to Tyson, in Vol. VIII, page 612, of Nichols' "Literary Anecdotes." It is probably well known to most readers, but I copy it, in case it should not have been already noticed in these pages: "The opening of the tomb of Edward I. and the actual view sixteen feet square, being composed of blocks (one of which is now on exhibition) the centrol of the dead conqueror enshrined is robes of royalty, his crown on his head and two sceptors. (one of which is now on exhibition) the centre forming landscapes and the border bruebes of flowers and the border bruebes of flowers. as to exhibit a likeness to an able draughtsman, a mantle of red paned with white, and

But with your arm around me, superb fibula fastening the mantle on the What danger need I fear? I'll never need my eyes, Joe, While your strong arm is near, twenty-two joints, headed and screwed in by a brilliant sapphire; his hands bare and entire (bone with tanned skin, but no nails), holding, the right a sceptre surmounted by a Now, be a brave old darling,

life?

right shoulder, studded

cross fleuré; the left another, longer, sur-

mounted by three clusters of oak leaves

diminishing and terminating by a dove

These sceptres were of gilt metal, as also the

crown of fleur-de-lis. The feet were enveloped,

but the toes, planta, and talus might be felt, distinct and fleshy, and the whole body of six feet two inches long. Over the mantle was a

wrapper or two, one strongly cerated.

Hampden's grave in Great Hampden Church

was opened by his biographer, Lord Nugen

"and the body was found in such a perfect state that the picture on the staircase of the

house was known to be his from the likeness.

(Timbs' "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales.") In 1796 the bodies of Lady Kilsyth (widow of Viscount Dundee, the celebrated Claverhouse, and wife of the

last Viscount Kilsyth) and her infant son were

exhumed and found in the most extraordi-

nary state of preservation. They met their death in 1717 in Flanders, by the falling in of

the roof of a house in which they and a

number of other Scottish exiles were as-

sembled. Their bodies were embalmed and

sent over to Scotland, where they were buried

with great pomp at Kilsyth, in the family

vault. The minister at Kilsyth thus describes

their appearance in 1796: "The body of

Lady Kilsyth was quite entire; every feature

and every limb was as full as the day she was

made into the arm of the infant. The bodies

seem to have been preserved in a liquid of the

on a pillow containing strong-scented herbs.

Balm, sage, and mint were easily distinguished."—Notes and Querics.

A Last Look.

Br G. R. Sms.

And failing day by day.
"She's going blind," he whispered;

I heard him Joe, I heard him-

My sight was growing weaker,

Yes, darling, it is true:

The room is dull and misty,

A thick and cruel haze

And vainly try to see.

And as I bry to game.
There seems to fall between us

I'm going blind, my darling :

Ah! soon the day must be

When these poor eyes will open

Oh, take my hand, my husband,

The last thing in my sight-

When darkness covers all,

God's blessed sunshine fall

Cheer up, my dear old sweetheart,

And brush away your tears,

Will linger through the years.

Some light there lingers still:

'Twas there I last saw. soitly.

The look I see to-day, love,

For when the veil has fallen,

I want your smile to light me

Along the gloomy shore.

I yet can see you darling-

Behind the distant hill;

Odd fancies crowd about me

My eyes must close forever

It seems but yestere'en

Now God has let me know

On all things here below.

Though twenty years have vanished,

Since first you wooed and won me

Among the meadows green;

Here from our cottage window

I once could see the spot,

Where grew the yellow cowslip, And blue forget-me-not.

But now a strange mist hovers,

Beyond my yearning glances

I want to see it, darling,

The dear old meadow lies.

The meadow by the stream

Where first your loving whisper,

So take my hand and guide me,

That God has made so fair.

And bid the sweet, green country

How swift the sun is setting!

It's almost twilight now;

The birds upon the bough.

I cannot pierce the gloom,

They're coming into bloom.

Stoop down and pluck a rosebud-

You know my fav'rite tree;

My husband's hand will give me

The dear old happy days-

In summer's golden blaze?

I take the rose you give me,

Its petals damp with dew;

But scarce can see its hue.

When dead I'll keep it still;

The rose may fade and wither-

Quick! Quick! my footsteps falter;

Home, home, and bring my children,

My poor eyes feel the strain.

And place them at my knee,

And let me look upon them

And let us be alone:

While yet I've time to see.

Then take them gently from me,

My last fond look, dear husband

You've been my dear old sweetheart

I've laughed when you were merry,

And wept when you were sad.

Your old sweet smile to-night.

To make my darkness light.

When God has closed the book.

And thought our hearts were broken

When our sweet darling died?

I'd like to see the picture Once more, dear, while I may,

Though in my heart it lingers

Ah I many bairns came after,

The light is growing dim.

Come closer-so; and hold me.

And press your face to mine.

Where ne'er a light can shine.

Come closer to me, darling,

I'm in a land of shadows,

As though 'twere yesterday.

But ron: were like to him.

God bless you, Joe, for trying— Yes, that's the dear old look!

Joe, fetch me down the picture

That hangs beside our bed.

The day that he lay dead?

Ah, love, do you remember

Our first-born bonny baby— And how we sat and cried,

I'll think of that sweet story

Since we were lass and lad:

Must be for you alone.

I want to see you wearing

I want to take it with me

Our love, dear, never will.

Oh, take me in again;

I cannot bear the air, Joe,

In memory of to-night, Joe,

The last one I shall sec.

Ah, Joe, do vou remember

Our love among the roses

I scent its fragrant odor,

I hear, but cannot see, dear,

Is this our little garden?

But I can smell the roses-

And lead me to the air-

I want to see the world, love.

I want to see the sunset,

And look upon the sky,

A loving, last good-bye !

Fulfilled my girlhood's dream.

And though I strain my eyes,

The sun is setting slowly

To hide you evermore,

To lead me to the light,

And let your dear face linger

That so I may remember,

These eyes will soon have taken

Their last long look at you.

I heard the doctor say

lay at her knee. His features

And promise not to fret; I saw your face the last, dear, And now I've no regret. I saw your face the last, dear-God's hand has dealt the blow: My sight went out at sunset A short half-hour ago. Now you must be my eyesight Through all the sunless land. And down life's hill we'll wander.

Like lover's hand in hand. Till God shall lift the curtain Beyond these realms of pain; And there, where blind eyes open, I'll see your face again.

#### bumour.

On the Half-Shell. 'My vhife all der time says to me: 'Carl Dunder, if you whas to be kilt by a butcher cart or ice waggon, or if some shteampoat plow you oop an der river. I vhas left with no money. Vhy doan' you pe insured mit your

" Vhell, I tinks about dot a good deal. It vhas my duty dot my vhife und Katie doan' go mit der poor house if I can help it, und I tink it yhas pest to get some insurance. I shpeak to my frendt, Shon Plazes, about it, lodged in the tomb. The features, nay, the | und Shon he says:

"'Of course you whant insurance. You very expression of her countenance, were marked and distinct. The body of her son shall come into my lodge of der United Ordex of Half-Shells. Dot vhas an order which only posed as if he were asleep; his color was as costs you one dollar a year, and if you die fresh and his fiesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most sand dollar in greenpacks. I cause a most sand dollar in greenpacks. singular phenomenon was that the bodies | right avhay mit your saloon, und we put you through like some streaks of greased lightseemed not to have undergone the smallest

"Whell, I goes home und tells der old vice mans und she says dot whas O.K. She doan like to see me die, but it some shmall-pox or vellow fever comes to Detroit and takes me avhay she likes to hai a long funeral procesappearance of brandy, and the head inclined sion und build me a grave-stone, which reads dot Carl Dunder whas a goot husband, a kind fadder, und dot he has gone to Heaven only a leedle vhile pefore he whas ready. I shpeak to my daughter Katie und she shed some tears and tells me dot she looks as cute as an angel in some mourning gloze for me. So it whas all right und I sweep out my saloon and about twenty men come in dot eafnings to make me a Half-shell.

"Oxcuse me if I whas madt and use some words like a pirate. My frendt, Shon Planes, vhas dere mit a red cap on his head und a voice so solemn dot I feels shills go up my pack. He calls der meeting to order und says I like to shoin und pecome a Half-shell." "Does he like peer?" asks some mans in

"He does," said Shon Plazes. "Und so do we!" yells all der meeting, und Shon says I whas to come down mit ter peer. Dot was nineteen glasses. Den Shon Plazes he reads from a pook mit a plue cover, dot man whas dying every day so fast dot you can't count 'em, or some-

dings like dot, und he calls oudt: "Vhat shall save dis man?" "Und eaferypody yells 'lager peer!" means I set him oop again, und dot vhas nineteen glasses more! Den two men take me und vhalk me all aroundt, und Shon

Plazes he cries out:" "We vhas here to-day und gone to-morrow In der midnight, vhen eaferybody vhas ashleep a tief comes und shteals our life away! Vhat keeps dot tief afar off!"

"Und eaferypody groans out like he vias dying! 'Cool lager!' Dot means I vias to set 'em oop again, und dot vhas nineteen lasses more. Den Shon Plazes he leads me wice aroundt und says: " Carl Dunder, you tinks you whas made a Half-shell already, but you was mistaken. Put oudt your left hand! Dot vas goot.

Now, my frendt, what was der foundation stone of liberty, equality und brotection." "Und eaferypody lifts oop his voice, ar groans oudt: All der lager a man vhants! Dat means I whas to tap a fresh keg; und I pelieve dot growd drinks more as forty glasses. I doan' like it so previous like. I did:, but my frendt Shon Plazes tells me to lie down on der table on my pack, und shut my eyes. Vhen I vhas in bosition he hit me tree dimes mit his fist in der stomach, und gries oudt:

" Vhen he vhas alife he vhas kind mit der boor; when he whas deadt we forgot his faults! Brudders, what whas der great brinciple dot leads to charity und penevolence? "Und eaferybody shumps to his feet, und

yells oudt: 'Some more lager und cigars!' Vhell, I set 'em oop once more, und den I whas so madt dot I take up my glub und clean dot growd out mit der street. I pelief he vhas a fraud on me. I pelief dot Shon Plazes tells all der poys, and it whas a put up shob. I lose my peer and eigars, und somebody carries off more ash ten bottles of vhisky from my par, und I vins no more a Half-shell as you are. If dot vhas some whay to insure me so dot my whife und Katie haf some mourning goods und puy me a gravestone mit a lamb on top, I go out of some tears, and kick oafer der shairs und tables, for I vhas madt like some cats on a gloze-line."-Carl Dunder in Diroit Free

A Drunkard's Diary. On the person of a stranger picked up drunk the other night the police found a diary of the affair, reading as follows: "Wednesdar morn .- Ar'd in Det. Fine town. Had a jaw with a hackman. "Later-Town imprives as I look at it. Took a drink. Cum neer having a fight. Took an'ther dr'nk "Still Later-Seen the P. O. and City Haul.

Fine strucktures. Had a dispute. Took a drink. Town imp'rves. Saw a runaway. Had some beer. Saw a dog fight. Yet Later-Seen all the opera hises. Took a drink. Saw the river. Treated a man to the beare. Winderful how mich bizn'ss is car'd on here. Fine town. Took a dr'k Feel good.

"Afternoon-Town imp'rves on me. Took a drink. Had a row. Bizn'ss rushing. Big g'sses of beare f'r five cts. Feel jolly nice.
"Later—Great rush bian'ss. Took brandy
this time. Seen 'er m'r'k't. Seen 'er wheat el'vats'rs. Feel good. Nice town." "Still Later—S'nice town. Fleel gooz.
Took er driz. Shaw'er p'lecceman. Whoop! Took a dr--!" Very Latest - Shaw - shaw - s-h-a-w a

b'leeceman. All riz. Feal hap'y. Feal zif I could—c-o-u-l-d—could——"

But he couldn't. He made for an alley and went to sleep, and he was so drunk that they tied his legs up in a knot and carried him down in the shape of a ball .- Detroit Free

M. D. Coxway has discovered that Shakespeare's widow married a blacksmith named James. Judging from the dramatic ability displayed in the "comedy" of "Paisy Miller," Mr. Henry James is probably a des cendant of Shakespeare's widow by her second

LITERARY Matron: "What does Shakespeare mean by his frequent use of the phrase, "Go to?" Matter-of-fact husband: Well, perhaps he thought it wouldn't be polite or proper to finish the seutence."

Tue color called crushed strawberry is said to be a new shade, but it isn't. Ever since America began distilling whisky some men's noses have worn that identical hue.

The donkey never suffers from softening of

the brayin'.

#### Agriculture.

Mons. BY MR. A. W. HOWITT.

In MacIvor's Farmers Annual. The cultivation of hops in different parts of Australasia has made rapid progress within the last few years, and in time Britain may ities where the hop will be found to grow luxuriantly, but the extensive cultivation of the plant is confined to the Bairnsdale dis-

SELECTION OF THE GROUND. "It is difficult to imagine that the hop could thrive anywhere more luxuriantly than in the rich, moist, alluvial soil which borders the River Mitchell, and some of the richest of the soil is found between the Mitchell River and its branches, locally known as the Backwater. It was here, and in part of the Bairnsdale pre-emptive right that the first Bairnsdale hop plantations were established as an experiment; but I must note that Mr. Charles Barton, of Lake Wellington, was the pioneer hop-grower of Gippsland. The interval between the Mitchell River and the Backwater is liable to more or less complete inundation, whenever the river is raised by rains or the melting of snow. I have not, however, found that the hop plants have suffsred from this, unless where there has been a current which has swept the soil from them, or where the surface of the ground has been so low that the flood waters have remained on the plants more than a very few days. I think that even a difference of level of less than 2 ft. would determine whether hops would or would not suffer injury. In selecting ground for a plantation it is therefore necessary to consider whether floods are likely to spread over, and remain for any time upon it; it is also most necessary that hops should be exposed as little as possible to high winds, such as blow in Gippsland from the west and south-west. I have found that such winds

growing hedges and break-winds. PREPARING THE GROUND. " Assuming the land to have been selected and cleared, and the roots followed for a depth of at least 20in., it must then be well broken up to as great a depth as possible. It ought to be subsoiled, and I have found that a very good condition may be obtained by two ploughs following each other in the same urrow. The ground is then carefully harrowed down and rolled.

PLANTING THE GROUND. "The ground having been got ready, and the direction of the rows having been determined upon, the next step is to mark out where each hop plant or crown-set is to be placed. This must be carried out with scrupulous exactitude, so that whichever way the rows are looked at the plants will be line in line. No plant must stand out of the row, for otherwise it would be liable during cultivation to have its bines seriously injured by the nuaget or other norse instrument used in till-ing the ground. The best distance at which the hops plants should stand I have found to the hops plants should stand I have found to the hops plants should stand I have found to be 7ft. each way. If the distance is less than this—say 6ft—I have found that the hops become entangled at the tops, and form a become entangled at the tops, and form a shade which preents the sunlight the lower, lateals. In marking out the ground K have used a surveyor's chain

at each of the places marked off in the chain. Perhaps the most convenient marks that can be used are pieces of reed about 18in, or 2ft. in length. They can be obtained readily in almost all places where hops are being planted. The marks being placed in the ground, the chain is now shifted, and the process repeated until the whole ground is marked off. If the process is carried out with care, and the rows of 'marks' examined and found to be regular in every direction, the ground may be considered as ready for planting. Where bedded gets are used, each one must of course be carefully planted out, so that its 'crown' is as exactly as possible in the position occupied by the mark, which it is well to replace so as to indicate the rows until the plants are above ground. Where 'crown-sets' are used, they may be dibbled in so that the two 'eyes' which must be left are about a couple of inches below the surface. When crown-sets are used, not much may be expected from them the first season, as they will have quite enough to do to establish themselves, yet I have found it decidedly advisable to place some kind of pole for them to climb; it is then easier to keep the ground clean, any any little crop there is helps to pay expenses. The hops will be all the better next year for being attended to than by being allowed, as I have seen, to run wild. As the hop is a dicecious plant, that is, has the male flowers on one plant, and the female flower on another, it is necessary to plant out some 'male hops' in one ground, and in doing so attention should be paid to the quarter from which the prevalent wind comes, and to plant the 'male hops' on that side of the ground. The hops cultivated at Bairnsdale are two principal varities—one early, and the other late. These are known locally by various names, but I cannot say with certainty what their true designates are. The bulk of the crop is from a hop which is probably the late or Flemish grape hop. The two crops become ready for picking at an interval of about three weeks apart. The great desideratum now is to find some hop which will come in

hetween the two.

"In former years it was usual to prune the hops at the commencement of August, but I observe that the practice now seems to be to delay it till about the middle of the month. But hefore pruning—indeed, the earlier the better—the ground should be carefully turned up with a one-horse plough, gathering the furrows to the centre of the row and leaving just so much unploughed as will contain the plants uninjured. If the ploughing has been done early it may be cross-ploughed; if not long before pruning it may be well to prune first and then cross-plough, afterwards harrowing with a small harrow and breaking down with the horse 'nidget.' The pruning operations, or rather the turning over of the ground surrounding the plants where they are pruned, are all restricted to the small square left unworked. The soil is carefully removed from the plant with a blunt or round edged hoe, so that the crown of the plant and the lateral runners are laid bare without injuring the plant. The crown is pruned close, and the lateral roots cut off and removed, and the soil carefully returned and piled up over the plant. Where manure is used other than farmyard, or other dung of such a kind that requires to be ploughed or filled in—it may be applied most advantageously by spreading it round the hop plant where the soil has been forked away, and by being mixed with the soil returned to the plant after pruning is completed. I have always regarded the question of manure as very great importance to the hopgrower. It was soon after first planting my opground at Bairnsdale that I commenced to experiment on the effect produced by applying manure. I soon satisfied myself, that even in the rich land of the Mitchell Backwater, its application was highly advantageous. After manuring for two years I discontinued for one season, with the result of a crop less in amount than that gathered the previous season. Hopgrowers have in Gipps. woman, as is natural, exerts a powerful influ-

PROCESS OF CULTIVATION.

land mainly to rely on artificial manures. In | ence on the story. Thackeray, who moulded England, farmyard manure, fish, and old woollen materials have been largely used, the latter being, it is said, most valuable in supplying to the hop the constituents which it especially requires. . In some places the hop bines are subjected to various processes even, I believe, passed through chaff-outters —to reduce them to such fragments as can be readily dug or easily buried in the ground. But these plans are now followed in Gipps look to us to supply her with large quantities of our produce. The importation of hops into New Zealand has ceased, owing to the local modulation hairs could be the local modulation being could be the

the local production being equal to the demand. In Victoria there are many locallime form a large percentage. In my experi-ence, perhaps the best way of supplying these constituents is by mixing fine ground bonetrict, in Gippsland. The production in the colony in 1881-82 amounted to 453,040 lbs., when it can be found in a reliable form, with and the total area of the gardens exceeded 563 the soil that has been removed during the process of pruning. The hop by this means is amply supplied with plant food from the first commencement of its year's growth. In addition to this, I find it advantageous to

the poles, and the guano gives them increased vigorous and healthy growth. These two classes of artificial manures supply those mineral constituents which the hop especially requires to take up in a soluble form from the soil. In order to keep the ground in good order, and free from weeds, the 'nidget' is kept going constantly. Continual stirring of the ground, a liberal use of manure, and constant irrigation from the time at latest when the lateral bines show, I regard as essential to success in hopgrowing. The next occeding is to plant the poles in the ground, and my rule has been to place them one inch deep for every foot of their lengths. Where three poles are used, they should be placed so as to form a triangle, having the hop plant in the centre, but not so near to it as to injure its roots. The poles should be so placed as to obstruct little of the sunlight from those behind, and they should spread a little outwards. If it were possible to look down upon a hop ground newly poled, the tops of the poles should be as nearly as postops of the poles should be as nearly as postops. sible equi-distant from each other all over it. The poles now used are almost all ti-tree, cut on the margin of the Gippsland lakes and their backwaters. I have used stringybark have a most injurious action in bruising the poles peeled, and wattle, but on the whole bines against each other or against the poles The the most satisfactory are the ti-tree. when growing, or by breaking down the poles extraordinary demand for poles for hopbodily when the hops have thrown out laterals grounds threatens in a few years to make and are full of bloom. The Mitchell valley is their cost a most serious item. For present much sheltered, but even there it is most cost I refer to the estimate at the end of this advisable to create shelter by planting quickpaper. When the poles are planted in the

ground the next process will be to tie up the young bines, which by that time may be about ready. There is, however, not im-mediate need of doing this, if only the first strong pipey shoots have appeared, which must be rejected, producing more leaves and rank growth than hop blooms. Two bines of the proper kind should be carefully trained round each pole, and it will be necessary from time to time to go over the ground in order to help the weak ones to get a hold and to replace those ties which have come loose. I observe that a practice obtains of stripping the buds from the lower parts of the shoots tied up so as to prevent the

growth of runners, which would require to be cut off. From this time forward the principal point should be to keep the ground well worked and free from weeds, and, where it is possible, to irrigate, unless the season is exceptionally moist. I am inclined to think that it might be said with truth that the

on the favorable or unfor irrigation, high winds, 🚳 hops fill out well or ill, or have much or little

(Concluded in our next.)

#### Essavist.

The Gospel of Woman. Ir did not need Mr. Moncure D. Conway to come all the way from America to preach what I may call the Gospel of Woman. Those who have carefully read the literature markable change has occurred within the past a secondary character in novels has taken the first place. Regard them as we may, it cannot be denied that novels are the mirror of national life. We can know more of any people by reading two or three of their novels than if we studied the newspapers for half a century. The reporter simply draws a skeleton, which the reader may clothe as he pleases, but the novelist fills in the outline and presents life as it really is. His portraits may be distorted by his own prejudice or imagination, but the keen critic can soon discriminate between what is the product of the author's individuality and the product of observations. And if there is one thing which has been more noticeable in the fiction of the past ten or fifteen years it is the extraordinary space filled by the female characters to the complete dwarfing of those of the other sex. It might be said that this is caused by the popularity of so many female novelists, which class bids fair to monopolise this branch of literature. This is hardly tenable, as female novelists generally delight in making the hero the central figure, though of course they generally invest him with such absurd attributes that the result almost always borders on burlesque—even in the case of that powerful writer, Ouida. But male as well as female novelists are remarkable for the prominence given to the women. William Black, Hardy, and Blackmore, and all ultra popular novelists rely upon their female characters. It is therefore evident that this great change in literature is caused

by a corresponding change in the public, of whose views novels, after all, are but the reflex. That this is a tremendous revolution w can easily see if we turn to the masters of imagination. Not one of them has made woman other than a subordinate. Shakespeare is looked upon as the greatest of human geniuses, but in none of his works does woman fill the first place. In many of the greatest of his tragedies she is but an episode, a factor, and an important one, in the general result. Ophelia has little if anything to do with the action of Hamlet. Lady Macbeth fades out of the tragedy before the end. The women in Julius Cæsar are shadows. In the comedies woman holds a high place, but even in these she is subordinate to the male characters. None of Shakespeare's plays are written as novels are written now, simply to illustrate the development of a woman, the male characters being like the walking gentlemen on the stage. The greatest poet of antiquity, Homer, the author of a tale of "Bride of Troy Divine," makes man and the fortunes of man his main theme. "Tom Jones" is regarded by the best critics as the greatest novel ever written, or for that matter ever likely to be written. The lovely Sophia Western certainly takes a leading part in that work, and is a charming character, but she only plays up to Tom Jones, to use a stage expression.

I might go over all the great works of imagination of the past, but it would be with the same result. Coming nearer our own times and taking up the works of the masters

his stories upon those of Fielding and Smollett, is essentially masculine. Dickens never committed the artistic error of making woman the central figure, to which the male characters were merely subordinate. Even in the works of Mrs. Radcliffs we do not find this perversion. It is in the novels of Mrs. Burney, Miss Austin, and Miss Edgeworth that we can trace the beginnings of a species of fiction that appears, viewed in a critical light, as distorted, and untrue to life and art. For in real life, at least up to the present, woman plays but a secondry part, though her subtle and scarcely perceptible influences may really be the moving spring of the great wheel

f action. From an art point of view a work of fiction in which a woman is the central, and, indeed, the only figure is like a picture in one tint without a touch of the primary colors. A picture in words should be the same as one in colors; there should be a perfeet harmony. If the stronger colors are not introduced, they should at least be suggested. Yet the fiction of the past few years has almost exclusively depended upon delineations of female character and the fortunes of apply a dressing of Perurian guano at the time when the plants are 'hilled up.' The young bines have by that time good hold of pends on man, fiction of this kind would be ridiculous but for the conviction its existence must carry, that there has been an important

change, and that of late years the gospel of woman has made society a convert. This worship of woman, this attempt to raise her to a position for which she is not intended by nature, and the attainment of which, by her, would destroy society, is, to my mind, one of the dangers of the age, because it disturbs the balance created by Nature and by God. Yet some men rejoice in it. Not long since, a lecturer proclaimed that he was glad to think man was becoming more womanly, and woman was advancing to an equality with him. Where this gentleman made the mistake, was, in thinking that woman and man were ever other than equal Because woman did not do what man did, that was no sign of inferiority or inequality. Woman and man are in reality two utterly listinct beings, created for very different purposes, but, by the wisest of all laws, ever deendent upon each other, and so making the great harmony of creation. Man is the worker and the protector, and, therefore, he has been given a stronger body and a larger brain. Woman is the mother and the wife, the home dweller, and for that reason she has been endowed, on a whole, with finer feelings and instincts, with a purer mind, and with a larger fund of affection. In her own sphere she is peerless, the very master-piece of the Creator. There she has no rival. But her advocates, now-a-days, the preachers of the Gospel of Woman, would take her from her own place, and maintain that she can take her position in the battle-field, the Legislature, the field, and the workshop. To place her there would be to unsex her. She could not become a man; then she would be a kind of neuter, without the charms that make woman irressistible, or the attributes that make man the master. The less successful the Gospel of Woman advocates are, in this direction, the better. But we may comfort ourselves that Nature is too strong for them; that woman, thank Heaven, will be woman always, tender, trusting, affectionate, spurring fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers, on in the battle of life, and making this existence brighter and

While, however, holding these opinions I am strongly impressed with the idea that in the older countries a revision of the occupations of men and women is urgently necessary. In such countries there is a neve ceasing emigration of young men, who seek better fields, and the result is, that the

an to see a strapping six-feet male engaged vidual size of each hop-bloom, whether the in selling laces and tapes or in like employments. Still even in these directions care should be exercised not to lose sight of the great fact that woman never developes into a perfect being except as an adjunct of man; as his helpmate; as wife and mother. Those who advocate her independence have only to look at the result when she does obtain it, as in the case of factory girls.

ciples and of this gospel of woman that man will become more womanly, I do not think any sensible person wishes to see it. Man is undoubtedly refined and bettered by association with pure women, but that does not mean of the period must have noticed that a re- that he becomes womanly. A womanish man is of all beings the most despicable, just twenty-five years, and that woman from being | as a manly woman is the creature most to be dreaded. God in his wisdom has shaped out the destiny and functions of the male and female, and made them to admirably dovetail into each other; and the tinkerings of epi cene men and masculine women only mar his

DONALD CAMERON.

## Science.

Scraps.

Five years must elapse before the scientists have finished their calculations upon the transit of Venus.

If the Medical Press is to be credited, Professor Schuethauer, of Pesth, in making a post-mortem examination of a woman of about seventy years of age, discovered that the spleen was not only absent, but had never existed in the person of the subject.

qualities are described at length by M. Lesserteur, formerly a missionary in Tonquin and now Director of Foreign Missions in Paris. The healing properties of the Hoangnan, as the plant is called in the Anamite language were, until a short time ago, known only to a single native family, which finally, having become converted to Christianity, communicated the secret to the French. M. Lesser teur avows that the bark of the Hoangnan cures hydrophobia, leprosy, and the bites of reptiles immediately and invariably, but is itself a violent poison in cases to which it is

not applicable. It is true that some birds and insects disappear from districts which Asiatic cholera is about to invade? A simple assertion means nothing; but a late number of the Italia del Popolo which cites a great many localities from which birds and insets departed just before the advent of cholera is well worth study-

The Journal of Science is the authority for the assertion that some persons who are par-ticularly sensitive to the bites of gnats and midges experience a return of the original iritation at regular intervals of twelve and wenty four hours. This fact, if fact it be, would seem to lend strength to the opinion that gnats and mosquitoes are the bearers of the germs of malarial fever.

Dr. Clauston, in the annual report of the Edinburgh Insane Asylum, says that in very acute cases of depression and maniacal ex-haustion he has substituted milk and eggs for stimulants with remarkable success. A had case of acute delirium was cured by a diet of four quarts of milk and sixteen eggs daily for three months. He says: "I preach the gos-pel of fatness as the great antidote to the disases we have to treat."

Professor Fisher, of Munioh, has succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline substance, which, as far as regards its action on the system, is exactly the same as quinine, though it assimilates with the stomach more easily than quinine does. It will be observed that the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes, the most powerful disinfectants, and one of the most useful medicines in the world are obtained from coal-tar.

Electricity and Amber. AMBER, or fossil resin, is washed out of a ter-tiary mud-bed in the Baltic Sea and cast up by the tide. The electric light, however, is now employed to search for it on the sea-bottom under water, and thus the latest development of electricity is made to serve in seeking for the amber or elektron of the Greeks, which in the hands of Thales first showed the electric power and gave its name to the science of electricity.

#### Artificial Limbs.

Ar the Amsterdam International Exhibition a series of artificial arms and legs, of an efficent and inexpensive kind, are now attract ing considerable interest. They are the invention of Count de Beaufort, and consist of an ingenious combination of leathern sides, cords, india-rubber springs, and wooden fingers or toes. The movements of the muscles are very well imitated by these arrangements, which offer a valuable substitute for the real limbs. The price for an arm is only 25s., and that for a leg 45s .- a veritable boon to poor folk.

#### Paper Pipes.

Pipes for enclosing telegraph and electric lighting wires are now made of paper in America, and meet with much favour. They are impervious to water, and pliable enough to resist breaking. Railway sleepers are now also made of paper, hard pressed at a high temperature, and found to serve the purpose better than timber.

#### A Use for Skimmed Milk

According to the Chemiker Zeitung, Mr. Müller has evaporated skimmed milk in a vacuum, so as to obtain a permanent product, which can be preserved for many months in dry atmosphere, and which has valuable alimentary properties. He thinks that it may be of great use in pastry and other kinds of baked food, and the best sugar of milk can be made from it. The skimmed milk, which is collected in dairies and cheese factories, is usually given to animals or wasted in sewage; but it can be utilised by Müller's process.

#### An Electric Gun.

New species of rifle without lock or trigger has been constructed in Paris. In it the charge is fired by means of a platinum wire, rendered incandescent by an electric current contained in a small battery in the stock of the gun. Whether the novelty has any practical advantage over the ordinary gun would be difficult to say, but it is probable that the aim will be less liable to disburbance with no trigger to be pulled. The current is started by a slight pressure on a push-button or key thus involving, we fear, the greater liability to accident.

#### Ladies' Column. How to Cook Eggs.

LET us now make practical application of the laws of albumen coagulation that were demonstrated in the test-tube experiment. The breakfast fireside. The apparatus required is a saucepan large enough for boiling a pint of but instead of keeping the saucepan over the fire, place it on the hearth and leave it there, with the egg in it, about ten minutes or more. experiment is to use for the second egg a are, when properly broiled. water bath, or bain marie of the French scientherefore, not quite so hot as its source of heat. proportions are so far maintained. Queens. In this case a thermometer should be used, land has more males in proportion than the lower, lateals. In marking out the ground K have used a surveyor's chain ground K have used a surveyor's chain tributed in small furrows drawn between the tributed in small furrows drawn between the victoria or Tasmania. Man should, in such lands be kept to his proper sphere, and sion, about ten minutes or more. A comparately marked at such distances as it is sion, about ten minutes or more. A comaccuracy ary marks at such distances as it is intended to plan the hops. The chain being intended to plan the hops. The chain being one time must be carefully regulated or injury one time particles. Woman has not have been cooked at a temperature of more. A comparison of results will show that the egg that particles are the positions of the positions of results will show that the egg that particles are the positions of the position of the p posure to the hot water does no mischief; if the temperature of 160 deg. is not exceeded, it may remain for half an hour-in fact, the perfection of cooking, according to my experience (I always cook my own eggs when I have the opportunity and can spare the time) is attained when kept at 160 deg. about twenty minutes. The 180 deg. is above named because the rising of the temperature of the egg itself is due to the difference between its own temperature and that of the water, and, when As to the other result hoped for by its disthat difference is very small, this takes place very slowly, besides which the temperature of the water is, of course, lowered in raising that of the cold egg .-- Popular Science.

Shoes are still very low, with buckles or bows on the top, at least for demi-toilets. For morning walks, the laced Molière shoe is very convenient, or else black or colored There is a tendency to wear lower and broader heels; some ladies have ever openly adopted the low, broad heel of the English walking shoe. This is very sensible, for the Lous XV. heel is fatal, not only to the foot, but also to the health.

A writer in the Bazar says: A hostess should remember that when she asks people to visit her she has two very important duties before her-one is, not to neglect her guest; the other is, not to weary her guest by too much attention. Never give your gues the impression that he is being "enter-tained," that he is on your mind; follow the daily life of your household and of your duties as you desire, seeing to it that your guest is never in an unpleasant position of neglected. If you have a tiresome guest who insists upon following you around, and weighing heavily on your hands, be firm, go The discovery in Tonquin of a plant of to your own room, and lock the door; she great therapeutic virtue and its miraculous will soon take a book and go out on the to your own room, and lock the door; sh

#### ibousehold.

THICK canton figured is used on the dinner table under the damask. It not only deadens the sound of rattling dishes, but protects the china when set down quickly on the table.

A very beautiful and showy mantle is of black and crimson brocaded velvet grenadine trimmed with chantilly lace, made panier style and draped full in the back. It is lined with rimson silk and the drapery is fastened with jet ornaments.

VERY handsome wrap for a matron has a foundation of black net covered with cut beads. At the bottom are plaitings of Spanish lace, headed with cut bead ornaments. From eneath the bottom plaiting falls a chenille fringe about twelve inches wide. A jacot of lace passes around the neck and down each

#### A Rare Carpet.

AT the Woman's Exchange, Atlantic avenue, there is on exhibition a piece of embroidery which for its originality deserves specia mention. In the list of modern and antique works of art it stands unique. The work was designed and executed by Mrs. E. G. Miner, who resides in Canton, New York, a descendant of the Sedgwick family. She early developed an artistic talent, but marrying young and living in a new country where the resources as to culture, etc., were limited, her inspiration alone led to the making of a carpet, embroidered upon bagging, the designs sketched roughly in charcoal, filled with a satin or Kensington stitch. The work was commenced over fifty years ago, and required about seven years for its completion. In size it covers about sixteen feet square, being composed of blocks (one of which is now on exhibition) the centre forming landscapes and the border bunches of flowers.

It will be remembered at this time there were not any wools accessible to her, ex-

cepting the stocking yarns and ravelings sprent with pearls and red and blue stones; rom various knitted garments. All these were utilized, and the stocking yarns most ingeniously colored, the olives predominating. The colors have been imperishable, as the carpet was used for many years and then successfully washed. The designs were mostly original, some though being taken from old primers and pieces of family China, all having to be enlarged and colored wholly according to individual taste. At the present time, with materials and artistic designs so easily obtained, the accomplishment would not deserve more than a passing admiration; but, considering the drawbacks under which this work was completed, the cares incident to a large family, the scarcity of material and poverty of design, it is certainly a proof of unusual energy and innate artistic talent.

THE Crown Princess of Germany must be as bad as any man in her dislike for buttons, for she has just ordered a dress from Eng-land, which is fastened most mysteriously. No buttons are visible, and no one can im agine how H. R. H. gets into it. It is a state

A suite of bed-room furniture made of glass is certainly a novelty, yet there is one to be seen in the show-rooms of an Oxfordstreet firm, in London. Bed, couches, chairs, and washstand have all been made of crystal where wood is generally used, while the coverings and drapery are of red and blue velvet. The furniture has been made to the special order of a Spanish grandee.

COLORED coverings for beds have supplanted white counterpanes in the popular affection, and you can't talk any longer about snowy heds if you wish to be thought artistic Taste and money always arrange these matters to their liking, but if satin linings are too expensive for the toile-Colbert forming the outside, there is turkey twill and serge to be used in its stead. As much ingenuity is now used in decorating a bed as in draping a door or window. It must depend on individual taste and means, but some of the least costly stuffs are often used with capital advantage

#### RECIPES.

BEEFSTEAK WITH OLIVES .- Take a piece of cump steak, cut it in slices three-eighths of an inch thick, and trim them into shape. Melt plenty of butter in a baking tin, lay the fillets of beef in this, and let them stand in a warm place for an hour or so; then sprinkle them with pepper and salt, and fry them in some very hot butter, turning them to let both sides take color. Stone a quantity of olives and parboil them. Fry some onions a brown color in butter, add a little flour, and, when that is colored, as much stock as you want sauce, with pepper, salt and spices to taste Let the sauce boil, then strain it, add the olives, and serve when quite hot, with the fillets in a circle round them.

Pig's FEET .- Split into two lengthwise and soak in lukewarm water for a few minutes, six feet; envelop each in a piece of linen well tied or sewed, place them in a kettle or stewpan, with four small onions, four sprigs of parsley, two of thyme, two bay leaves, two cloves of non-professional students may do this at the garlic, two cloves, two small carrots cut in pieces, salt, pepper, and half a pint of white wine; cover with cold water, water—the materials two eggs. Cook the first in the orthodox manner by keeping it in boiling water three and a half minutes. Then take from the fire when cooked, and when place the second in this same boiling water, nearly cool, take the feet from the kettle, untie them, throw away the linen, and let them cool. Dip each in melted butter or in sweet oil, roll in bread crumbs, and place on a grid-A still better way of making the comparative iron and on a good fire; serve them as they

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES .- Pare them, cut them in slices about an inch and a half thick tific cook; a vessel immersed in boiling or them in slices about an inch and a half thick; nearly boiling water, like a glue pot, and, take out the centre containing the seeds; let them lie in salt and water for two days, then rinse them with boiling water; let them n in this until it cools the vinegar; if it is very strong, weaken it with water; add sugar and spices until the right taste is imparted. Put the cucumbers in this vinegar and heat it to the boiling point. A good rule to follow for the season, the season, the season that it is the season of the season, tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, all spice, nutmeg and black pepper. A little grated horse-raddish root is a good addition. This should be put in after the pickles are in the jar, and not be scalded

with them. SALAD .- Put in the bottom of a salad dish a layer of cold boiled potatoes, sliced thin sprinkle pepper and salt over the slices, ther put a layer of boiled Linux beans, and so on, alternately, until the dish is full. Season each layer with pepper and salt, and over the top, a few minutes before serving; pour enough vinegar to flavour the salad; mix oil with the vinegar; mustard may be added to suit the taste.

APPLES WITH CREAM .- Pare and core apples of medium size, make a syrup of sugar, using enough water to dissolve it, add a wineglass of brandy and the paring of a lemon. Boil the apples in this syrup until soft, take them out, boil the syrup ten or fifteen minutes, renoving all the soum, strain, then pour it over the apples. To be eaten cold with cream.

#### Miscellaneous.

Ada Rehan. THE writer of the following anatomical study evidently has it very bad. But then his verse is not entirely so.

She is grand and fair, like Diana of old, Or Aphrodite, sprung from the sea-From her queenly head, with its coils of gold To the tip of her sandal, a goddess she! Her lips of carmine twin rosebuds are— Twin rosebuds are they, dropped in snow Her hands are lillies a touch might mar,

Yet e'en to touch them would bliss bestow. Neath the arch of her slender Spanish feet The flow of a crystalline brook might run, let she treads on hearts till their shuddering Is dulled and stifled, and all is done

Her eyes are melting, and tender and blue, Like the sun on a lake when the day expires They steal from the sapphire its magic hue, They borrow the diamond's myriad fires. Through these twin windows her soul is seen Like a dainty flow'r in a crystal vase, Yet her meshes of hair of golden sheen Are nets to trap those on her gaze. Ah me! She is fair, like Dian of old-Like Dian of old she is grand and fair; Yet, like the goddess, her heart is cold— Unlike the goddess, her smile's a snarc. Still, were she Dian, and Acteon I, And she and her nymphs in the woodland

stream, From the goddess' anger I ne'er would fly, Nor heed her nymphs or their startled scream. Nay, like Acteon, I'd avidly spy, Like Acteon, turn to a stag of ten—

n the jaws of the hounds I would gladly die To gaze on my goddess alone of men! Value of Courage in Epidemics. M. DE LESSERS said, recently, that courage is

the best preventive of cholera. The chief thing in travelling where there were epidemics was to be fearless. Courage was a great preventive, and he had seldom known a courageous man to have cholera or the plague. These diseases began with a derangement of the stomach, which sprang from weakness of character and will. Visits of the Living to the Dead. THERE is a very interesting account of the

opening of the tomb of Edward I. in a letter from Mr. Gough to Tyson, in Vol. VIII, page 612, of Nichols' "Literary Anecdotes." probably well known to most readers, but I copy it, in case it should not have been already noticed in these pages: "The opening of the tomb of Edward I. and the actual view of the dead conqueror enshrined in robes of royalty, his crown on his head and two sceptres in his hands, his visage so well preserve as to exhibit a likeness to an able draughts-man, a mantle of red paned with white, and at every square a jewel of chased work, be-

superb fibula fastening the mantle on the right shoulder, studded with pearls and twenty-two joints, headed and screwed in by brilliant sapphire; his hands bare and entire (bone with tanned skin, but no nails). holding, the right a sceptre surmounted by a cross fleure; the left another, longer, surmounted by three clusters of oak leaves diminishing and terminating by a dove. These sceptres were of gilt metal, as also the crown of fleur-de-lis. The feet were enveloped but the toes, planta, and talus might be felt distinct and fleshy, and the whole body of six feet two inches long. Over the mantle was a wrapper or two, one strongly cerated."

Hampden's grave in Great Hamp was opened by his biographer, Lord Nugent, "and the body was found in such a perfect state that the picture on the staircase of the house was known to be his from the likeness.' (Timbs' "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halle of England and Wales.") In 1796 the bodies of Lady Kilsyth (widow of Viscount Dundee the celebrated Claverhouse, and wife of the last Viscount Kilsyth) and her infant son were exhumed and found in the most extraordi-

nary state of preservation. They met their death in 1717 in Flanders, by the falling in of the roof of a house in which they and a number of other Scottish exiles were assembled. Their bodies were embalmed and sent over to Scotland, where they were buried with great pomp at Kilsyth, in the family vault. The minister at Kilsyth thus describes their appearance in 1796: "The body of Lady Kilsyth was quite entire; every feature tink it whas pest to get some insurance. I and every hmb was as full as the day she was odged in the tomb. The features, nay, the | und Shon he says: very expression of her countenance, were marked and distinct. The body of her son lay at her knee. His features were as com-posed as if he were asleep; his color was as posed as if he were asleep; his color was as fresh and his flesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most singular phenomenon was that the bodies seemed not to have undergone the color was as in the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most singular phenomenon was that the bodies right awhay mit your saloon, and we not you seemed not to have undergone the color was as the property of the color was as the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not you seemed not to have undergone the color was as your lamily puts on athletic flexible to the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on athletic flexible to the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on athletic flexible to the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on a stay of the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on a stay of the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on a stay of the perfect glow of health. Perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on a stay of the perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon, and we not your lamily puts on a stay of the perhaps the perhaps the most in gift awhay mit your saloon. seemed not to have undergone the smallest decomposition, and they retained their elasting."

"Vhell, I goes home und tells der old vice."

"Vhell, I goes home und tells der old vice." city even after being exposed to the open air for many months. Several medical gentle-

#### Balm, sage, and mint were easily distinguished."—Notes and Queries. A Last Look.

By G. R. Sms. I heard him Joe, I heard him-I heard the doctor say My sight was growing weaker, And failing day by day. "She's going blind," he whispered; Yes, darling, it is true: These eyes will soon have taken

Their last long look at you. The room is dull and misty, And as I bry to gano
There seems to fall between us A thick and cruel haze I'm going blind, my darling; Ah! soon the day must be

And vainly try to see. Oh, take my hand, my husband To lead me to the light, And let your dear face linger The last thing in my sight That so I may remember, When darkness covers all, 'Twas there I last saw, softly, God's blessed sunshine fall

When these poor eyes will open

Cheer up, my dear old sweetheart, And brush away your tears, The look I see to-day, love, Will linger through the years. For when the veil has fallen, To hide you evermore, I want your smile to light me Along the gloomy shore. I yet can see you darling-

Some light there lingers still: The sun is setting slowly Behind the distant hill: Add fancies growd shout me Now God has let me know My eyes must close forever On all things here below. Though twenty years have vanished It seems but yestere'en

Since first you wooed and won me Among the meadows green; Here from our cottage window I once could see the spot, Where grew the vellow cowslip. And blue forget-me-not. But now a strange mist hovers, And though I strain my eyes Beyond my yearning glances

The dear old meadow lies. I want to see it, darling, The meadow by the stream, Where first your loving whisper, Fulfilled my girlhood's dream. So take my hand and guide me, And lead me to the air-I want to see the world, love, That God has made so fair

I want to see the sunset. And look upon the sky, And bid the sweet, green country A loving, last good-bye l How swift the sun is setting! It's almost twilight now; I hear, but cannot see, dear The birds upon the bough. Is this our little garden?

I cannot pierce the gloom, But I can smell the roses-They're coming into bloom. Stoop down and pluck a rosebud-You know my fav'rite tree; My husband's hand will give me The last one I shall sec. Ah, Joe, do you remember

The dear old happy days-Our love among the roses In summer's golden blaze? I take the rose you give me, Its petals damp with dew; I scent its fragrant odor, But scarce can see its hue. In memory of to-night, Joe, When dead I'll keep it still: The rose may fade and wither-

Our love, dear, never will. Quick! Quick! my footsteps falter; Oh, take me in again; I cannot bear the air, Joe, My poor eyes feel the strain. Iome, home, and bring my children, And place them at my knee, And let me look upon them While yet I've time to see.

Then take them gently from me, And let us be alone : My last fond look, dear husband, Must be for you alone. You've been my dear old sweetheart Since we were lass and lad: I've laughed when you were merry, And wept when you were sad. I want to see you wearing Your old sweet smile to-night. I want to take it with me

To make my darkness light.
God bless you, Joe, for trying—
Yes, that's the dear old look l I'll think of that sweet story When God has closed the book. Joe, fetch me down the picture That hangs beside our bed. Ah, love, do you remember The day that he lay dead? Our first-born bonny baby— And how we sat and cried, And thought our hearts were broken When our sweet darling died? I'd like to see the picture Once more, dear, while I may,

Though in my heart it lingers As though 'twere yesterday. Ah I many bairns came after, But rone were like to him. Come closer to me, darling, The light is growing dim Come closer-so; and hold me, And press your face to mine. I'm in a land of shadows, Where ne'er a light can shine. But with your arm around me, What danger need I fear? I'll never need my eyes, Joe, While your strong arm is near.

Now, be a brave old darling, And promise not to fret; I saw your face the last, dear And now I've no regret.

I saw your face the last, dear-God's hand has dealt the blow : My sight went out at sunset A short halj-hour ago. Now you must be my eyesight.

Through all the sunless land, And down life's hill we'll wander, Like lover's hand in hand. Till God shall lift the curtain Beyond these realms of pain: And there, where blind eyes open, I'll see your face again,

#### bumour.

On the Half-Shell. My whife all der time says to me: 'Carl Dunder, if you whas to be kilt by a butcher

cart or ice waggon, or if some shteampoat plow you cop an der river, I vhas left with no noney. Vhy doan' you pe insured mit vour life? " Vhell, I tinks about dot a good deal. It vhas my duty dot my vhife und Katie doan

shpeak to my frendt, Shon Plazes, about it "Of course you whant insurance. You shall come into my lodge of der United Ordea

mans und she says dot whas O.K. She doan men examined them, and an incision was like to see me die, but if some shmall-pox or made into the arm of the infant. The bodies | yellow fever comes to Detroit und takes me seem to have been preserved in a liquid of the avhay she likes to hal a long funeral procesappearance of brandy, and the head inclined sion und build me a grave-stone, which reads on a pillow containing strong-scented herbs. fadder, und dot he has gone to Heaven only a leedle vhile pefore he vhas ready. I shpeak to my daughter Katie und she shed some tears and tells me dot she looks as cute as an angel in some mourning gloze for me. So it vhas all right und I sweep out my salcon und about twenty men come in dot eatnings to make me a Hali-shell.

"Oxcuse me if I vhas madt und use some words like a pirate. My frendt, Shon Plazes, vhas dere mit a red cap on his head und a voice so solemn dot I feels shills go up my pack. He calls der meeting to order und says I like to shoin und pecome a Half-shell. "Does he like peer?" asks some mans in

der gornor.
"He does," said Shon Plazes. "Und so do we!" yells all der meeting, und Shon says I vhas to come down mit ter

peer. Dot was nineteen glasses.
"Den Shon Plazes he reads from a pook mit a plue cover, det man vhas dying ebery day so fast dot you can't count 'em, or somedings like dot, und he calls oudt:
" Vhat shall save dis man?"

means I set him cop again, und dot vhas nineteen glasses more! Den two men take me und vhalk me all aroundt, and Shon Plazes he cries out:" "We vhas here to-day und gone to-morrow In der midnight, when eafery body whas ashleen

"Und eaferypody yells 'lager peer!' Dot

a tief comes und shteals our life away! Vhat keeps dot tief afar off!" "Und eaferypody groans out like he whas dying! 'Cool lager!' Dot means I whas to set 'em oop again, und dot whas nineteen glasses more. Den Shon Plazes he leads me

"'Carl Dunder, you tinks you whas made a Half-shell already, but you was mistaken. Put oudt your left hand! Dot was goot. Now, my frendt, what was der foundation stone of liberty, equality and brotection? "Und eaferypody lifts oop his voice, ar groans oudt: 'All der lager a man vhants! Dat means I whas to tap a fresh keg; und I pelieve dot growd drinks more as forty glasses. doan' like it so previous like. I didt, but

my frendt Shon Plazes tells me to lie down on der table on my pack, und shut my eyes. Vhen I vhas in bosition he hit me tree dimes mit his fist in der stomach, und gries oudt: "When he whas alife he whas kind mit der boor; when he whas deadt we forgot his faults! Brudders, vhat vhas der great brinciple dot leads to charity und penevolence?" "Und eaferybody shumps to his feet, und yells oudt : 'Some more lager und eigars !

Vhell, I set 'em oop once more, und den I chas so madt dot I take up my glub und clean dot growd out mit der street. I pelief he vhas a fraud on me. I pelief dot Shon Plazes tells all der poys, and it whas a put up shob. I lose my peer and eigars, und some-body carries off more ash ten bottles of vhisky from my par, und I vhas no more a Half-shell as you are. If dot whas some whay to insure me so dot my whife und Katie haf some mourning goods und puy me a gravestone mit a lamb on top, I go pollytics right away Oversa me dot I shed some tears, und kick oafer der shairs und tables, for I whas madt like some cats on a gloze-line."—Carl Dunder in Dtroi: Free

A Drunkard's Diary. On the person of a stranger picked up drunk the other night the police found a diary of the

affair, reading as follows: "Wednesdar morn .- Ar'd in Det. Fine town. Had a jaw with a hackman. "Later-Town imprives as I look at it. Took a drink. Cum neer having a fight. Took an'ther dr'nk "Still Later-Seen the P. O. and City Haul.

Fine strucktures. Had a dispute. Took a drink. Town imp'rves. Saw a runaway. Had some beer. Saw a dog fight. Yet Later-Seen all the opera hises. Took a drink. Saw the river. Treated a man to the beare. Winderful how mich bizn'ss is

car'd on here. Fine town. Took a dr'k Feel good. "Afternoon-Town imp'rves on me. Took a drink. Had a row. Bizn'ss rush'ng. Big g'sses of beare f'r five ets. Feel jolly nice.

"Later—Great ruch biau'ss. Took brandy
this time. Seen 'er m'r'k't. Seen 'er wheat
el'vats'rs. Feel good. Nice town." "Still Later—S'nice town. Fleel gooz. Took er driz. Shaw'er p'lecceman. Whoon!

Very Latest - Shaw - shaw - s-h-a-w s b'leeceman. All riz. Feal hap'y. Feal zif But be couldn't. He made for an alley and went to sleep, and he was so drunk that they tied his legs up in a knot and carried him down in the shape of a ball.—Detroit Free Press.

Took a dr--!"

#### Fun.

M. D. Conway has discovered that Shakespeare's widow married a blacksmith named James. Judging from the dramatic ability displayed in the "comedy" of "Paisy Mr. Henry James is probably a des cendant of Shakespeare's widow by her second

LITERARY Matron: "What does Shakespeare mean by his frequent use of the phrase, "Go to '?" Matter-of-fact husband: "Well, perhaps he thought it wouldn't be polite or proper to finish the sentence."

THE color called crushed strawberry is said to be a new shade, but it isn't. Ever since America began distilling whisky some men's loses have worn that identical hue The donkey never suffers from softening of

352.

the bravin'.

ALL NIGHT IN A COAL HOLE.

The late Rev. Dr. Wrightman, of Kirkmahoe, one night; sitting later than usual, fome, imagined he heard a sound in the began with all earnestness to cover the fire, unripe fruits Our gardeners have shot at began with an earnestness to cover the are, unripe fruit. Our gardeners have as if preparing for bed. "Ye're late up to large number, and yet they come." night, Mary," "I'm just rakin' the fire, sir, The Parnell Fund (was about \$2.50) back to your bed yet." Half-an-hour later there was another knock and a similar request, in order to prepare breakfast. "I promote rebellion and assassination. don't want breakfast so soon, Mary; go back to your bed." Another half-hour, and another knock, with entreaty for the key, as it was washing day. This was enough. He rose, and handed out the key, saying "Go and let the man out !" Mary's sweetheart had, as the minister shrewdly suspected, been imprisoned all night in the coal-closet, where, Pyramus and Thisbe like, they had breathed their love to each other through the keyhole.

#### Cable Wews.

FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.

London, Jan. 10. The recent announcement that the Hova Government had agreed to sign a treaty of peace with Admiral Galibor, commanding the French forces in Madagascar waters, providing for the permament cession to France of the northern portion of the island, turns out

to be premature. The latest news from Tamaiave states that the negotiations that have been going on for some time past between the French Admiral

and the Hovas have failed. The Council of State at Madrid have decided that it is not expedient to conclude a commercial treaty with England on the basis

proposed. The proposal of the British Government was to admit Spanish wines of a high degree of proof at the reduced duty of ls. per gallon, on condition of England being placed by Spain on the footing of the most favored

It is proposed to hold a great International World's Fair in San Francisco in 1887. The society journal "Truth" states that Mrs.

Langtry has decided to abandon her proposed visit to Australia: The money market is easier, and there are symptoms of a decided recovery in colonial

stocks. The Stock Exchange would prefer that the whole of the Victorian loan should be converted into inscribed stock at once, instead of

The departure of the two Victorian gunboats, the Victoria and the Albert, which it had been arranged were to leave which it had been arranged were to leave England, via Torres Strait, on the 14th inst., has been postponed until the end of the

month. The Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company have entered into a contract to carry 200,000 carcases of frozen sheep from New Zealand during the present year.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on February 12, a paper will be read by Mr. Murray Smith, the agent-general for

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

LONDON, Jan. 9. The latest news from Tonquin states that there has been renewed fighting between the

French and Animese. The Black Flags have evacuated the stronghold of Hung Hos, on the Red River, above hold of Hung Hos, on the Red River, above TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will Sontay, where they were expected to make be received up till noon on SATURDAY, 26th a stand against the French.—"Argus" cables instant, for building a stockyard on the Lake gram.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Colonel Gordon (Chinese Gordon) considers that Khartoum ought to be defended against the attacks of the Mahdi. He has also expressed himself in favor of Egypt retaining that part of the Soudan that lies to the east of the White Nile and north of Sennaar, and recommends that Sir Samuel Baker be appointed Governor.

o spoal M. Jan. 10. The commander of the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum has telegraphed to Cairo, that if his retreat from that town is any longer delayed it will be rendered impossible. - "Argus" cablegram.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :- Recently we had a visit from two or three Maories who have learned a few of the intricate ways of civilisation. One day they strolled into a 6d. restaurant for dinner, and were asked by the waiter what they would take. "Sausages," was the laconic reply. The waiter, in usual human body. course, yelled through the nort hole, "Sausages one, sausages, two," and was proceeding to the third when he was startled by the spokesman Maori rushing at him, catching him by the shoulder and exclaiming-"You - thief, what you mean, order me one sausage-give me dozen-twenty!" I may as well add that before that New \ Zealand party left sausages were a scarce commodity

in that particular restaurant. Mr. Graham Webster, P.M., in a goldstealing case, at the Eaglehawk Police Court, on Saturday, held that a tribute company has no legal remedy against a gold-robber. The Crown can only recognise the original lessee. The prisoner, who had been found prowling through the workings of the Unicorn Company, was then discharged, but if the original company chooses, it can resunte the

prosecution against himers meantain bus elled of The "Launceston Examiner" of the 8th inst, publishes the following information supplied by its Mount Victoria correspondent: Earth tremors are again very frequent; hardly a day without the low rumbling noise being heard, and the shock which follows is sometimes very severe; the grass and trees are seen to vibrate; in an alarming manner."

The Camperdown correspondent of the Argus" writes -- "Ve were so abundantly Argus" writes :-- "We were so abundantly supplied with fruit last season that some persons fed their horses on apples and pears. manoe, one the profundities of a great, folio A large sack could be had filled to the utmost capacity for 10s. The trees this year are refome, imagined with the quietude and serving most of their strength for another security of a manse, so taking his candle, season. But a great pest has visited the he proceeded to investigate the cause. His entire locality; large coveys of green and he proceeded in the lobby, the housekeeper blue parrots are fast destroying both ripe and

The Parnell Fund was about £5000 when and gaun to bed." That's right, Mary; I the Pope sent his letter condemning the and gaun to bear. On his way back to movement. It amounts now to about the study he passed the coal-closet, and turn- £40,000, and in despite of Papal censure the ing the key, took it with him. Next morning the key, took it with him. Next morning the key, took it with him. Next morning great mass of the bishops and clergy in Ireland ing, at an early hour, there was a rap at his are still supporting Parnell and his candidates. bedroom door, and a request for the key to The Land Leaguers in Iteland and America light the fire. "Ye're too soon up, Mary; go have denounced the interference of the Pope, while in return a number of American bishops protest against the resolutions as tending to

The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he has got.

Impoundings.

DEAUFORT—Impounded at Beaufort.—White hoifer and strawberry heifer, no visible brands; red poley heifer, white face, no visible brands. If not claimed, and expences paid, to be sold on 12th January; 1884.

Yellow.cow, JB conjoined in diamond near shoulder; red calf, JB conjoined in diamond off rump; red steer, like R near riunp; strawberry steer, no visible brands, car-marked; strawberry heifer, no visible brands; red steer, RB conjoined near rump. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on February 2nd, 1884.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Printed Copies of the General Lists for the Ripon Division of the Nelson Province and Raglan Division of the district of Ripon and Hampden are now in my possession, and may be seen at my office by any person interested therein.

C. W. MINCHIN,

Court House, Beaufort, 3rd January, 1884.

Gold Mining Lease Declared Void. A TTENTION is directed to the Government Gazette of the 4th January 1881 mag it is which

of the 4th January, 1884, page 6, in which t is notified that the undermentioned lease has been ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 969, dated 9th May, 1881; J. Watson; Sa. 2r.

Op. ; Beaufort. T. COUCHMAN, Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 9th January, 1884.

SHIRE OF RIPON

Lake Goldsmith Reserves. NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Thomas Ward caretaker of the reserves, is authorised to demand and collect the fees for depasturing stock thereon, and which are payable half-yearly in advance, viz., on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year.

By order.
D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary.
Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 10th January, 1884.

Election of Local Auditor.—Extraordinary Vacancy. NOTICE is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, to fill the vacancy of Local Auditor, caused by the removal from office of William Reid Nicoll, and that the following candidates have been nominated

HUMPHREYS, JOHN. NICOLL, WILLIAM REID.

TOMPKINS, JOEL. A POLL will be taken at the following places;—Shire Office, Beaufort; State schools at Waterloo, Nerring, Raglan, and Stockyard Hill, and at Courthouse, Suako Valley.

The poll will commence at 8 o'clock in the fore-noon, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DONALD M KENZIE, Returning Officer. Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 12th January, 1884.

S H I R E O F RIPON

Goldsmith common. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 11th January, 1884.

HTRE OF RIPOR £20 REWARD. Precaution against Bush Fires.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Shire of Ripon offer a reward of  $\pounds^20$  for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person leaving a fire unextinguished within the shire. By order.
D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary.

Riponshire Oflices, Beaufort, 10th January, 1884 Penalty for leaving any fire in the open air. -1f

any person shall leave any fire which he may have lighted or used in the open air before the same bo thoroughly extinguished he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, or be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding six

months. Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association.

OTICE,—The usual fortuightly meetings will be restined on Tuesday Evening, the loth instant, at 8 o'clock. Subject for Evening: Essay by James B. Roingkins on "Foods and their relation to the human back." C. W. TOMPKINS, Hon. Secretary.

Strayed

INTO my paddock at Raglan, one Red STEER, with spotted face, branded like IS in circle. If not claimed will be sold to pay expenses. JOSEPH MXRES.

NOTICE.

A NY one found lighting Fires along the creek on the Langi Kal Kal property after this notice will THOS. TINDALE, Manager:

Wanted,

CUBSCRIBERS to the "Illustrated London News"
and "London Pungh." H. P. HENNINGSEN.
News Agent, Beaufort.

Just Arrived.

NEW STOCK of Gift Books, Christmas, and New Year Cards, suitable for the scason; also all kinds of School Books, and Stationery of the best description VICTORIAN ALMANAC, 1884; Price, Od.

H. P. HENNINGSEN. Stationer, Tobacconist, News Agent, etc., Havelock Street, Beaufort.

You can save 25 per cent, by purchasing your DRAPERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

to grant strong and AT and a root office in G. TUFF'S Cash Drapery Store, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

W.BAKER, Furniture, Window Blind, and Bedding

Manufacturer, OIPOSITE STATE SCHOOL, BEAUFORT.

Large Assortment of Furniture in Stock at very A CALL SOLICITED.

Merchants, Storckeepers, and Hawkers supplied. NOW OPEN.

A Want Long folt in this District.

A Grocery Cash Store, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

IN which none but articles of the very best brands and finest quality are on sale, at lowest possible prices, for CASH. A saving of 5s. in the pound on all purchases guaranteed. P. M. OCONNELL.

John James Trevatt,

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Weill Street, Beaufort. encopy to be the said of the said

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED Secretary and Manager of the Kinglisher G.M.C., Beaufort. I Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, (Established in 1853), RE prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on

A Wool, etc., consigned to them for sale or shipment to the London narket.
Sale days, Tuesdays and Thursdays for Wool;

their warehouses, which now have a frontage to-Clare-street of 250 feet. The showrooms and large

warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and greatly inproved, making them as complete as any in the colony, giving ample space to entalogue and display from five to six thousand bales at page. Geelong, as a market for wool, is acknowledged

Geelong, as a market for wool; is acknowledged 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 Fellmongers, than Melbourne, which, with four Woollen Munufactories, creates an

almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Station Dioduce.
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 lowest rates. CLARE STREET, GEELONG.

THOMAS GEO. ARCHARD, CIVIL ENGINEER,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district that he is prepared to execute Phats and Specifications for any description of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities, and prepare estimates. Address—Messrs. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc., Beaufort. Agent for the Imperial Pire Insurance Company

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

Series of Server Pallings TEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE ..... Capital, 23,000,000, A.S. T. 1000 Reserve Fund, 2200,000, and Palar.

their time Shilling and the first charge it

STATION SECURITIES, ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., EOB. SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the season.

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins,
Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the years

Leather, etc., three times a week throughout the years Auction Sales of Crain, Tlour, etc. held every Wednesday.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND, Wool and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins street west THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

New Walden Oscillating Will STAND This School bt Chepstowo. SEWING, OF WALLINE dan the imported anal horse, when

ter limity SOOMARIES Cartage Terms: £5 58. melmals all other

HARRIS & TROY, Broadbont Bros. and Co. Wan McCullooh and Car

Permewan, Wight and Co., FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSELF CARRIERS

Selv Agente-Wolfer good, Bres. and Corpoled & ale the facility be consequed builty

A ODTTAGE near the Court-house, Beaufort.
Apply to II. P. HENNINGSEN.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES "" DALE STALLION,

TOMBOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buango Hotel, and will travel the surrounding district.

YOUNG TOMBOY is a bay, and is by the celebrated imported Clydesdale stablion 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 getter, and his stock are first-class workers. I can refer to I. 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 bene, and plenty of hair, and is thoroughly quiet; his feals taking first, second, and third prizes at the Beaufort agricultural show in March last.

Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paildock, well watered. Every care taken but no tesponsibility. Marcs to be removed and paid for when-stinted (of which due notion will be given), historyhich ls. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

Shoeing and Jobbing Smith, 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 Clydesdale entire horse, and has taken champion prizes at Balkarat, Stawell, and Horsham. Vanquisher's sire was the celebrated Champion, the property of Mi. Muir, of Loch Fergus. Champion took first prize at Kirkendbright, when two years old, and the E50 prize given by Machers Stricty; and again the common poire in 1872. Champion is Ly Salmond's Champion, who gained gight first prizes at the High Jand. Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor. He is by VANQUISHER, the imported pure

Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the lamous Victor.

VANQUISTIER was bred by Peter Anderson, Esq., Gillespio, 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 Dalbattie; the first prize at the great Union Show at Dumfries, and first prize for two years successively at Kirkeudbright; first prize, at; Stramaer, 1807, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1808 she took three first prizes at Stramaer, open to all Scotlands.

To show that VANQUISHER is not only a remark, ally 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 harse out of \$15 shown was t the great international Exhibition is Shown was bluid, 1879, the first prize horse out of \$15 shown was bluid, whose dam (Fibblie) was got by Varaquisher. With regard to Druid, the following extracts from he "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of

ment 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 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. barton, first prize, £50, and Champion Cup, yaine £25, for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James, Milroy, Guldeneach, Stranvaer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Vanguisha, \$10.20

by Vanquisher 830. "..."

This splendid entire is now rising five years old, stands in the control of the right with a good flat hone, and silky hair in the right

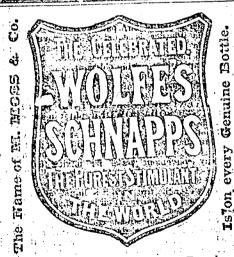
place."
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as: yearling at the Beautort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two year old YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Glyderdale stallion: Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that Scotland could produce.

TERMS, £2 103: dath mare to be paid at the end of the season. Good paddocks, with plenty of whter provided, for which as extra will be charged. All

port of care will be taken, but no responsibility in curred.

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

THOMAS JESS, Proprietor.



Make Liberal Cash Advances MAFINITELY SUBERIOR to Brandy or Mhisky, and is now tho Wost 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.

orthography <u>or wife, the</u> wo

Unorpho Worre's Schiedam Anonatic SCHEALES 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 displace to all dimected with them. ( The ablic should no donger be duped by injurious, leap, flery compounds, imitations of the

genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. The public are strongly advised to purchase riginal mopened bottles, as the Custom Anthorities have found it necessary to prosecute a large number of Publicans under the Trade PRODUCE "DEALERS BEXUFORT Marks Act, and they have fined up to £10, and Agents for Agents for the bar, representing its to be the GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNARDS of Fig. 11.01.

with theretoglic them and the thirty of the control M. MOSS & CO. SPIRIT MELBOURNE AND STENEY WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

Thusbertle Lynn is the feet street, its courses

INTIMATION.

SHOW SPRING AND SUMMER 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 profits avoided, thereby enabling them to self-all classes of Drapery Goods at MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICES.

Nong, whose stock always fetches the ingress price in the Ballarat market; and ito prove the above Young Tomboy's feals 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 feal-other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure feal-other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure feal-other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure feal-other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure feal-other feals workers. He is never to the feals and English Styles and Colorings, which will be found, on getter, and his stock are directless workers. He is never to the Cheapest and Best Assortment ever offered in the district.

SPECIAL JOH, PUROHASE, -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 Mon's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shirts, etc., etc., which for Style, Quality, Workmanship, and Value cannot be surpassed.

ES 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 oustomers 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 Leather, Grindery, etc.

Bellding, and Bedding Material as low as any house in the colony.

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

# MONDERFUL

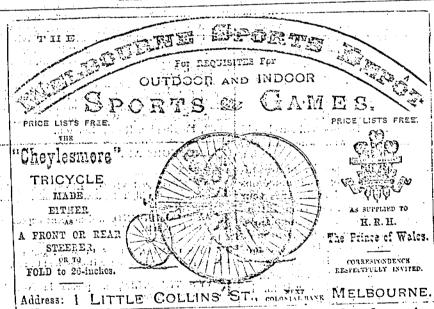
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM

SEWING

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



Agent for Beaufort : P. DE BAERE, Watchmaker, etc. WOOL WOOL TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS,

AND OTHERS. E. J. STRICKLAND'S

.eo@BallarahohuseE WOOL, HIDE, SKIN-AND CALLOW AUCTION ROOMS,"

Lydrard-street north mear Railway Station. Established 1869. ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY.

Section 1 Land 10 Mar. Landing D. J. S. in again thanking his numerous constitu-ents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose-business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS; as past seasons prices will show I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest.
| LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.

Charges-Lowest in the colony. SALE DAY THURSDAYS.

Any of the forwarding agents will receive cons signments, pay all charges and forward with despatch que सान्यु अंदर्भ INSURANCE COMPANY CTORLA

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Obaicanan—HOX. HENRY MILLER and The American shelving boards

FIRE, MARINE, LERE, and GUARANTER. OF SHIP Transfer Scotch flooring. 24 Market street, Medbourner I bade capeds to s. b. co do living. a series of S. d. do do flooring. A street doubt, all sizes. while featherings of SEPIRCOLUMN Societain W Agent to Beautift What Welt Divice OLS Late

Wanted Endwa

THAT on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., I will starts a LINE of COACHES between Waterlood and LINE of COACHES between Waterlood and Incoming 12 oclock moon, and 5 oclock in the after moon.

1 october 1000, 1100,

and adjust a most british habit.

J. W. HARRIS, MINING AGENT

SHARE BROKER,

BEAUFORT. Momber of the Ballarat Stock Exchange. W" EDWARD NICKOLS, d

King street, Beaufort, and Queen street, Ararat. Estate aild Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer, Estate and Financial Agent, Arbitrator and Valuer,
Wools Grain, and Money Broker.
Estate, managed for Absortees and Others.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarit Banking
Company, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Companies.
Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria,
Limited,
House and Land bought or sold.
Bouts and Debts collected. Hents and Debts collected. Trust and Agency Pusiness of all kinds attended to. Attend at Beautors or Mondays and Saturdays, o

any other day by appointment. Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Libio AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

-quive varies On Sale in him shame and AT JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD,

nesden CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

Hontiphonicathorboards ...... 6 do do 10 American clear pino 11 Mills Hill, Hh., 13in, cedar, wide and narrow boards

Ceant table legs, all sizes

Franch casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architectes, skirtings

Recal pulmes and samueles

A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand

Mso, LEGAL NO, LLDU.

Sear Source of former and the source of the

THE TELEPHONE.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes:—It is often a matter sophy. The proclivities of the age tend to too of surprise that the English mind so apt to much labor and too little recreation. Nothing grasp the commercial and utilitarian purposes of an invention, is slow to apply them to the showing signs of wear and tear. The assiduous increase of its social comfort. This has been devotion with which the present generation peculiarly the case with respect to the tele- surrenders itself to its work, is confirmed by phone wire, which, though here regarded as a the augmentation of the death-roll, in which beurocratic or commercial luxury, is in the the records of overtaxed powers appear. States laid on as freely as gas. As an instance of one of these uses I quote the following from a lady's letter, indicating the blessings it is capable of conveying to the bed-ridden invalid :- "About a year ago I was asked if I would not like to have a telephone from my room to the church, which I had not and epidemics. To dwell there in health is entered for nearly twenty years. I quickly impossible, without a supply of Hop Bitters answered 'Indeed I would,' and accordingly the necessary wires were stretched, and the instrument placed in position. At the church two microphones were arranged, one on either side of the pulpit, so that if the speaker turned his head either way I would not loose his words. In my room a telephone was placed and the ear-piece was put on the end of a long wire, so that it would reach my bed and I could hold it conveniently to my eat. On the next Sabbath 1 heard the noise of footsteps as persons entered the church, the rustling of dresses and fans and the taking of books from the racks. Then suddenly the organ broke forth with a grand voluntary, and the old familiar sound made the tears flow from my eyes. But when that grand old doxology, in which I had so often joined, Praise God from whom all blessings flow, rolled forth from the great congregation, I wept like a child, while my heart responded, oh, so entirely to the sentiment, for truly I felt that I ought to praise God that he was making this great blessing flow again to me. Then followed the invocation and the Lord's Prayer, and I bowed my head reverently as I listened to the solemn words."

GARDENING FOR JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month is generally too hot and dry to admit of much being done in gardening operations, except in low, moist situations, where cropping can be carried on almost at any time. Where water is plentiful and easily applied, young crops should be watered once or twice a-week, care being taken that the soil be well stirred with the Dutch hoe after every watering. If rain or dull weather occur, a few cabbage, carrot. cauliflower, celery, broad and kidney bean, lettuce, pea, onion, raudish and turnip seeds may be sown to a limited extent; with the exception of the peas and beans, all the seeds should be alightly protected from the intense sun. Early potatoes should be planted for use in April.

FLOWER GARDEN. - Dahlias and roses should be looked after; the former requiring staking, disbudding, mulching, and watering; the latter to be pruned when necessary, to give a the globe. The CAUTION.—Phosphorus is some-fine autumn bloom; decayed flowers should times sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; be removed, and every means used to render the plant vigorous. Carnations where solid particles of Phosphotous are in comrender the plant vigorous. Carnations should be layered. Chrysanthemums, pnloxes, that the public should be cautioned against the and other herbaceous plants will want staking and thinning.

FARM .- Farmers will be busy harvesting the grain crops; when the ground is cleared, lose no time in ploughing and scarifying the stubble, to destroy weeds. If the weather permit, turnips might be sown, and would yield good feed for sheep, and a good dressing of manure. Mangolds, carrots, and other root crops must be kept clean by horse-

#### REMEMBER THIS.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters. If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hon Bitters.

If you are are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial. epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. L500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Druggists and Chemists keep.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them Buffer?

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the delicate.-Those to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, preservingly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis. usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with in fluenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever, and teasing cough.

A "Telegragh" wire from Boort on Friday says :- "A beautiful mirage occurred over Lake Boort this morning. The houses of the locality were shown apparently in the air above the lake, and the rising sun underneath. The phenomemon only lasted a

quarter of an hour." 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 Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on despatched three times a week-Mondays, the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

Too much work and no play makes Jack dull boy," runs the old proverb, and in the aphorism lies a profound rationalistic philo-There is no calcuting, however, what the human frame can bear, fortified by Wolfe's I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European

LOVELY CLIMES.—There are lovely climes and places in which the evening zephyrs are loaded with malaria and the poison of fever at hand. These Bitters impart an equalising strength to the system, and prevent the accumulation of deadly spores of contagion. Be sure and see

MALARIAL FEVER .- Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into UDOLPHO WOLFE's SCHNAPPS, with our name rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. See

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 unleasant 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, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, 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 in 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., 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock,

Lincoln, England.

Oxygen is Life.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
— Multitudes of people are hopeleasly suffering
from Debility, Nervous and Livar Compaints,
Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity,
Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and
Memory Lessitude Want of Power &c. whose new energy and infe to the enfeebled constitu-tien, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout 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 resture 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.

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, 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.

PEMEDY FREE!—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature 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. New York City, U.S.A.

#### Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1884.

rive at Mails close at Besufort
n 8.45 a.m 5 p.m.
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
m. 9.15 a.m.
to Ditto
to Ditto
Ditto
o.m Ditto
to Ditto
m 11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
tı. Ditto
m 1 p.m
to Dittto

Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

Mails for Waterloo are despatched daily. Mails for Shirley, and Eurambeen are lesnatched 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 Stockvard Hill and Sailor's

Wednesdays, and Fridays,

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 cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,

£1 FREE GIFTS !-The proprietors of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and hus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE 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 Geology 8.13 a. m12.57 a.m 6.15 p.m 8.22 p.m LEAVE—Geolong 8.25 a.m, 1.12a.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

Buanger, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm

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 FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE
LEAVE—Stawell 6 45 a.m., 10.45 p.m., 9.5 p.m. 9.30 p.m
ARRIVE At Ararat 7.39 a.m. 11.45 p.m. 9.59 p.m
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m
Buaugor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m. 4.45 pm
Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.25 pm
Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m., 6.7 p.m.

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 p.m, 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

ARRIVE At Argrat, 1.16 p.m.
LEAVE Argrat, 1.50 p.m.
Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

		_				
	FAR	ES.				
	Beaufort to	Fust	-class	Secon		u
į	Trawalla	ls	0d	0s	9d	
	Burrumbeet	28	6d	18	9d	
	Windermere	3s	6d	2s	0s	
	Ballarat	58	0d	38	0d	
	Geelong	14s	04	98	0d	
	Melbourne	218	0d	13s	6d	
	Beautort to		-class	Secon	d-cla	3
	Bunngor	29	6d	28	0di	
	Ararat	58	Od	38	6d	
	Armstrongs	6s	0d	48	0d	
	Great Western	69	6d	45	6d	
,	Stawell	-	Od	Es	6d	

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

#### Important Discovery.

G REEN BANK ALKALI CO.'S 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-peuny a pound!!

This article is the most highly concentrated alkality of the contract of the most highly concentrated alkality of the contract of the co

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

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 Scap will always succeed it exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREENBANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, put it in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of WATER; stir it once or twice with a stirror; 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 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 wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itselt 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, proviously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well un in it, proviously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankets or sheep skins; or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remember the can afterwards be cut up with a with. Achienness the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. It melted tallow or grease is used, it must be only just warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any sait, it must be "rendered" previous to use; any sait 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 accountery pure unitered soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally contained in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all The Soanmade in this way is an absolutely pure unadcontained 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 unadulcerated, 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 capisters, containing 20lbs, each.

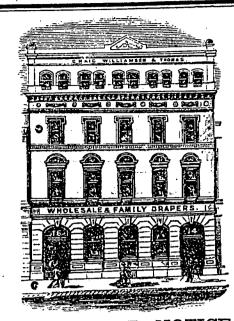
put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each.
ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL ABSOLUTELY NO BOILING, OR ANY SPECIAL APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with molted 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 water most he had

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

Advice to Mothers!—Areyou broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the buwels and is the best known 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. 1½d. per hottle.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actua Wholesale Prices.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the

Persons residing in the court, 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 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 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 New South Wales... Elliott Bros., Sydney.

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 Broadhent Bros. to receive and forward Wool from ail railway stations in the colony to our storc.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1883.

## Lightning Sewer.

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 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 c 0.. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between

Swanston and Russell Streets.

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros. and to speedily and effectually it ensures a cure.

#### 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 relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN),

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

The Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highes

legree. 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—Norvous Prostration

Shortness of Breath
Liver Complaints

Trembling of the hands and

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

stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory Hypochondria Female Complaints General Debility Indigestion Flatulence Nervous Faucies or Impoverished Blood Incapacity for Study Business Sick Headache Nervous Debillty in all its 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 primarile which

twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, hat were for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverouse and semi-vital condition has existed, the flosh will rapidiy increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for feet cure. This is now four years ago since the cure 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 pounds trying one remedy after another previous to 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.

in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important 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 energytic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of Phosphodyne are frequently

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

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree

of activity n 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 hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE s sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany 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 Patentae. ture of Patentee

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-.. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Mel-Victoria ... South Australia.....F. H. Faulding and Co., Adelaide. Queensland......Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane.

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

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

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointment Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt per meeter meet. It muckly nenetrates to the source of

meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the ovil, 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, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult wneezing 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 appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills.

For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin. This invaluable unguent has greater power over gout and rheumatism than any other preparation. None need remain in pain if its removal be set about it in good earnest, by using

this infallible remedy according to printed in-structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatism. There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence

Piles Fistulas, and Exhortations The cures which this Oivtment effects in healing piles The cures which this Ourtment energy in nealing 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. ould be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inerficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel, The dintment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed The dintment is a sovereign remedy in it be well rubled 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 almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever do dintment 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 kidners Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Bad Legs Fistulas Sore Throats Gout Skin Scurvy
Glandular Swell Scurvy
ings Sore Heads
Tumours
Thomas Bad breasts Skin Diseases Burns Bunions lhilblains Chapped Hands Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Contracted and Sore Nipples Wounds

Contracted and Sore rapples
Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollcway's Establishment, 539, Oxford street, London; also
by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine through out the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four 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 Chinasa.

"For the Blood is the Life."

## CLARKE'S! **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

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to

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

Cures Glandular Swellings

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 doctors (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 year Blood Mixture, as a last resource, as she at that time appeared to be at death's door and had to be put to bed, having no use in her legs; and, I am thankful to say, after taking 13 of your small bottles she experienced a perpounds trying one remedy after another protaking your valuable medicine, for which I return my sincere thanks.-I am Gentlemen, yours gratefully,

"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, bowever, refer any one making private inquirles to my address as to ows .-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.

Proprietors, 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 liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name hroughout the world. A few doses produce comfert, a hort continuance effects a complete cure. Invalida may look forward towards this rectifying and revivelying 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 hauters 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 the beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pols 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 incoa-venience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to emales of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood. Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs:

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

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

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

Rheumatism Retention of Usine Bilious Complaint Scrofula, or King's Evi. Sore Inroats Bowel Complaints Debility Sione i 'Tavel Second v 🛪 rmpton Dropsy Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds Tic -Dolo 11 U cers Vaneral At ections Worms of all kinds Weakness from whateve indigestion Liver Complaints

Lumbago The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo The ruis and Unitment are sold at Protessor Hollo way's establishment, 583, Oxford-street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vender of Medicine throughout the civilised world in boxes and pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen, and the smallest pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

Printed and published by H. P. HENNINGSEN, hr the proprietors, at the Office, Lawrence succe, Beaufort, Victoria PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

CONTAINS a complete summary of local and general news for the week. Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly or at an early hour of the morning would much oblige us by immediately forwarding their names to the office of this paper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may be rectified. We are most desirous of securing for our

subscribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be impossible for our measures to prove effectual, unless we are warned by them when neglect takes place. Advertisements sent in without a written order as to the number of insertious, will in all cases be continued until countermanded, and no advertisement can be withdrawn without an order in writing, delivered at the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The undersigned having been appinted Agent for Bean fort, is prepared to receive Proposals for all descriptions of Insurance at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES. Risks accepted on Threshing Machines, Stacks, and Agricultural Produce. Pemiums 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 Capital.
Out of a surplus of £110,726, only £16,997 was paid to Shareholders in Dividereds, 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 Ielegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Beaufort at fid nor week or fee fid. 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 fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." -- See article 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,

BOORSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT

Of the WEEKLY TIMES

TO TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. Or.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COLUMNS.

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

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 a 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. Fast, Melbourne | cinse as usual. Sold in large or smal quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

That EVERY GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE BEARS the TRADE MARK

Of the Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME.

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

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

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

HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

I herby inform Vendors of Sewing Machines in Victoria and the other Australian colonies that the WERTHEIM "GNOME" TRADE MARK, as well as the name "WERTHEIM," have been properly REGISTERED in Australia; and that any 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 which lies in the fact that Melbourne is ov .rtocked with the importations of 1874, Reasons why the "WHEELER AND WILSON"

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

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.

## BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

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

THE ARGUS may be had daily; on the arrival of the mid-day Train, at the shop of Mr. II. P. HENNINGSEN, Agent, Beautiort. 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 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 remai" 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and tinse as usual.

The "Riponshire Ad ocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:-Boaufort, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipt a, and Carngham.

## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES. ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS,

SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS. MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c. PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office: Lawrence Street, Beaufort,



(HAND AND TREADLE). RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE
Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-1 Only First Prize, Adelaide Exhibition, 1881.

IMPORTERS-HENRY BISHOP&CO.,

79 BOURKE STREET EAST. MELBOURNE. (Next to the Theatre Royal). Local Agents Wanted,

#### Hood's FILESPRIORUS PILE

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.

PRIOE—2/6 and 5/-

#### HOOD&COS ORN, SOLVENT

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

#### 2000 & co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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

#### SANDER AND SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Turnishing Arcade, 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 astonish ing 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 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 sovere bruises and a sprained ankle (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the "Donald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald" "Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser." and others.

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

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

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

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

CHARLTON: J. DOBIE. BEAUFORT: H. A. GLYDF,

ON SALE.

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

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

H. P. HENNINGSEN. Havelock Street, Beaufort.

Ballarat Wool Sales.

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

AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS (Established 1864.)

MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT. WE beg most respectfully to inform our clients which he is the spectrum of the information of the interest we shall continue to hold regular Auction sales of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW and PRODUCE, every alternate THURSDAY during the ensuing Wool Season, at BALLARAT. Liberal advances made on Wool, Grain, and all kinds of Colonial Produce consigned to us for sale in Melbourne and Ballarat, or for shipment. In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce

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

FOR SALE—Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates. EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.,

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange,

## Pay Cash,

When you can obtain

Furniture.

Pianos,

Sewing Machines, etc.,

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

ON

PAYMENT

## WHOLESALE PRICES

WITHOUT SECURITY,

## S. NATHAN'S

149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST,

AND AT

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 Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary

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

Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional.

Gravel, and Pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d.

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

MELBOURNE AGENTS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne. HEMMONS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. Pitch & French. SYDNEY AGENTS.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. ED. Row & Co. ADELAIDE AGENTS. FAULDING & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

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ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists NEW ZEALAND AGENTS. KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wholesale Dru Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

85 COLLINS STREET, WST.

FOR THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

NEW SHIPMENTS

SUMMER GOODS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

A. CRAWFORD'S MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT

THE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF

GOODS AT

STREET, CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

The business is conducted upon the Cash

Principle and as in all large cuttes and great services of population the system has been proved to be a pronounced success. The saving effected is very great, in some instances quite 50 per cent., or one half, but in every instance sufficient to induce large and small purchasers to make the most of their money, and obtain their goods at

A. CRAWFORD'S.

The reasons are simple enough :- The goods are imported direct from the manufacturers: hence, there are no intermediate profits. The proportionate expenses are lower than that of any wholesale house; hence, a smaller proportionate wholesale price pays even to sell in small quantities or cut lengths. And, again, there are no bad debts. The establishment is a vast emporium, containing the cheapest goods in the

CARPETS AND TRIMMINGS. The grandest selection of Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets in the Felts in all widths. The new patterns of Brussels Curpets are magnificent, selected from prize designs, all in the best qualities; Moresques, Mosaics, Arabesques and old English, suitable for dining rooms, bedrooms, &c.,
Every carpet is provided with borderings and
hearthrugs to match. Gentlemen furnishing
should call and examine the stock, as it is unequalled even in Melbourne. Tapestry Carpets 1s 75d per yard and upwards to the best manufacture. Floor Cloths all widths from the cheapest canvas backs to the best manufactured by the celebrated firm of Main and Company. Linoleums in every new and popular patterns from 3s 3d per square yard. Imitation Linoleums 1s 51d per yard, the cheapest line in the colony. Mattings of every kind-Jute, Manilla, Straw, Cord, &c., in all widths and every quality. Door Mats of every kind at lowest wholesale cost prices.

WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS! A magnignificent stock of all kinds, suitable either for the cottage or for the mansion

BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS! The stock of Cretonnes is immense in both English and French goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM

EUROPE. TWELVE NEW DESIGNS FOR BED HANG-INGS and WINDOW VALLANCES. To parties furnishing these new patterns would be of great value, they can be made much cheaper than ordinary styles, or they can be made most expensively in pure silk materials of various colorings with trimmings to match.

Lace Cuitains, Nottingham, Aplique, and Guipure Lace, from 2s 11d per pair and up-The Grandest Stock in the colony; they cannot be equalled or excelled, the patterns are new, the value is unexampled, no wholesale house can sell as cheap, they are all direct importations, Window poles, Cornices, Fringes, Vallances, &c., all at wholesale prices. Cornices made to order; a good stock of plates to select from. The carpet layers are the best in the colony, having been educated to the business in the best London establishments, they are quite different to ordinary self-taught men. All kinds of house decoration done by contract or otherwise. Contracts taken for furnishing throughout if required. Upholstery work of all

kinds undertaken and executed with neatness and despatch. Crumb Cloths, every size, in wool or linen, by the yard; or in bordered squares. Carpets cleaned, re-laid, and altered at a small charge. DRESS STUFFS! DRESS STUFFS! DRESS

STUFFS! The largest stock and the best value in the colony, every article at the lowest wholesale prices in cut lengths to suit everyone. A splendid line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth 9s 6d. Two cases summer dress Twills, 5s 11d and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 103d, 123d and 1s
3d per yard. Spanish Cloth, 103d; Crape Cloths, is, worth retail is 9d per yard. All the newest Summer Dress Stuffs at all prices and in every variety of material, including all the newest makes of Serges, Princettas, Satanellas, Foulles, &c. Nun's Veiling Checks, Cashmere Checks, Serge Checks Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most magolours, Blacks, Greys, Browns, Drabs, Blues, in all qualities from the ordinary English to he most expensive French, Persian, Cords,

Crepos, Grenadiers, both Broche and Plain.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
The Grandest stock in the city, and unequalled in Melbourne by any establishment, all at wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Black Satins, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d; Coloured Silks and Satins every shade and at all prices. Now Broches in all the newest shades for dinner parties or evening wear and also for carriage and promenade costumes. Every colour in Satin, 1s per yard. Fancy Goods, Laces, Gloves and Umbrellas.

The stock in this department is unusually well supplied; every new pattern in Lace, and all the latest makes represented. Real Guipure, Normandy, and Swiss Laces in white, cream, facelle and ivory. Black Laces in all the newest styles; also a special shipment of new laces in gold and black, gold and cream, gold and ficelle, in every width. KID GLOVES.— The new Cavalry and Connaught Gauntlets in tans and blacks, manufactured by Dent and Co., of London, expressly for A. Trawford of Ballarat. PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.— A splendid stock of the newest and best goods, in black broche, satin, and silk, trimmed with lace, and downwards to the commonest cotton

goods. MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY The newest and largest stock in Victoria. All the newest trimmings imported direct from Europe, and as supplied to the leading establishments in London and Paris. The newest shapes in hats are the Verona, Henry II. Sardonyx, Valencia, Buckingham. Thousands of valuable hats for school and garden purposes and for holiday-making, at 6d and 1s each. LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND IN-

FANTS' WARDROBE DEPARTMENT Receives special attention, and customers will [PRICE SIXPENCE

find every requisite, from the cheapest to the finest which can be manufactured. Ladies', Maids', and Infants' Chemise and Night-gowns, Drawers, Camisoles, Underskirts, in every style and at the lowest cash prices. Pillow and Bolster Slips plain and frilled, and every requisite for Ladies', Maids', or Infants' use.

LADIES COSTUMES AND JACKETS.

Ladies and Children's Dust Coats in silk, beige, and nun's veiling in all the new shapes. Lace, Broche and Satin Shoulder Capes, Chenille and Silk Braid Fischus. Lace Satin Broche and Ottoman Silk Mantles and Dolmans. Ladies' Costumes all kinds. Children's Sateen Costumes, 2s 6d.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT. The stock comprises all the newest, and most choice goods of the season made on the premises, and made up in a superior style from English, Scotch, County and Salabata Records

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STAYS! STAYS! STAYS! All the newest Shapes and latest improvements. Including the new makes of French woves and all the new patent improved Corsets or Riding, Driving, Nursing. The prices range from 1s and upwards to 13s 6d.

Pelises and Tunics, newest shapes and styles, various prices.

Sun Bonnets and Hats at lowest prices. TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. A magnificent stock of New Tweeds, German. French, Belgian, Austrian, and Colonial. The new coatings are the best value in the trade. A perfect fit guaranteed, combined with the most perfect workmanship and finish which

cannot be excelled.

A. CRAWFORD, WILCHELL'S BLIFDIZES STURT STREET.

WOODS' COACHES. NOACHES 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't single fares, One Shilling. From the ringer post to Waterloo or Beaufort, Sixpence.

S. WOODS, Proprietor. HOPPER'S

MILK PUNCH GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR VITÆ

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotell Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley 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 scientific and lay matters, was found rather to aid than the ballocal ways to be interested in the procession of the content of the procession of the content of the procession of the content of to be infra dig to that profession, wherein the specialty was practised. Lallemand 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 Doctor," recently knighted by Her Majesty.

Years since, it was the same with Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Wilson, who was already with Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord) as a specialist. In all cases of diseases and habits which produce symptoms of Nervous Affections, of skin Eruptions, of Prostration, and make human beings invirile, or which unfit them to carry on the purposes of their eing, or which demonstrates itself, on the other hand, in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Forms of Affections. In all of these cases how necessary it is to have the Specialist who has devoted his whole lifetime to the studying and practising in this one branch of his protession? Hence, now, after so many years, all minutice are familiar to him, and symptoms which (it is not unreasonable to suppose) may not strike the General Practitioner at once, now from constant practice and observation make DR. L. L. SMITH master of the sub-

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 mind 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 General Practitioner can no more lay claim to this EXCLUSIVE knowledge, than the barrister Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most mag-nifisent stock of Cashmores in the colony, in all employed in equity could take up and do justice to a criminal case, and, vice vered,—the criminal darrister to take up successfully an equity suit. It is true that each would be conversant with the common law, and 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 it 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-minded of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and Specialists now in every branch—ornhests, aurists, 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 accouchment, and the oculist would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would advise his patient to go to that doctor who is most famed for treating the disease requiring special

Skill.

DR. L. L. SMITH asks those who require treatment for Weakness, Prostration, Barrenness, and Sterility, whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered, to whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered, to consult him 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 every 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 Letter, &1. Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over the civilised globe.

> DR. L. L. SMITH. 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

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of the public service. The City Council of

Ballarat was loth to loose so good an officer,

though glad, as were all his fellow-citizens,

to see his advancement; and the Melbourne

for the purpose of making observations there

and negotiating affairs of business connected

with the trust of great importance. In the

execution of that commission, Mr. Ford

again showed his competence for the respon-

sible duties imposed upon him, and his selec-

tion for the Railway Board must be regarded

as a very judicious exercise by the Govern-

ment of the patronage in their hands." Those

who know Mr. Ford, and have watched his

honorable and successsful career will fully en-

dorse the observations of our contemporary.

It is to be expected that, under the manage-

ment of a board so composed, the Victorian

Railways will be conducted in a manner cal-

culated not only to disarm reproach, but to

inspire the public confidence which has been

rather rudely disturbed during the last two

or three years, and that the businesss of

these iron highways will be managed on

strictly commercial principles, not a la Bent

roughly practical man, backed by the tact

and experience of two gentlemen of un-

A general meeting of the members of the

Beaufort Athletic Club was held on Thurs-

day evening last, when it was resolved to

hold the usual sports on Easter Monday, the

net proceeds to be devoted to the improve-

The election of a local auditor for the

Shire of Ripon, which takes place on Tuesday

next, is creating little or no interest. Mr

John Humphreys has withdrawn his nomiaa-

tion, and there are now two candidates left.

viz., Messrs. Joel Tompkins and W. R.

Since our last issue we learn that Mr. S.

Baldwin, of Trawalla, had about thirty tons

of hay burnt on Friday last, and had it not

been for the exertions of some of the neigh-

the whole of the outbuildings, implements

Sports will be held at Waterloo on the

4th February in connection with the Water-

A fatal secident happened at Raglan on

the person of Mr. John White. It appears

loo branch of the Miners' Association. Ten-

recreation purposes.

broke out.

doubted ability and unblemished integrity.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday We quote as follows :—Barley—English, 5s Cape barley, 2s 3d; wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; oats, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; hay, sheaves, L2 to L2 15s; do., manger, L2 to L2 15s; potatoes, L3 to L3 7s 6d; straw, oaten, L2; do; wheaten, Ll 15s; peas, 3s to 3s ld; bran, 10½d; pollard, 10d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L9 10s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The busy season in the produce market cannot be said to have commenced. A good many fields of wheat have been stripped, but growers are still too busily engaged harvesting to permit of them sending in grain. No locally grown wheat has consequently been delivered, but some is now daily expected. Advices were received in Ararat this morning that wheat is easier in the Melbourne market, and 3s 6d per bushel, bags in, was the nominal quotation. One or two small lots of new upcountry flour have been delivered at L8 10s to L9 per ton, but old is worth L9 5s. At Horsham the wheat market is very dull at 3s 6d per bushel. Nearly all the lots coming in are being stored. The latest quotation from Donald is 3s 7d, but the market is falling, but at St Arnaud 3s 8d is given as the ruling rate. New wheat is being delivered at Avoca at 3s 7d, and old flour at L9; and at Landsborough wheat is quoted at 3s 7d, and flour at L8 15s. In this neighborhood we have not heard of a single sale of oats. Any new brought in would readily fetch 2s 4d per bushel, at which figure they can be sent to Melbourne at a profit. Potatoes have been well supplied from Warrnambool at L4 to L4 10s per ton, and Ballarat varieties have commenced to come in at L3 10s to L3 12s 6d. Hay is in fair demand. Farmers are rather too busy to cart, but any delivered trings our figures. Fresh and potted butter is plentiful, and so are eggs.

We quote:-Wheat, 3s 6d bags in; oats, 2s 4d; pollard, 11d; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 3s 6d; English barley 5s 6d; peas, 3s; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do; flour, new LS 10s to L9, old, L9 5s; Warrnambool potatoes, L4 to L4 (sheaves), L2 per ton, hay (loose) L2 to L2 5, per ton; straw (wheaten), 25s per ton; do. (oaten), 30s to 35s per ton; chaff, (potted), 6d per lb; hams, 11d per lb bacon, 91d per lb; cheese, 51d to 6d per lb; eggs, 8d to 9d per dozen.—"Advertiser."

A disgusted North Carolina editor declares the man who will read a newspaper for a as this could never afford to keep a goat, and his grandfather would be too mean to

shires for the destruction of rabbits have been supplied to the Minister of Lands (says the "Argus"). Between 30th July and 31st December last the St. Arnaud Shire Council purchased 20,9501 dozen skins; the Korong Shire Council purchased 658 dozen between the 29th September and the 8th December, and the Hampden Shire Council purchased 5,579 dozen between the 1st and 30th November. Upon these purchases the Government subsidy of 3d. per dozen was paid. amounting in all to L339 Ss. 3d.

An unusual phenemenon occurred at Sevmour last week. A slight shower of rain fell in the early part of the evening, and immediately afterwards the town was actually swarming with small frogs of a bright green color. Where they all sprung from was a mystery, as before the rain there was not a solitary one to be seen. Attracted by the light, they made for the hotels and shops, which at one time looked as if they were going to be afflicted with one of the Egyptian plagues of ancient days.

Under the amended Health Act, all boilingdown and fish-curing establishments, soapworks, tanneries, manure-works, bone-mills, piggeries, marine-stores, etc, have to be registered, and the owners are required to pay an annual licence fee of £5.

Letters received from Smyrna contain details of a frightful accident which had occurred on board the Monarch. The squadron had completed the usual routine drill, and the men were ordered to loosen sails to drv. Thomas Ford, an able seaman, was engaged on this duty in the Monarch, and was coming down from aloft, when he missed his hold, fell from the maintopmast rigging, and pitched on the birthing of the ship's side. The force of the fall was so great that the poor fellow was cut completely in two, one part of his body falling on board, and the remainder into the sea. This was recovered, and the deceased was buried on the following day with naval honors.

NEVER RETURN.-It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to foreign countries to recover health never return, except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time.

Indigestion.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See

FLORILINE !-- FOR THE TRETH AND BREATH.-A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on s 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," seing composed in part of honey and swee herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfamers. Wholesale depot with the 'Government stroke' order of sering Miners Company.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS | vice too much in vogue in many departments | PAPERS.

Adams, T.; Adamthwaite, T. Bathurst, W.; Boyd, A. Conway, J. B.; Coglan, M.; Curren, E.

Day, T. Gibney, T.; Good, A; Grainger, A.; Gould,

Hudson, M.; Hern, J. Iredale, W. Johnson, W.; Jackman, A. E. Mayer, M.; M'Ken, Miss M.; Mason, J.

Miller, J.; M'Intosh, N. Parsons, Miss G. Renwick, T. Stewart, W.; Scott, Mrs. J.

Topp, W. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, January 18th, 1884.

## Piponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

THE Riponshire Council have taken precau-

tions to guard, as far as possible, against bush-

fires in this district, and, in the event of a fire breaking out, requested the fire bri- but according to the knowledge of a thogade and the public to turn out, besides providing fire-beaters for their use. Prevention we fear is nearly impossible, since many of these disastrous conflagrations often originate from sheer carelessness, and sometimes, we are sorry to say, from malicious motives. But the careless swagman, and the happy-go-lucky hovseman, passing along a country road may wish to indulge in a smoke, light their pipes and throw the burning match on one side, not heeding that, in doing so, they may be the cause of the destruction of hundreds of pounds worth of property. These sort of people are as difficult to get hold of as the mean wretch who, from motives of vindictive incendiarism, sets fire to grass not caring for the desolation and ruin 10s; Ballaret do. L3 10s to L3 12s 6d; hay which may spread widely from his wicked deed. There are no witnesses either to the carelessness or the wilful act and deed, and 3s per cwt; cariots, 3s per cwt; orions, 10s to consequently no proofs. Writing on the 12s per cwt; butter (fresh), 7d per lb; butter subject a contemporary says, "Unfortunately,

and residence would have been destroyed. Mr. Baldwin states that his wife set fire to the thoughtless authors of the ruin generally the hay, as she had threatened to do so only succeed in evading detection and punishment, a short time previous to the time the fire and even when they do not do so, it is a sorry consolation and no compensation to the impoverished and disheartened sufferers. In a year without paying for it will pasture a goat few hours, or even minutes, the hardworking on the grave of his grandfather. This is all farmer or selector sees his crop swept away ders are invited for the supply of music for a nonsence, as the man who would be so shabby by the flames, and his homestead and all ball to be held in the evening, at the Beaufort that it contained transformed into a heap of Societies' Hull. smoking embers through the fault of some careless teamster or vagrant loafer who is too lazy to extinguish the match with which he has lit his pipe. And a small act of selfishthat on the day mentioned, Mr. White, who ness leads to a fearful amount of loss and

is a farmer, was engaged in carting in his suffering, disappointment, and anguish of crop, assisted by Messrs. James Welsh and that squatters in New South Wales complain mind. Is it altogether hopeless to appeal William Gibbens. They had just completed to the moral sense of those who are responsible for the occurrence of such calamitous fires? Are they entirely dead to all considerawith the reins in his hand driving. In attions of human brotherhood, and to all feeling tempting to stop them he pulled them against of regard and respect for the interest and welfare of individual farmers and graziers and of the community to which they belong? down, the wheels of the loaded waggon going A bush fire is a public as well as a private over his body. The deceased was picked up, disaster, for whatever may be the value of and conveyed to his home, a few yards distant, and a messenger was despatched to Beaufort the property destroyed, it is so much abstracted from the general wealth, and a lamentable

THE following is the constitution of the new

Railway Management Board :-- Mr. Speight

(so long connected with the Midland Railway

in the old country) as chairman, and associated

with him, Mr. Agg, commissioner of audit,

and Mr. Richard Ford, the present secretary

of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, and previously

for some years clerk to the City Council of Bal-

larat. The choice made by the Government

appears to be altogether a happy one, of

which the country has every reason to be

satisfied. Mr. Speight comes to the colony

with a splendid reputation, and an experience

one of the largest and most important rail-

way companies at home. The management

of railways is his speciality, and it would not

be too much to say that, in the position he is

about to enjoy as chairman of the board, he is

"the right man in the right place." Mr. Agg

has discharged the duties of public auditor for

some years with great ability and undoubted

integrity, and his financial knowledge and ex-

perience will, no doubt, be an important aid

and feature in the considerations of the board.

Referring to Mr. R. Ford, the "Ballarat

of great trust, and of intricate detail with an

privation also.

waste of nature's bounty and of the fruits of waste of nature's bounty and of the fruits of o'clock at night, when death put an end to his human industry." There would seem to be sufferings. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age, and was possessed of a good deal of really no remedy except to make it as publicly property at Raglan. Mr. J. Prentice, J.P., known as possible by posters and otherwise what a heavy penalty attaches to the carelessness, which so often brings misery in its dentally killed. train. At the same time it may not be out

Messrs. J. Wotherspoon and J. Pientice, of place to appeal to the careless "and their Js.P., sat as a Revision Court yesterday, at name is legion," to exercise a circumspection the court house, for the purpose of revising the general lists for the Ripon Division of that will really cost them nothing, but save the Nelson Province and the Raglan Dithe fruits of hours of toil and anxiety, and vision of the district of Ripon and Hampden. No objections or applications were made, and the lists were signed as correct.

Owners and trainers of racchorses are Buangor Race Club takes place on Friday next, 25th instant. Entries must be made should be taken to prevent the further spread instant.

Residents of Beaufort are notified that unless the water supply is used with more care, that is, less allowed to run to waste, it will be necessary to cut off the supply for a few hours daily during the summer season,

At a meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade from the Riponshire Council, it was resolved gathered from youth upward in the service of that the members should hold themselves in readiness to assist in putting out bush fires should any occur. Two dozen fire-flappers are now in readiness at the brigade station should they be required.

We have received a circular in connection with the proposed Victorian International Exhibition of wine, fruit, grain, and all other products of the soil of Australasia, with machinery, plant and tools, etc., employed. average more than six years; while a exert the most wholesome powers over the The latest date on which entries can be re- British horse (costing on an average no more) ceived is Monday, 4th February.

Some tons of fruit have been destroyed in the orchards in this district during the past vessels of all sizes, by far the larger portion month or so by the flocks of parrots known of which have been constructed in China by Courier" remarks, "In all his antecedent as blue mountains and paraquets. Mr. Wat- native labor, and many under native supercourse, both in Ballarat as city clerk and an kins, of the Main Lead, has shot no less than vision.

500 of these pests. approved master of finance, and in Melbourne The following are the reported yields for as the secretary for the Harbor Trust, Mr. Ford has held aloof from politics and attended to his own proper business, discharging the several functions devolved upon him in offices owing to an accident to the pump-rods. The use of fire. During the present season and found the remains had turned to solid of a man named Morgan, who was inch. ability which justified his position, and with an assiduity which contrasted emphatically

Disastrous bush fires are raging in New South Wales. An attempt was made to set fire to the

new Daylesford town hall on Sunday night. A lad named Joseph Watson, aged 17 years, has been arrested at Belfast on charge of committing a criminal assault on a Harbor Trust has shown its appreciation of little girl named Isabella Eccles, aged eleven his worth, and its confidence in his ability,

by sending him as an ambassador to England years. An extensive bush fire has broken out in the Seymour district.

John Gregory, who is charged with whole sale forgery, was brought before the Horsham Police Court on Saturday last, and committed for trial.

Mr. A. Capron, receiver and paymaster, Ararat, expired on Sunday last. The committee of the Mechanics' Listitute, Castlemaine, have refused to let the hall to

the Salvation Army. At the Ballarat Town Police Court on Monday a lad 15 years of age was brought up on a charge of drunkenness. The case was remanded for a week, during which time proceedings will be taken against the publican

who supplied the lad with drink. The English Church building at Palmerston, South Gippsland, was destroyed by a bush fire on Monday. The harmonium and seats were saved with difficulty.

hoppers between Geelong and Colac on Saturday night. The insects were so numerous that the train passing over them made the rails so slippery that the wheels would not A little girl named Ashley accidentally fell

A passenger train was stopped by grass-

whilst crossing a bridge near Castlemaine on Tuesday and broke both her wrists.

A young man named Joseph Mullins. was drowned in the Broken River, Benalla, on

Captain Groat, of the steamer Glenelg, has been committed for trial for manslaughter, ment of the reserve at the old reservoir for as the jury were of opinion that it was owing to his negligence that the collision took place between the Glenelg and the sailing boat Dreamland, in the Sydney Harbor, on the 16th December, and which resulted in the death of Mr. T. R. Lamb.

A disastrous fire took place at Kyneton on Tuesday. Four shops, with their contents, were completely destroyed, besides damage being done to other buildings in the vicinity.

Cremation is making steady progress on bors and men working on the railway line, ward, whenever an epidemic prevails in Lisbon, cremation will be compulsory, and all danger of infection from dead bodies will thus be obviated.

> to circle round on the margin of the granite At Bell's Reef the vibration was clearly

The "Sydney Morning Herald" points out that rabbits migrate there from South Ausa load of grain, when, on going out of the tralia, while squatters in the latter colony paddock, through the slip-panel, the horses declare that it suffers from New South Wales took fright and bolted. Mr. White was and Victorian rabbits, and it adds:-"In walking on the near side of the horses. South Australia a sum not exceeding threepence is according to the South Aussralian Rabbit Act, paid for each rabbit scalp, and a fence close by, the consequence being that he Mr. Abbot has called for some returns to enannual cost of paying for rabbit scalps in a similar way in this colony. The income by assessment on the stock of this colony for rabbit-exterminating purposes will be for the ingered in agony, though sensible, up till 10 diture is likely to be between £60,000 and £70,000."

That dreaded disease pleura has (says the "Camperdown Chronicle") made its appearance on the Terang Town common, and the eld a magisterial enquiry in the case on residents of the township are naturally feeling Wednesday, and returned a finding of acci- very much concerned regarding the outbreak. Mr. Horne, the herdsman of the common, reported the matter to the Hampdenshire Council at the meeting of that body held on Wednesday. The herdsman, after a slight discussion, was inscructed to carry out the provisions of the 9th clause of the Commons Regulations, which refers to diseased cattle. The outbreak, as stated, has caused no little commution amongst the people having cattle on the common. The disease is generally supposed to have been communicated from a reminded that the annual race meeting of the draught of cattle which recently arrived from the New England district. Prompt measures with the secretary, Mr. J. W. Bachelor, not of the pleura. From enquiries made in later than 10 p.m. on Thursday, 24th Terang on Thursday, we gathered that several beasts had died from the disease, whilst others were already in the last stages of it. It is feared that unless preventive means are adopted the disease may spread alarmingly. Alarmists have hinted that the cattle that are suspected of having introduced the disease, have been spread throughout the Western on Monday evening last, in reply to a letter district, and that infected beasts by this time will have mingled with almost every mob between Geelong and Warrhambool. Whilst it is sincerely to be hoped that such accounts are greatly overdrawn, the greatest care

> going further. The London General Omnibus Company, who have given a fair trial to the experiment of using Belgian horses, have given it up. It has been ascertained that the serviceable life of a Belgian horse (costing £40) does not will last double the time.

should be exercised to prevent the disease

The Chinese navy consists of nearly 70

Amongst other particulars which have been circulated for the information of memthe past week from the several mines in this bers of the police force it is notified that district :- New Victoria, 125oz.; Royal | members of the force in country districts are Saxon, 100oz.; Hobart Pasha, 53oz.; Water- enjoined to exercise special vigilance in bringloo, 23oz.; New Discovery, 66oz. No work | sng to justice persons who are guilty of has been done at the South Victoria mine, infraction of the law respecting the careless contractors are making satisfactory progress breaches of the law in question are attended with the crection of the plant of the Work- by more than ordingry danger to life and and turned snow white. The body looked body was exposed. Great commotion was property.

Headaches, as they are commonly termed, are as frequently a source of perplexing mystery to those whom they affiret, as to the John Leopold, was the recipient of an omicauses that produce them. It requires no nously suggestive missive yesterday morning. wonderful intelligence to compass the fact The communication was an anonymous one wonderful intelligence to compass the and contained a drawing of a coffin bearing that they invariably apring from certain abthat they invariably apring from send even the inscription "You will die on the 21st when they are ascribed to rheumatic or January." Beneath the coffin was a three when they are ascribed to the know that leaved shamrock, no doubt the totem of the neuralgic operations, it is well to have the total nervous writer. Mr. Leopold figured in the Police these tendencies demonstrate a certain defended on Wednesday in a pretty quantile derangement. Wolfe's Schnapps, by its action on the nervous organism, as on the tones case. of the stomach, will effectually shield both from this annoying ailment.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ara-The Melbourne correspondent of the volumn of great value hid. It was the Engrat Advertiser" writes:—The nation of the volumn of great value hid. It was the Engrate Advertiser writes:—The nation of the volumn of great value hid. stars and stripes has a pet way of proclaiming lish Pentateuch (without Genesis) printed by its "glor'us independence." and Professor Sample, the horse tamer, is the latest exponent original binding. As this Pentateuch was thereof. On Friday the professor had in his printed five years before the first complete class the Marquis of Normanby, Earl Roseberry, and others from Government House. The first part of the lesson was over, and the vice regal party were on the move, evidently under the impression that the whole of the proceedings had terminated. This was not so, however, the professor having reserved a special treat. He was not to be "done," for he arrested the departure of the visitors with a loud-"Hold on, Governor, the best part's to come yet." The party sat down land. He has sold two farms on the following again, while a shout of laughter rang around liberal terms—viz., nothing for the first five

It is reported from Halifax (a London been discovered which has been missing for This mode of sale allows the purchaser a more than 10 years. The wreck, too, was chance of making some money before he page found in an extraordinary manner. Some for his land; therefore a smaller capital is months ago the English steamer Cedar Grove needed at the outset. Dr. Curdie has rewas wrecked near Torbay, on the Canadian coast, several lives being lost. A diver who was carrying on his operations at the Cedar Grove recently was surprised to come across another vessel, which was close to the Cedar of a friable character, these pests find it a Grove but in deep water. The name New Dominion could be distinctly read on the stern of the stranger. It appears that the brig New Dominion sailed from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, in December 1872, with a cargo of coals for Yarmouth, U.S. Since then nothing has been heard of the vessel or her crew until the discovery made by the diver. It is assumed the New Dominion struck upon the same rock as the Cedar Grove, afterwards sliding off into deep water, and taking down with her all on board.

A man named John Nelling, who had murthe Continent, and the Municipal Council of dered a young girl named Ada Atkinson at Lisbon has just passed a resolution which will Fawler, Indiana, was lynched on November still further advance its cause. Hence for the 17th. The only remark he made was, "Go a little slow, gentlemen, I am older than some of you."

One of the harvest hands binding in a field

near the Kyneton Railway station seemed an opinion that unless the public subscribe The "Tarrengower Times" reports that on (says a local paper) to be of a superior class largely it will have to be taken up by a syndi-Thursday evening soon after eleven o'clock, a to the ordinary run of swagsmen. He was cate of the banks. sharp ramiling noise was heard coming from tall and athletic, and clad in a blue serge the direction of the old volcanic crater, Muc- suit, and got through his fair share of work kleford, across Sandy Creek, and to the back to the satisfaction of his employer. He of Mount Tarrengower. The sound seemed proved to be a teacher from one of our northern gold-fields, who, whilst on his way to country. Residents on the south of Mount Melbourne, got off at Kyneton station for of thirst than are ever heard of. A man Morul felt the vibration as the noise passed. refreshments, and seeing harvesting going on perished in that terrible manner the other We have not heard of the vibration being in an adjoining field, determined to break his day on a well-known run in the western dis-Thursday afternoon last, which resulted in noticed by residents in the town, although journey here, and take employment as a trict with £210 of cash on him; but had be those just outside the limits heard the noise. harvest hand. After a week's work he drew his cheque, and, in capital health and spirits, resumed his journey to the metropolis, declaring that the change and hard field work was to him relaxation in itself.

A Melbourne correspondent of the "St Arnaud Mercury" writes :- A supposed antidote to snake poison has just been brought under the notice of the Central Board of Health by Mr. George Buller, a commercial traveller, who, in a letter to the secretary of that body, states that he was informed by Mr. Angus Macdonnell, of Dartmoor, in the was crushed against the fence, and knocked able him to see what would be the probable Western district, that he (Macdonnell), recently watched a fight between a tiger snake and an iguana, and noticed that whenever the latter was bitten by its antagonist it left the spot for a short time, and then returned to for Dr. Johnston. The unfortunate man year about £40,000, whilst the expen- the attack. Macdonnell afterwards carefully examined the spot to which the ignana had thus retired, and found a plant, the leaves of which had been bitten. From this plant he managed to extract some fluid, which he put to the test by applying a few drops to an onossum which he had previously caused to be bitten on the lip by a tiger snake, and tar," with a promise to double the sum if when the animal was on the point of succumbing to the effect of the poison. A few minutes after the application of the alleged antidote the opossum recovered and became quite lively. Mr. Buller has forwarded to Highness, who is popular both on the main the board a small phial containing juice from and quarter deck. the wonderful plant in question, and expresses the hope that steps will be taken to test the value of the discovery. An English paper says :- An extraordinary

bigamy case was tried at Liverpool Assizes

in November. Betsy Wardle was charged

her first husband being alive. She urged in

mitigation and witnesses were called to

husband in the witness box said in the Lanreplied "Awl keep her if you loike." The infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destiny the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure, Both Ointment and Pills make the blood

to many laboring under chronic ulcerations. About four years ago (states an American paper) the wife of J. C. Welch, living near Pomeroy, W.T., United States, died. Re- two coffins were thrown heavily off the cently the husband caused her body to be shelves. One was smashed, and the corpse exhumed for removal to another cemetery, rolled out. The other containing the corps. stone. The hair had grown several inches, drowned at Granville, burst open, and the like a beautiful marble statue.

Yesterday's "Ararat Advertiser" says :-A well known resident of this town, Mr.

At a recent sale of Bibles in London there was a bundle of odd-books in which, unspecified by the auctioneers' catalogue, a little Tyndale at Marburg in 1530, and in its English Bible-Coverdale's of 1535-it is a book of extraordinary interest and rarity. Mr. Quaritch bought the lot for £200.

Our "Argus" Camperdown correspondent states that the rabbit is doing something to bring about the division of large estates. A considerable landed proprietor at Elingamite has some good land at the back of his estate which needs draining, also to be cleared of the rabbits, when it will be magnificent grazing years, and then £5 per acre. Reckoning the interest on the capital value of the land, it paper says) that the wreck of a coal ship has means about £3 15s. per acre cash down. solved to lease the hilly country at Bostock's Creek, just behind the manager's house. It is a capital soil, but covered with ferns which harbour the rabbit. The hills being dry and very congenial habitat, and they multiply with incredible rapidity. However, a good fence and the plough will quickly rid the inviting soil of them.

> An "Argus" telegram from Sydney says: -An attrocious murder was committed near Boggabri on Wednesday. A drover, while taking stock down the country, entered a midock which was in charge of a Chinaman. The latter remonstrated, and struck the drover on the head with a hoe, splitting his skull open and killing him instantly. The Chinaman has been arrested on a charge of

> An "Argus" cablegram says :—The "Stan". ard," referring to the forthcoming issue of the Victorian four per cent, loan, says that the large financial firms consider the loan dear at the price fixed, namely, par, and express's

> A correspondent writing from Queenshand, to the "Herald," says that men had better think twice before leaving Victoria for that colony. Wages rarely exceed £2 10s a week, while in the outlying districts more men de possessed a million it would not have bought him one drop of water."

> While workmen were clearing the River Joanna, one of the small streams flowing through Rio, a large and very old cedar chest was found buried in the mud, and, when onened, was found to contain many valuables with gold and diamonds, such as laurus, swords, etc., which were taken to the Museum. As usual, the treasure trove is supposed to have belonged to the Jesuits, and to have been thrown by them into the river when pressed in their flight from Rio.

A Montreal citizen of "respectable position" has (a home paper states), been recently taught a lesson in a way amusing to everybody but himself. A petty officer of H.M.S., Canada heard him speak disrespectfully of the Royal family, and at once knocked him through a plate glass window. The bystanders were so pleased at his combative loyality that they paid the bill of damages. and when the corvette reached Halifax a sixdollar note was found awaiting the "gallant he gave a lesson in manners to "any other fouled-mouthed ruffian." Prince George of Wales is said to have offered his congratulations to this plucky shipmate of his Royal

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" supplies the following:-There is exhibiting in Bourke-street at the present time a "cannibal" who, according to the strong lunged man at the door, "eats rats, cats and babies, and can be seen for the small sum of with marrying George Chisnell at Eccleston, 6d." I have paid my 6d and have seen a creature naked to the waist, and with bare legs, round which were placed heavy chains, prove the fact, that the first husband sold his which only permit him to stride backwards wife to Chisnell for a quart of beer, the and forwards on a small platform. Now I bargain being in writing, and Wardle drank have become acquainted with a good many a glass of the quart of beer. The second "fakes" in my time, and have the honor of a personal acquaintance with that prince of cashire dialect, "A bowt her." Asked by humbugs, Barnum. I am therefore em-Justice Denman would be take her back, boldened to say that I could "spot" that cunnibal's country and name at first guess, and judge sentenced the woman to seven days' | could point to a restaurant where some little hard labor, saying that the people must learn time ago he might have been seen partaking that they could not buy and sell their wives. of the humble stake instead of as now being Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward treated to pieces of wood painted to resemble sirloins of beef. Dear me, how easy it is to gull the British public. And the very attendants themselves would appear to become imbued with the imposture, for one remarked "Now, Bill, stir him up with your pole," to which the other replied, "Stir him up yourself, do you suppose I want to be torn to pieces?" The which little "gag" was profoundly diverting to "yours truly.

A telegram from Sydney in Thursday's 'Argus" says a strange railway accident bappened on Wednesday morning at Rokewood. A goods train ran into a hearse carriage, which was proceeding to the cemetery at richer and purer, instead of permitting it to | Huslem Creek, and cut it to pieces. There fall into that poor and watery state so fatal | vere two bodies in the carriage awaiting removal. The force of the collision knocked the hearse carriage off the hind wheels, shattered the buffers, and splintered the sides. The caused by this ghastly occurrence.

# Riponshire Advocate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

Wee, little rimless wheel of Fate, With silver spokes and hub of yellow, What gentle girl, in accents mellow, Has sought your aid to find a mate? Who snapt your slender spokes apart.

Each one some dear acquaintance naming And who was he—the loved one, claiming The choicest chamber in her heart? 0 tiny hub of golden hue Kist by her finger's tender pressing,

Still yet, methinks, she's vainly guessing If what you propheised were true. You died between her finger-tips. Sweet gypsy maid of wisdom magic; Pray, is it worth a death so tragic To hear the music of her lips?

#### Movelist.

URBAIN AND ISETTE.

(Concluded.)

A STRANGE DISCOVERY. EARLY on Christmas morning Mrs. Peters came up stairs and rapped at Mr. Tostevor's That gentleman was fast asleep dreaming that he was a Christmas-tree, and that Urbain was throwing plum-puddings at

him, and Isette was setting light to his branches with the flame of a very magnificent Mr. Tostevor had for days been full of the Christmas treat which he intended to give his little ones, and he had called in the assistance not only of Mrs. Twiggs and Mrs. Peters, but of John as to the proper things to be done on Christmas Day, for, truth to tell, the last ten years of Mr. Tostevor's life had been so little burdened with seasonable fes-

It is possible that this fact may account for Christmas haunting his dreams in so unceremonious a fashion. He had stirred the pudding round for luck when it was being mixed, he had personally superintended the decoration of the room with holly, and he had even gone the length of suspending a piece of mistletoe from the chandelier in the

Mrs. Twiggs, who skipped gracefully on one side whenever she came within a yard of it. The nursery was to be the scene of the Christmas festivities, dinner and all, for Mr. Tostevor was the invited guest of Master Urbain and Miss Isette. It had pleased him that it should be so. "He hadn't been asked out to dinner on Christmas Day for ten years," he said, and so he gratefully accepted the invitation. After dinner there was to be the Christmas-tree; Mrs. Twigg had been allowed to invite a deaf aunt, and John was going to bring his sister, and it was to be

the rapping at his door, at once imagined that something especially Christians, had

took in last night."

"By Jove! I'd quite forgotten; not dead, I Geore Tostevor shuddered. He wanted no black shadow to fall across this, the

Christmas Day he had cared about to:

I don't believe she's a 'ome to go to, and it seems hard as a animile, let a lone a human woman, should wander the streets to-day." "No, no," said George Tostevor, "it shall not be; she sha'n't go. By Jove l Mrs. Peters, does she know there's plum-pudding

and a Christmas-tree?" and beg them to live happy ever afterwards-

like he intended to do.
"Ithink, sir," said Mrs. Peters, "she's s real lady from her way o' talkin', and she feels intruding like."

I dare say," said Mr Tostevor, who was rapidly slipping on sufficient garments to make a presentable appearance at the bedroom door. "I dare say. Well, she shall be invited. Mrs. Peters. I'll ask her to dine

"What, with the children, sir?" bidden to the children's Christmas feast:— "Urbain and Isette send their love, and request the pleasure of your company to

dinner on Christmas Day, at half-past one or two sharp." Some of the cards which had not been used lay on his dressing-table, and he opened the door and handed one to Mrs. Peters.

There; give her that and see what she says. That's a proper invitation."

Mrs. Peters took the card and went down

The poor woman had insisted upon getting up, and had dressed herself. Mrs. Peters came in, and was surprised find her trying to put on her shawl. "You're never going, my dear," she said in her good motherly way. "You ain't fit to,

yet, you know. Look here, we've got a Christmas party to day. We're all going to it, servants and all. Here's an invitation for

looked at it. Then with a wild cry she fell forward into Mrs. Peter's outstretched arms. 'She's fainted," said Mrs. Peters; " dear

dear | whatever is the matter with her?" Mrs. Twiggs and Mrs. Peters laid her on the sofa and commenced to slap her hands and bathe her temples with vinegar, and at that moment Mr. Tostevor, who had heard the cry

came running into the room.
"She's fainted, sir." said Mrs. Peters "she'll be better directly." George Tostevor came up to the sofa and looked down at the prostrate form, and then, to the intense astonishment of the two women

reeled back and cried out— "Agnes!" In a moment he had recovered his self-pos

of prespiration stood upon his brow. Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Twiggs, with many furtively exchanged glances, went out of the room as they were bidden. George Tostevor sat down beside the sofa

less form upon it.

He looked at the pale, wan face and the

her name, and looked at him. Illness and long travel and the great shock she had just had had left her so prostrate that she could not cry out. The sudden sight of her children's names had produced such an effect that had the dead risen from their grave to confront her she could not have felt any kill them, and when she fell on her knees and stronger emotion

come to haunt me now?" She passed her hands across her eyes and

"You fainted near my house last night, and my servants brought you in. I trust you will believe that had I known who my visitor was I would not have inflicted my presence on her

"Mr. Tostevor," she said softly, "some strange fate has brought me here."

She lifted up the crumpled card that had

been clenched tightly in her hand, and raised herself on the sofa. "Look at this card, and tell me what you

"What do I know of them, George Tostevor? Only this—that I have come hundreds of weary miles to find them and clasp them

to my heart again. They are my children!" Her children! Weirdly the words fell upon George Tostevor's ears. Her children! So the black shadow had fallen across his life once more, he blow had come to crush hope and love out

Her children! Her children that he had grown to love as his own. That he had hoped yet to see grow up to be the light of his lonely nome, the stars to illumine the once dark pathway of his purposeless life!

He heard their prattling voices in the distance, then the patter of their footsteps on the stairs.

They were coming! He would have rushed out and stopped them, but he could not move; a strange fear neld him back, and glued him to the spot. Nearer and nearer sounded the childish

lips parted, her eyes bright with love. How beautiful she looked. He could notice that even then.

Nearer and nearer—they were down now by the door-a moment, and they were in the

hands to catch them, but at that moment the | too?"

Not quite forgotten, for Bruno, who had followed the children, leapt up and put his gone wrong.

"It isn't the pudding the pudding.

"It isn't the pudding the pudding.

gasped. "Don't say it's s. Peters; "it ain't thin a nerry Christmas as plainly as a dog

"No, sir," answered Mr. soor creature or could so the

#### CHAPTER VIII.

AFTER LONG YFARS.

sat with her children. Mr. Tostevor had retired with Bruno to his study. He shut himself in, and the old cynicism came back. What a fool he had been to love these children. Here was his re-

All his ideas of a happy Christmas Day had vanished. The unfinished tree was by his side; there were several sugar pigs still to hang and ticket, but he took no notice of

decorating the children's room, but he hadn't the heart to do that now. "Curse her! Curse Christmas! Curse the

No; he stopped his wicked tongue at that "God bless them evermore!" he cried, " for they have blest my life indeed; how much I

looked up wistfully at his face. selves again. The sound of the merry voices will echo through the great rooms no more. They'll go away and leave us, and forget us,

Suddenly George Tostevor paused.

He rose and paced the room, vague thoughts arging through his brain. He rang the bell, and Mrs. Peters came up.

Agnes into Mr. Tostevor's study. utterly ignorant of her husband's fate, and that she had come to search for her children, knowing nothing of what had happened.

When she knew that her persecutor was no more, and that she was free from the terror and dread which had overshadowed her life for ten long years, she told George Tostevor her miserable story.

It was a revelation to him.

He had fancied her a heartless girl; he found that that she had sacrificed herself to

save a father's honour, The old Bohemian, pressed and harassed by creditors, and with a sick wife, had signed Leslie's name as an endorsement to a bill

When the man found out what had been done he made an offer. He had been rejected by Agnes with scorn and contempt. Now he came to her and bade her marry him, or her father should stand in the felon's dock.

It was then that she gave up George Tostevor, without a word, and married Leslie. She could not hope, she said, that any man could marry a felon's daughter had she refused the wretch who triumphed in her misery.

He took her abroad, and ill-treated her from the first-tried to make out that she was mad. He told her that he hated her for rufusing him with contempt, and that he had

leave him, he always conquered with the same weapon. He would ruin her father and bring shame upon her name for evermore.

Agnes loved her father dearly, and she knew that Leslie was willain enough to keep his

them away, telling her that if she followed prayed for him to leave her the children and do what he would, he struck her down. She fell senseless, and when she came to herself he had gone, and from that day both he and the children were lost to her, and she had not

to find them, knowing that the father must be dead or have deserted them. There also she found that her own father, with whom Leslie had forbidden her to hold any intercourse, was long since dead.

She wandered from place to place making inquiries, and hearing nothing, and at last, her small stock of money almost gone, she was making her way to the little coffee-house weary, her limbs gave away and she fell senseess on George Tostevor's doorstep.

pause "Not then, but now I see it all. He was nad undoubtedly. That would account for

his fearful cruelty to me." "He was mad beyond a doubt when he

now to the poor mother sitting opposite to him. He looked in her sweet, sad face, and thought of the agony she had endured for ten long years, and how all that time he had cursed and upbraided her as a heartless fool. "Agnes," he said presently, looking at her mestly, "tell me this. At the time you married this Leslie had you killed your love

last time that I loved you with my whole heart. It was no lie.' He rose and went across to the sofa where

"Agnes, forgive me. I have wronged you cruelly. You have been good and noble, while I have been false and mean."

She let her hand lie in his. They ran towards their guardian, lisping my heart to part with them. Agnes, this out "A Merry Christmas." He stretched his is their home. Can it not be your home my heart to part with them. Agnes, this

He had fallen on his knees, and her head

She looked up at him, and put her arms "Blot out ten years from both our lives,"

she whispered, " and let us be sweethearts again, if you wish it." My darling!" He kissed her pale lips reverently and ten-

lerly, and then for a moment neither of them And Bruno, finding himself unnoticed and quite de trop, revenged himself on society by eating the sugar pigs intended for the Christ-

They had so much to tell dear mamma, so much to eat and so much to look at, that they got quite excited, and talked so much and ate so much, and laughed so much, that Mrs. Peters declared that they'd both have apoplexy or St. Vitus's dance, and the good soul got quite confused herself at last, and patted Mr. Tostevor on the back when Urbain ate a piece of pudding in the middle of a sentence and nearly choked himself. Mr. Tostevor was supremely happy—happy while the children's fresh laughter rang in his ears, happy when they climbed about his knee and sked for fairy stories, and happier still when they kissed him to say good night, and then, having kissed their mamma, called back from the door, "Good-night, dear mamma; goodnight, dear papa." And he was happiest of all when that Christmas night, after the

talked over their plans for the future. night, and on the morrow she was to go to an

hotel and stop there for a few weeks, and then they would be quietly married. That night, when Agnes lay fast asleep with her children's little arms about her neck, George Tostevor sat in his study and talked

to Bruno. "It's been a blessed day, Bruno," he said.
"God has been very good to me, old dog.
We shan't lose the children's merry voices; we shall hear them still, Bruno, and we shall see her sweet face flitting through these dull old rooms, making sunshine wherever it goes. We shall always remember Christmas Day and keep it as the happiest in our lives, and thank the merciful Providence that sent the wanderer to us on the eve of Santa Klaus."

And Bruno looks up with his kind eyes,

and, seeing that his master is glad, lays his

head upon his knee and wags his tail.

Midnight chimes forth from the great clock tower, and booms across the vast city, telling that another Christmas Day has come and gone, a day of friends united, sad hearts healed, and weary ones buoyed up; a day when the loosened bonds of affection are knitted close, and a spirit of love and forgiveisllowed by the memory of God's precious gift to man. Cold and gray lay London under the bright stars in the frosty air; cold, grey, and unlovely; but as the spirit of Christmas passed with silent wings from house to house, to see who had used her gifts aright and obeyed her loving precepts, sweet and holy were the sights she saw under many a dull gray roof. And none was sweeter or holier than the poor mother, happy at last, after years of anguish and

by the gentle hands of two young children. THE END. THE GREAT HIGHWAY

led back from a miserable cynicism to faith

womanhood and sympathy with his kind

AN ACCOUNT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE. You see, I have asked the Professor to come down to the house Saturday afternoon,

team there to meet him, and my man to drive him over. Now, my scheme is this: We'll all get ourselves up as highwaymen—regular road-agents, you know—masks and all that sort of thing—and we'll go out and stop him stand him up and go through him in the tra-ditional fashion. The driver will, of course, be posted. We'll order him to stand for fifteen minutes before driving on, under penalty of being shot. This will give us time to get to the house. Once there, we'll all be siting around, apparently waiting for him, with nice supper. When he tells his story we'll a nice supper. we'll affect to disbelieve him, until we've had all the fun we want out of him. Then we'll give him back his watch and money, and

have a good laugh. What do you think of "Well, Hilary," I replied, "I don't think much of practical jokes, and this one may not improbably have an awkward ending. Supose he takes to shooting?" "Oh, that's all right. I don't think he carrys a pistol, and if he does I will have my

coachman fix that all right." " But"---Here Menteur kicked me under the table and I forebore further objections. So Hilary went away, full of his scheme, and with partial promise from us of assistance.

As soon as he was gone, Menteur thus addressed me : "Don't throw any cold water on Hilary's project. We'll go and warn the Professor of the scheme, and he'll be fixed. He can take a pistol loaded with blank cartridges, and I think he'll scare Hilary out of about seven

years' growth." "A good idea. Let's go at once." We hastened to the Professor, and confided to him Hilary's scheme. The Professor grinned, and said:

"I'm glad you told me. I received some information which obviates my going out of town on Friday, and I had intended to go to Hilary's in the afternoon. Now, however, will remain until evening, and go down, as we had arranged, on the theatre train." We shook hands and parted. All day Fri-

day Hilary was in a condition of suppressed joy. He interviewed the Professor, and by some perfectly transparent diplomacy succeeded in getting from him the information that he never carried a pistol. "What's more," added the Professor, blandly, "I never in my life had one in my hand, and I shouldn't know how to fire one off if I had."

Hilary hastened to me with this information, in order to remove any scruples that I may have had concerning the dangerous nature of practical jokes. I complimented Hilary highly upon his macchiavellianism, and he went away delighted with himself and

The eventful day arrived. We started for Hilary's country place. There were four of us—Hilary, Menteur, Franklin, and myself. The Professor, in the meantime, had been lurking in every imaginable place to keep out of Hilary's way, that ingenious and in-genuous gentleman fancying that his hoodwinked friend was miles out of town.

We arrived at our destination, and at dinner the sole topic was the contemplated robbery. Hilary was very enthusiastic. He him more so. And after dinner he at once began the making of the masks. While engaged in this, he and Franklin discussed the details of the joke. "Frankin." demanded Hilary, blithely

"Rhat do you think I'd better say when I stop the waggon? Working a boller half or stop '—hey?"

"Well, I guess 'halt' is the correct business, ain't it?" asked Franklin. "Yes, perhaps it is," mused Hilary. " I think this is about the racket : when we see

them coming, you all step out and bar the way, and I holler: Halt! Get out and throw up your hands! Your money or your life! 1" Hilary roared this in a tremendous fustain voice—the tone adopted by the First Front-

wood Robber in the play.
"Yes," assented Franklin; "I guess that is about the style of it." I may remark that Menteur any myself were the only two who were in the secret. We had determined that we should at the last moment get off under some pretext, and send the two highwaymen by themselves.

Then we would follow, and observe the scene from behind some friendly fence or clump of foliage. Then we would—But I must not anticipate. The hours went by. We had smoked several cigars, and drunk numerous postprandial beverages, yet it was still not time. The two highwaymen were becoming quite

pot valiant, so I determined to sow seeds of doubt in their souls. I began: " Does it occur to you, boys, that you are undertaking rather a risky proceeding? "Risky? What do you mean—how so?"
"It is not improbable that the Professor

may have firearms, and "-"But I tell you that he himself assured me hat he never carries them," said Hilary. "True; but many things might happen. In the first place, your very remark might have excited his suspicions as to some possible danger, and he may have procured some." "Nonesense!" cried Hilary, with a sickly

"Stuff!" bawled Franklin. But his jaw dropped.
"Have it your own way, then. But here is another contingency which does not seem to have occured to you. We will suppose the Professor is on the theatre train. He meets friends. They ask him where he going. He tells them. 'What 1' they cry; 'to Hilary's at this hour—long after midnight? It's a wild ride over a lonely road. We hope you're armed. The Professor replies that he is not. Thereupon some friends-toan him a revolver

with directions to use it if he is attacked And do you think he won't. Any man would when stopped on a lonely road at night, by armed men—particularly by such experienced ruffians as you evidently are.' Hilary and Franklin regarded each other

with mixed emotions. "Or take still another hypothesis," I continued. "It is quite possible that some other team may be coming over the road to-night.
The moon will be behind the hills in half an hour, and it will be as dark as a pocket. How can you tell whom you are stopping You may get the wrong man. If you run across some determined fellow, armed to the teeth, you will probably both of you come back feet foremost, and with your skins full of lead for your pains. You could make no resistance, for your guns will be unloaded-

lave seen to that myself." "Come, come, old man," said Hilary feebly, " let up. If you're scared you needn' go. But don't frighten Mrs. Hilary, please."

"I needn't go!" I cried. Did you suppose for a moment that I seriously intended going on such a foolish and dangerous expedition as this? Not by any means !" And as for frightening Mrs. Hilary, I immediately extemporized on account of the

affair from the next day's local paper, which abounded in startling headlines and sub-headings, the title being "Bloody Ending To A Practical Joke." This had the effect of not only frightening Mrs. Hilary, but her bandit The two highwaymen were becoming much

to bury all remembrance of her and lead a new life.

He looked at the pale, wan face and the had traded on the knowledge and compounded by the law, or of the value of the fact that Leslie on the theatre train, and that I would have a sented as dismal and Ku-kluxish appearance ing the highwaymen.

Word. She knew nothing of the niceties of evening. So I told him that would be of no croaking," as Hilary vigorously expressed it. They made masks of white cloth, and presented us, and asked for particulars concerning the highwaymen. When he heard of had traded on the knowledge and compounded on the theatre train, and that I would have a sented as dismal and Ku-kluxish appearance ing the highwaymen. When he heard of had traded on the knowledge and compounded on the theatre train, and that I would have a sented as dismal and Ku-kluxish appearance ing the highwaymen. When he heard of had traded on the knowledge and compounded on the theatre train, and that I would have a sented as dismal and Ku-kluxish appearance ing the highwaymen. When he heard of had traded on the knowledge and compounded on the theatre train, and that I would have a sented as dismal and Ku-kluxish appearance ing the highwaymen. When he heard of had traded on the knowledge and compounded on the knowledge and compounded on the train. as could be wished. Being honest men, and not rogues, however, they carried a lantern to with roars of laughter. As we were enjoying guide them on their way down the road. Shouts of laughter from Menteur and myself at the idea of highwaymen carrying a lantern nettled them so that they extinguished the light, and presently we heard them stumbling along in the darkness, and cursing the road. As soon as they had gone a short distance, Menteur and myself slipped a couple of grain-sacks over our heads, took two shotguns, and started forth. We followed the two highwaymen, at a safe distance, not so far that we could not hear them, and yet not so near that our footsteps could be heard.

> The conversation of the two bandits was interesting as well as amusing. It had taken

> And Menteur, too-that attack of gout came on him very suddenly, it seems to me."

> excuse.) But they're both scared-that's what's the matter. Oh, we'll guy them when we've stood the Professor up and got home." "By the way," said Hiliary, "apropos of that, I think it would be a good idea to put

Ha, ha l'

"Ha, ha!" Thus Franklin, gloomily.
They both started, and looked around timorously. "Did you hear anything? It sounded like

But it wasn't an echo. up our posts on the other side of the road, unobserved by them, and their conversation

was listened to by us with silent chuckles. "Ugh!" muttered Hilary, "its cold and dismal here, isn't it? Did you bring any brandy with you?" "No. Have you got a cigar?"
"No. We don't dare to smoke anyway, or

What's that?' "It's only a dog barking down the road "I thought it was the snort of a horse. wish he'd come, confound him."
"S-s-s-s-h! Didn't you hear something

moving on the other side of the road?

"No-it's only the wind in the trees Sounds like a groan, don't it?" " Yes." A long silence followed—a silence so op pressive that it could be felt. At times the ind would whistle down the canon and the branches of the great trees over our hes would shiver slightly, and dead leaves would

away, and there was stillness again. I applied the fiery tip of my cigar to my watch (for I was concealed behind a clump of haparral), and saw the figures on the dial. It was two o'clock. Two o'clock in the morning, lying hidden

ing over the way in which we stop them, and it seems to me that it would be a little too

tragic—sorter unnatural to say : Halt! Get out and threw up your hands! Your money or your life!'" "How would you say it then?"

that a stage-robber would be apt to disguise his voice, and the disguise that would most readily occur to him would be this: 'Halt! Get out and throw up your hands Your money or your life!'" This time Hilary roared us as gently as a

sucking dove.
"Well, I don't know," observed Franklin. "It seems to me that---" " S-s-s-s-h!" The sound of wheels was plainly to be

rockaway, and---" Click-click!"

The two dark figures darted back. But hey had not got more than three feet "Bang ! Bang !"

With a bound like a deer Hilary had cleared the fence. " Rang ! 1

the direction they were taking I knew they would tumble into a thickly overgrown trout stream, up which I have often fished; so had they for that matter, but they were apparently in too much of a hurry to remember it. The Professor and his driver burst into fit of suppressed laughter, and continued their

journey. When they had passed, Menteur and I climbed over the fence, picked up the guns which the discomfited highwaymen had hrown away, and cut across the fields to a bend in the road where we expected they would pass. Sure enough, they did. And a shaky couple they were. I believe we could have taken them without any guns. But they came along, and when they reached us we stepped out of the darkness, and the stern command rang through the air: " Halt!

their knees, and offered us everything to spare their lives. We meroifully accepted their offering, carefully went through them, and then "spread-eagled" them up against the fence. We had brought some baling-rope for this purpose, and we tied them-not very securely, but well enough to give them some little work to release themselves. Among the plunder, I found in Hilary's waistcoat pocket the draft of a speech which he had purposed making to the Professor. This I pocketed myself. Then, despite their protestations

words are told in acts—
But unblenched he turned and faced me. Wheeling

settled upon them, giving their faces and attire a light saffron hue. And they further stated that they had been attacked by some

must be joking." No they were not joking—in proof of it they showed that their watches were gone, and that neither of them had a cent. At this moment Menteur entered with a covered dish, which he placed before the two disgrantled bandits. He took off the cover with a flourish. As he did so, I draw from

carefully prepared for the Professor, and read it aloud to them. Utrange to say, Hilary did not seem to think it was so good as when he had read it to us himself. The next day, when Hilary emerged from

front door a neat sign. They have taken an awful oath to be revenged upon Menteur and myself. But I don't see why they leave out the Professor.— Zulano in the Argonaut.

bruised and worn, Many a long day it has borne me, many By-gone memories haunt the leather, rips from spur, and dents from strife,
For to me 'tis stained with pictures! 'tis the diary of my life.

ing night is dumb, And I'm lying hot and thirsty, cursing ere the morning's come; By the faint light from my pipe-ash, oft I con that true tanned face, Wrinkled deep with forms and histories that Sit down there old man and listen—though my heart to you I gave, There is that in each man's history, that he speaks but o'er his grave, Maybe yet I cannot tell it, maybe yet the time's

would from it wipe. What d'ye think, Tom, when the jackass screams just three times when you pass, When the snakes don't try to shun ye, but lie stagnant in the grass, When the branches take one figure, with a glassed reproaching eye.

Don't ye think that Death is nigh ye?—Pass the

bottle, Tom, I'm dry! O! 'tis hard to feel when weary, when your life has Hope outrun, That the nobs but count you only, worth a kickout when you're done Now that I am sick and feeble, wrecked here by broken bone.

Hear him snarl above me dying, feel the bite that ends my pain,
All the horrors are upon me!—Pass the bottle,

Tom, again! her crooked legs;

pitch'd a yarn, Dandy rolled into him neatly—laid him out be-He could stick, too, like a glue-pot, sat back with his toes out-stuck,

on a howling spree, Harry Dix, from Yandale Station, Alick, Bobby Burns, and me:

eyes and hair, vearly three stone under Dandy, not a chance to match 'em fair. There had been a heap of betting, and the flimsies When all of a sudden, Alick, yelled out with an

say you don't fight fair. Up we started, and a stillness, like the wind's death 'fore the change, Swept into the hut with coldnes, like an ice-breez off a range: mething, chilling, viewless, held us all

Twice we dashed ourselves against it, while our ... whips rung on the logs, While we harked, his horses footsteps, and the yelping of the dogs.

Then we stood beneath the starlight, peering through the tree-shades dim,
With one oath, that ere our graves oped, we would cut out Dandy Jim.

shadow of a name. One day riding to the homestead, bridle loose, and sitting slack, Sudden-like the old mare started, nearly

me off her back; Tw'arnt a snake though—not as you mean—but

upon the plain's far rim,
Like a spectre of damnation, sitting stiff, was
Dandy Jim! With a curse, my teeth set closely, as I buries deep the spurs, And the mare stretched out in gallop, through the ferns and thistle burrs,
For a moment stood the Dandy, shading eyes t

Long he held, us flying furious over spur, a flat, and creek, But I knew the grass was telling, as I saw his Then I touched my pistol's butt-end, ran my Eased the mare, whose heart was sobbing, slacked the pressure on the flaps.

strong man's hate all the passion in me boiled up, 'twas poor Alick Then I levelled low and shot him—'twas a coward thing to do.

went through and through me

Still I sat-he threw his arms up, gave one wild despairing yell, Clutching breast-strap, stirrup, bridle, tree-like on the black earth fell,

Then a sickness stole upon me, and I struggled to Emptied all five barrels in him, heard the oath with which he died. When I woke I heard the night-owl, and the dew was on the ground,

right round in his tracks, Koiseless, straight I rode upon him, twice his pis

Twice he fired, and twice he hit me, yet I rode a

Fool to trust in single barrels, when he faced

tol mouth spoke out,

And the pain went through and though I did not wince or shout.

my pocket the specific that Hilar, had so | Bir of horser, right at divisional, disputes the with the said and, the gaid may's blood,

How I got back, where we laid min, it now to say, But the ulcerous stain of Murder, eats my heart out since that day. Pray old chum you ne'er may feel it, for one drop of human blood,

Grows, expands into a torrent, drowns your heart at last in flood. There old boy you've heard my story, ere the withering night has flown, I shall be a dimming memory, of one sacked and If Love lead you to my body, rotting on the tree

less plain,
Scrape the bruised bones together; leave me still a place and name. Lay me by some gentle creek-side, plant a sapling at my head; Fameless leave my life and history—might mee: mates among the dead ;

In spite of the fact that much has been written on the subject, people still continue to suffer from sea sickness, which proves the unreliability of our therapeutic resources. Therefore the following experience of Dr. T. M. Kendall, who has recently had 200 cases under his charge, may prove interesting:

Many people, as soon as sea sickness com-

the juice of a lemon should only be allowed in cases of extreme nausea. Champagne, too, is a very common remedy. and, without doubt, in many cases does goed;

ating effects, as, if it be discontinued, the result is bad, and a great amount of prostration follows. Creosote is a very old but still very good remedy, and, in cases accompanied by great prostration, is very useful; but if given in the early stages of sea sickness, it is often

followed by very bad results, and even increases the nausea. Bicarbonate of soda is useful in slight cases. as it relieves nausea, and checks the frequent eructations which often follow attacks of sea sickness; but, in severe cases, it is absolutely

A very good remedy in the caller stage sea sickness is a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce. How this acts I cannot say; but it, without doubt, relieves the symptoms, and enders the patient easier. Its action is probably of a stimulant nature.

Hydrocyanic acid is of very little little service, and most acid mixtures are to be avoided. except that perhaps, for drinking purposes. small quantity of hydrochloric acid.

In all cases of sea sickness, it is very desiring during fits of retching is prevented, and the amount of naussa diminished. The practice of taking small pieces of dry biscuit is not of much use; as, although the biscuit is retained by the stomach, yet the amount taken is never sufficient to comfortably till the stomach. Soups, milk puddings, and sweets are to be avoided, as they increase the desire to be sick, and are followed by sickening eructations. Fat bacon is easily borne, and does much good, if only the patient can

are usually retained by the stomach. In conclusion, I would advise that brandy should be used very sparingly, as, in many cases, it induces sea sickness: and its chief

tration is very great, and even then champagne is more effectual. A New Mode of Burial. Ar the recent general assembly of cement manufacturers at Berlin, Dr. Frinkling described a new application of cement. He explained that it would be

orpses into stone n Portland cement, that substance when har dened not in any way indicating the organic changes going on within it. He further illustrated the subject by describing various industrial uses of lime as a preventive of de-composition. The cement in hardening takes an accurate cast of the features which it incloses, thus allowing of their exact re-production after the lapse of centuries. It is suggested to use coffins of rectangular shape, it being further considered by Dr. Fruhling that underground sepulture is needless, as the cossins soon become practically masses of stone, and can therefore be built into pyramids .- Scientific American

Sparrows as Food. THE English sparrow, where he has become habituated, is usually regarded as a nuisance to be abated or a pest to be extirpated. Indeed, one State, Messachusetts, has enacted a statue against these small birds, to encourage their thinning out, if not their extermination. Whatever may be the value of the sparrow alive, there is but one opinion about him when dead. The sparrow—or plenty of him—makes delicious pies. In Germany and in England the sparrow is a game bird, and is sought after as food. He is so tame that his capture requires very little skill, and after grain gathering in August he swarms on the

THE immense crematory at Rome is in almost daily use. Cremation is daily becoming more popular, and bids fair soon to dispose of more corpses in the Italian capital than

Moetry. To a Daisy.

Frank Dempster Sherman in the Century

By G. R. SIMS. CHAPTER VII.

tivites that he was quite at sea with regard to centre of the nursery, much to the horror of

quite a big party, and all at the invitation of Master Urbain and Miss Isette.

No, thank God, sir, she ain't dead; she's better, and she wants to go.' Well, let her go." "I'd like for you to see her first, sir; I think she'd tell you more than she will us;

George Tostevor laughed and chuckled to himself. He didn't know what had come to him. He felt as if he wanted to run out in the street and shake hands with everybody,

"Yes, of course—though, I forgot, I can't I'm only a guest myself. They must invite Give her one of the invitation cards.' It had been a whim of Mr. Tostevor's to write out in bold letters on a card embroidered with holly this invitation to all who were

The woman took the card mechanically and

"Leave this lady to me, Mrs. Peters," he Said; "you and Mrs. Twiggs go up and see to the children." His face was ghastly white, and great beads

and looked with a strange awe on the sense-After ten years the woman who had cursed and marred his life had come back to himcome back on the very day when he had agreed

thin, worn black dress, and read the truth.
"Poor Agnes !" he murmured aloud, your punishment has been harder than The woman opened her eyes at the sound of

"George," she murmured, "why do you

looked again, as though she expected the vision would have faded. "You are ill, madam," said the man by he

The colour came slowly back to the woman's

know of it-of Urbain and Isette.' "Urbain and Isette! What do you know of them?

of his heart, and again it was her hand that dealt it.

Her children

The woman heard them and sprang up, her

woman leapt between them and crying, "My babies! Oh my babies!" caught them to her heart, and the children, looking up, cried "Mamma! Dear mamma!" and George Tostevor was forgotten.

While the church bells rang out merrily and the streets were filled with the comfortable ooking folks who seem specially designed for the figures in a Christmas scene, Mrs. Peters came down with a message to where Agnes

ward. They would be taken from him, and by her—by the very woman who had cursed

He had intended to go up stairs and finish

only know now that they are to be taken from He leaned back in his chair, and Bruno "Poor beast !" sighed his master; "you at least are faithful to the end. Ah, Bruno, my dog, we shall soon have the old house to our-

wondered where they would go to. Had she a home? How did she come to be lying on his doorstep? Did she know of the death of her husband? She was a widow now, of

"Mrs. Peters, ask that lady if she will do ne the honour to see me here for a few min-Presently Mrs. Peters returned, and ushered For one long hour they sat there together, and in that hour a life's history was unfolded. Mr. Tostevor found that Mrs. Leslie was

which he could not get discounted without Leslie had refused to do it himself.

only married her to bring her pride to the dust. If she protested, if she threatened to

had traded on the knowledge and compounded the felony.

Year after year she bore his insults and injuries. Now in Dusseldorf, now in Brussels, and at last at Bruges, where they settled after a time. In Bruges he put it about that she was mad, and many of the people believed it. One dreadful night when she cried out against him and moaned that she would kill herself, he seized the children and carried

dared to make inquiry after them lest he should do them an injury.

It was only when she heard from Marsden that she got some clue and came to London that she got some clue and came to London

where she slept, when, worn out, ill, and "Did it never strike you, Agnes, that your husband was mad?" said Mr. Tostevor, after

married you. He was quite mad when he stole the children and leapt overboard from George Tostevor spokeso kindly and softly

She answered him proudly, "No, George Tostevor; I told you the day we met for the

"Agnes, is it too late to repair the mischief of the past? God sent your children to me, and now He has brought you beneath my roof. Urbain and Isette are happy here; they love me as a father, and it would break

ered. "Love, my darling!" he cried. "Love tried and sanctified." about his neck.

nas-tree. It was a happy Christmas party in the children's nursery that afternoon. Urbain and Isette were beside themselves with joy.

children were in bed, and when Mrs. Peters had fallen fast asleep in the easy chair, he and Agnes-his Agnes once again-sat and She was to stay with her little ones that

ess should glow in the hearts of all; a day suffering, dreaming once more of him who won her heart in her fair youth, and clasping er long-lost darlings in her fond embrace And there was none more welcome to the good spirit's soul than the noble-hearted man

ROBBERY.

but he said he was going out of town, and wouldn't be back until seven o'clock Saturday

demoralized. After a vain effort to induce me to change my mind and accompany them, they took two large swigs of brandy, and started off to get out of earshot of my "d-d

The thick dust on the road acted as a natural cushion, too, and our footsteps were inaudible a somewhat gloomy turn. "Do you suppose," began Hillary, "that idiot really meant what he said, or was he only guying us ?"

"I don't know," replied Franklin, moodily;
"seems to me that if he didn't believe what
he said, he'd have come along." (Menteur, I may remark parenthically, had pleaded that aristocratic affliction as an

the Professor's watch and money in a covered dish when we get back. Then we'll have it served at supper, and I have prepared a little speech, which I've written out. I'll make my presentation speech, and then take the cover off. That'll be pretty good, won't it?

some one else, laughing."
"It's an echo, I guess. There's no one round here this time of night." They reached at last a place in the road where it ran down into a sort of ravine, with large oak trees overarching the roadway. It was as dark as Erebus, and as gloomy as Inferno. It was the place of all places and the night of all nights for a robbery. But as the wind moaned through the branches over their heads, it was plainly to be seen that the surroundings had affected the spirits of even the robbers. Menteur and myself had taken

he'd see the tips of our cigars in the dark.

Then the moaning wind would die

by the side of a lonely country road, with two other men hidden on the other side, ignorant of your presence. Over the hills come yet you all are, and yet expecting you at every moment to jump from behind a tree. It was a nervous tension all round, I can assure you. "Franklin," said Hilary, "I've been think

Franklin. "I think, on reflection," observed Hilary,

neard, coming over the soft road. It was the Professor. In a moment the rockaway was outlined against the grayish trunks of the oak trees across the road. Two dark figures, masked and armed, started forth. There was a some what timorous challenge, an approach to the

The echo had not rung back from the hills ere Franklin had followed him. "Bang! Bang! Bang!" If they had seemed to run before, they seemed to fly now. In fact, they simply skimmed over the ground. In about seven seconds they were out of sight. And from

The two bandits flung themselves upon

and their groans, we left them to their fate. When we reached the house we found the Professor at the supper table, making sad

ourselves there came a weary step upon the stairs without. The door opened and the two highwaymen stood before us. They were very moody; they were very mad; they were very much disgusted. They had fallen into the creek in their mad flight, and were soaked with water. They had hastened through thorns and brambles, and were scratched. They had walked up the dusty road in their wet clothes, and the dust had

real highwaymen, and robbed.

"Robbed!" we all shouted. "Why, you

his mansion, he found fastened upon the

A SADDLE.

SET it down, mate, by the stretcher, it is greasy, Sometimes when the sun is spelling, and the faint

not ripe, For there's blood upon that saddle, which I fain

Not one kind word comes to cheer me, I'm just sack'd and started home. Seven hundred miles to travel, 'tisn't far if one

But my story-you remember Dandy Jim, at old Moll Tegg's, Chaff said Moll must be his mother, cos he had But the Dandy was a snorter, and when some cove

Good enough for a pig-jumper, too weak forward for a "buck;" Wore flash cords, and chaffed at leggings, blacked his boots too, once a week,
Oh! he was a swell partickler—owned a hut too, Course you mind him; well one evening we'd been

oathful shout--Jim you've stole my new-made fiver, hand it over, or I swear, I'll just lamb you with my stock-whip, cos chaps

from taking part, Struck us of a sudden sober, froze the oath in each man's heart. But one second, and the Dandy's butt-end fell use is confined to those cases where the proswith sickening crush, And we heard it smash on Alick, saw his rich red blood out-gush; With a curse we sprang to save him, caught him as he limply fell, Turned to find the door was fastened, amd that padlock held it well.

and we kept it; down the creek-bank, through the tangled ferny shade, Where the grass is scant and worthless, and the over spurs ungrassed and rocky, on the sultry, soundless plain,
Week by week we blindly chased him, chased the

Then he turned and fled before me, fast as fir

As we shot out in the open, with the twelve-mile flat to ride, I could see with exultation, we were gaining stride Leap by leap we gathered on him, like the swift remorseless flame,

There old man, cut short the parting, 'tis not righthat men should cry,'
Have a drink? No! p'rap's 'tis better! Bless you Tom, old boy, good bye? Relief of Sea Sickness, been

mences, have recourse to oranges, lemons, &c. Now oranges are very much to be avoided on account of their bilious tendency, and even but this appears to be chiefly due to exhilar-

useless, and, in fact, it very often prolongs the

when it is best to acidulate the water with a Of all the drugs used, I found the most effectual was bromide of sodium. When bromide of sodium is given in doses of ten grains three times a day, the attacks entirely subside, the appetite improves, and the patient is able to walk about with comfort. able that the patient should take sufficient food, so that at all times the stomach may be comfortably full, for by this means overstrain-

conquer his aversion to it. When taken in moderate quantity, it acts like a charm, and is followed by very good results. But of all food, curry is the most useful in sea sickness, and is retained by the stomach when all other food has been rejected. Next to curry, I would place small sandwiches of cold beef, as they look nice on the plate, and

stubble so that one charge of fine shot would bring down a number of birds.

The South Sea chestnut (Inscarpus)

found in most of the islands. Its principa

locality, however, seems to be the Fijis, where it attains a height of thirty fest or more

eeds is used as a cure for rheumatism. It is

held in high estimation by the natives, and has

heen successfully employed in Sydney and other

places in many obstinate cases of that agonising complaint. In this generation when so many

nostrums are eagerly patronised by sufferers

it seems rather strange that this apparently valuable remedy has not attracted more at-

tention. The process of manufacture, however, is so simple, and the latitude of the plant so confined, that there would probably

oe great difficulty in converting it into a "patent

medicine," Eugenia Malaccensis, another familiar tree in Upolu, bears a valuable edible

sub acid fruit. The Vi apple (Spondias dulcis) is plentiful in the islands, and is an exceedingly ornamental tree. In autumn the

ground is strewn with its delicious golden

prize was, of course, made, but all efforts to take up a sucker of this handsome variety was frustrated by the attendant natives. It was

afterwards discovered that this specimen had been planted in memory of the dead; and in-

jury to such sacred momentos is considered

an atrocity deserving instant death. The

Samoas are well suited for the cultivation of

sugar and coffee. Cotton and rice would also

prove profitable in some localities. A bright-

scarlet, double flowering, dwarf Hibiscus, in-digenous to these islands, formed a hedge about four feet high near the French mission

house at Upolu. It was covered with flowers,

and presented a gorgeous appearance, the

glossy leaves peeping through the masses of bloom. The scene was rendered still more pic-

turesque by the presence of a number of young

native girls, whose copper skins and glancing forms lent life to the picture. Vayou, Friendly Islands, was next visited. Here a

species of Shaddock is common, having fruit

of very large dimensions-often two feet six

inches in circumference. It has an ex-

ceedingly bitter rind, quite an inch thick

Ferns of various kinds are abundant-far too

numerous to categorize without inflicting on the reader a bewildering array of botanical

names. Lunnitzera—a plant from which a yellow dye is extracted by the natives—and

dye, and an oil expressed from the seeds.

the manufacture of fancy match and fuse

boxes. Here, too, is found the magnificent

Barringtonia Speciosa-a tree between thirty

and forty feet in height resembling that well

long, contain black, glossy

Agriculture.

Hops. BY MR. A. W. HOWITT.

In MacIvor's Farmers Annual CONTINUED.

PICKING, DRYING, AND BAGGING "When picking operations are carried out properly on a system, the ground is taken 'on a face,' the poles are drawn with their bines, so that the bins are shifted regularly and least it the bins are shifted regularly and kept in line, and do not lay behind the other, and thus cause the pole-pullers to travel greater distances in supplying the bins with poles than is necessary. The more bins are scattered the further the pole-pullers will have to travel to and fro, and the fewer the bins each one will be able to attend to. On a proper system such as that I have mentioned, when the ground is taken 'on a face' it is possible to have the picked poles thrown in such heaps as will materially lessen the labour of cleaning and stacking them. This system was possible some years ago in Bairnsdale, but is not at present so far as I know. The greatly increased area under hops, and the consequent competition for pickers, has naturally made these extremely independent and disinclined to follow any system except one which conduces to their own interest and benefit. Thus in the present condition of affairs there is much loss to the grower; poles are carelessly broken off when the pole-puller cannot attend a moment's call, poles are carelessly picked or thrown down half-picked if the hops happen to be small in size, and are also thrown down anyhow or anywhere. The hops picked are also full of leaves and twigs if the greatest vigilance is not exercised, and the greatest vigilance is not exercised, and the prokers, being scattered about, a larger number of pole-pullers is required than would otherwise be necessary. Under present conditions, the loss to the producer cannot. I fear, de avoided, but in the future, when the demand, we want over the supply it may be. According to my experience, about 40 bins may be required for a hop ground of ten acres, giving a daily yield of say 600 bushels of green hops, equal to about 700 lb. or 750 lb. of dried and pressed hops. The bins are periodically measured out, so as to afford at each measuring sufficient for one kiln. The kilns, as formally used in Bairns. dale, were circular wooden buildings, so constructed that a current of air heated by one or more charcoal fires passed up through the the hops laid on a haircloth supported by a batten floor. Attached to the kiln is a cooling-room, having usually underneath it space for storing bales, bins, &c. The form, dimensions, and construction of the kilns and cooling-rooms have now become varied in the newer established grounds, but the principle on which the hops are dried is all essentiall the same. It may be taken as a general safe rule a kiln will, or should, dry one bushel of hops to each square foot area of floor in ten hours. This, however, is subject to modification, as, for instance, by the weather or the degree of ripeness of the hops. I shall not attempt to describe to you the minute of the drying process. To attempt this would require a long and minute description, and even by actual experience in the kiln. The drying skilled attention, for much of the value of the crop depends upon this. A few minutes' carelessness or inattention during the drying may seriously depreciate the value of the sample.

winter weather. I have now briefly, and I by cohabitation. fear roughly, sketched out the annual course of the hoper mer's labores, and I proceed to consider-THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE HOP INDUSTRY. "The high prices which have ruled in the hop market during the last few years, the favorable seasons here and the unfavorable seasons in England, have combined to give an extraordinary impetus to the hopgrowing industry. It becomes, therefore most important to ascertain, if possible, from the records of the past what perhaps may be in the future. I have consulted Hayter's Year Book for some years back, and extracted those particulars which related to the amounts of hops produced in and imported into this colony. Under the latter head I have disregarded the amounts exported, having in view the total amounts of hops dealt with during the year. These statistics are as follows:-Imported 1876, £85,463; 1874, £75,277; 1875, £55,000; 1879, £68,217; 1877, £82,793; 1878, £65,021; 1879, £56,952; 1880, £35,084; 1881, £37,850.

most convenient, both for a good sample and

for carriage. After the crop has been gathered

Grown, 1873, 60,816lb.; 1874, 83,328lb.; 1875. 99,624lb.; 1876, 113,344lb.; 1877, 129,136lb.; 1878, 218,848lb.; 1879, 130,816lb.; 1880, 284,480lb.; 1881, 307,328lb. For the year ending March 31, 1882, I find the amount of hops produced in Victoria as being 453,040lb., and this in fact gives, with much probability, the amount of the crop for that year. In estimating the quantities of hops represented by the money value of the importations, I have assumed that 1s. 6d. per lb. may represent a mean value, and I have based my calculations thereupon, as to the total amount of hops required by Victoria annually. An inspection of the above shows when looked at as a whole, a diminution of imports connected with an increase of production. I think it may be suspected that the falling off of production in 1878-79 was connected with the low prices which prevailed for two or three years, and that the marked increase in the three following years was connected with the failure of crops elsewhere, but probably as much, if not more, with the increase in the duty placed upon hops in the year 1878 or 1879. I have not, of course, any account of the amount of hops imported during this year. It may be, I think, safely assumed that it will not amount to more than anticient to make up, with those grown, the mean consumption of the last three years, which may be taken as about 820,000lb, in round numbers. I have taken these three years only, as I find that while in the previous six years there was a mean con-sumption of over 1,000,000lb., it then suddenly fell to the quentity stated. amount required therefore to supplement the cron here will be, in round numbers, some 370,000lb. weight. Looking at the rate of in crease of production during the last four years it may be safely said that in this colony it more than triples itself in such a period taking the total amount required annually 820,000lb., the production of hops in Vic toria in the year 1886 should amount to over 1,350,000lb. It is evident that if these cal culations are anything near the truth, the demand must be overtaken by the supply before the period I have named. I have con versed with persons who are in positions to form sound opinions on this matter, and find that the time is variously estimated by them as two to four years. My opinion is that in all probability our production will overtake the demand in say three years. It is not of much moment, in considering the probable future of the hop-growing industry, whether we assume that the limit of demand will be reached one year sooner or later. The great fact to look at is that the possible expansion of the industry is only limited by the demand in the first place, and second by the area of suitable land. I feel satisfied that Gippsland alone is able to supply any possible demand for hops which can arise in this colony. Of the 504 acres reported as being under hops in all Victoria, I find that 267 acres are credited

to the Bairnsdale and Tambo shires of Gipps-

of available labour. What the acreage of suitable land is in all Gippsland I will not reiji, was a savage of more than ordinary enter into conjecture. The serious question capacity. Like his father, Tanoa, he was a enter into conjecture. The serious question therefore presents itself—when the supply has overtaken the demand, what is to be done with the surplus? The statistics I have quoted show a decrease in the amount of hops used during the last four years. This may indicate a decrease in the amount of beer consumed, or it may indicate that brewers are compensating for increased prices by

having recourse to other substances than hops by aid of the chemist's art. The statistics show that there has been, and is an export trade in hops from Victoria, presumably to the other non-producing colonies. This may continue, but I doubt very much whether it is likely to expand so much as to keep peec in any measure with much as to keep pace in any measure with our power of production. I look forward, therefore, with certainty to a serious fall in prices during the next three or four years, a full perdaps to the figure which obtained during the years of depression—say 1877, 1878. The necessity which existed for increasing the duty upon hops in order to enable the Victorian grower to compete with foreign producers, shows me that we cannot expect to compete with them in any degree outside our own boundaries, so long as the present high

rates of production continue. A reduction of price will nessessitate in the future careful ad-justment of all the items of expenditure in hop growing. It may be of interest in this aspect if I give an estimate of the cost of production per jacre, calculated upon the rates of labour, and prices obtaining at the com-mencement of this year:— ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL EXPENSES AT PER ACRR.

Labour of all kinds—ploughing, pruning, poling, tying up, irrigating, &c., up to time of picking, £25; 600 new poles, including pointing and laying on the ground, £3 7s. 6d.: picking 1,200 bushels at 3d, nor bushel, 280; pore pullers wages, measing, and carting hops to kiln, £2 10s.; wages of kilnman and assistants, including pressing hops, £3; charcoal, woolpacks, twine, &c., £2 15s. 4d.; clearing and stacking poles when picked, £2. Total, £58 12s. 10d.

In addition to the above must be added the cost of conveyance from the kiln to Melbourne, insurance, agents' charges and commission, the wear and tear of toois, plant, &c. The above amount represents the actual necessary outlay in each to produce a crop of say 15 cwt. of hops per acce, without taking into account the rent of the ground."

#### Science.

Contagious Consumption.

Just before his death, which took place abou six weeks ago, Dr. Krishaber was awarded the prize Montyon of 2,500 francs by the Academy of Sciences, which he shared with Dr. Dieu latoy for their conjoint work on the inoculabi lity of tuberculosis. This they have sufficiently demonstrated by a series of experiments upon monkeys, of which Dr. Krishaber had a large collection. Of fourteen monkeys that were inoculated, twelve died tuberculous in from then it would be impossible to impart the 34 to 218 days, in spite of the favourable technical knowledge which can only be gained by actual experience in the kiln. The drying placed. The contagiousness, or rather the injectious nature, of the affection in the form and cooling of the hops until the proper stage injectious nature, of the affection in the form for pressing is reached requires careful and of pulmonary phthisis was not the less proved, as may be seen by the following

examples: A small, dog-faced monkey, which had been living at liberty in the house of one of the In the newer and larger hop-grounds screw experimenters, was put into the menagerie presses are, I believe, generally used. I have among other monkeys which had been inconfound, however, that a double action lever lated. One of the old inmates got attached press, which can be easily constructed, and to the new-comer, which was constantly kept in repair for a small amount, will an | between its arms, and both died at an interva swer every purpose. A later improvement in this has been to haul down the end of a lever having been found to be attacked by tubercubeam alternately by means of a windlass below losis. Subsequently the menageric in which each end, and to elevate the lever beam by a the experiments were performed was cleaned third windlass. I have found in my experience that bales of about 250lb. weight are seven monkeys were then put into it, and since that time-that is, during fifteen months—there was not a single death from the only work remaining is to clear and stack | tuberculosis. These experiments were conthe poles, and then turn up the ground to sidered sufficient to prove that pulmonar check weeds, and to benefit by exposure to the phthisis was transmissible by inoculation an

by Cr. Villemin, principal physician and pro-be cor of clinical medicine at Val de Grace has generally been considered the real discoverer of the inoculability and contagious ness of tuberculosis, which he proved experi mentally nearly twenty years ago. It appears however, that the Germans have since pub lished several works on the same subject which, with slight modifications, are the exact reproduction of Dr. Villemin's memoir, published in 1865, but without any acknowledgment of the original source. Such an act of piracy could not be tolerated by the French ind a large number of professors and other medical men of the Faculty got up a banquet, with the view of publiciy expressing their ndignation and rendering justice to Dr. Villemin.—Lancet Correspondence.

Palestine as a Route for a New Ship Canal.

THE recent agitation for the building of an additional ship canal between the Mediter-ranean and the Red Sea has brought up for enewed consideration the project of building a canal through Palestine, commencing on the seashore at Acre, thence inland across the plain of Esdrelon, to the northerly end of the river Jordan a distance of about 25 miles. thence down the valley of the Jordan into and through the Dead Sea, about 150 miles, thence southerly along through the sands of the Waddy Arabah, about 100 miles to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, an arm of the Red Sea-in all about 275 miles. Mr. H. J. Marten, C.E., in writing to a member of arliament on the subject, says:

"The crucial point, with reference to the project is that which relates to filling the mence depression of the valley of the Jordan with water up to the sea level, by means of a channel to be formed from the orthern end of the Gulf of Akabah, along he Waddly-Arabah to the southern end of the ordan valley depression.

"To fill this depression with water and to convert it into an inland sea of the same level as the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in a period, say, of three years from the completion of the requisite channel, and to make at the same time due provision for vaporating, this southern channel would have to be large enough to convey over 1,000,000 cubic yards of water along it per inute during that period.

"To pass this quantity of water it is esti-mated that, with a fall at the rate of six feet per mile, this channel would have to be 480 yards wide and 20 feet deep, and it is as-sumed that a channel of this description may be cut through the loose sand which is said t compose the southern end of the Waddy Arabah by means of the properly directed scour of an elementary channel having a bottom width of 50 feet, and carrying a solid oody of water 10 feet in depth to begin with.

#### Reminiscences of the Vegetation of the South Sea Islands, 15 years ago.

BY WILLIAM R. GUILFOYLE, F.L.S., J.M. Royal Botanical Society London, &c. Director of the Melbourne Botanic Garden.

The beautiful islands classed under the collec ive name of Polynesia, have of late years ndergone wonderful changes for the better. so far as the character of their inhabitants s concerned. Christianity and civilisation have extended their benign influences over those groups where the dark rites of cannibal sm were formely celebrated. The martyrlom of such devoted men as John Williams and Bishop Patterson has not been in vain. Though much remains to be done ere the good work can be pronounced thoroughly accomplished the progress made is most cheer ing to all who take an interest in the aboriginal inhabitants of these isles of Eden. Fiji

those districts alone there is a hundred times that area of first-class hop land, the cultivation of which is only limited by the searcity. British Crown. This remarkable man, the stood out in bold relief in the background. Chief of Bau and the recognised King of ruthless, cannibal, and one of a restless, crafty, and eminently ambitious character. He was noted, even among his truculent countrymen, for his ferocity and cruelty. But, in 1854, incited no doubt by The fruit somewhat resembles a chestnut motivate and his desire for the somewhat resembles a chestnut full motives and his desire for the somewhat resembles a chestnut full motives and his desire for the somewhat resembles a chestnut full motives and his desire for the somewhat resembles a chestnut full motives and his desire for the somewhat resembles and when reacted political motives and his desire for the (whence its common name), and when roasted European support which he found necessary is largely caten by the natives. The handfor the maintenance of his supreemacy, he abolished cannibalism in his dominions, and in 1857, made a public renunciation of heathbaptised under the name of Ebenezer, and afterwards married to his wife Lydia, by the Wosleyan missionaries. In 1874 Thakembau formally surrendered his country to British rule, and from a truculent savage he became metamorphosed into a periectly civilized though a somewhat observed in the same of China, though its fruit is larger and far more delicious) is common here. In Upolu splendid specimens, fifty feet high, tower above the pretty shrubs growing in their shade. The young leaves, of a fiery red, agreeably contrast with the grassy green of the matured foliage. In the back, ground may often be seen as the same of the same of the matured foliage. In the back, ground may often be seen as the same of the meramorphosea into a pericetty divilized, though a somewhat obese and lazy member of the Fijian upper circle. The club in which his ex-Majesty delighted, was not the formidable weapon formerly weilded by him, but that social institution found alike in Pall Mail and Levuka. He exchanged battles for billiards; and from being an indiscriminate drinker of that filthy beverage "Kava" became a portly old gentleman possessing a remarkably keen discrimination concernit the respective brands of Roederer, Moet, and He died at Leyuka on the 1st Piper. Feburary last. It is true that the villainous system of kidnapping (vulgarly termed "blackbirding") pursued amongst some of these islands a few years back by unscrupulous men engaged in the labor traffic, roused hostile feelings amongst the natives, and for a time impeded the march of civilisation. The death of the lamented Bishop Patterson was directly owing to these kidnappers who was directly owing to these standappets and had at various times imitated that good man's dreas in order to inside the natives within their clutches. British cruisers, however, have put a stop to "blackbirding" and there s ever reason to hope that such a tragedy as that in which Commodore Goodenough fell a victim to duty will not be repeated in these ovely isles of the Pacific. If men and manners have changed, however,

one thing remains the same as in the days when the great navigator Cook boldly steered into these latitudes. The gorgeous vegetation of Polynesia changes not with time. The same towering palms and giant ferns, brilliant with interlacing climbers and Epiphytes, of all hues—that waved their ample frouds over human sacrifices and cannibal orgies, now shade the peaceful hemes clustered around them. The same groves of cocoa nut palms, fringe the silvery sand of the sea shore, amidst all the alterations effected by advancing years, nature has pursued the even tenor of her way replacing, repeating but never altering or ef-facing. Recent events have directed general attention to some of the islands in Polynesia. Viewed as neighbours to England's great

olonies of Australia and New Zealand, they are undoubtedly of importance in a geograph ical sense. Their internal resources entitle them to far more consideration than they, except in a desultory manner, have yet received. A brief sketch, therefore, from observations made under exceptionally favourable circumstances may prove acceptable, to those interested in Polynesis. In 1868 I accompanied H.M.S. Challenger, Commodore Lambert, on a cruise amongst the

South Sea Islands, principally for the sake of recruiting my health, but partly for the purpose of Botanical exploration. It may be remarked in passing, that many new and valuable plants were obtained in the different islands, during the cruise, such as Aralias, Cordylines. (Dracœna) Crotons, Hibiscus, Erythrina or Coral tree &c., specimens of which may be seen, not only in Botanical Gardens,

the whole trip, excepting at where it was excessively hot. The latter islands were first visited; the Challenger droping anchor, in the beautiful harbor of Pango-Pango, Tutuilla. Nothing can be more pictursque than the appearance of this place. The esque than the appearance of this place. The land look leeven had a serence lake. It is known plant, the Magnolia grandiflors, surrounded by lofty, precipitous mountains, though it belongs to another order, namely, surrounded by lofty, precipitous mountains, densely clothed with vegetation. The graceful Cocoa nut palm (Cocoa nucifera), is very bundant in the villages; in fact it is plentiful in all the islands. The mountain steeps undergrowth of dwarf ferns almost hiding the volcanic scoris of which the soil is composed. Some two or three hundred feet above the level of the sea, Breadfruit trees and cultivated patches of Taro and Banana were seen. From this elevation a fine view was afforded of the narbour beneath, which was evidently theorater of an extinct volcano. All was still save the wittering of birds, until the silence was or native cloth is made. Here again are harbour beneath, which was evidently the crater of an extinct volcano. All was still save the udely broken by the harsh sound of a conchshell—the usual signal or call from a chief to common names have not yet been given; yet his followers. Presently, in single file, a large number at canoes rounded the mouth of a creek, and paddled towards the Challenger.

Maunga, the head chief, held the pride of place, in a canoe manned by sixteen stalwart islanders, beneath whose vigorous arms the light vessel was swiftly urged through the calm water. A bird's eye view of the whole proceedings was afforded from the height on which we were seated. The 'great man' was met at the gangway by the Commodore, who received his guest courteously, and at the conclusion of the interview gave him the inevitable presents, for which these unsophisticated children of nature have a very worldly longing. When the Chief descended the side of the man-of-war, a salute of seven guns was fired-the usual tribute to dusky majestythe reverberations rolling along the mountain peaks, while a snowy sheet of smoke spread over the placid surface of the bay. On the summit of these mountains, 1500 feet above sea level, fine specimens of the cocoanut palm exist, while in the valleys many varieties of sugar-cane flourish, and the fern tribe is

largely represented. At Apia, Upolu, in the same group, the vegetation is of a similar character. The bread fruit is more plentiful in Upolu than in the other islands of Samoa. It is said that no less than sixteen kinds exist; and the assertion may be readily credited when eight distinct varieties were seen within a radius of ten miles. The fruit of this tree forms the chief food of the Samoans. Its cool green foliage, large beautiful pendant fruit, and the pleasant shade it affords, render it one of the most attractive trees in the islands.

In Tanna, one of the New Hebrides, a very and natives. Bananas, plantains, and richly foliaged Heliconia were mingled with lofty than absolutely necessary recuperative purcocoa-nut and other palms, their tufted heads vaving in the breeze. Higher up the bed of the stream boulders were strewn, occasionally forming small cascades, profusely massed with forms of exquisite beauty, their luxuriant fronds gracefully dipping into the rapid current. Higher still, as the water course narrowed, huge specimens of figs, vi apple, nutmegs, and other trees formed natural arches; their spreading branches fringed with pretty epiphytes, and bound together by the large, cable-like stems of climbers, which by their weight drew down the topmost limbs of

prising men of business, but nowhere on such a stupendous scale as in America, and the system of their own country they have introluced into Australia.

not more than £10 per week. Firms which now not more than £10 per week. Firms which now spend many hundreds yearly in advertising did not then spend anything; and we regarded a customer who paid five pounds quarterly as a most munificent patron—indeed, I believe I am right in saying that not one firm or company in Sydney disbursed more than twenty pounds a rear on Pauch and only twenty pounds a year on Punch, and only one or two that much. This state of things rendered newspaper speculation a very precarious venture, and it is no matter for surprise that so many promising bantlings perished in their early childhood. But within the last eight years (and notably since the International Exhibition) there has been a grand change for the better; so that I have known the income of Punch for advertisements to remain for weeks together at a steady average of from £30 to £40 per week. instance Punch because circumstances have nade me more familiar with its resources and working than with those of any other ournal; but I know that all other publicaions in Sydney have benefitted largely by the mpetus to advertising—given, I am certain, by the influx of Americans just prior to and

That great gathering caused the establishment in Sydney and Melbourne of number ground is strewn with its delicious golden yellow fruit, oval in shape, very juicy, and averaging three quarters of a pound in weight. The tree yields two crops yearly. Plantains and bananas, in great variety, are common. One very remarkable specimen of plantain was met with in the Fijis. Its foliage, of an intense purple, blended in the most beautiful manner with the varied tints of the surrounding vegetation. An attempt to secure such a prize was, of course, made, but all efforts to less branches and agencies of European and American firms, whose business with Australia had up till that time been confined to the fulfilment of an occasional order. The new-coniers launched boldly out into advertising, and old-established houses were com-pelled to imitate their example if they de-

sired to keep their places in the race. It must not be supposed that business men did not in the dark days I speak of recognise the desirability of advertising. They fully admitted the force of the principle in the abstract, but ignored it in the concrete, being content to jog on as they had been in the habit of doing, trusting to their connections, the situations of their premises, &c., to secure them a fair share of public patronage, and dreading no rivalry, because they had tested the strength of such rivalry as existed, and dreamed not of audacious interlopers. Large fortunes have been made in Sydney in places which would now be stigmatised as shanties. The re-building of the city, which is now literally in progress, is owing to the activity of the new-comers, who forced the old firms to awaken from their lethargy and spend money on advertising and bricks and mortar. You could not get the average Sydney tradesman to advertise in those pre-American

to ensure the notoriety of his wares; and how he immediately experienced a more than proportionate falling off in sales. You might tell all this, and Mr. Draper would smile and admit that you were right; yet would he not risk his own money in such a venture. Thespasia populina (known to settlers as the umbrella tree) often had their stems hid-would tell you that it was quite possible he would tell you that it was quite possible he might increase his business by advertising, den by thick fringes of Niphobolus—an epiphytal fern, having pendant, ribbon-like fronds. Thespasia populina is valuable for its bark and wood, besides producing a yellow would. As if any trader was ever "quite would a state of the state o would. (As if any trader was ever "quite satisfied," or "could not do more business!" Pandanus, a very useful fibrous plant (from a species of which P. Utilis—the Manilla sugar- of canvassers even to this very day). Ye of canvassers even to this very day). Yet but in private collections almost everywhere.

The vessel started from Sydney, in May—
the commencement of an antipodean winter.

Colm delightful recther are made grows along the coast. The penditure in advertising! Let me give a small in the scrub lands of Northern Queensland, is instance which came under my own notice Calm delightful weather was experienced also common here. Its pods, four to five feet recently. Some forty years ago, Dr. Waugh gathered in large quantities, and exported for a baking-powder. Such things were novel in those days, and even more wanted than they are now, and the new invention had nothin to contend against in the way of competition except one baking powder of English manu facture. The people of Goulburn, and the surrounding district, went for Dr. Waugh's powder with alsority, and it attained universal the Myrtaces. Its large leaves are glossy-green, and it bears a profusion of scented rose-pink blossoms. The pecu iar quadrangular consumption—as far as the immediate neigh bourhood, and a few other towns in the southern district of the colony were concerned. Dr. Waugh seeds of this tree are used by the natives for

in Tutuilla, are often thickly covered with Papau apple, Citrons, Plantains, Laportia or "Tree Nettle," Artocarpus or Breadfruit, and many other useful and beautiful trees, interspersed and matted with gaudy climbers, and a dense neatness displayed by the natives for stupicying fish. Oranges, lemons, limes, and at time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors were fully impressed with the value of the genus Arundinaria. The skill and neatness displayed by the natives for attinct of the culture was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors were fully impressed with the value of the genus Arundinaria. The skill and neatness displayed by the natives for attinct of the culture was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors were fully impressed with the value of the genus Arundinaria. The skill and neatness displayed by the natives for attinct of the culture was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors were fully impressed with the value of the culture was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors were fully impressed with the value of the culture was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors, who, after a time, sold out to Dr. Davidson. All these doctors was succeeded by two other doctors. structing their houses of this material, bound with cocoa-nut sennet, cannot be too highly praised. The soil is very rich, and is in many places covered with impenetrable masses of Ipomwa, Kennedya and Phaseolus, growing with such rapidty as sometimes to chasing extensive plant for its manufacture found very many beautiful plants to which Then they began advertising. The present proprietor is Mr. James Channon, formerly a which can scarcely be omitted in a description ember of the firm of W. Davies & Co., of the vegetation of these islands. The slender Jasmine (J. gracile) is found all over the islands, filling the air with its Iragwho retired from the Goulburn business a few nonths ago, taking with him Waugh's Baking Powder proprietory, and removing to Sydney in order to push the sale of the article as it rance. The pretty Paritium tiliaceum with heart shaped leaves and bright yellow flowers; the Erythrina lauriua (Coral tree) and other beautiful varieties form dense thickets. are generally abundantly ornamented with climbers, particularly Echites, a plant used by the natives for arrow poison; and a white flowering Hoya or wax plant. Tacca from two species of which arrowroot is manuactured by the natives—is also plentiful. (Concluded in our next.)

> SYDNEY SKETCHES. BY HAROLD W. H. STEPHEN

ADVERTISING.

We owe much to the American people. Nearly every invention of practical use, which has come before the world of late years, has either found its birthplace in the United States or been there shaped into form. Always excepting, however, such inventions as have for their object the killing of people -population is still too scanty in America for the national mind to exercise itself in devising means for reducing it. There are many reasons for this, but the

chief is, no doubt, the general desire to make money. America has no aristocracy and no landed gentry, born to wealth and trained to idleness. Its richest men are self-made, and almost every American, no matter how wealthy he may be, insists that his sons shall follow large fruiting variety was discovered by me, and a few young plants of it obtained. The fruit was eighteen inches long, by one foot in circumference; the height of the tree did not but he will still indulge in dreams of a future, Tanna had a trunk seven feet round; its leight exceeded sixty feet. The Tannese, lowever, do not seem to appreciate the land. height exceeded sixty feet. The Tannese, however, do not seem to appreciate the breadfruit so much as the other islanders. A most creature as there is on the face of the globe, and he breaks the Tenth Commandment hour of every day in the week. And, cal foliage was seen a few miles from Apia; every hour of every day in the week. And, and in this scene the broad leaves of the when he is a Vanderbilt or a Jay Gould, he is breadfruit certainly crowned the picture. A still as discontented as ever—hankers still for wide stream of water, clear as crystal, rippled through a bright green valley. The banks of this stream were in many places covered with the stream were in many places. checks" and start for realms unknown. The the large leaves of the Taro, the root of which is extensively used as food by settlers and insatiable—demanding work, ignoring fatigue, and even incapable of rest for more

> In the great fight for money, the primary question is how to produce at the lowest rate, and therefore the inventive geniuses of the country are ever engaged in elaborating new schemes for shifting labour from a man to a machine-hence the vast and daily increasing number of what is known as "labour-

saving" machines.

The next problem to solve is how to dispose of the goods produced to the best advantage, and herein the Americans transcend all other land alone. I think that I am not outside—that once terrible land of man-eaters—is probability and truth when I say that in now a British colony. Thakembau its former cient distance had been attained to afford a previous efforts in that direction. nations, for the means they adopt for pushing sales and attaining notoriety far exceed all

Passing over the enormous outlay for palatial warehouses and factories, and the chief means by which they attain their end twinges which will bear no joking about at that is, advertising. Of course, all over the all. I except gout in connection with humorous advertising—it is too grave a subject

Twelve years ago, or there about, I became the proprietor of Sydney Punch, which then rejoiced in an income from advertisements of

ince the International Exhibition.

days. You might tell him the story of Holloway-how that king of advertisers reduced his expenditure in that direction by one-half, thinking that he had advertised enough

ively—in the district; but not one of them ever seems to have reflected that a slight expenditure in printing-ink might make the oaking-powder an important factor in their incomes. The last medical possessor of the powder eventually sold the recipe to Messrs. W. Davies & Co., of Goulburn, who at once got to work in a practical manner, leasing stores in Harbour Street, Sydney, and pur-

leserved. This gentleman told me recently that he expected his output for the present year to be fully ten times as much as that of he best year under previous proprietors, and ne attributes the result mainly to advertising. And, indeed, to what else can the increase be due? The mixture is the same; it has now twenty rivals where formerly it had only one or two; and it is not more needed now than it was of old. It is true that it gained the only first-class award at the International Exhibition, but that fact could not account for anything like the advance. I think there can be no question that the satisfactory result has been achieved simply by advertising. Here was an article which yielded its proprietor perhaps a hundred a year profit, and employed bout half the time of one man—printer's ink comes to its aid, and it becomes an important business in itself, giving constant employment to a dozen people, and yielding a handsome ncome to its possessor—I do not know of a nore valuable history to put in the mouths of canvassers for advertisements. Of course, I do not mean to infer that any class of goods can attain to extensive sale by advertisingsome ephemeral notoriety may doubtless be accomplished, but real lasting results can only be the outcome of liberal advertising of a

thoroughly genuine article, as in the case cited. The advertising is necessary to induce a trial—after-sales will depend upon the merits of the goods. But not alone in the quantity of advertising, but in its quality, do we see the influence of our American fellow-citizens. Straightforward business notices are fast falling into disuse, advertisers rightly concluding that the "puff direct" is not to be named in the same day as the "puff indirect." consideration with an American is to put forth his advertisement in such form as will ensure its being read. He will not be content with ober statements conventionally worded, in which there is nothing to arrest the eye or exercise the mind—he must have novelty—something startling which will compel attention. Thus it is that we see the most incongruous groupings in the announcements of American firms, and in the incongruity consists their

value. Yet this line of advertising is not without its dangers. We are a staid, prosaic community, and we do not understand joking upon serious subjects. In the case of patent edicines, for instance, we are not attracted by humorous narratives of cures-we want something solid, regarding our ailments too seriously to telerate trifling with them, even in thought.

I own I regret that the humorous method failed to win appreciation. I like a joke any-how I can get it, and would swallow one even with castor-oil—that is to say, I would not take castor-oil for the sake of the joke, but if it should be my melancholy fate to have to -which the saints forbid!take castor-oilwith it.

I might not like any one to joke about gout though, now I come to think of it. I've had sad misgivings on this score lately, and for any trifling whatever.

Topographical uses of the Balloon.

THE recent balloon trip of Crespigny an-Simmons across the English Channel has given occasion for the latter to send to the Pall Mail Gazette some facts of the voyage, with a suggestion of the usefulness of the balloon in making topographical surveys. In his account Mr. Simmons says that "not only the land lay below us like a map, but the bottom of the sea is clearly seen in every direction. Every channel and shoal is easily marked, and forms a fibrous network. By the aid of instantaneous photographs there would be no limit to the increase of our knowledge of the sea through balloons, as charts of greater exactness than any yet existing could be made of the bottom of the sea, at least of shoals shallow enought to offer danger to sailing crafts."

#### Mushrooms.

THE true mushroom (Agaricus campestris) is invariably found among grass in rich open pastures, and never on or about stumps, or in woods. Many cases of poisoning have occurred, owing to the supposed mushrooms being gathered from stumps or in woods; it is true there is a certain variety found in woods and woody places (A. silvicola); but, as far as amateurs are concerned, it is best as far as amateurs are concerned, it is best left alone. A second very good point is the peculiar, intense purple brown color of the spores (which are analogous to seeds); the ripe and fully mature mushroom derives the intense purple brown color (almost black) of its gills from the presence of these innumerable colored spores. To see these spores, and so become acquainted with the neculiar color, remove the stem from a mushpeculiar color, remove the stem from a mushroom, and lay the upper portion, with the gills lowermost, on a sheet of writing paper; in a few hours the spores will be deposited in a thick, dark, impalpable powder. Several dangerous species at times mistaken for this mushroom, have these spores umber-brown or pale umber-brown in color, and belong to Pholiota or Hebeloma. One of the principal points to be observed is the distinct and perfect collar quite encircling the stem, and the edge of cap overlapping the gills; in some poisonous allies, as A. œruginosus (generally ound on and about stumps), this ring i reduced to a mere fringe, and the overlapping margin is absent, or reduced to a few mere white flecks or scales. Lastly, the gills never reach or touch the stem, for, on inverting a mushroom, a blank space will be seen all around the top of the stem where the gills are free from the stalk. There are innumerable varieties of the true mushroom and of the horse mushroom, but all are equally good for the table; sometimes the top is white soft, like kid leather, at other times it is dark brown and scaly. Sometimes, on being cut or broken, the mushroom changes color to vellow, or even blood-red; at other times no change whatever takes place. But observe, the mushroom always grows in pastures; always has dark, purple-brown spores; always has a perfect encircling clothy collar; and always gills which do not touch the stem, and a top with an overlapping edge.-The Garden.

A noom hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.

IF you would hit the mark you must aim a little above it.—Long Fellow.

As charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men. Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,

These three alone lead life to sovereign power. Is we fasten our attention on what we have, rather than on what we lack, a very little wealth is sufficient .- Franklin Johnson. The heart can ne'er a transport know

That never feels a pain. -George, Lord Lyttleton

Bumour.

He Can't Help It.

Dor vhas der troubles mit me-I vhas too ender-hearted," replied Carl Dunder as a oliceman warned him that he would have a case against him for keeping his saloon open after hours.

"You see," he continued, as he wiped off the bar, "if I vhas all closed cop, mit my boots off und ready for bedt somepody goes rap! rap! on der door. I think it vhas against der law, but like enough it vhas my brueder Henry, who lifs in Puffalo, und so I ppens der door. Who you think it vhas? " I can't guess."

"It vhas a boleecemans! He looks all roundt, vhalks in softly like cats, und says dot he whas in such awful pains dot he must have some whisky or die. I can't help dot I whas porn mit a heart like a paby. ike to see dot man die, und I gif him some whisky und he tells me he vhill pay oop vhen he cuts der coupons off his bonds. You see how it vhas?"

" Yes." "Yhell, der next time I vhas all glosed oop omepody goes rap! rap! on der door. tinks it vhas my wife's sister, who lives in Mt. Glemens, and I vhas a brute if I doan' t her come in. Vhen I opens der door who

vhas it?"
"I don't know."

"It vhas an Aldermans! He shlips softly n und drops on a shair, und says to me Carl, I vhas playep oudt. I make more ash ten speeches in der Gouncil to-night, und I thas all exausted till I can't shtand cop. For der sake of my iunocent children gif me some peer!' Vhell, dot vhas me mit my tender heart again, und I draw him a quart of peer und he drink him cop und tells me too put it in der annual estimate next spring. you plame me for dot?"
"No, but you must obey the law."

"Oxactly, but some odder times I hear a rap! rap! on der door, und I tinks it vhas my poy Shon, who vhas oudt on a farm mit uncle. Shon vhas a goot poy, und I like to see him, und I opens der door. Who you tinks dot vhas?" "John!" "Not some previous. It vhas a barty mit

white blug hat on, und he carries a big cane, und he looks solemn. He vhants whisky straight, und when I tells him dot der law catch me cop, he pounds on der table mit his cane und calls out: 'Hang der law! Vhy, I vhas der man who makes all der law in Detroit!' Vhell, dot makes my heart tender again, and he drinks his whisky oop und tells me dot I shall send my pill to der

tation Company. Can I help dot?"
"You'll have to help it." "Yhell, one more time I turn eaferypody oudt and lock oop der doors, und shlip into bedt. I vhas dreaming like thunder vhen somepody rattles on my door und calls me to get oop. Maype it vhas my frendt, Capt. Gross, who runs avhay from his vife in Puffalo. If so, I likes to see him. I open der door, und who you tink it vhas?"

"Your grandfather." "Not quide, my frendt. It was a man mit a silk hat und a gold-headed cane und a pig stomach, und he says he vhas a doctor who must has some whisky to keep off der shmall pex. Dot appeals to my heart, und what can I do? I tell you; I like to obey der law und shut cop my place, but if you come somedims und find der back door open und some man at der tables, you shust remembers dot it vhas our glub-night, und dot we drink some butter-milk, und discuss old dimes in Shermany." - Detroit Free Press.

#### My Ashes.

THE VICISSITUDES OF AN INCINERATED MOTHER IN-LAW. My ashes, locked within a handsome silver urn, were placed by my son-in-law on the the drawing-room, after he had mantle in I would not in the least mind inbibing a joke | carried out the provisions of my will, one of which was that my remains were to be cre-

ter's prayers. The circumstance of my ashes. heing captured by burglars was as follows: There were two of them, and they came iato the drawing-room, about three o'clok in the morning, through the window, to which was attached the "patent burgler alarm." Flashing their dark patent hither and thither, the rays presently fell apon the urn. A rapid examination convinced than that it was valuable, and, without a word, they transferred it to a sack which one of them carried.

After rifling the house from cellar to garret

mated, which he had done, despite my daugh

they departed, and in a dingy attic, located in an obscure quarter of the town, began a division of their spoil. When they came the urn they were puzzled for a moment. "Wot kind o' swag's this, cul?" said one of them, holding the urn up to the light.

"Looks like a vase or a milk pitcher or somethin'," said the other. "Milk pitcher yer gran'mother," scornfully replied the first speaker; "I don't b'lieve ye know a milk pitcher from a horse collar. Where'd ye ever see a milk pitcher 'ith a lock on it like?" and the burglar turned the padlock toward his companion. As he did so the inscription caught his eye.
"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "Why, Bill, it's

a graveyard—ef it ain't d——n me.'
"A wot?" cried the second burglar, leaning forward, his eyes sparkling with surprise

and incredulity.
"A graveyard!" repeated the other burglar; "a stiff-kit—a little private cemetery. Here
it is on the door plate, 'Sacred to the mem'ry o' Missis Matilda Lumbert, who departed this life April nincteenth, eighteen eighty-one.' Can't ye read. It's one o' them ash barrels ye hear tell of. People wot's a little off their nuts, an' don't want to go to the boneyard, gits burned, and they put their 'remains' in wot you'd call a milk pitcher."

"The h——I ye say. But are them 'remains' valu'ble swag? Ken ye sell 'em to the fence?" inquired the less-informed burglar.
"Seil 'em to the fence he hanged." col temptuously replied the other; "wot ud the fence want of them, I'd like to hnow? Not much ; but they're valu'ble all the same. Jest you wait a day or two, an' look at the adverisements in the paper wile yer a waitin'. Ef ye don't see a piece in the paper offerin' 'a lib'ral reward' fur the return of a vase or a 'milk pitcher,' es you'd call it. an' 'no questions asked,' I hope I may git seven stretches afore I'm a week older. We ken melt down the 'milk pitcher' though; we ken seil that to the fence. It's the genooine stuff, or I'm a white head. Here, Bill, hand me that lard can, and we'll dump the 'remains' into it, to be kep' 'til called for; 'no use to anybody but the owner.' Nice bizness for two snoozers like us to be in--robbin' graveyards? I see by the door plate she was fifty-seven years old. Nice old lady, I spose, an her bereaved fam'ly won't mind plankin' down right han'some to git her back agin. Wonder ei her ghost's flickerin round this boodwah jest now." The burglar who held the lard can into which my ashes were being "dumped" trembled perceptibly, and threw a hasty, apprehensive glance around as it fearing the approach of my angry spirit. His companion noticed his agitation, and with a scornful smile remarked : "Well, ef you ain't the wast, Bill-yer a

flunk." Then, with a few light taps on the bottom of the urn to detach any adhesive grains that might be clinging to the recep-tacle, he laid it aside with, "There, ol' lady; you'll keep, I guess, 'til yer called fur. Put her in the pantry, Bill, an' cover her up 'ith that side o' bacon, so's the mice and cockroaches won't git into her. She's a lady, Bill, an' we ought to treat the wimmen 'ith

As the burglar had predicted, my son-in-law advertised for "a vase or urn," and the burglars replying through the "personal column" over the signature "Ashes," the negotiation was soon concluded, and in consideration of the payment of \$300 by "the party of the first part," the lard can containwill do my son-in-law the justice to say that he did not haggle over the ransom charged by the b-blars. He even paid it cheerfully, and anilar to the one couring another urn as

consider to the one that had been stolen as possible. This urn, hat had been stolen as possible. This urn, however, was not discussed on the draw however, was not discussed to my entire the discussion of the draw that had been stolen as possible. daughter's dressing-room, the urn being concealed in a lacquered cabinet on the bureau. Here my ashes were comparatively safe from the vandal hands of vulgar burglars, but not from the ruthless mischief of my own flesh and blood. One day while the family was occupied in another part of the house, my grandson, a little imp of Satan—a child five years of age-crept into the room, unlocked the cabinet, abstracted the urn, and concealing it under his apron, slipped out into the back yard, where, with water and a broken stick, he mixed about half of the contents of the urn into mud pies. Great heavens -just think of it ! The ashes of a dignified, respectable old lady converted by a young scoundrel into mud pies !—and the ashes of his own grandmother, too! Instinct should have taught him reverence for the dust of one but for whom he would never have had an existence. But this was not the worst of it. A handful or more of my ashes remained in in the urn, and the child, beginning to realize that he was committing a domestic felony, became frightened, and picking up the urn, started back to the dressing-room with it. Passing through the dining-room, the castor on the dining-table caught his eye, and another brilliant idea struck him. He emptied the pepper bottle into the fire place and illed it again from the urn. He performed the same operation with the salt dishes, and then distributed my remaining ashes in the rinegar and oil cruets and the mustard bottle. Having thus disposed of my remains, he returned the urn to the cabinet and awaited levelopments. They came at the dinner able that afternoon.

"Matilda," said my son-in-law, "this is the queerest tasting pepper I ever saw in my

"What, my dear, what does it taste like?"

inquired my daughter.
"Like old dried bones, as far as I can make out," replied her husband. "And the mustard has the same taste. Looks as if somebody had been emptying the pepper to the mustard bottle—it's full of little gray particles; and there's a sediment in the vinegar cruet, and—just taste that salt, Matilda."

My daughter touched her tongue to my ashes and averted her face in disgust. "Why, Alfred 1" she exclaimed, "what can it be?"

"I'll tell you, Matilda; it's some of our young hopeful's work, that's what it is. Come here, you young rascal. What have you been putting into the pepper bottle, Alfred. Speak up now, and no lying. If you tell me a lie I'll whip you within an inch of your life." The boy burst into tears, and for a time neither threats nor expostulations had any effect upon him. At last, on a promise that he should have a new drum and a train of steam cars." he blurted out : " It's gran'ma."

"Grandma!" cried his parents simulancously.

"Yes, her mud." "Her mud!" The plot was thickening.

Mystery brooded over that household.

"You know, paps, that speckled stuff you said was gran'ma, up in the jampot in mamma's room." A shrill shriek resounded through the house, and my daughter fell fainting to the floor. With a frightful oath, my son-in-law rushed into his wife's dressing room, tore open the cabinet, hastily unlocked the urn, and found it-empty. He reeled against the wall, one hand pressed convulsively against his brow, the other clutching the urn, at which he stared like a maniae, As he slowly sank to the floor, his limbs trembling with horror, I heard him gurgle rather than mutter:

"My God! my God! I've eaten my mother-E. H. C., in the Argonaut.

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#### Cable News.

FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16. The resignation of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria, has been received.

The traffic through the Suez Canal, which was temporarily impeded by a sunken vessel, has been resumed.

The annual meeting of the Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company was held in Edinburgh yesterday.

The report, which recommended that after the payment of the whole of the preliminary expenses and the goodwill of the company a dividend be declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and that the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account, £20,000, be placed to the reserve fund, was

Jan. 17. "The Times" this morning contains a letter by Sir Julius Vogel, in which he advocates the passing of a measure to render legal the investment of trust funds in colonial stocks.

#### THE PACIFIC QUESTION.

LONEON, Jan. 16. In consequence of the communications addressed by Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the French Government, it is believed that the latter have decided to transport no more criminals to New Caledonia, and possibly none to any other of the islands of the Pacific.

It it rumoured that the Imperial Government will immediately take steps for establishing stations on the southern coast of New Guinea.

It is believed that the Imperial Government will recognise the principle contained in the Pacific Annexation Act, introduced by Sir George Grey into the New Zealand House of Representatives.

The measure provided that any of the Pacific islands might, if the inhabitants desired it, be annexed to New Zealand .- "Argus"

#### A COLONY OF ORGANGRINDERS.

Some remarkable revelations have come to light respecting the existence of a colony of organgrinders in the centre of Birmingham. A few years ago (says the "Birmingham Mail") an Italian and girl purchased an Italian piano, and playing in the streets rapidly accumulated the sum of £100. With this the man went back to Italy and engaged a number of men, some of them actual brigands, and an equal number of prepossessing girls, to serve in his employ, paying their expenses to Birmingham. He rapidly developed his calling, and at this time he has under him unwards of 200 individuals who do nothing but play organs in the streets of Birmingham and the neighboring places. They all live together, and have rooms specially provided for their eating, cooking, and other domestic arrangements. The chief of this remarkable tribe has, in the course of a few years, accumulated a substantial fortune, and is now a large owner of property in Italy. Nor car this be wondered at, seeing that it is admitted that some of the men and women earn as much as £10 a week by organ-grinding alone. It is a common thing for the men to go to Italy in the summor for a holiday, and to send their wives to the seaside for two or three weeks' relaxation. During the remainder of the year they turn the handles of Italian pianos, and gratefully receive coppers from a benevolent public.

#### A NATIVE RABBIT DESTROYER.

Any doubts that have existed as to the efficiency of the ignana as a rabbit destroyer (says the Ivanhoe correspondent of the "Wilcannia Times"), will be at once removed by the persual of the following fact, testified to by the driver of the coach (Mr. H. Boase) and several respectable passengers on the last trip down from Wilcannia :- As the each was approaching Hardy's Gyosum Palace Hotel a small iguana was seen to come out of a hole with something in its mouth struggling. The driver stopped the coach, and having given the reins into safe custody got down and gave chase to the reptile, which, on being hotly pursued, dropped a half grown rabbit in the last throes of death. The ignana did not appear to be more than twelve or fourteen inches long, and the rabbit was half grown; and if a iguana of that size could kill a half grown rabbit it can very easily be understood that a large onc-say 4 feet long -would have very little difficulty in destroying our largest bunnies. The fact is a convincing proof that the iguana is the natural enemy of the rabbit, and should by every means be preserved. A week or two ago an article on rabbit extinction was published, showing what a trapper did with traps, on an adjacent station, but I regret to say that the result was very unsatisfactory so far as the reduction of the rabbits was concerned. The number of cats and iguanas far exceed the number of rabbits, taken conjointly, and if my memory serves me right the number of iguanas alone were equal to the number of rabbits destroyed, if not more, and cats nearly the same. It is a shame that such ruthless destruction of the natural enemies of the rabbit is not lessened, if not altogether put a stop to. It is now apparent that if these reptiles and animals be destroyed wholesale the extinction of the rabbit will become doubly difficult, if not impossible.

It is generally supposed (says the "Telegraph") that the services of local councillors are honorary, but now and then cases come to light, which show that considerable sums of the money contributed by the ratepayers of the colony find their way into the pockets of municipal representatives. The latest instance was furnished during the course of a deputa-tion from the shire of Waranga, which waited upon the Minister of Public Works on Tucsday. Mr. Deakin ascertained that each of the councillors drew regularly £1 5s. for every sitting in the council, and that, in addition to this amount, the president took out of the funds £65 per annum, in consideration of his superior office. The Minister, in expressing to the deputation his disapprobation of the councillors accepting payment for their services, pointed out that they were actually drawing fixed salaries, and he declined to accept the statement that the money was taken to recoup expenses incurred in travelling to and from the place of meeting.

#### Impoundings.

BEAUFORT—Impounded at Beaufort.—Yellow cow, JB conjoined in diamond near shoulder; red calf, JB conjoined in diamond off rump; red steer, like R near rump; strawberry steer, no visible brands; red steer, RB conjoined near rump. If not claimed and expresses raid to be said on Exhaustra claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on February 2nd, 1884. W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

#### FOUND

In my crop, on the Waterloo road, Beaufort, twenty-five goats. Owner can have same on paying damages, otherwise they will be destroyed.

RUPERT SMITH.

SHIRE OF RIPON. TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till noon on SATURDAY, 26th instant, for building a stockyard on the Lake

Goldsmith common.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 11th January, 1884.

SHIRE OF RIPON. In view of the imminent danger of bush fires occurring during the hot season, the Shire Council of Ripon beg to invite the aid of the townspeople of Beaufort, should occasion arise needing their A Want Long felt in this District. ervices, to turn out as numerously as possible to

aid in extinguishing same.

Owners of horses and vehicles would render special service in conveying numbers of the Fire Brigade, which body has kindly intimated their readiness, and others who may be disposed to assist, to the scene of operations. Fire flapper-beaters can be obtained at the brigade

By order.
D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary.
Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 15th January, 1884.

#### Water Supply.

TO RESIDENTS OF BEAUFORT.—In conse-To RESIDENTS OF BEAUFORT.—In consequence of the wasteful use of water in the town and the Main Lead it is found impossible to keep up the supply. If the greatest care is not taken the water will have to be shut off for several hours a day.

D. G. STEWART, Shire Secretary.
Riponshire Offices, Beaufort, 18th January, 1884.

Mining Board Election.

W. K. SHAW, of Waterloo, begs to announce that he is a CANDIDATE for the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining Board at the forth-

#### TENDERS

ARE invited, up till 26th January, addressed to the undersigned, for the supply of music for the ball to be held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Thursday, 14th February, in connection with the Waterloo and Beaufort Miners' Association. Full particulars on application to

J. R. GIBB, Secretary.



A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Club will be held at Loft's Railway Hotel on TUESDAY next, January 22nd, at 8 Eusiness: Make arrangements for annual race

meeting.
JOHN B. HUMPHREYS, Hon. Sec.

#### Schedule A .- [Rule 4.]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A GOLD MINING LEASE.

I the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within six days from the date hereot, I will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Ragian an application for a Gold Mining Lease, the particulars whereof

Neill street, Beau-fort; Waterloo Tunnel

two men; subse-quently, when in full work, sixteen men.

Name in full of each appli- \ cant, with the full address | Tounis Vanderstoel, of each, and style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried ou ... ...

Extended Gold Mining Extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode ... ... ...

or a lode ... ... Name of each person (it any) who is in occupation of the land ... ...

Minimum number of men For the first six months, Precise locality of the Waterloo, near Beaufort Term required

Time of commencing opera- On the granting Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what £1000; manual labor manuer the land is to be and steam machinery.

worked ... ... ...)
Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent water, spring, artificial reservoir, public roads, or subject to any public rights

General remarks ... ... \ Nil.
TEUNIS VANDERSTOEL. Date and place-January 18th, 1884; Beaufort.

WARNING TO APPLICANTS .- If ut any time after the execution of the lease granted on this application a less number of men be employed, or if the ground shall not be worked to the best advantage, then and in either case the lease will be forfeited.



#### Strayed

INTO my paddock at Raglan, one Red STEER, with spotted face, branded like IS in circle. If not claimed will be sold to pay expenses. JOSEPH MYRES.

NOTICE. A NY one found lighting Fires along the creek on the Langi Kal Kal property after this notice will be prosecuted.

THOS. TINDALE, Manager. Wanted, SUBSCRIBERS to the "Illustrated London News" and "London Punch." H. P. HENNINGSEN.

### Just Arrived.

A NEW STOCK of Gift Books, Christmas and New Year Cards, suitable for the season; also all kinds of School Books, and Stationery of VICTORIAN ALMANAC, 1884; Price, 6d.

H. P. HENNINGSEN. Stationer, Tobacconist, News Agent, etc., Havelock Street, Beaufort.

You can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your DRAPERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

G. TUFF'S Cash Drapery Store. HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

### W. BAKER,

Furniture, Window Blind, and Bedding Manufacturer,

OPPOSITE STATE SCHOOL, BEAUFORT. A Large Assortment of Furniture in Stock at very

Low Prices. Merchants, Storekeepers, and Hawkers supplied.

NOW OPEN.

### A Grocery Cash Store.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, IN which none but articles of the very best brands and finest quality are on sale, at lowest possible prices, for CASH. A saving of 5s. in the pound on all purchases guaranteed. P. M. O'CONNELL.

#### John James Trevatt. Shoeing and Jobbing Smith, YOUNG VANQUISHER

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Buchanan, Havelock street, Beaufort, and respectfully solicits a share of

#### 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.

Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, (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 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 Weol can be shipped to the London Market, at a cost of one shilling per bale,

warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, making them as complete as any in the colony, giving analog are to estalogue and display from five to six thousand bales at each Geelong, as a market for wool, is acknowledged 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. this market.
Geelong has more Fellmongers than Melbourne,
which, with four Woollen Manufactories, creates an
almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Sta-

Consignments from any part of Victoria or from

my of the colonies will receive our best attention.
Woolpacks and all Station Stores on sale at lowest rates.
CLARE STREET, GEELONG.

#### 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 Brot, Ironmongers, etc., Beaufort.

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce of all kinds.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited), Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000,

#### Make Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES. ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, Etc., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

Auction Sales of Wool held every week through the Auction Sales of Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Loather, 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

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

## Will STAND This Season at Chepstowe.

Terms: £6 6s. Also, THE IMPORTED ARAB HORSE,

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

#### HARRIS & TROY. PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT Agents for Broadbent Bros. and Co.

Wm. M'Culloch and Co. Permewan, Wright and Co., FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY

AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

#### To Let.

A COTTAGE, near the Court-house, Beaufort, Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES DALE STALLION,

TOMBOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangon Hotel, 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 feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure foal-getter, and his stock are first-class workers. I can refer to J. Ware's, Esq, stock, at Yalla-y-poorn, 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 agricultural show in March last.

#### Terms - £3 3s. Each Mare.

First class grass paddock, well watered. Every care taken but no responsibility. Marcs to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice will be given), after which 1s. 6d. per week will be charged for grazing.

E. WAUGH, Buangor Hotel, Buangor.

## 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 Kirkendbright when two years old, and the 250 prize given by Machers Society; and again the same prize in 1872. Champion is by Salmond's Champion, who gained eight first prizes at the Highland Society, Glasgow, Stirling and other places. Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the famous Victor.

Champion is brother to Prince Charlie and the tamous 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 Stranner, 1867, also first prize at Dumfries. In 1868 she took three first prizes at Stranner, open to all Scotland.

prizes at Stranraer, open to all Scotland.

To show that YANQUISHER is not only a remark-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 the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged tallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup. The judges say—Stallions, four years old and upwards. The first and second horses were very superior animals; the first horse having more sub-

superior animals; the first horse having more sub 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

Guldeneach Stranraer, sire Farmer 286, dam Tibbie, by Vanquisher 890."

stands 16 hands 3 inches, is a beautiful dappled bay, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right

place.
YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a YOUNG VANQUISHER took second prize as a yearling at the Beaufort Agricultural Show, and second prize at Ararat as a two-year-old
YOUNG VANQUISHER'S dam was bred by William Lewis, Esq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blood that 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-

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.



TONFINITELY 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 surpassed, 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

SCHNAPPS WOLFE'S

## INTIMATION.

#### 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 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, 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. W ROOTS 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.

# HAWKES BROS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE DISTRICT TO SELECT FROM.

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, 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 MELBOURNE TAVERN, BOURKE-STREET... BALLARAT BALLARAT MACHINES PALL MALL ... MAIN-STREET HIGH-STREET HIGH-STREET ... .. MOORABOOL-STREET .. ..

POR REQUISITES FOR OUTDOOP SPORTS & GAMES. PRICE LISTS FREE. PRICE LISTS FREE.

'Cheylesmore" TRICYCLE EITHER A FRONT OR REAR STEERER. FOLD to 26-inches.

AS SUPPLIED TO H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. CORRESPONDENCE

Address: 1 LITTLE COLLINS ST., COLONIAL BANK MELBOURNE. Agent for Beaufort: P. DE BAERE, Watchmaker, etc.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS,

AND OTHERS.

W 0 0 L.

#### E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND CALLOW AUCTION ROOMS.

Lydiard-street north, near Railway Station.

ACTS AS SELLING BROKER ONLY. E J. S. in again thanking his numerous constituents, the Sheep Farmers and selectors (whose business he makes a specialty) for their liberal support during the past season, can confidently recommend this market as the best in the colony for the SALE of SMALL CLIPS, as past seasons'

prices will show. I have therefore much pleasure of soliciting the favor of your support and interest. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE, whether nr sale here, Melbourne or Geelong.
Prompt Account Sales.
Charges—Lowest in the colony.

SALE DAY-THURSDAYS.

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

TICTORIA

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

24 Market street, Melbourne.

#### Agent to Beaufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS Wanted Known,

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary

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-

J. W. HARRIS, MINING AGENT

#### SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT,

Member of the Ballerat Stock Exchange. W. EDWARD 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
Company, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Companies.

Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, Houses and Land bought or sold Routs and Debts collected.

Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

Attend at Beaufort on Mondays and Saturdays, o

any other day by appointment. Note the Address: W. EDWARD NICKOLS, AUCTIONEER, BEAUFORT.

On Sale

A7

#### JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS-

American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x 4 do do lining 6 x 4 do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes 4 out pine weatherboards A der finde water for the first form of the firs

Mouldings, avelitraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand Also, GEELONG LIME. NEXT TO POLICE STATION

#### TEA DRINKING.

Neither tea nor coffee-that temperance drinks, as they have been derisively calledought to be drunk to excess. But that tea induces revolutionary ideas can scarcely be admitted without more conclusive proofs than have yot been brought forward by the Dean of Bangor in his energetic assault on the favorite beverage of the day. Tea drinking, according to the Dean, weakens their nerves. They become discontented, and then "complain of the existing order of the universe, scold their neighbors, and sigh after the impossible." The Russian Nihilist is, it is true, a tea drinker, but so was Dr. Johnson; and so, in Russia, are the men by whom Nihilism is opposed. Besides inspiring revolutionary ideas, tea is accused of preparing the way for inebriety. If, however, as some aver, tea drinking leads to indigestion, and indigestion to habits of intoxication, tea-drinking is still in itself, better than drankenness; and there is always a chance that the first factor in the fatal series may not be removed, and every means used to lead to the second, nor the second to render the plant vigorous. Carnations the third. What number of persons of both should be layered. Chrysanthemums, phloxes, three times a day-morning, afternoon, and evening-without ever getting drunk at all. Every one, again, must have met with cases in which men have brought themselves to utter grief through the abuse of spirituous stubble, to destroy weeds. If the weather liquors; but who ever heard of a man ruining himself or his family through over-indulgence in tea? The confirmed tea drinker never commits murder in his cups; never even goes home in a frantic condition to beat his wife. In is contain, on the other hand, that tea drunk in immoderate quantities does no good but harm; and it is very desirable that both in drinking and eating persons should on all occasions oe temperate. It is difficult, however, to get through existence without stimulants of some kind; and tea is probably as little injurious as any yet discovered. "Life without stimulants," as a modern philosopher remarked, "would be a dreary waste."-"St. James' Gazette."

#### FRANCE AND CHINA

The war which has been so long impending between France and China appears now to be on the eve of breaking out. A wire from Hong Kong dated 11th inst., states that the Viceroy of the province of Canton has formally notified to the toreign consuls resident there that a torpedo blockade of the approaches to the city has been established, but that for the present a clear channel 90ft. wide will be left for the navigation of vessels. A telegram a day or two later from Paris affirms that are, as previously stated, now defended by torpedoes. French operations in that quarter may shortly be looked for. It is reported here that an immediate advance will be made the globe. The Caution.—Phosphorus is some on the fortress of Bacninh. the stroughold of times sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges the Black Flags, the attack on which place it should be generally known that every form was, according to previous advices, to have bination is d Mellot with the reinforcements now on the way. A special "Argus" cablegram from London (11th inst.) states that the Marquis feeling in China is increasing. He considers it doubtful whether the Chinese Government would not accept the mediation of a foreign power. In view of the probability of the occupation of Hainan by the French troops, the Chinese Government is about to send a force

island. The latest news of the progress of events is as follows:-A telegram on Monday, 14th inst., states that the French were reported to have decided upon an immediate attack on the Bacninh, the stronghold of the Black Flags on the Red River. We now learn that a Chinese force is marching to the assistance of the place, so that the actual outbreak of hostilities between the two powers may occur in this locality at almost any moment. The Chinese Government have also reinforced the garrison in the island of Hainan by 6,000 men, in expectation of an attempt on the part of France to take possession of the island. Great preparations are being made in the southern province of Quantung, and the Government of Canton has issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the Government to oppose by force the French demands. As might have been expected, the position of the French missionaries in various parts of the country is becoming very insecure. Many of them have been maltreated and imprisoned.

#### REMEMBER THIS.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this mo-

ment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters. If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. L500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Druggists

and Chemists keep. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, despatched three times a week-Mondays, costing but a trifle. Will you let them Wednesdays, and Fridays. suffer?

The Pons' comet was observed at Adelaide days, Thursdays, and Saturdays. on Sunday night. It presented the appearance of a star of the seventh magnitude, Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are

#### GARDENING FOR JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN. - This month is generally too hot and dry to admit of much being done in gardening operations, except in low, moist situations, where cropping can be carried on almost at any time. Where water is plenti-ful and easily applied, young crops should be watered once or twice a-week, care being taken that the soil be well stirred with the Dutch hoe after every watering. If rain or dull weather occur, a few cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, broad and kidney bean, lettuce, pea, onion, raddish and turnip seeds may be sown to a limited extent; with the exception of the peas and beans, all the seeds should be slightly protected from the intense sun. Early potatoes should be planted for use in April.

FLOWER GARDEN. - Dahlias and roses should be looked after; the former requiring staking, disbudding, mulching, and watering; the latter to be pruned when necessary, to give a fine autumn bloom; decayed flowers should sexes everyone must know who drink tea and other herbaceous plants will want staking these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask and thinning.

FARM .- Farmers will be busy harvesting the grain crops; when the ground is cleared, lose no time in ploughing and scarifying the permit, turnips might be sown, and would yield good feed for sheep, and a good dressing of manure. Mangolds, carrots, and other root crops must be kept clean by horse-

Consumers of Wolfe's Schnapps especially those taking it medicinally, should purchuse 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 colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

SUFFERERS FROM WIND ON THE STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Agne, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., 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 stowach 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., 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

a day or two later from Paris affirms that the Chinese have virtually declared war against France, and all hopes of a peaceful settlement must now be abandoned. It is understood that the French have designs upon Canton the approaches to which city are, as previously stated, now defended by tien, and rapidly cures every stage of thes hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all chemists and druggists throughou where solid/particles of Phosphorous are in com peen postponed until the arrival of General that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphrous not perfectly soluble in water.

Loadon (11th mst.) states that the marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador at Paris, has hair is turning gray with white Plant, in Rugland, by CLARKE SON and positively restore in every case Grey or White PLATT, 85 Gracechurch street, London. VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR .- If you 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 a of 2,000 men for the protection of that 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,

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 imprudence causing Premature 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, 1884.							
Post Town		Mails arrive at Beaufort					
Melbourne	••	6 a.m 12.10 p.m 10 p.m	8.45 a.m. 5 p.m.				
Geelang	•••	. Ditto	Ditto				
Ball rat	•••	Ditto	Ditto				
Trawalla	•	Ditto	Ditto				
Raglan		4.35 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				
Argrat		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

Mails for Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute are despatched three times a week-Tues-

Mails for Stockyard Hill and Sailor's surrounded by nebulosity. No sign of a tail despatched three times a week-Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,

ness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges"

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All

suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarse-

are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 12d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's matter affections. See that the words "Brown's remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether Bronchial Troches" are on the Government
Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John
I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European
depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,
London

£1 FREE GIFTS!—The proprietors of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, to induce the destruction and prevent the improper use of their wrappers and labels, and thus further protect the Public against fraud and deception, have inclosed in the wrappers or under the label on the quart bottles, since 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure for, and accept nothing but the GENUINE UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name upon the top label M. Moss & Co., Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

#### Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL ...
FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL ...
LEAVE—Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.10 p.m. 7 p.m.
ARRIVE at Geelong 8.13 a. m12.57 a.m. 6.35 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. 3.45 p.m. 10.35 p.m.,
LEAVE—Ballarat 6 a.m. 10.50 a.m. 3.45 p.m. 10.35 p.m.,
Burgumbest 6.40 a.m. 11.21 a.m., 4.25 p.m. Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m. 4.25 p.m

Burrumbeet 6.40 a.m 11.21 a.m, 4.25 p.m.

Buangor, 8.25 a.m; 12.40 a.m, 12.25 p.m 12.0 a.m.

Buangor, 8.25 a.m; 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm

Arrive at Ararat; 9.20 a.m, 1,31 a.m, 7.1 a.m

Arrive at Stawell 10.20 a.m, 2.26 p.m, 7.55 a.m

FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE

Leave—Stawell 6 45 a.m, 10.45 p.m, 3.5 p.m 9.30 p.m.

Arrive at Atarat 7.39 a.m 11.45 p.m.3.50 p.m

Leave—Ararat, 7.49 a.m, 11.55 p.m, 4.9 p.m

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

Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m, 4.5 p.m

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

Arrive At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.10 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 Melbourne, 10.15 a.m, 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND Arrive At Ararat, 1.16 p.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, I.16 p.m.
LEAVE Ararat, I.50 p.m.
Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.
Glon Thompson, 3.25 p.m.
LEAVE Glon Thompson, 3.30 p.m.
ARRIVE At Dunkeld, 4 p.m.
Hamilton, 4.50 p.m.

and MELBOURNE. LEAVE Portland, 10.15 a.m. ARRIVE at Hamilton, 12.32 a.m. LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m.

ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.15 p.m. FARES.

ie	Beaufort to .	First	-class	Secor	nd-clas	
3.	Trawaila	ls	0:1	0s		
ìt	Burrumbeet		Gd .	ls	9d	
3- l	·Windermere		6d	2s	0s	
	Ballarat	- 5s	0d	3s	Od	
; n	Geelong	<b>14s</b>	04	· 9s	0d	
	Melbourne		0d		6d	
1-	Beautort to	First	-class	Secon	d-class	
У	Buangor	2s	Gd	28	Od	
e	Ararat	5s	Od	38	Gd .	
у	Armstrongs	6s	Otl	49	0d	
1	Great Western	Gs	6d	45	6d	
}	Stawall	. 8s	Od.	Es	64	
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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 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 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 maint.

ordinary soda crystals, thus enecting 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 GREEN-BANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTICSODA POWDER, putit 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 convonient vessel for mixing oxactly 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 leastind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid. melt it slowly over the fire that it is inquid, and feely only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no leatind is required. Now pour the iye 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 stirror like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid soap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the sides with water so as to prevent the soap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blaukets 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 POUNDS OF FINE HARD WHITE SOAP, which can afterwards be cut up with a wire. Remomber the chief points in the above directions; which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. It melted tallow or grease is used, it must be only just warm to the hand. Lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the lye. The exact weights given of Double Refined Powdered Caustic Soda and tallow or oil must be taken. If the tallow or grease is not clean, or contains any salt, it must be "rendered" previous to use; any salt present spoils the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good tor this purpose.

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 unadultored soap, tar superior in quality to any boiled soap, and much cheaper. It contains all glycerine originally contained in the grease used, a valuable ingredient all lost when the Soap is made by the old-fashioned boiled process. This soap being pure and ungular to the contained by the old-fashioned boiled process. This soap being pure and ungular to the contained by the old-fashioned boiled process.

lost when the Soap is made by the old-fishioned boiled process. This soap being pure and unaddicerted, 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!

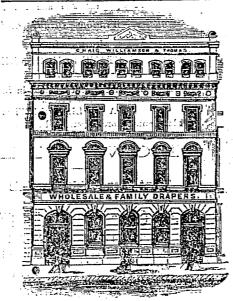
By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring soap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool!

Full directions for use may be liad on application to

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., 25 Market Street, Melbourne: Wholesale Agents for Vi. toria.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the 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. 13d. 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

The Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest decree. Wholesale Prices.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates.

The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent Extensive shipments from England and the

Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the 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 repartments s now fully assorted pleasure in inviting an inspection of their

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE AT 14 and 16 ELIZABETH STREET. And their AUCHTER IT OTHER TOUR

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 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 Is the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD for Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

No Cogs, Complicated Cams, or Elaborate Mechanism Entirely NEW in Principle, Detail, and Detail. Every WILSON SEWING MACHINE guaranteed

for FIVE YEARS by certificate of warranty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA. ALEXANDER and & O. Ramsden Place, Flinders Lane East, between Swanston and Russell Streets,

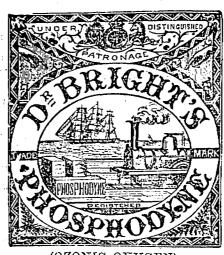
MELBOURNE,

#### Oxygen is Life.

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

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where SOLID PARTICLES 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 could be in actor.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11th, 1869



(OZONIC OXYGEN). The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of-

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

Hypochondria Female Complaints General Debility stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin Impaired Sight and Memory Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Flatulence neapacity for Study Business Nervous Debillty in all its

Sick Headache Stages Premature Declino Stages
Lassitude
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause, The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly impaired and broken-down constitutions of assimilation to such a dwarmraves 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 Phossystem return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It may add that it had cost us scores of pounds trying one remedy after another previous to moves the lunes, liver heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness un-

parallelled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the haman structure, The Phosphodyne gives back to the hamating element in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important in the principal marrow and derivous 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.

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 confort 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 aconires strength, showing the importance of the action eyes originer; 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 n the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their its use enables all denutrated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred-symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual or even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

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

CAUTION—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Driebles Blackhott" Bright's Phosphodyna" 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. ture of Patentee.

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

Queensland......Berkley and Taylor, Brisbane. New Zealand .. .....Kemptherne, Prossor and Co. Dunedin and Auckland. Export Agents-Evans, Lescher and Evans, 60 Bar-

#### Holloway's Ointment.

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

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above allments as Holloway's Ointmen. Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as sait per meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats clongated uvula 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 carnest, by using this infallible remedy according to printed in-structions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Piles Pistulas, 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 vani. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is asovereign remedy if it be well rubled The Ointment is asovereign remedy if it be well rubled 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 his Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th

following complaints:-Bad Legs Bad breasts Fistulas Sore Throats Gout
Glandular Swell
ings
Sore Heads Burns ings Lumbago Piles Chilblains Consider Consider Consider Consider Contracted and Stiff Joints Coalds Tumours Wounds

Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollicway's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; aloby nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in boxes and Pots. The smalles box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of ox of Pine contains four Gozen, and the smallest Pot (2) intment 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 Chineso.

"For the Blood is the Life."

## WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

 ${
m T}^{
m HE}$  great blood purifier and restorer.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all

kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores Cures Ulcerated Seres on the Neck Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face Cures Survy Sores Cures Cancerous Ulcers Cures Blood and Skin Diseases Cures Glandular Swellings Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

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

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 dieters (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 to be at death's door and had to be put to hed, having no use in her legs; and, I am thankful to say, after taking 13 of your small bottles she experienced a perliver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and taking your valuable medicine, for which I return sincere thanks.-I am Gentlemen, yours gratef lly,

"C. S." "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 Od, each, and in Cases, containing sx times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to check a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK-" BLOOD MIXTURE."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Mo family should be without these Pills. There long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable names throughout the world. A few doses produce confort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalidational look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the containty of obscience with the containty of obscience with the containty. redicine 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 and certain increase of expering an impurities is to tast-Hollowny's Pills, which have the power of cleaning the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all huners which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purify and and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficient effects. Myriads affirm that these Pulls 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 incenvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to males of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into wemanhood, Debilitated Constitutions-Bad Coughs:

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

Indigestion and its Cure. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane o Indigestion with torpinity of the averas the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompany directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exdigestion, and enect a cute without definiting 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:-

Rheunatism Bilious Complaint Retention of Prine Hotches on the Skin Scrofula, or King's Evi. Bowel Complaints Sore I broats Second to my mpton Tir-Dolo ax Dropsy Female Irregularities fevers of all kinds U cers Veneral At actions

indigestion Weakness from whateve cause, &c., &c. Liver Complaints Lumbago The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollo The Phils and Omtment are som at a rolessor Home 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 dozen, and the smallest pot of

Ointment one ounce. Full printed directions are affixed to each Lox 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 **\$** ...

ONTAINS 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 by immediately for artisting short than such errors may spaper, Lawrence street, in order that such errors may spaper. We are most desirous of securing for our rectined. seribers a regular and early delivery, but it will be ible for our measures to prove effectual, unless impossible for our inclusions to prove election, use are warned by them when neglect takes place.

Advertisements sont 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 after 7 o'clock on the croning previous to millication.

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

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

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

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.

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

Capital, £1,500,000 fully subscribed. The undersigned having been applieded 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 \$\text{P53,720}\$ 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

H. P. HENNINGSEN WANTED KNOWN.

I't having come to my knowledge that Subscribers to Daily Papers are charged Nine Pence (9d.) a week, for the benefit of the public I wish to inform them that the "Ballarat Star," "Age," and "Daily felegraph" can be had and will be delivered in the township of Bantart at its parameter of its pa 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 fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around 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.

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 SA TAST, 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 tho Wertheim Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a GNOME,

Representing the Dwarf of German canle, in a sitting posture, with a matter resting on his shoulder, and long flowing beard reaching to his feet. Besides this Trade Mark the NAME "WER-

THEIM" is PAINTED in gold on the PLATE of each Machine. As a Further SECURITY To GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION every GENUINE WERTHEIM SEWING

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

> HUGO WERTHEIM, MELBOURNE.

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

39 FLINDERS LANE EAST, MELBOURNE,

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

PETRUS DE BAERE, Agent for Beaufort and District.

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

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the putf of our "Rival of former years."

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

Reasons why the "WHEELER AND WILSON"

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

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

The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, as the Singer.

The W. and W. is more simple in action. The W. and W. has less wear and tear. 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.

WATCHMAKER, Sole Agent for Beaufort.

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

Plain and Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE,

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

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

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

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.

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EXPORTERS OF AMERICAN GOODS. Advances made on Consignments.

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

Directions for Use.—For every 3 gallons of cold water add one half-pint of the liquid, wet and soap the clothes, place in the boiler, and boil for half an hour, then rinse in plenty of water; blue and dry as usual. Soap and soak fiannels in warm water, and place in boiler when fine white clothes are taken out, and allowed to remain 15 or 20 minutes; then dry and gives as usual.

rinse as usual.
Sold in large or smal quantities. Single Bottle, 3d.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts :- Beaufort, O'INCULATES in the following districts:—Boaufort,
Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully,
Main Lead, Raglau, Charlton, Waterloo, Eurambeen,
Buaugor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipt a, and Carngham.

The "Riponshire Ad ocate,"

#### JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BULLHEADS, OPOSTERS, DRAPER'S HANDBILLS,

CATALOGUES, DELIVERY BOOKS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS. MOURNING CARDS, &c., &c., PRINTED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

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(HAND AND TREADLE), RECEIVED THE ONLY FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE
Sydney & Melbourne International Exhibitions, 1880-1 AND THE Only First Prize,

Adelaide Exhibition, 1881. IMPORTERS-HENRY BISHOP&CO.,

79 BOURKE STREET EAST, (Next to the Theatre Royal).

Local Agents Wanted.

# Effo-o o o S Pifosphorus Pills

A Certain Remedy for Nervous Debility— cither special or general. To avoid dis-appointment, ask for Hood's Phosphorus Pills, and insist upon having them only.
PRICE—2/8 and 5/-



e000 & c0., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. OILS, ANALINE COLORS AND DRYSALTERY,

147 ELIZABETH STREET. FIRST PRIZE

#### SANDER AND SONS" EUCALYPTI EXTRACT.

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

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

Epitome of declaration made before M. Cohen, Esq., J.P., at Sandhurst, October, 1877:—The son of Mr. Raabe was hurt with an axe on the knee. After nine weeks' medical treatment it was declared necessary by Dr. Macgillivray to amputate the injured limb. At that juncture the extract was applied, and the wound speedily

cured without amputation. The daughter of Mr. Junghenn, suffering from disease of the bone, as pronounced by Drs. Atkinson and Boyd, was cured just as speedily. Cures of whooping cough, very severe colds, croup, bronchitis, diyhtheria, carache, pains in the head (neuralgia), inflammation of the eyes, and that of a severely injured foot; others of bad legs, wound on the arm with enormous swelling, of severe bruises and a sprained ankle, (H. Brown), in which case eight months' medical advice was of no avail, are reported by the "Douald Times," "Newcastle Morning Herald". "Cooktown Courier," "Yorke's Peninsula, Advertiser," and others.

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

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

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

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

BEAUFORT; H. A. GLYDY,

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

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

ON SALE,

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884

Ballarat Wool Sales.

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

AND OTTONEERS (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. ing 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 have

In connection with the above, we beg to notify our friends that we hold public sales of Grain and Produce every TUESDAY, at the CORN EXCHANGE, MELBOURNE, And daily (privately) both in Melbourne and Ballarat

FOR SALE-Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, Bran Bags, Gunnies, and General Station Supplies, at Current Rates. EVERINGHAM GREENFIELD & CO.

Market Square, Ballarat, and Corn Exchange, Melbourne.

When you can obtain

Furniture,

Pianos.

Sewing Machines. etc.,

And every requisite to

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

ON

## TIME PAYMENT

## WHOLESALEPRICES

WITHOUT SECURITY,

NATHAN'S

149 AND 51 BOURKE STREET EAST

THE NEW Furnishing Arcade,

225 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

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. oach, by all Chemists and Patent Medicino Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

EXPORT AGENTS. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coloman-street, London Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate-street, London. Barclay and Sons, 95 Parringdon-street, London.

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

Sanger and Sons, Oxford-street, London.

FITCH & FRENCH. SYDNEY AGENTS. CLLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists. En. Row & Co.

ADELAIDE AGENTS. PAULDING & Co., Wholesale Druggists. BRISBANE AGENTS. BERKLEY & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists. ELLIOTT BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

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RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH 85 Collins Street, Wst.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

NEW SHIPMENTS

SUMMER GOODS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

THE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT

CRAWFORD'S MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, STURT STREET, CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THE

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES The business is conducted upon the Cash Principle, and as in all large cities and great centres of population the system has been proved to be a pronounced success. The saving effec-

The reasons are simple enough:-The goods are imported direct from the manufacturers; hence, there are no intermediate profits. The proportionate expenses are lower than that of any wholesale house; hence, a smaller proporionate wholesale price pays even to sell in small quantities or cut lengths. And, again, there are no bad debts. The establishment is a vast emporium, containing the cheapest goods in the

CARPETS AND TRIMMINGS. The grandest selection of Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapesiry and Kidderminster Carpets in the colony. Felts in all widths. The new patterns of Brussels Curpets are magnificent, selected from prize designs, all in the best qualities; Moresques, Mosaics, Arabesques and old English, suitable for diving rooms, bedrooms, &c., Every carpet is provided with borderings and hearthrugs to match. Gentlemen furnishing should call and examine the stock, as it is unequalled even in Melbourne. Tapestry Carpets 1s 7fd per yard and upwards to the best manufacture. Floor Cloths all widths from the cheapest canvas backs to the best manufactured by the celebrated firm of Main and Company. Linoleums in every new and popular patterns from 3s 3d per square yard. Imitation Linoleums 1s 51d per yard, the cheapest line in the colony. Mattings of every kind—Jute, Manilla, Straw, Cord, &c., in all widths and every quality. Door Mats of every kind at

lowest wholesale cost prices. WINDOW CURTAINS! WINDOW CUR-TAINS! WINDOW CURTAINS! A magnignificent stock of all kinds, suitable

either for the cottage or for the mansion.
BED HANGINGS! BED HANGINGS!
BED HANGINGS! The stock of Cretonnes is immense in both | GENUINE OLD ENGLISH ELIXIR

English and French goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM

EGROPE

TWELVE NEW DESIGNS FOR BED HANG-INGS and WINDOW VALLANCES. To parties furnishing these new patterns would be of great value, they can be made much cheaper than ordinary styles, or they can be made most expensively in pure silk materials of various colorings with trimmings to match.

Lace Cutains, Nottingham, Aplique, and
Guipure Lace, from 2s 11d per pair and up-

wards to £1.0. The Grandest Stock in the colony; they cannot be equalled or excelled, the patierns are new, the value is unexampled, no wholesale house can sell as cheap, they are all direct importations, Window poles, Cornices, Fringes, Vallances, &c., all at wholesale prices. Cornices made to order; a good stock of plates to select from. The carpet layers are the best in the colony, having been educated to the business in the best London establishments, they are quite different to ordinary self-taught men. All kinds of house decoration done by contract or otherwise. Contracts taken for furnishing throughout if required. Upholstery work of all kinds undertaken and executed with neatness

and despatch.

Orumb Cloths, every size, in wool or linen, by the yard; or in bordered squares. Uarpets cleaned, re-laid, and altered at a small charge.

DRESS STUFFS! DRESS STUFFS! DRESS STUFFS!

The largest stock and the best value in the colony, every article at the lowest wholesale prices in cut lengths to suit everyone. A splendid line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth did line of fancy dress materials, 4s 11d worth 9s 6d. Two cases summer dress Twills, 5s 11d and 8s 11d. Nun's veilings, 10\frac{3}{4}d, 12\frac{3}{4}d and 1s 3d per yard. Spanish Cloth, 10\frac{3}{4}d; Crape Cloths, 1s, worth retail 1s 9d per yard. All the newest Summer Dress Stuffs at all prices and in every variety of material, including all the newest makes of Serges, Princettas, Satauellas, Foolles, &c. Nau's Veiling Checks, Cashmere Checks, Serge Checks Silk Checks, Foulard Checks. The most magnifisent stock of Cashmeres in the colour. in all nifisent stock of Cashmeres in the colony, in all

missent stock of Cashmeres in the colony, in all colours, Blacks, Greys, Buowns, Drabs, Blues, in all qualities from the ordinary English to the most expensive French, Persian, Cords. Crepos, Grenadiers, both Brochë and Plain.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

The Grandest stock in the city, and unequalled in Melbourno by any establishment, all at wholesale prices, in any length, imported direct from the manufacturers. Black Satius, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d; Coloured Silks and Satius every shade and at all prices. New Brochès in all the shade and at all prices. New Broches in all the newest shades for dinner parties or evening wear and also for carriage and promenade costumes.

Every colour in Satin, 1s per yard. Fancy
Goods, Laces, Gloves and Umbrellas.

The stock in this department is unusually well supplied; every new pattern in Lace, and all the latest makes represented. Real Guiall the latest makes represented. Real Gulpure, Normandy, and Swiss Laces in white, cream, facelle and ivory. Black Laces in all the newest styles; also a special shipment of new laces in gold and black, gold and cream, gold and ficelle, in every width. KID GLOVES.—The new Cavalry and Connaught Gauutlets in tans and blacks, manufactured by Deut and Co., of London, expressly for A. Trawford of Co., of London, expressly for A. Trawford of Ballarat. PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.— A splendid stock of the newest and best goods, in black broche, satin, and silk, trimmed with lace, and downwards to the commonest cotton goods. MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY

the newest trimmings imported direct from Europe, and as supplied to the leading establishments in London and Paris. The newest shapes in hats are the Verona, Henry II, Sardonyx, Valencia, Buckingham. Thousands of valuable hats for school and garden purposes, and for holiday-making, at 6d and 1s each.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND IN-FANTS' WARDROBE DEPARTMENT

Receives special attention, and customers will

The newest and largest stock in Victoria. All

PRICE SIXPENCE

find every requisite, from the cheapest to the finest which can be manufactured. Ladies', Maids', and Infants' Chemise and Night-gowns, Drawers, Camisoles, Underskirts, in every style and at the lowest cash prices. Pillow and Bolster Shps plain and frilled, and every requisite for Ladies', Maids', or Infants' use. LADIES COSTUMES AND JACKETS. Ladies and Children's Dust Coats in silk, beige, and nun's veiling in all the new shapes. Lace, Broche and Satin Shoulder Capes, Chenille and

Silk Braid Fischus. Lace Satin Broche and

Ottoman Silk Manties and Dolmans. Ladies' Costumes all kinds. Children's Sateon Costumes, 2s 6d.

THE READY MADE OF OTHER OF DEPARTMENT. The stock comprises all the newest and most choice goods of the season made on the premises, an I made up in a superior style from English, Scotch, German, and Colonial Tweeds.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STAYS ! STAYS ! STAYS ! All the newest Shapes and latest improvements. Including the new makes of French woves and all the new patent improved Corsets for Riding, Driving, Nursing. The prices range from 1s and upwards to 13s 6d. Pelises and Tunics, newest shapes and styles,

rarious prices. Sun Bonnets and Hats at lowest prices.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. A magnificent stock of New Tweeds, German. French, Belgian, Austrian, and Colonial. The new coatings are the best value in the trade. A perfect fit guaranteed, combined with the most perfect workmanship and finish which

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 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.

HOPPER'S MILK PUNCH

Can be obtained at Smith's Golden Age Hotel; Beaufort, and the Manufactory, Snake Valley; 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 processional 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. Lallemand and Ricard, in France, and Acton, in England, were for years cried down by their medical brethren. Now and for many past years they have been tooked 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 Doctor," recently knighted by Her Majesty.

Years since, it was the same with Dr. L. L. Smith, of Melbourne, who practised (as did Lallemand and Ricord) as a specialist. In all cases of diseases and habits which produce symptoms of Nervous Affections, of skin Eraptions, of Prostration, and make human beings invirile, or which unfit them to carry on the purposes of their being, or which demonstrates itself, on the other lagnal, in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Forms of Affections. In all of these cases how necessary it is to have the

in Eruptive Diseases and Secondary Forms of Affections. In all of these cases how necessary it is to have the Specialist who has devoted his whole lifetime to the studying and practising in this one branch of his protession? Hence, now, after so many years, all minuting are familiar to him, and symptoms which (it is not unreasonable to suppose) may not strike the General Practitioner at once, now from constant practice and observation make DR. L. L. SMITH master of the subject.

observation make DR. L. L. SAITH master of the sale 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 mind 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 General Practitioner 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, ever versal,—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 prafession, or he could not have "passed;" but as he being chiefly engaged in another branch of his practice, should at once honestly inferm 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 realized profession—that is, the more libb. al-

energy, his study, and his practice to that particular subject.

The medical profession—that is, the more liberal—minded of them, have likewise, recognised this fact, and Specialists now in every branch—oculists, aurists, syphilic, mental diseases, chest diseases, and in fact every pertion of the human frame, has now some member of the profession who devotes his time to that, and to noue other. For instance, the "chest doctor" would on no account attend an accountment, and the oculist would not think of setting a broken leg; but each would advise his patient to go to that doctor who is most famed for treating the disease requiring special skill.

DR. L. L. SMITH asks those who require treatment for DR. L. L. SMITH asks those who require treatment for Weakness, Prostration, Barrenness, and Sterility, whose frames and whose constitutions are shattered, to consult hum 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 every 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. SMITH Consultation Fee by Letter, £1. Medicines appropriately packed and forwarded all over the civilised globe.

> DR. L. L. SMITH. 182 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

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COMMERCIAL

BALLARAT WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair market on Thursday. We quote as follows :-Barley-English, 5s; Cape barley, 2s 3d; wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; oats, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; hay, sheaves, L2 to L2 15s; do., manger, L2 to L2 15s; potatoes, L3 to L3 7s 6d; straw, oaten, L2; do; wheaten, L1 15s; peas, 3s to 3s 1d; bran, 101d; pollard, 10d; bonedust, L6 10s., flour, L9 10s.

#### ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Good progress has been made with stripping in the wheat fields during the past week, and a small quantity of district grown grain has come in and found purchasers at 3s 7d, bags in. The sample was not a good one, being a little damp. The figure given is an advance of 1d per bushel over last week's price, but buyers were anxious to purchase stock, and coming in. Notwitustation this, however, there has been a decline of 4d per contract the contract of the contr the Melbourne market owing to the receipt of advices from the home market reporting fall of 3s per quarter. Flour has experienced a good active sale, and a quantity has been sent away at L9 per ton. Country brands can be purchased at L8 12s 6d. At Horsham a slightly better feeling prevails, and 3s 6d to 3s 65d is given, but at Donald the market has fallen to 3s 6d, and at St Arnaud to 3s 7d. At Avoca wheat remains unaltered at 3s 7d per bushel, with flour at L9 per ton; the Landsborough figure being 3s 7d for wheat, and LS 15s for flour. In this market new oats have had business at 2s 4d, and old at 2s 6d. The market is stronger, but the deliveries are limited. Hay is being brought in more freely; there is no alteration in price. Warrnambool potatoes have been somewhat scarce, and have advanced to L5 per ton. Carriers were, indeed, not anxious to dispose of their loads at even that price, as at Stawell L5 10s to £5 15s could be obtained, and on Saturday several drays went on. Fresh worth 9d, at which figure they are well supplied. We quote :-

Wheat, 3s 6d bags in; oats, 2s 6d; pollard 11d; bran, 10d; Cape barloy, 3s; English barley 5s; peas, 2s 9d; maize (crushed), none; maize (whole), do ; flour, new LS 12s 6d to L9 10s; Warrnambool potatoes, L5 per ton; Ballarat do., L3 10s to L3 12s 6d; hav (sheaves), L2 per ton, hay (loose) L2 to L2 5, per ton; straw (wheaten), 25s per ton; do. (oaten), 30s to 35s per ton; chaff, 3s per cwt; cariots, 3s 6d; orions, 10s to 12s per cwt; butter (fresh), Sd per lb; butter (potted), 7d per lb; hams, 11d per lb bacon,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb; cheese,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $6d\frac{1}{2}$  per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.—"Advertiser."

GEELONG STOCK AND STATION PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday. Sheepskins,—There was a full attendance of buyers at our sale to-day and brisk competition throughout. Hides.—A good demand for prime heavies at full figures. Call and kip are also sought after, but light and medium hides are not so readily quitted. Tallow.—A fair enquiry for shipment, and we have just closed for a large line of good mutton for forward delivery at £34 per tou.

#### THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CONSTABLE.

SYDNEY, Thursday. The following are further particulars in connection with the attempted murder by Albert Deneen of Constable Hodgkinson :-Constable Hodgkinson left Sydney on Tuesday by the 5.8 p.m. train from Picton in a himself and the prisoner, who had been arrested for horse-stealing. When on the way the prisoner talked freely about his case, and when half way between Campbelltown and against the widow, when the prisoner said "Isn't that a fine house?" The constable said, "Where ?" to which the prisoner replied, "Up on that hill." The constable looked in the mediately felt a pain behind the left ear, as though something had pierced his head, he also heard the report of a pistol, and on looking round he saw the prisoner standing on a seat aiming a small pocket revolver at him. The and rushed upon him. A scuffle took place during which the constable received another bullet. Other charges were fired, but missed their aim. The guard, whose name was

Watson, hearing the reports, went to the window. The constable asked him to come in, stating that he was nearly done for. The prisoner then presented the revolver at Watson, threatening to shoot him. The constable, however, caught hold of his arm another shot, then freed himself and made a rush to the window of the van to get out. The constable in preventing him was struck on the head with the revolver. Deneen was subsequently secured by the guard and another man, and was taken on to the Picton lock-up. Constable Hodgkinson was conveyed THE policy of France at this present moment to Dr. Wilkinson's surgery, where he was placed under treatment,-"Argus" telegram.

An "Argus" telegram from Conninghame, dated Thursday, says :- An accident occurred here yesterday to a bricklayer frame from under the crown of a new baker's oven, which he had erected, he had occasion to enter the oven. While in there owing to the wet weather at the time, the crown gave way, crushing him flat, with about two tons of bricks over him. Mr. Diss the proprietor, hearing cries for help, immediately went to his assistance, and after a short time released him. Although much bruised. he is now in a fair way towards recovery.

Yesterday's "Ararat Advertiser" says :--Such is the bitter irony of fate. When the well known J. Gregory, of Horsham, was committed to the local gaol to await his trial he naturally felt his position keenly and apawaiting trial. One of these men had been committed from Horsham a few days pre-

PAPERS.

Audas, J. W.; Adamthwaite, C. Boyd, J.; Bathurst, W.; Ballantyne, E.

Coghlan, M. Doyle, Jas. ; Day, M. Etherton, I.

Gould, J.; Granger, A.; Good, A.; ibney, T. Hern, J. Johnson, W.

Kilbeg, D. Manners, T.; M'Millan, J.; Mayer, M.; M'Ken, M. : Maibecker, Miss. ; Massy, D. Newling, P. Pinnock, R. Rodda, T.; Renwick, T.

Whitfield, D. E ; White, G. Young, Mr. E. M. KILDAHL, Postmistress. Beaufort, January 25th, 1884.

Stewart, M. A.

THE

## Miponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884. In our last publication we briefly alluded to

an exposition which is about to be held in

the Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, and has particular interest for an agricultural community. The style of the exposition referred to is the "Victorian Intercolonial Exhibition, 1884, of wine, fruit, grain, and all other products of the soil of Australasia, with machinery, plant and tools, etc., employed." The Exhibition is to be held in March. The idea is sufficiently comprehensive to suggest the belief that such an exhibition would be of an eminently interesting character, and one in which the colony should endeavor to make butter is firmer, good prints readily going off a show. The Exhibition is under the patronat 9d, and potted sells at 7d. Eggs are now age of some of the leading men of the colony, while the list of the names of the commissioners indicates that the pastoral, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests are all adequately represented in the management of the affair. From the circular before us we learn that it is intended to make this exhibition thoroughly representative of the industries natural to the soil, and now established in Australasia, and to show the various the Working Miners plant, the poppet-legs Petersburg; and to this man the priest conprocesses employed in converting the raw prcduce into a merchantable article. It is also pointed out in the circular that, irrespective of the patriotic view of showing what the held on Monday next. colonies will produce, their wealth and resources, what immense benefit it will be in a | ing in the old reservoir complains of the very trade point of view to have business and filthy state which the baths are in, being occupations thus made known to the whole of the different colonies, and to the world at large. The following is a list of the various objects which it is desirous should by bolting them securely to posts driven in wax and other matches except those known be exhibited :-- 1. Fermented and spirituous liquors. 2. Alimentary, comprising cereals, farnaceous products, and products derived from them. 3. Textile materials. 4. Fodder. 5. Tanning and dyes. 6. Oleaginous plants. 7. Other farming products. 8. Products of the forest. 9. Spontaneous and other products obtained without culture. 10. Horticulture. 11. Floriculture. 12. Medical plants and their products. 13 Miscellaneous. compartment in the brake van, occupied by 14. Machinery plant and tools. Free space will be provided for exhibits, but as the exrosition will be a vast combination of all the trades and industries, got upwithout the aid Menangle, as the train was travelling fast to of Government funds, a small charge for make up time, the constable was string space will be made to all who wish to sell by retail during the currency of the Exhibition. Such is the synopsis of what no doubt will be an interesting and useful exposition direction through the window, and almost im- of the productions this fertile colony is titled "Crib Time." The subjects of the capable of. We have, however, one little other engravings are as follows :- The tourist fault to find, and that is the short space of time allowed to give full publicity to the affair. Entries are to be sent to the secretary Nimmo Falls; Lake Wanaka, Otago. Copies prisoner discharged the weapon in his face Mr. A. L. Eyre, Exhibition Buildings, Fitz- may be had from Mr. Henningsen, the local roy, not later than Monday, 4th February, agent. The circular of the exhibition should have been issued in the country districts at least a month or six weeks ago. But it is not too late for the Agriculturists in these parts to enter samples of cereals, so as to show what | Pleasant Creek division takes place on the can be grown in this portion of the colony of 23rd February. Messrs. Brown and Cumming Victoria. The right to exhibit will not cost are the retiring members for the Raglan and threw him. When on the floor he fired anything, the only charge will be the railway freight, and we should be sorry to see that the opportunity should be allowed to slip of

is perplexing to all who read the pages of contemporary history. She is just now like a spoilt beauty or a very bad ill-tempered boy. She refuses to be friends with any other From reports to hand we learn that the people, or shake hands with any other nation, but seems rather more inclined to rush into named Donaldson. While withdrawing the dangers that she can have no accurate guage of. The war which La Belle has rushed into 20th to the 24th instant, both days included, with China seems to us to be the very essence | was 3.31in. The rain has been general of rashness, because whichever way the future of the day may turn, there is the extreme probability of her embroiling herself with other nations, and what position would she be in then? But she has not beaten China the tenth year of the publication of this useyet, and the result is problematical as to ful book, and each year is added some useful whether she ever will. The Marquis Tseng, information, until now it may be said to be who is credited with being a man of great the most useful publication issued in the coolness and foresight, has stated that the French invasion has no terrors for him with respect to the result between the two counpeared ill at case. He was accordingly placed | tries. "Forty thousand Frenchmen," he said. in a cell with two other prisoners who are "would not suffice to beat us." The Marquis, the "Daily News" observes, is a man "who, in statesmen," and he is not a likely subject to lished shortly.

having this productive portion of the colony

adequately represented.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS- give way to what the late Anthony Trollope called "blow." And he should know the strength and the forces of his country. The opinion at home appears to be rather in favor of the chances of China in the conflict. The "Glasgow Mail," analysing the possibilities of the conflict, says with regard to China. "Her forces and her means of supply are close at hand. She can rely upon local fanaticism to furnish her with an unlimited supply any of our fellow colonists returning from of recruits. Her soldiers are quite as good, from a physical point of view, as those of France, and they are accustomed to the tions of war are to be carried out. They have of the columns was loose, climbed up to adjust also the great advantage that they have been drilled by European officers, so that they can meet their opponents on tolerably level terms. The whole thing resolves itself, it will be seen, into a question of numbers, and there China has an overwhelming advantage." We have pointed out the probability nations through this war, and how she might find herself completely convered, but, if beaten by China, how then? Humiliated and disgraced, the prestige of her arms gone, she would sink low among the nations, a possible prey to internal anarchy and revolution. And present danger awaits her too. An may fold his arms and dictate his own will at Metz and all along the Vosges and the frontier district, France's chance of avenging Sedan is thrown back a whole era, and the lesson of the Mexican blunder is thrown away upon a sightless generation," There is an old Latin proverb which, being translated, reads, "Those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," and it would almost seem as if the French people were graduating in the lunacy which leads to destruction.

> The following are the reported gold yields for the past week :- New Victoria, 155oz. Royal Saxon, 85oz.; Hobart Pasha, 60oz. Waterloo, 29oz. The men will get below a the South Victoria to-day. The contractors are making fair progress with the erection of being hoisted yesterday.

The English mail closes at Beaufort on Wednesday next.

The ordinary monthly Police Court will be guished.

A gentleman who is in the habit of bathis rather lax in carrying out his duties, or he siderably greater safety would be insured. could put a stop to the baths being used as a cesspit.

The attention of the Inspector of Nuisances three butchers kill sheep and calves in close and yet the nuisance is not stopped. They make but very little secret of the business, as any person can see the carts en route to the slaughter-yards, laden with skins and the offal from the slaughter of the animals.

Australian News" from the publishers. The front page is filled with a mining sketch, enseason at Lake Wakatipu; a dusty day in Melbourne; a block in the Yarra; sketches at Cape Bridgewater; at the head of the

A telegraph office has been opened at the

Trawalla railway station. The election of two members of the Ararat Mining Board for the Raglan Division, one for the Ararat Division, and one for the Division. Messrs. John Humphreys, W. K. Shaw, J. W. Browne, and A. Cumming are already announced as candidates.

The weather has been of a most unpleasant nature during the past week. After several very warm days, on Sunday evening last heavy rain set in, and continued up till Wednesday with but slight intermission, accompanied with a cold south-westerly wind. On Thursday and Friday heavy showers of rain fell, and up to the time of going to press there were very slight indications of a change. rain has caused a good deal of damage to the crops, many of the farmers having their stacks half finished when the rain came on. The total fall of rain at Beaufort from the throughout the colony, and reports state that the damage done to the crops and grain har-

vested has been something considerable. From the publishers we have received a copy of the "Age Annual" for 1884. This is or Irish sympathisers at San Francisco, on

colony. A general meeting of the members of the Beaufort Jockey Club was held at the Railwav Hotel on Tuesday evening last, when the programme of rices for the meeting to be held on the 17th March was drawn up. The

We have received a number of the "Australian Graphic," an illustrated intercolonial newspaper, published at Sydney. The nev aspirant for public favor, the price of which is only 3d, should command a large circulation, as its reading is entertaining and well the social topics of the day, colonial scenery, etc., are varied and interesting.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ararat Advertiser" writes :—A capital hint to into feeble bodies, and the good seed dropped Sydney came under my notice a few days ago. A gentleman here purchased a handsome

screw was loose also, and moveable, and on separating it from the bedstead the column was found to be crammed with cigars of the choicest quality. There is no extra charge for this hint to housekeepers.

The steamer Lismore was wrecked on saved. Her cargo, is valued at L15,000, only a few hundreds of which were covered by insurance. The steamer is valued at L12,000, and was insured for L10,000.

Holloway's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These English paper of standing, writing on the Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; probability of the outbreak of war between they improve the appetite, and with the inthe two countries, says, "Let the French be crease of desire for food, they augment the but committed to this unpromising and yet powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deals most satisexhaustive enterprise, and Prince Bismarck factorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets-as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

> A great quantity of human hair has been priest named Seraphin was arrested on a this man last year founded a religious sect. every member of which on joining it had to sacrifice his or her hair as a symbol of obedience to their superior. Scraphin has a brother, a fashionable hairdresser in St. signed the locks of the faithful. Seraphin is now in gaol, and the new sect of the Seraphinovski has been untimely extin-

> A warrant has been issued at Camperdown for the apprehension of George Ferguson, a life assurance agent, for forgery.

"Argus" says :- The Loddon Shire Council seats in the reserve has been forcibly removed, contemplates soliciting the co-operation of was a sublime sight in the Spring of the year and then thrown into the reservoir. As the other municipal bodies with a view to obtain. to see our several mothers (Betsy's and mine) Council took some steps to secure these seats | ing the imposition of a heavy tax upon all the ground, the persons who removed the as safety matches. It has been proved that a seat in question must have gone to some large proportion of the fires which have octrouble. We understand that the name of curred in this district in this and past seasons one of the larrikins who removed the seat is Las been due to the careless use of wax the colonial farmer who desires to improve known. The poundkeeper is paid a fixed matches, and within the last month several the quality of his wheat, so as to make it salary for attending to the reserve, and pre- parrow escapes from fires from this cause have more readily acceptable in the London marventing such acts of destruction, as we have been reported. The council considers that by ket, I can only tender the advice I gave in mentioned, and it appears that that officer is raising the price of those matches very con- my lectures years ago. 1. Select the variety of 5 sovs.; for ponies 14 hands 2 in, and under;

> on Sunday afternoon, he severely assaulted his up to the standard that our climate is capable daughter Lizzie, aged 21 years, and she now of growing." lies in the Alfred Hospital in a precarious condition. Rice was found guilty of murder at the inquest held on Taesday.

A careless swagman, who lit a fire within three yards of some grass land, near Mansnumber of acres of grass and some tencing, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Mansfield Bench.

The feet and legs of horses require particular attention. It is an old saying with horsemen "Keep the feet and legs in order, and the body will take care of itself." The legs are the first to fail. The horse when brought in from severe, protracted exertions, should be rubbed down dry. His legs, from his knees and hocks down, should be well hand rubbed, so that friction will create insensible perspiration that will tend to prevent swelled legs, stiff joints, and sprung knees. When the legs are fevered from overdriving, they should be bandaged with wet cloths to take away the heat and prevent wind galls that prove eyesorss, and which, without diminishing the capacity for labour, materially affect the market value of the horse.

For the week ending last Saturday, 19th inst, 89,671 bags of wheat were received at Melbourne and Sandridge, Williamstown and Geelong, and 9,802 bags of flour. As far as wheat is concerned, we are informed that it is the heaviest week on record.

At Brushgrove, Clarence River, a cow was killed within the past fortnight, weight 1,000lbs., exclusive of 75lbs. of loose fat. London has a company which insures

against bicycle and tricycle accidents. The British as well as the Chinese flag was publicly burnt by an assemblage of Irishmen Sunday, December 9th. The cremation was preceded by resolutions of sympathy for O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey.

It has been decided to send a team of South Australian marksmen to Wimbleton, England, during the next series of rifle matches there.

A syndicate is about to be formed at Hamilton (says the "Warrnambool Standard") for the purpose of purchasing the Strathkellar officers were also appointed, and some other estate of 12,000 acres, which is in the market cultural purposes.

The "New York Tribune" Fresh Air Fund was the means of good to 9950 poor children last summer. The money received amounted to £3349, which was ample to cover the expenses. The children went an average distance of 260 miles from the city, representing arranged, while the illustrations, treating of 2,210,000 miles of travel, and without any accident or misfortune. Facts like these can be expressed in figures; but there is no way known to compute the health that was put

into young souls. A good hint to pigeon shooters is thus conveyed through the columns of the "Detroit tubular iron beadstead, and noticing-during | Free Press" :- "Sparrows are generally voted the absence of his wife from home on a a nuisance. It is now proposed to use them climate and the country where the opera- visit—that the ornaments on the top of one instead of pigeons for shooting at. Pigeons cost 8dol. to 9dol. a dozen, while sparrows can it. To his astonishment he found that the be sold for Idol, a dozen. It is stated that sparrows make good pies."

"In hoc signo vincimus" might well be attached to the trade mark that accompanies, or that no poll was taken, much to the disaprather identifies, as it were, Wolfe's Schnapps. For wherever it appears it expeditiously accomplishes its work, and fulfils its high and Friday, on the north of Ballina Heads, says noble mission. In particularly obstinate and taken :-of France becoming embroiled with other a Sydney telegram, during a strong S.E. gale chronic cases it may not summarily attain its and heavy sea. The passengers were all end, but a persistent use is sure to ultimate in pronounced achievement. Where there are conflicting elements, final triumph may be deferred, but on the standard raised by superior prowess, victory will eventually perch.

> The Edison Shirt .- No little excitemnt has been caused in the world of washerwomen by the invention of an Edison shirt, which is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the wizard of Menlo Park. By means of that shirt that venerable institution the Laundry seems doomed to speedy extinction, and the last washerwoman and her tub will be deposited with other inutilities in the crowded cellars in the British Museum. The secret of the shirt is the material of which it is composed, which resembles linen most perfectly, and each shirt consists of 365 layers, which may control. By resorting at an early stage of be removed, so as to provide a clean shirt this malady to these purifying and laxative daily for a year, on the principle of the al-Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to manacs one sees so often. A special shirt is made for leap year, containing 366 layers. It is not stated whether the layers are removed from the outside or the inside; but one of recently exported to France and England the advantages claimed is, that one can do a from Russia, and the suspicions of the police little coal heaving in the morning and go to authorities of Pskov having been aroused, a la ball in the evening. Already a deadly blow has been struck at washing by the paper charge of fraud. It was then discovered that | collar, and more recently by the celluloid, but the best regulated laundry cannot long survive the invention of the Edison shirt.

Artemus Ward's Courtship .- The followng is Artemus Ward's explanation of why he courted Betsy Jane: "There were many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn their cows and ourn squelched their thirst at the same spring; our mares both had stars on their foreheads; the measles broke out in both families at the same time; our parents in which everything was carried out. The (Betsy Jane's and mine) slept regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house. A telegram from Inglewood in Monday's and the neighbors used to observe, 'how thick the Ward's and Peaselys air.' with their gowns pinned up, so that they couldn't sile 'em, effecktionately bilin' sonp together and aboosin their neighbors."

Mr. R. W. M'Ivor, the eminent agricultural chemist, writes in the "Argus" :- "To of grain best suited to the locality in which A horrible murder was committed on Sat- you live, and make sure that the seed is well urday evening, at the rear of the townhall, matured and unmixed with other rarieties. Prahan, by a tailor named Charles Rice, his | 2. Let nothing tempt you to sell all your has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that victim being his wife Bridget Rice, aged 50 best grain, and keep the worst for seed. 3. years. He has been addicted to drink for a Harvest before your crop is dead ripe, for if proximity to their shops, in the township, number of years, and whilst under the in- it remains too long upon the ground, deteriorafluence of liquor frequently quarrelled with tion in quality must inevitably result. By and ill-used his wife. For this he has on sowing seed consisting of mixed varieties several occasions been bound over to keep the | which mature at different times, uneven crops peace, and was only liberated from gaol on are obtained, and therefore an uneven quality Wednesday last. On Saturday, after ill- of wheat. This unpardonable carelessness is We have received a copy of the "Illustrated | treating his wife in such a way that she died one of the main reasons why our wheat is not

> A spring of water has been discovered at Avonmouth docks by means of a divining rod. A Mr. Lawrence made the search, the dock company having been given to understand that, if a good supply of water could be field, and thereby caused destruction to a found, an American company for the manufacture of sugar from maize would establish a factory near the docks. The searcher held the ends of a piece of spring steel, which was bent in the shape of a horeeshoe, and placing his elbows close to his sides, began to walk slowly about the field. After walking some distance the steel became violently agitated, and twisted itself with such violence that one of the holder's fingers were cut. He then said that if those who were searching for water bored at that spot they would find a good spring. A hole has since been bored to the depth of 107 feet, with the result that a spring | who showed up at the finish. The finish has been discovered which flows at the rate of 1000 gallons an hour.

The "Hamilton Spectater" has the following: -"On Sunday last a foreignor, Signor Razori, was staying at Lupin Park, when he saw some scores of parrots settle on a fruit tree. Determined to do Mr. Lewis a good turn, he went out to scatter destruction around, but, overcome by the heat of the weather, sought the grateful shade of a pear tree, and fell fast asleep. Alarmed by his non-return, and hearing no report of the gun, Mr. Lewis went in search, and, it is said, found the signor lying on the broad of his back, the gun across Duffer came up, the pair being nearly level his chest, and on the very muzzle of the gun was perched a blue mountain parrot, making that peculiar noise by which those birds are understood to summon their fellows. What the signor's fate would have been had the Of 5 sovs.; with a sweep of 10s 6d added; gentleparrot been allowed time to muster its scores men riders only.

| MrT. Brown's blk m Alma, aged, 11st 71b (Boyd) | 1 was, indeed, a narrow shave from being pecked to death."

A boy named Adolphus Fletchar, aged 8 years, was drowned at Ararat on Saturday while crayfishing in the Botanical Gardens reservoir.

The Mines and Mining machinery Act of last session provides that all mining managers, or other persons in charge of mines must register their names. The persons affected by the section have not complied with the requirement, and the Minister of Mines inroutine business was transacted. The pro- for sale, and that it will afterwards be cut tends notifying that a penalty of £50 is recommitted from Horsham a few days pre-viously by Gregory, in his capacity as a justice prudence might give lessons to many European gramme and other particulars will be pub-into small blocks and let to farmers for agri- coverable in default of the performance of the

#### ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

An election to fill the extraordinary vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. W. P. Nicoll from the office of Local Auditor of the Shire of Ripon for wilful neglect of duty took place on Tuesday last. Very little interest was taken in the affair by the ratepayers, as is proved by the result of the polling, only 339 votes being polled out of 1071. Owing to an error on the part of the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. D. G. Stewart, no poll was taken at Stockyard Hill, the West Riding polling place. Mr. Ctarke, school teacher, has acted as returning officer at the Stockyard Hill booth for some years, but a few months since he removed from the district. Mr. Stewart was not aware of this, and forwarded the ballot-papers and instructions to Stockyard Hill, addressed to Mr. Clarke, as usual. The result, of course, was pointment of a number of West Riding ratepayers who attended at the booth to vote. The following are the results of the poll

		Te	ompkins.	Nicoll.
Beaufort		•••	76	79
Waterloo	•••	• •	10	21
Nerring	•••	•••	7	1
Raglan	•••	***	21	30
Carngham	•••	•••	29	65
	otals		143	196
Majority f	or Nic	oll, 53.	Walt & State of Control	

BUANGOR RACE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Buangor Club took place yesterday. The club fixed on an earlier date than usual as a compliment to Messrs. J. Robbie, jun., and W. Boyd, of the Buangor station, who are announced to leave the district shortly. Both gentlemen, during their residence in the district, have been staunch supporters of the club, and have proved themselves thorough sportsmen. The club therefore determined that the present meeting should come off before their removal. The weather looked threatening in the morning, but after mid-day the rain kept off and the day was pleasant enough. The attendance was very good, though it would have been much better were it not for the threatening appearance of the morning. The course which was in a paddock kindly granted for the purpose by Mr. R. Robbie) was in very good order, considering the amount of rain that fell during the week. An unfortunate accident befell Mr. Thomas Moore, blacksmith. Mr. Moore was standing near the winning-post when the handicap was being run, and was knocked down by Alma, when she swerved off the course. Mr. Moore had his leg broken, and was removed to the Ararat Hospital. The general arrangements of the meeting were first-class, and great credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Bachelor, and to the stewards, for the manner following are the results of the racing:-MAIDEN PLATE,

Of 6 sovs. ; one mile and a quarter, for all horses for age. Mr J. Williamson's ch g Flash Jack (Owner) ... 1

Mr J. C. Ware's br m Cradle ... (M'Kennie) 2 G. Thomson's Belle and J. Robbie, jun's. John also started. A fair start -- made John made the running for a quarter of a mile, when he fell back beaten, and Flash Jack went to the front, followed by Cradle. Cradle could not get up to Flash Jack, who won easily. Belle, 200 yards away, third, and John not in sight.

GALLOWAY HURDLE RACE. weight not less than Sst. 10lb. Mr J. C. Ware's b h Jack, aged ... (M'Kenzie) 1 Mr W. H. Sandy's ch g Artful Joe, aged Mr J. M'Vicar's b g Pioneer Pioneer was soon out of the race, a good

race taking place between Jack and Articl Joe, the former winning by two lengths. BUANGOR HANDICAP.

Of 15 sovs.; one mile and a half: for all horses. Mr H. Scott's chm Little Nell, Gyrs. Sst (M'Kay) Mr W. H. Welsh's b g Exile. aged, Sst 6lb Mr W. Brown's b m Dot, aged, 9st 6lb Mr T. Brown's blk m Alma, aged, 8st 6lb

Mr R. Jones's g g Duffer, aged, Sat 101b A good start being effected, Exile went to the front, followed by Little Neil, Dot, and Alma, Duffer being last. This was the order for three quarters of a mile, when Little Nell and Alma went to the front, and challenged Exile. Quarter of a mile from home Little Nell went to the front, and Alma passed Exile. Alma tried hard to pass Little Nell, but Nell held her own, winning by three lengths from Exile, who was second, Alma having bolted off the course when 30 or 40 yards from the winning post, Dot and Duffer being nowhere. Time, 3 min. 15 sec.

HANDICAP TROT, HANDICAP TROT,

Of 6 sovs.; two miles; weight, l1st.

Mr J. Layton's r g Roger, aged, 150yds. behind 1

Mr T. Brown's r g Ballarat, aged, 400yds. ... 2

Mr Mossop's ch m Nell, aged, 50yds. ... 3

Nelly, Annie, Kate, Gerald, Blaze, and Venture also started. In this event Roger, Ballarat, Nell, and Annie were the only ones between Roger and Ballarat was exciting. If the distance had been 50 yards longer Ballarat would have won. Time 7 min. 21

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE. MANDICAP HUNDLE RACE,
Of 7 sovs.; two miles: over eight flights of hurdles.
Mr R. Jones's g g Duffer, Sst ... (Layton) 1
Mr J. Williamson's ch g Flash Jack, aged, 11st 2
Mr R. Jones's blk g Take-your-time, a., 9st 6lb 0
Mr L Myliawle ch m Rlus Steching Oxto 10lb. Mr J. M'Vicar's ch m Blue Stocking, 9st 10lb... 0

Four started out of the seven entered for this race. From the start the race lay between Duffer and Flash Jack, the latter having a slight lead for the first mile, when during the last round, but Duffer eventually won by about a length, Take-your-time, 300 yards away, third.

WELTER HANDICAP. Nr J. Vendy's b gToo Late, a., 11st 7lb (Welsh) 2 Mr J. Layten's ch g Alma, a., 12st (R. Wilson) 3

Won easily by the black mare Alma. The Selling Hack Race had not been run when our reporter left the course. ]

The Countess of Roseberry, who is well known, is a daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, previous to leaving Melbourne forwarded (says the "Telegraph") to Mr. E. L. Zox, M.L.A., a sum of £50 for distribution amongst the Jewish charities in Melbourne

A destructive fire took place at Saudburst on Sunday last. Property to the value of L2000 was destroyed.

# Riponshire

Auvocate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. P. HENNINGSEN.

#### Doetry.

The Swimmers.

My mother sea, my fortress, what new strand, What new delight of waters may this be, The fairest found since time's first breezes

R. the steroil. The steroil of the standard stan

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My mother sea? Once more I give me, body and soul to thee, Who hast my soul forever : cliff and sand Recede, and heart to heart once more are we My heart springs first and plunges, ere my Strikes out from shore; more close it brings

More near and dear than seems my father-

My mother sea. Across and along, as the bay's breadth opens and o'er us Wild autumn exults in the wind, swift rap-Impels us, and broader the wild waves brighten before us

Across and along The whole world's heart is uplifted, and knows not wrong;
The whole world's life is a chant to the sea

Are we not as waves of the water, as notes of the song? Like children unworn of the passions and toils that wore us, We breast for a season the breadth of the

seas that throng, Rejoicing as they, to be borne as of old they

Across and along. -Algernon Swinburne.

#### Movelist.

THE LADY OF ROANAKI

A STORY OF CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY WAIF WANDER (W.W.)

On the wooded slope that sweeps down from the Dargong Hills to the banks of the Roanaki Creek there stood many long years ago the home of the Hartcombes. If you paused at the end of the great creek, where its course turned suddenly toward the distant river, you could have seen on your right hand the long and low stone building with its battlement coping, and its deep, almost square windows and heavy chimneys. With the heavy background of the dark hills behind it, with its too close surrounding of English and indigenous trees, Roanaki House could not fail to leave a gloomy impression on the mind of even a casual observer.

The house occupied a slight elevation within a hundred yards of the creek, and was surrounded by-about an acre of cleared land laid down in English grass. This circum- combe or yourself, but there are limits to even laid down in English grass. This circumscribed space was of a hard square, outlined my endurance, and weak as I may be I will are seated and I will come for it when it is

stooped and lifted. The woman was smiling, with a straight, dreary looking path, not be altogether trampled on. You did not dark. leading from the heavy stone portico to make me your wife without knowing the the banks of the creek, where it was crossed truth, that I had no feeling, and never could by a strong wooden bridge. The path was have any feeling of preference for you; that I broad and grass-grown, and terminated in front of the house with two hideous looking of a dying mother, who believed she was Griffins roughly cut in the same blue stone

Even summer could not make Roanaki look cheerful, not even the Christmas Eve sun than burned on the hills and glittered on the waters of the creek brightened the gloomy façade of the grim-looking mansion. There was no appearance of life about this place, there was not even the chirrup of a bird or the buzz of a bee, for there was nothing to to his views, in the lonely solitude of Roanaki? attract a bird in the insiduous ivy that blackened great patches of the stone walls, and there was not a flower to tempt a bee.

In a room with dark time-browned oak walls, and a low massive ceiling of the same wood, sat the owner of this gloomy property, am young, yet you think I must be resigned to the tall, erect, and almost fierce-looking gentlea tall, erect, and almost fierce-looking gentle-man, of some forty-five years. He had been, was still a handsome man, but the regular acquiline features and the well placed dark gray eyes were disfigured by an expression of arrogance and pride, while the habits of domineering acquired during a long period of military service had clung to him and intensified the proverbial disagreeability of

the "Haughty Hartcombes." When we first see him Major Rupert Hart-combe was seated at an oak table drawn near one of the deep windows. From his position he could see the stone Griffins and the square of grass down which the straight walk led to the bridge. He could see the glimmer of Roanaki Creek under its opposite steep bank, and he could see a portion of a ruined blue stone building of small dimensions that stood near the creek, and was half hidden by ivy and the original bush that had overgrown the site, and shadowed its broken roof. He could see all this I say, and he did when he occasionally glanced through the window, but his attention was too entirely devoted to the examination of a great roll of parchment he held open before him, with both thin white hands, on which more than one ancient looking ring sparkled when they passed a sun ray that lay like a golden spear across the faded colors and lines of the docu-

Major Hartcombe was slightly bald in front, and his broad forehead looked almost abnormally high in consequence. He was close shaved, with the exception of a heavy, gray, military moustache that drooped over his firm lips. His hair had been black, but threads, and it was work about and brushed back stifly from his hollow temples. His was not an attractive countenance, as he sat there bending over his parchment with something very like a scowl over his drooped eye-

Suddenly he raised his head and looked out of the window. If there had been anyone there to note the changes in that man's face as he looked, I wonder for what feelings the watcher would have given Major Hartcombe credit? It was a lovely picture he saw—that of a sweet looking and lovely woman, or rather girl, approaching up the straight walk, with a perfect, yet rather slender figure, and a pale, beautiful face, over which the shade of her hat rested softly, and the short, fair curls lay daintily over one side, where the upturned brim of the hat was hidden under a white

She was moving with a slow and languid step, and there was no appearance of the buoyancy of spirit that ought to have belonged to her eighteen years. Her melancholy eyes, that seemed heavy and dim in the shade of her hat, were raised to the gloomy building towards which she was advancing, and she visibly shuddered as she passed between the stone Griffins, with their hideous faces and winged sides streaked with the green, slimy

stains of fifty years.

Major Hartcombe's face grew darker as he noted the feeling of repulsion evinced, as the young girl passed the Griffins, and drew her skirts yet closer, lest they should touch one or other of the ugly things, and Major Hartcombe's face was yet at its darkest, when the door of his room opened softly and the young lady appeared.

beg your pardon Major," she said hesi tatingly, "I did not know you were here, I hope I did not disturb you?"
"No, come in Ray, I wish to speak to you."

"You have been strolling again, Ray?"
"Yes, I have been down to the ruin."

vith a calm gaze.

"Have you seen Mrs. Hartcombe this "No, not yet. I am always afraid of disturbing her, and she never sends for me

"It should not be necessary for my mother to send for you, Ray." The Major said sharply, as he resumed his seat at the table, "in becoming my wife you undertook many and more responsible duties than your former sphere of life made you accustomed to, and among the most responsible of these duties was the most unbounded respect to the best and most afflicted of women—I need not say that I allude to Mrs. Hartcombe."

- A faint flush tinged Ray, Hartcombe's cheeks, and she was compelled to make a strong effort at self control ere she could

"In becoming your wife, Rupert, I was ful filling the greatest of all a daughter's duties.

I was obeying the last wishes of a dear, dying mother; and as your wife. I am most anxious to show respect to yours, but I do not know

"You do not know how? Your words surprise me beyond measure, Ray! You know the helpless state of Mrs. Hartcombe." You know that a few feeble steps from one room to another is the greatest exertion she can make? You know that her hours are long and lonely, yet you spend your unoccupied days in useless strolls or listless dozes by the damp banks of the creek. You go and come without a request for Mrs. Hartcombe's advice or an enquiry for her health, yet you do not man who had drawn back among the under-know how to show the last lady of a great race growth on the bank.

the respect that is her right!" Angry flashes were shooting from the Major's deep-set eyes, and the hand he laid on the great parchment trembled with passion. "No, I do not know; at least I do not know

in what form your mother would like me to exhibit the respect you wish me to show her. I have frequently presented myself at her door to be refused admittance; I have not been intrusted with any of the household responsibility, so that I have no need of Mrs. Hartcombe's advice. The few hours she has per her maid, Hester Grimwade, have been devoted to reproofs of my conduct, which I could not afford to listen to, and sneers at my parents, which not even the atmosphere of Roanaki shall make me accustomed to."

"You are exhibiting a most unlady-like temper, Mrs. Hartcombe, and one which until lately, I had not believed you capable of; and you are strangely forgetting yourself in speak-ing of my mother with such disrespect."
"I have repeated over and over again, that

accepted your hand to gratify the craving wish thereby securing my happiness; but I respected you then Major Hartcombe, see that your harshness and injustice does not forfeit that respect for ever.'

The man was astounded, and sat staring a the beautiful woman, and his clenched fis lying heavily on the parchment outspread before him. Was this the gentle, affectionate daughter, he had coveted as his submissiv wife? was this the woman he was to mould "You have brought me to a solitude worse

than that of the grave," Ray went on as she rose from her chair, and replaced the dainty summer hair upon her fair hair, yet you blame me if I am dull and low spirited. I ever. I am smothered in this tomb of a house, yet you begrudge me a rest amid the desolation of a ruin, or the air in which the poor bird vainly tries to sing. What have I to the one spot in which she could feel what done that I should be condmned to such a comfort was left to her—her own room in

The poor girl's voice broke as she turned away her face, but she did not weep—if her tears had risen just then she would have crushed them back though death had been the result. "You are ill, Ray," the astonished master of Roanaki cried. "You are ill, you must be delirious, or you would never dare to speak so What has come to you?"

"Words to tell the truth," she replied facing him again. "To speak the truth at last. You have deceived me from beginning to end. What did you wed me for? I was only the child of a self made man, and you the last of the great line of the Haughty Hartcombes. What did you condemn me to an exile from my fellow beings for? Was it that my mother's dower might prop up the old tumble-down walls of Roanaki?" "No!" he thundered with a sudden and

fearful rage. "It was that the name of another Hartcombe might be placed below that of Rupert Hartcombe here!" "In vain," she said; "there shall never be another name there. Your dishonoured one

shall be the last of the line." As Ray spoke she turned and walked steadily to the door, opened it, passed out, and closed it behind her. Major Hartcombe lifted his hand so suddenly from the parchment that the weights were displaced, and with a loud rustle the skin rolled itself up and fell heavily to the ground.

" Is it a prophecy you have heard, Major?" a voice questioned beam nam. "Somothing awful must be going to happen when the combes closes and falls with such a crash as that."

The speaker was a spare, hard-featured woman in black, and she stood on an inner door the handle of which she held in her hand. It was Hester Grimwade the persons. attendant of Mrs. Hartcombe, the Major's mother, and the woman spoke with her small glittering eyes fixed on her master, and a sneer

round her thin, pale lips.
"Evesdropping again," the Major said sharply as he lifted the roll of parchment and turned towards the woman.
"Yes, its fine fun," she replied with

coarse laugh; "makes my teeth water with envy to hear loving passages between a youth-ful bridegroom and his young bride." "You will say too much one of these days or your own safety, Hester Grimwade," was he angry retort.
"I think I most likely shall," she said with

emphasis; "but as long as I do not say too much for your safety never mind mine, "Hold your impudent tongue—what do you want here?"

"There's an amiable request and a question to follow it! In one breath I am ordered to hold my tongue-my impudent tongue by the way, and to tell what my business is! Ha-ha! never mind, Major, it's all in the family. Your mother wants to see you," and she disappeared banging the door disres-pectfully behind her.

Unhappy Ray Hartcombe hastened out into the air again and down once more to her favourite seat by the walls of the ruined stone cottage near the creek. She was bound

the great parchment, so that his hands were even weep in peace within the dark walls free as he rose with stiff courtesy, to place a of Roanaki. With an unselfish devotion chair for the fair being, we only know yet as young heart, all the dreams of a happy future she had once indulged to sooth the last hours of a parent she had almost adored, but she replied gently as she laid her hat upon her lap, and met the piercing eyes of the Major faithful duties of a wife, but even peace had been denied her.

Was it only a horrid dream from which she should awaken to hear the birds sing in the long happy house of her girlhood? Was that cold house with its dark ivy and its fabulous animals of stone, and its deep, gloomy windows only the memories of a nightmare from which she should arouse herself to see her mother's smiling face among the wreathing roses at her bedroom window Here were these ruined walls near which she sat down with the ivy sprays waving over her, the memory of some picture she had seen and shuddered at, and was the deep water under the steep bank opposite to her the mirror only of a memory she had rather forgotten? No! it was all too real, she was the wife of a man who would make a slave of her, and the daughter-in-law of a bitter

voman who hated her.
"I haven't a friend," she murmured to herself as she bent her sorrowful face to her hands. "I have no communication with the world; I am'buried for life in this Prison House of Rosnaki. There is no hope for me save in death. Why, then, do I not die?" At this moment something shot across the creek and fell heavily into Ray's lap. She started, looked at the article without touching it, and then lifted her tear-wet eyes to the opposite bank of Roanaki, where a thick wood crowned the hill and crept down to throw its leaves and shade into the deep still water. There was there no sign of living presence visible to the young girl's eyes, but her every movement was watched by a handsome young

Ray's pale cheeks flushed hotly, her eyes change weary years had made in the once-wandered round in a terror lest some one rounded and supple form, or of the insecurity might have seen that paper flung across the of the old timber against which she leaned creek into her very lap, and then she quickly unfolded the paper that was wrapped around across the surface and ruffled the water so a stone and read the few words it contained that she could not see her own face for the -read them while her heart beat with a great | quivering fluid; was she trying to realise how terror, but, thank God, not with a great love. She knew the signature well, but, thank God, she had never kissed it as girls kiss the name of the man they love ere they consign the treasured paper that bears it to rest above a mitted me to pass in her society, and that of heart that beats alone for him who has traced the lines.

"I have found you, Ray my beloved," were weep! Darling, it was not for such a fate you refused my devotion-my adoration! know of your trials, of the insults you daily endure, of the slavery you are consigned to and I implore you to let me save you from it all. Write me one word, Ray, only yes, and ing of my mother with such disrespect."

"I have repeated over and over again, that for my own sake as well as yours, I did not wish to be disrespectful to either Mrs. Hart-you will have that dear word written for me

"Keep your letter," was what the woman "Keep your letter," was what the woman said; "keep it until I tell you a Christmes story."

The young lady was so startled and terri-

> FREDERICK BALTRAN.' she had perused the lines and tore them into a hunded pieces ere she her unpleasant face. scattered them broadly over the bosom of the water, and then, without another glance at the opposite bank where the young man was hidden, she entered the ruined hut and leaned against the lyied wall to think without foor of observation from the writer of the obnoxions note. "How dare he!" she thought, "and I am

so helpless—what am I to do? What can I do? If I tell my husband he will not believe that I am innocent; he will say that my encouragement must have brought Frederick Baltran here, and if the Major should en-counter him hanging about Roanski, only Heaven knows what may be the consequences. If I had one soul I could confide in, but I ant laugh. have no one-no one, and I must write to the

With such a bitterness of heart as the young seldom feel—with such a hopeless regret making the light step heavy and the lithe form listless and weary as the young should never know, Ray Hartcombe returned gloomy Roanski House. The window of that room looked out to the front, and from it she might have seen the ruin at the creeknay, even the waiting form of Frederick Baltran, but she drew down the blind and hid

Major Hartcombe lost no time in obeying nis mother's summons, and shortly after Hester Grimwade's disagreeable face had disappeared from the doorway he was making his haughty way in the direction of Mrs. Hartcombe's apartments. They were the best in the house, and she was waiting to receive her son in the straight-backed low chair in which most of her time was spent when she was not reclining on the oldfashioned brocaded couch not far from her chair.

A gaunt likness of her handsome son was Mrs. Hartcombe—a stiff, hard, cold grim woman of the "Haughty Harcombe" blood. Did I say blood? Was there any warm blood in the veins that showed rigidly on the woman's hard, bony hand? Did anything course through that square, stony frame? Was there any heart at all to pump a vital fluid into those angular limbs, or to rouse the thoughts in that selfish brain? She was dressed in deep mourning—a mourning out with the scantiness of her own heart, and of a material as harsh and unyielding as the woman's bitter nature. A cap of black net was on her dark hair, and in that hair there was not one bleached line for twenty that night have been counted in her son's. You wished to see me, mother?" the Major

said as he sat down near this awful woman. "Yes, Rupert, I am afraid, sorely afraid. Do you remember what day it is?" There was a pause, and then Rupert Hartcombe whispered impetuously
"I had forgotten! it is Christmas Eve!

But why are you afraid, mother? We have safely through many a previous Christmas Eve." "Hester is so strange."

"She has always been strange at this sea; son since—since her illness."
"Yes, but she is stranger than ever, and has been looking at me with awful eyes all day, and laughing sometimes as if in a great triumph over me. Rupert, if she should remember we are rained.

The Major remembered the woman's manner to himself but a short time previous, and his heart seemed to stop with fear. If Hester should remember-if she should recall the past the honour of the Hartcombes was lost for ever! Did it ever occur to him that the vaunted honor of his great name had been laid in the dust years ago by him and his stern mother? No, for the fact was as yet unknown to the world, he could brave the whispers of a half-smothered conscience, bu not the outspoken sentence of his fellow-

"Let us hope, it is not so, dear mother but if, if, I say, Hester should recall too much it must be our care to see that she keeps silence for ever! No half measures now, nother-we have gone too far to stop at any

As the gentleman spoke, he was placing some marble paper-weights on the corners of a loveless marriage—he and she could not had caused Ray Hartcombe such feelings of window of her room?

As the gentleman spoke, he was placing by the hardest and most hopeless of chains—her, Hester Grimwade was engaged in close wot of, or whispering in the ear of unhappy actually visible even to him, he was able to prognosticate her approach by certain signs in the practice of flirtation. But they were had caused Ray Hartcombe such feelings of window of her room? indignation. He was a youth of about twenty one, with dark hair and aquiline features. He had the high, broad forehead of a man of intellect, but the deep-set cunning that so frequently denotes a dishonourable and unre-liable nature. The woman held him by the sleeve as she spoke rapid words that seemed to anger as well as to astonish him, and he tried to free himself of the fingers she clasped

around his arm.

"I will go!" he was saying. "Why was I not told all this long ago? I have been brought up as an office drudge, and dragged here once a year in secret and like a beggar to see you—for what have I done so?"

"For the money that supplied your de bauches," the woman replied contemptu-ously, "and not to see the unhappy mother that bore you! Now, you had another object—it was to tempt the wife of Major Hart combe to dishonor.

The young man turned away his face and stamped his foot impatiently on the ground. "I loved her," he said, "you cannot under-"No, I cannot understand. I am old, and have forgotten! but there is one thing I shall not forget—I shall not forget the last of the Hartcon

"You are certain? You have sure proofs? You are not deceiving me?" he asked eagerly as he looked into the flashing eyes that were so like his own. "You will see. Keep the appointment and you will see what this Christmas Eve will

bring forth." She took her hand from his arm as she

spoke and walked out of the bush, near the creek, where they had been talking; the bridge I have alluded to was between her and the stone ruin, and Hester paused in the middle of it to lean on the hand-rail and look down to the deep and silent water beneath. What did she think of as she saw her own reflection in the calm water? Was it of the

when a minnow or a water-spider darted it would seem with a pillow of water plants beneath it and a screen of deep water between it, and the blue heaven so far above it? Who can say? for all she murmured was, "No fingers of the dying man. one would ever know.

She entered it by the opening next to she drew back in fear. "Is she really mad, the Roanaki House, but sheltered from view of or am I dreaming still?" the windows by the thick growth of under wood; when the woman had entered within the ivied walls she saw standing opposite the door that faced the creek Ray Hartcombe with a letter in her hand. It was the reply to Frederick Baltran's moulting lines and Ray was about to slip it behind the ivy when Hester Grimwade's whisper was at her ear.

but when she noted the black border of the combe on this dread evening?

"What is it black for? It is mourning. and I don't like it. Why is it black, I say? "I had no other at hand," Ray returned "but what right have you to question me How dare you follow the and spy on my movements?"

"I did not follow you, but if I had, better than your husband." Ray looked anxiously at the woman, for

was well-known to her that though a capable and useful attendant she was weak-minded and subject to strange moods, in which she young girl was airaid, and Hester Grimwade saw it, and recognised the fact with a triumph

"What would the Major give for this? villain who has insulted me, even at the risk she asked with a contemptuous wave of the of being discovered." she asked with a contemptuous wave of the note she still held closely. "I have a good mind to ask him. Ray's face flushed crimson, but it was with

anger.
"You may take it to him and welcome she proudly returned. "There is not a word in it that he might not see."

Hester looked steadily into the face of Major Hartcombe's fair young wife, and then she laid the envelope in her hand as she spoke in a quieter tone: "I believe you -I believe you from my heart, and I am sorry for you-sorry beyond

all words of mine to tell." "Why should you be sorry for me?" asked with wondering interest. "Why indeed? You are the wife of Majo Hartcombe, and are to be the proud mothe of a new line of haughty Hartcombes, while I am only Hester Grimwade the humble de pendent of that great house! How dare I pity the Lady of Roanaki?" The woman's manner terrified Ray, and

she tried to pass her, but Hester stretched her bony hand across the doorway and pointed through the ivy to the creek, now shimmering in the rays of a red sunset

never wished to sleep below it, where you could see no living face and hear no earthly "I have, often," the fair girl replied sadiy, as her mournful eyes followed the woman's

"And so have I, hundreds of times; but I had to live for a day of reckoning, and the day has come-thank God it is here, and the sun of it is setting! Do not be alraid, poor child; I will not harm you with my hands, yet my words must kill you!"

Ray had shrunk from her until the pale dress she wore was crushed against the dusty ivy, but as Hester spoke the last words pity ingly, she let her arm drop from the door, and the young girl hurfied past her and up toward Boanaki House, the grim windows of which the setting sun was now flooding with a red light as of blood. Ray shuddered as she looked up when she passed the stone figures of the unearthly Griffins, and entered the door of the home that had been to her but a prison since she crossed its fateful threshold a few months before.

"I must bear it all," she thought, when she had reached the shelter of her own room. There is no hope of relief. But surely the day will come that must end it all too, and then I shall see my mother again." "I wonder if she knows how great was the

mistake she made? I wonder if she sees me here with my hard and loveless taskmasters? I wonder-I wonder?" thinking it over and over as the last light faded in the west and the stars became visible in the pale solemn sky. She sat for long in the window of her room—sat with her hands clasped on her lap, and her eyes wandering from the starlit heavens to the dark slopes of the Dargong Hills, and the shadowed hollow where the Roanaki Creek slept and hid its secrets from the very night-birds that screamed by its waters. A lonely and saddening scene it was, and a lonely and sad heart beat slowly in the bosom of fair Ray

When does the tempter " go to and fro upon the earth?" Is it in the garish light of day, when men "make haste to be rich," or at night when the shadows of earth are darkest, and the burdens of sin are heaviest? Does he whisper his lies when the sun is abroad, or when the holy moon keeps watch over the graves of men? Was he defiling the chambers While the last members of the "Haughty graves of men? Was he defiling the chambers fartcombes" were thus plotting evil against of dismal Roanaki on the Christmas Eve we

She heard the curlow's scream as a call to rest, down in the still waters where not even a ripple broke under the bank by the old ruin. The moon, as it rose, laid a path of light straight to her feet. Would she listen to the whisper of the tempter? Would she obey the night-bird's call? Would she follow the path of silver that led to rest? There is yet no answer, for Ray awoke from her dream to find Hester Grimwade standing at her side, and

Hester Grimwade's voice in her ears. "The Major is ill, and he wants his wife. The woman spoke wildly, and as one in triumph, and her eyes were blazing like coals of fire in the gloom.

of the in the gloom.

"Ill, are you sure? I am sorry, but I can
do no good. I think I am asleep."

The poor girl pressed her hands to her head
as she said the words brokenly, and Hester bent over her pitingly.

"It is the moon," she whispered, "I often feel it so, but it is Christmas Eve, and she

Ray followed the woman out, and down the broad, low-ceilinged passage, until the door of Major Hartcombe's room was reached, when, without knocking, she entered, drawing the bewildered girl behind her.

The Major sat by the table as he had say earlier when Ray had almost defied him. His head was sunk on his breast, his two hands leaning heavily on the genealogical chart yet open before him. His mother's white face was bent over him, hard and cold no longer, but full of an agony and a despair that might have belonged to an unselfish woman and devoted mother. She was trying to draw him back so that his chair might support the drooping frame, but he leaned still on his hands and watched the approach of his young wife. When he saw her he made a grea effort, and erected himself for a moment. "She is mad!" he cried, lifting one hand and pointing it at the woman Hester. not believe the lie! She is mad!" "Are you so ill, Rupert?" the low sweet tones of Ray asked. "What can I do for

"Send her away. She is mad!" "Send the lady of Roanaki away from the inheritance of her son, the last of the haughty Hartcombes? You must be ill, indeed, to give such advice! Stand back, Ray Woods, my place is here!" and she laid her bold hand firmly on the parchment near the thin "What does she mean?" Ray asked, as

"Neither, poor child," Hester answered pityingly. "I am the lawful wife of Major Hartcombe, and this is my son, the heir of Roanaki. Your hour of retribution has come, Rupert Hartcombe. Confess, and die in peace, since you are not the last of the Hart-

While she was speaking, with one hand pointing to the inner doorway, a young man had advanced and stood before Mrs. Hartcombe and the Major. At one glance Ray recognised the young man she had known as Fredrick Baltran. What did it mean? What awful visitation had met the house of Hart- make my excuses for not coming to meet him.

"Speak, Rupert, if but a word, to deny this! Mother, have you no words to put this shame from me? Am I no wife? Rupert, if but a word, to deny this! Mother, have you no words to put this shame from me? Am I no wife? Rupert, in the name of that God you are about to these riotous sisters of yours in order. And, He was dressed in light tweeds. He had sall would know there to zero, there appeared on the landing state of the care appeared on the landing state. Try and keep the sall would know there to zero, there appeared on the landing state. The landing state of the landing state of the landing state of the landing state. The landing state of the landing face, I charge you to tell me the truth!" "Forgive me!" he murmured, and fell ack into his mother's arms dead, Mrs. Hartcombe laid him back in the chair

ace toward the woman Hester.
"You have killed him as surely as though you put a bullet through his heart," she said, a tone that trembled as did the bony hand she raised in adjuration over the dead man's head. "May the curse of the widow and the mother rest on you and yours for ever and ever! Go, and leave me with my Even the domented woman was cowed by

the aspect of the despairing mother, and drew back to the side of her son, but her words were not silenced. "You are welcome to your dead son so long as I have my living one the heir of the Hart-

Come away, my lad, I am the lady of Rosnaki:' No one noticed the terror-stricken Ray as she stole from the room of death, leaving the mother kneeling by the side of the dead man. No one saw the ghastly white face on the moonlit path down to the old ruin, and no living thing heard the splash in that deep water save the wondering curlew, and he rose on his broad wings and flew away from the dread spot with a scream of distress. It was an awful night at Roanaki, and when the sun rose again it shone on the pale beautiful ace of lost Ray, as it lay on the grass near

the creek from which she had been drawn.
"An awful affair!" "Poor girl, what a
fate!" "There was always a mystery about Roanski," were some of the whispers above the dead where Major Hartcombe and his young wife were laid to rest in the lone graveyard under the Dargong Hills. "Can

any of you tell us the truth?"

"A sad truth," the minister, who had come many miles, replied. "Some twenty-two years ago he fell in love with his mother's maid. and married her clandestinely. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Hartcombe's mind gave way, and she was confined in an asylum for the insane where, as later events have proved, she gave hirth to the son who now inherits. In some manner she concealed the fact that this son was alive until Christmas Eve, when she produced him and the necessary proof of his legitimacy with the sad results you know of. No, the family were not aware that she was alive until the Major had married again, when she returned to them so apparently disordered in mind that she remembere

nothing of her marriage."
"But she was feigning all the time?" " It is now to be supposed so. One thing is however, certain, the young man was quite ignorant that he was a Hartcombe until Christmas Eve.''

On the first day of the New Year, Roanaki was deserted. The unhappy mother of Major Hartcombe had hidden herself in another colony, and Fredrick, the heir, was arranging his unexpected property in Melbourne. Already poor Hester had been consigned to an once more, where she repeated constantly that she was the "Lady of Roanaki." The ivy rustled sadly now round the lonely house, and only the curlew screams of the secrets hidden in the water he haunts by night when there are clouds in the moon's

Poor Little Life. A FAMILY EPISODE. (From Chambers Journal.)

Poor little life, that toddles half an hou

PERCHED on the lofty watch-tower of the Com-

pany's wharf, Kingston, Jamaica, "Sir Lord Nelson Esquire" had been occupied since daylight in looking out for the English steamer. The owner of this self-bestowed and patrician appelative was an old negro of uncertain age, and bare feet, and whose powers of vision verged on the miraculous. Long before the steamer was visible to the most experienced nautical eye armed with one of Dollond's best glasses, Lord Nelson had seen the tips of her

prognosticate her approach by certain signs in the practice of flirtation. But they were in the sky itself, whose secret he guarded as full of promise, and bade fair to be in due if it had been hidden treasure.

"Coming, boy?" inquired the clerk at the foot of the scaffolding.
"Yes, massa; him coming, fe true. Him pass Morant Point now, an' de pascengers

dey land at nine-thirty."
"All right, then. Hoist the flag!" And up went the red flag at the top of the Gazebo, giving notice to all Kingston that the anxiously expected Rhome was in the ofling. "Cho I dese steps is mos' distressful," safd the old negro, descending the ladder back

wards.
"It's you that's getting old, Nelson!" said
the clerk, shaking his head. "A man can't live for ever, even an old sinner like you. Come down quickly, and go and tell Captain Roberts. You'll find the superintendent in his office."

"Dat bery true, what you say Massa De Souza," retorted the negro with a grund.

Dut if you tink I is gwine to die to oblige you, sa, you is bery much mistaken. Hi! after my fader lib till he couldn't lib any longer, do you tink me is gwine to die, jus becausing you say I is getting old. Che ! it 'tan too 'tupid.'' And the old man, having thus clenched the argument, retired with many a sniff and snigger and chuckle of satisfaction to obey Mr. De Souza's commands. Seven miles away, in the upper piazza of one of the largest "penns" in the Linguanea plains, a group of fair girls were seated over their morning coffee. Clad in loose white muslin dressing-gowns, with long dark hair floating over their shoulders, and sprigs of myrtle or oleander in their bosoms-chatter ing, yawning, indolent, and altogether de-lightful—they formed a charming picture of

tropical grace and beauty.
"The flag's up!" cried Evelyn, suddenly starting to her feet. "Mother!" she called to a lady extended on an Indian wicker-work chair in the inner apartment—" mother! the steamer's signalled. George will be here in about a couple of hours."

There was an instant rush to the jalousies The shutters were thrown open; glasses were produced; and the whole family, struggling, houting, leaping, dancing in the wild frenzy of their excitement, craned their necks to catch the first glimpse of the eagerly-looked

"Yes; there she is!" exclaimed Evelyn. "Where?" cried Sibyl, the youngest of the trio, peering on tiptoe over her sister's "There—look! passing the Palisades. You can just see her smoke over the tops of the cocoa-nuts at the lighthouse."

"No; it's only the mist," said Eleanor. "Mist? Nonsense! It's the steamer' smoke—There! I told you so, Eleanor, added Evelyn triumphantly, as the flash and the smoke of the signal-gun announced her

arrival at Port-Royal.

"You've no time to lose, girls," said Mrs Durham, approaching her daughters. "Go and bathe and dress. I'll tell Tom to get the carriage, and you can all drive down and meet your cousin. I'll stay at home to welcap ways of three witless chits of utris."
"All right, mother!" said Evelya, with a saucy toss of her head. "I won't disgrace the family, never fear. I'll be dignity and gently, and then turned her awful, drawn me, I'll hold up my fan and say: 'O file you naughty man!'" "But she'll let him do it, all the same,

added Eleanor. "Go along with you, you silly girls! You'll be too late, if you don't be off to your bath at once; and acting on their mother's monition, the three bright maidens flew down the marble steps and across the courtyard to the bathing-house, and were soon all three splash-

ing and swimming and laughing amidst the cool and crystal water. Mrs. Durham of Prospect Gardens was the widow of a high official in the colony. Her husband had been Attorney-General of Jamaica at a time when that office was even now. Herself a Creole—a person born in the West Indies, without reference to and starting off at the double. "You, sa! what are called in Jamaica "complexional" Hi! you, sa! Lor'! him don't hear me. distinctions—and belonging to one of the oldest families in the colony, she still retained much of the pride, perhaps more of the prejudices of the old plantocracy; the haughiest, the most conservative, and the least pliable of aristocracies, yet, notwithstanding all its faults and shortcomings, one of the most generous and the most ill-used. But the influence of her husband-an Englishman-has toned down some of the more conspicuous of these prejudices; at any rate, it had eradicated from her mind that jealousy of imperial influence and imperial instituions, which was, and perhaps still is, one of the most obstinate obstacles to the prosperity of the colony. She had frankly accepted the new constitution, when in 1866 that "unutterable abomination," the House of Assembly had decreed its own extinction. She had sided with the adherents of Governor Eyre during all the long and bitter struggle which had succeeded the suppression of the so-called Jamaica -rebellion. She had extended the hand of hospitality to the succession of officials of all grades who had been imported into the colony from England, with the happy influence, and established her social position upon a basis which preserved for her the re-pect of all but the most irreconcilable Creoles, while it procured for her the esteem and friendship of all the inner circle of the administrators of the new regime. Hence an introduction to Prospect Gardens not only secured to the favoured stranger the entrée to the best society in the colony, but opened to him the door of one of the pleasantest houses in new Jamaica.

The late Agent-General had been a man of very considerable means. He was also well connected. His elder brother, Sir George Durham of Deepdale, was one of the larges proprietors in the west of England. But the haronet had died within a year of his brother; and the title was now held by his son and only child, whose arrival it was that the family at Prospect Gardens were now expecting with such noisy demonstrations of de-light. He had come out to spend Christmas with his cousins, and to make the acquaint-To Evelyn he was already known; for Evelyn had been at school in England, and her holidays had been spent at Deepdale. But two years had elapsed since she had returned to Jamaica; and within these two years, the thin, delicate slip of a girl, whom George was accustomed to tease and torment all through the summer day, had expanded into a lovely and elegant woman, whose powers of inflict-ing torture on the other sex were at least

equal to his own.

As for Eleanor and Sibyl, they shared their sister's beauty, without perhaps sharing her peculiar sunniness of disposition. They were at that objectionable age when the child has not yet become a woman. Eleanor was fourteen; Sibyl was nearly twelve. They had

time, like other true and charming women, at once the delight and the torment of the op-

posite sex. Certainly, when the three fair girls, in the bewitching light attire of tropical climes, armed with ians and parasols and green veils to protect them from the vertical sun, had been packed into the family coach, their mother might be pardoned the sigh of satisfaction with which she regarded the children. as they drove down the long avenue of mango and tamarind trees on their way to town. "They would be thought beauties even in England," she said to herself; "and they're

as good as they are pretty. Now, if George —
But she did not finish her sentence.
She smiled, and shook her head sadly, and returned to the house to give orders for the preparation of her nephew's breaklast.
"I wonder if George will recognise us? grimy courtyard of the Company's wharf.
"Recognise us!" said Evelyn. "Recognise us!"

nise me, you mean. I'm the only one of the family he has ever seen; and besides, you don't suppose he would take the trouble to notice such chits as you! Keep your eyes about you, girls! Lock out for the hand somest young man you ever saw-even in your dreams; with blue eyes and a fair moustache. I hope we're in time. The passengers have begun to leave the ship already Look! there's some of them having their luggage examined at the custom-house shed. Down they came from the landing-stage, one after another, in a continuous stream passengers male and female, young and old, white, black, brown, and yellow—English and Creoles, Cubans and Yankees, "true Barbabadians born," Jews and Gentiles -- a variegated and cosmopolitan crowd. Grinning negroes shouldering portmanteaus; English women laden with handbags and flower-pots one or two coloured clergymen tricked out after the latest fashion of High-Church manmillinery; Cuban ladies with lace mantillas on their heads, clamping along on shoes whose high heels clattered like pattens; halfa-dozen planters or so with black alpaca coats and bearded face; a few young men of the Howell and James type, come out to be " assistants" in some Kingston store; a couple or

book-keepers, consigned to sugar-estates in Trelawnep or St. Ann's; and the ubiquitous, travelling English member of parliament. spectacled and aggressive, determined to investigate to its hidden depths the whole bearings of the intricate Colonial question. But no George, nor any one that looked like George.

Already the work of coaling the steamer had begun; and a long line of men and women, coal "boys" and coal "girls"—black as the coals they carried, chanting a wild re-citative, and walking with that peculiar dorsal

more solid, square-faced, sandy-haired Scotch

race all over the world-were trooping up the gangway, to empty their baskets into the Still no George, nor any one that looke come him to Prospect Gardens. You will like him.

Make my excuses for not coming to meet him.

At last, when the patience of the girls was But the drive in the sun would knock me up all but exhausted, and their spirits had sunk

He was dressed in light tweeds. He had children, mind your cousin has no sisters of a pair of tan-coloured gloves on his hards. his own, and is not accustomed to the mad- He wore a short, trim beard, of a defiance of all the Company's regulations, he was smoking a cigarette. A bedroom steward at his heels carried a portmanteau and a travelling-bag. He sauntered slowly down the stage and across the courtyard to the Longton when she's receiving company at a the stage and across the courtyard to the Queen's House Ball; and if he offers to kiss shed where the custom-house officers were at work upon the passengers' luggage. As he passed the Durham's carriage without even so much as a glance at its fair occupants, Evelyn muttered a timid "George!" but he

took no notice, and held on his leisurely way. "If that isn't George, I'll eat him!" crie ? Evelyn in her vexation.
"Look, sissy!" said Sibyl; "there's the steward with his luggage; and see, it are

George! There are his initials, G. D., on his "O please!" said Evelyn to a white-coated constable who happened to be standing near her, "run after that gentleman and tell him to come here. I want to speak to him. Look of more importance and influence than it he is just going out through the gateway.

> Hil you, sal" The gentleman turned, and waited till the constable made up to him. "Well, what is it?" he inquired.

"You see dem missy in that buggy, ya! ne said, pointing to the Durham's carriage. " Well? "Dey want speak wid you; dat's all!" Sir George turned sharply round, and throwing away his cigarette, approached the

carriage. "By Jove! it can't be-Evelyn he cried. and this is Sibyl."
And then handshakings commenced all round, and a series of cousinly salutes, which the girls submitted to with equanimity.

"But he kissed Evelyn twice for our ones. said Sibyl to Eleanor afterwards.

her sister.

"And as for me, I had never any intention of objecting," remarked Sibyl.
"O you; you're a child; it doesn't matter for you. But Evelyn-humph! I'll have to

keep my eyê upon her!" "Tom has engaged a dray for your luggage. George," said Evelyn, after these preliminaries had been adjusted. "Here's one of the clerks coming with your keys. Mannie -brown nigger over there with a white puggaree round his wide-awake-will come out with it. It will be at the penn almost as soon as we are. Tom!" she added, addressing the coachman, "have you got the ice from the ice-house?"

"Yes, missis." "And the pine-apple and the raspberries .", "Hil yes, missis. Dem all in there," pointing to the boot of the carriage. "Very well. Tell Mannie to call at the post-office for the letters. And that's all i

think. Let us go home." Never had George enjoyed a merrier or a more interesting drive. Everything was new to him, everything was strange to him. lie did not know which interested him most, his winsome companions, with their ceaseless flow of musical chatter, and all their bright, happy, girlish, cousinly ways; the beauty of the crumpled, verdure-covered hills; the grace ful forms of the tropical vegetation; the quaintness of the gaily-painted, jalousied toy-like wooden houses; the street scenes the broad grins, merry faces, and marvelious get-up of the peasantry. He told Evelyn it made him think he was looking through a kaleidoscope, so sudden were the changes, so brilliant the combination of colour which met his gaze at every moment.

"I did not believe there were so niggers in the world," he remarked, as the carriage drove slowly past the entrance to the Sollas market, and looking in through the open gateway, he saw the busy, noisy, chaffering crowd, packed as close as herrings

"What! Does the heathen Chinee live in Jamaica!' he exclaimed, as a blue-jacketed,

'And Coolies, too; I see ! " "Yes, any number. The estates couldr" do without them; and as for us, we have no gardens, if we had not." on as gardeners.—But her Racecourse at last. of that hot, nast-"Is there asked

> nem to rely , hat a relief to be out ,, dusty town." anything going on to-day?" snicles he met on the road. "It is market-day. That accounts for our meeting so many of the country-people."

"But all these carriages."
"Oh, it's only our swells—officials and judges and merchants and shopkeepers—going down to Kingston from their country-houses to their work. We all live at penns that is, country-houses, in the hills or in the plains at the foot. Look! That is Queen's house you can just see through the trees. That big white house, that looks as if it were right at the foot of the hills, though it's a long way off, is Longwood, where the Colonial Secretary lives; and that one a little to the right, standing on a slight elevation, is Prospect Gardens"—
"And that's our house," interjected Sibyl.

George here diverted the conversation by inquiring who was the swell with the red liveries, whose carriage, enveloped in an accompanying cloud of dust, was rapidly ap-"Oh, that is the Governor," said Evelyn;

"And Lady Longton is with him. He's not popular; neither is she. But Lady Longton fully; only some days, you know, she has no backbone, and does not seem as if she could be bothered with callers or company. But Captain Hillyard, aide-de-camp, is a dear man, and so good-looking! And then he's so elever too. He sings beautifully, and can do all sorts of conjuring tricks; and he draws down after the Governor's carriage with little Maud Longton. There must be a Council or something going on to day; that accounts for our meeting so many swells all together. You'll have to leave your card at Queen's House, George. You ought to do it this afternoon; that's the etiquette, you know. But if you're very tired, I daresay it will do

They had branched off from the main-road now, and were driving along a shady lane, edged with a edge of prickly-pear, over which now, and were driving along a shady lane, cdged with a edge of prickly-pear, over which trailed wreaths of graceful creepers—convolvuil and ipomes, the liquorice vine, and the Circassian bean. Negro huts lined the road; and at the doors, amongst the pigs and the goats and the poultry, gambolled the little black obese picknies, sucking huge joints of the preparations. But on the other hand, supposing one hundred cultures carried out successively, and the hundred-and-first delayed till the expiry of a superscance and soluting the companies of the

"Look here, Cousin George," said Sibyl, pointing out a low-stoned building with an open piazza, and a great guinep-tree covering it like a huge umbrella—" that is one of our grog shops. You can buy rum; here and bitter beer, and soap and paraffin oil and salt fish, You see that group of draymen at its side; they are playing nineholes and the man that looses will have to stand quattie drinks "What is a quattie drink?" inquired her

consin. "Not know what a quattic drink is

·Look, George; that is a quattic," she added, taking a tiny silver coin from her purse; "and a very pretty little

"It must be a very expensive country to for in the same proportion." Well, not exactly. Of course you pay a dollar for things you could get at home for one or two shillings. But then you get lots of things so cheap—meat and fish and turtle and poultry and vegitables; and that makes up for it, you know. But see !-here we are at the foot of the avenue, and there's Prospect Gardens. You can just see the shingled roof of the house through the trees." the windows; and that's my room, George!

added Sibyl proudly.
(To be continued.)

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#### The Farmer.

Chicken-Cholera.

Public attention has again been directed to the researches of Professor Pasteur in animal inoculation with the germs of various discases. It will be remembered that this distinguished continental scientist delivered distinguished continental scientist delivered August of 1881, before the International of the culture, and renders it fit at last for Medical Congress, giving in outline the methods and results of his extensive and laborious experiments in this particular field. The details then given are well worthy of attention, even from a popular point of view, as showing the exactness and precision which nowadays characterise scientific investigation; they are also in a wider sense highly important, on account of the light which they shed upon some of the obscurer diseases affecting our domestic animals. The ultimate result of these inquiries may yet be of the highest value in relation to the nature of all

transmissible diseases.

The investigations into the nature of ferments, &c., carried on in the laboratory of Professor Pasteur have extended over more than a quarter of a century; and the two more recent developments of what is technically called microbic, go far to confirm what is known up to the present time in regard to the nature of disease-germs. These two developments are described with considerable fullnes in the above-mentioned address. Their chief distinguishing characteristic consists in the application of the principle of vaccination, in connection with recently discovered microscopic germs to the two diseases of chickencholera and splenic fever; the first being a malady incidental to domestic poultry; and the second, under various names, attacking

horses, cattle, and sheep.

The experiments in regard to chicken cholera form a very interesting series. When Lie discription of them is divested of a few technical expressions, the principles upon thich they are conducted—as is frequently the case in the deepest research-are singuwly plain. In the blood of animals which uccumbed to chicken-cholera, there reaccording to Professor Pasteur, a collecou of germs capable, under certain condions, of almost infinite transmission. The

agularly minute bodies is so great, that it as been found in practice exceedingly diffi-under certain conditions, impossible procure the poison of the disease in a form enciently modified to be safely used for the rpose of inoculation. In other words, and lys keeping in mind the principle of vaction for smallpox, the smallest procurable ntity of chicken-cholera "matter," however a applied, so strongly as to develop the inal malady in all its virulence. It is evi-

than useless, as bringing on the unted disease which the process was inmethod by which this scientific riddle

dipped :

utrance of ight affect the of the dead fowl a u, as small as we please, is point of a slender glass rod, and ato a vessel containing a previously -epared decoction of fowl (bouillon de poule) or clear chicken soup. The decoction has life by subjection to a temperature of two hundred and thirty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. This culture-vessel, with its contents thus impregnated with the single drop of contaminated blood, is then placed in a temperature of seventy-five to about ninety degrees, when, after a short interval, it becomes cloudy and dull in appearance. In reality it is swarming with tiny microbes, the merest points under the ordinary microscope, but under the most powerful instruments, resolvable into a collec-tion of eight-shaped figures. From this first culture-vessel a single drop of the contents is again abstracted on the glass-rod point, and transferred to a second vessel of fowl decoction similar to the former one. From the second vessel, a single drop is in the same way carried to a third vessel, from a third to a fourth, and so on. This process repeated any number of times, produces the same result in every culture vessel employed—namely, a clouded appearance in the previously clear fluid, and the same signs under the microscope. After the vessels have been exposed for two or three days to a temperature of about eighty-five degrees, a sediment forms at the bottom of each and the linquid becomes

clear. As, however, all impure atmospheric germs are excluded, the liquid and the deposit will remain unchanged even for months. Let us now compare the relative strengths of our several tinctures, as we may call them; and, strange to accomply the more advanced stages —say the hundredth culture in direct order—would have been incomparably less fertile in germ-formation than the earlier ones, the fact is quite different. As proved by experiments in inoculation, the hundredth, even the thousandth culture is as deadly in its effects as the funniest caricatures you ever saw. He did one the other day of Sir William drawing a cork. It made Lady Longton laugh till I thought she was going to take a fit. Oh, speak of angels—there he is! see!—riding one of the succeeding cultures; all are equally drawn after the Caragneric corriege with little virulent.

Would it not appear, to an ordinary experimentalist, as if the virus of this disease were thus capable of indefinite extension without being attenuated? Perhaps so; but not to Professor Pasteur. This most careful of manipulators discovered at last a means of modifying it. An interval of time was found to be efficacious for this purpose. The process we have described was continuously carried out; no interval of any appreciable experiments. black obese picknies, sucking huge joints of sugar-cane, and saluting the occupants of the carriage with the broadest of grins upon their ebony faces.

"Look here, Cousin George," said Sibyl, nundred-and-first was much less potent. Further than this, it became correspondingly weaker or stronger as the interval which separated it from the preceding culture was longer or shorter. It thus became practicable by varying the intervals, to prepare cultures of different degrees of strength, until a limit was reached when the virulence became null. In this way, by using cultures for inoculation of varying degrees of strength, a certain graduated percentage of mortality amongst fowls was produced. One culture sufficed to "And the smallest coin the negroes acknowledge," added Evelyn. "They won't use the new nickel pennies and half-pennies at all; so the shopkeepers sell them a half-pennyworth of soap, and charge them three-half-pence for it; and that's very convenient for shopkeepers. —Took could be produced—without allowing an interval—all of the same degree of potency as would sooner read the labored humor of Mark

vaccination was reached in these experiments, first, that one of the modified cultures produced, on inoculation, a purely local disorder in the fowl operated upon—a temporary mor-bid modification, which after a time passed away; second, that the solution the virulence of which was null produced no evil effects, its own inherent reproducive power, though present, being presumed to be overcome by the natural life-resistance of the subject operated upon. But-and here we come to the principle of vaccination—when a fowl had been made sufficiently ill by a preparation of a strength which it yet had power to absorb, the most virulent culture had therefore no the most virulent culture had the most virulent culture had the most virulent culture had therefore no the most virulent culture had the most v "If you will stand up, you can see one of evil effect upon it whatever, or only effects of a passing character. It was proof for a year or more against the strongest contagion of an infected poultry-yard. In this way inoculation for chicken cholera could be successfully

performed. The "reason why" of this scientific attenuation of the chicken-cholera diseasegerms is finely explained by Professor Pasteur. "May we not," he remarks, be here in presence of a general law applicable to all kinds of virus? What bene-The factor this which diminishes in time the virulence to the scenery and conditions of life in Aus-

the purpose of safe inoculation.

If its culture, then, be carried on in a glass tube instead of in the ordinary vessel, and crobe will in the course of its development speedily absorb all the oxygen in the tube and in the fluid. After that, it will be destitute of in the fluid. After that, it will be destitute of in the second of this tube be closely downs, and therefore are unable to meet with originals. A writer who lives in Melbourne or Sydney might as well be in London, so closely does life in these cities oxygen. From that point, as tested by experiment, it does not seem as if any lapse of time has any effect in diminishing its virulence. "The oxygen of the air, then," Professor Pasteur remarks, " would seem to be a say, it may modify more or less the facility of its development in the body of animals. So far we believe Professor Pasteur's researches and experiments to have resulted in doubts as regards chicken cholera, the most valuable and important facts are now known. -Chamber's Journal.

Lampas in Horses.

LAMPAS is an inflammation or swelling of the ridges, or "bars," in the roof of a horse's mouth behind the upper front teeth. It generally occurs in young horses while shedng their teeth or putting up the tushes. cometimes, however, it comes on in older norses owing to indigestion, a common cause of which is over-feeding with grain after a run on grass. The mucous membrane of the roof of the mouth swells so that it projects below the level of the nippers and is so tender that the animal either "cuds" its food or refuses to eat any but what is soft and unirritating. When this condition is due to dentition lancing the gums alone will often cause relief. Scarification of the affected part with a sharp penknife or lancet will cause the swelling to subside in a day or two; but should it conons, of almost infinite transmission. The tinue obstinate, as it occasionally will, a ower of reproduction possessed by these stick of lunar caustic should be rubbed gently over the part daily until a cure is completed. This will seldom be necessary, however, and is recommended only in obstinate cases. The roof of the mouth is nearly insensible so that there is no cruelty in the operation. If the lampas is owing to the cutting of a grinder relief will be afforded by an incision in the form of a cross in the protruding gum. After lancing, the mouth should be washed with a solution of the tincture of myrrh, two ounces the diluted, or otherwise apparently reduced rength, acts on a healthy animal subject, to a pint of water, or a solution of alum in ever heard. Their life is one continued water, repeated twice a day for three or four tragedy and it colors every line they pen days, during which time a kind-hearted man that with this effect, inoculation would will feed bran mashes or flax-seed gruel and a little new grass when procurable. No hay, corn or oats should be fed for a week or so. At the end of that period the teeth will be able to masticate ordinary food. Often all firm these remarks. The works of Charles

## SUPPLEMENT.

Cow's Chewing Bones.

EVERY now and then some person full of imagination and theory, gives us a dissertaion on cows chewing bones. They imagine that when a cow does this she must be in a disordered condition and needs something they don't exactly know what. Those inclining to chemical fertilisers insist that bone is wanting, and they recommend buying bone wanting, and strewing the pastures with it. One dust and strewing the pastures with it. One versatile genius, with more theory than prac-tice, who writes a great deal for the agricultural press, says he cures his cattle of this peculiar appetite by giving them salt fre-guently. He imagines his cattle chew bones ecause they don't have salt enough. Now he truth is, according to my observation, cattle chew bones because they like to, and one cow may chew them more than another just as one girl may chew more gum than another. My cattle are never without salt, as it is kept in a tight box where they can help themselves every day, and yet they chew bones whenever they can find them, and, so far as my observation goes, all cattle do the same.—Col. F. D. Gurtis in Rural New

#### Essavist. Why is Australian Literature Sad?

Music, religion, and literature are especially susceptible to the influences of race, climate, and wordly condition. Just as in geography to the tell the plants of a region by its latitude or altitude, so we can by the same means form a fair idea of its arts and religion. In porthago, countries the tell same means the sam northern countries the tragic element prelominates; in southern, the comic, although often it is but veneer, hiding far more hideous passions than those of the north, and without their dignity. As the poet has written, beautiful as are southern lands, fond of merriment as are the inhabitants, it can often be said of them that

"Every prospect pleases, And only man is vile;"

but this does not interfere with the general principle. The religions of the north are loomy and ascetic; those of the south frivoous and joyous. The artists of the north avoid the primary colors and use the tertiories and the neutrals, while those of the south delight in the glories of blue, yellow, and red and their bright secondaries. The greatest tragedies of the world were written in England; comedy owes its birth to sunny Italy. Galvinism was born in austere and barren Scotland and Switzerland; Roman Catholicism, with its beautiful worship, its glorious ceremonial, its wonderful use of form and color, finds its true home in the south. Even in music the influence of latitude is wanted Italian music, even if tragic, is full of life and melody; German music is ponderous, and relies upon harmonic combinations. So the illustrations could be continued in every

branch of art and culture.

It has often been asked why Australian literature, a puny, sickly plant at present, is so uniformly tinged with gloom. It should not be; it will not be in the time to come, when it finds a soil in which it can take root. This s a southern land in the sense, the adjective is used in Europe. It is fruitful. There is no misery or distress or hunger, or nakedness, save such as has been caused by the faults of the sufferers. There is no need of tears, except those which must fall over the clay of those we love; a tragic ending that occurs everywhere. The people are essentially mirthloving; they would take every day a holiday if they could. They can with difficulty be got to go to the theatre to see the grandest tracis master piece of the world but that will tragic master-piece of the world, but they will fight for admission when some French absur-It was found, before the actual principle of of insight into the human heart, of George Twain, than the profound r world, and want a new religion in which there will he no Shadow of a Judgment to Come; which will do away with eternal punishment, and a Personal Principle of evil. There is much indeed in their nature that resembles that of a child; they prefer toys to books. Of course the day will come when this will change; when a great nation will be called upon to deal with great subjects; but itis far

learned to think outside of English grooves. They are still, perhaps unconsciously, imitators. They build upon English models, and their characters are but echoes of those in famous British works. As a matter of fact, Australian character has not been formed; at least what there is new in character in these colonies is not interesting. In California, pronounced types, till then not illustrated by English writers, met on its goldfields, and it was possible to form a new school of fiction; now about exhausted. Distinct types have also grown up in the Eastern States, and have resulted in another school. For an Australian writer to be original, he must confine himself tralasia; and here he has a field. If he is a keen observer, he may also strike out, occasionally, characters essentially racy of the soil. But our literateurs are confined almost entirely to towns, and therefore are unable to

bear a resemblance.

The great reason, to my mind, for the sadness of our literature, is the unenviable conditions under which the literary man in these colonies cultivates his art. From the first he must know his life will be a failure. The possible modifying agent of the virulence of the microbe in chicken-cholera; that is to rewards will not be for him. Were he another Dickens, he would obtain no recogni-tion. London is the only place where literary men have a chance to gain the enormous rewards that nowadays fall to the lot of those an unquestioned success. There can be little who are successful in the race, and the Australian writer, poor because his pay is necessarily small, has no hope that he can try the verdict there. At first he is buoyed up with the natural pleasure of seeing the fruits of his brain in type. That soon falls; and he is left high and dry without hope or aim. He may become a country editor, and fret out his life writing on matters he detests; or he may become one of the great army of the lost—those who have missed their aim. So we often see men who under brighter auspices, would have become an honor to their country and race, mere vagabonds upon the face of the earth; seeking refuge from the numbing despair that has seized upon them, and the work of despair in the minds of the sensitive is terrible—in the fatal poison, alcohol. Wise indeed is the young man who, having chosen a literary career, sticks to the practical side, that of ordinary newspaper work. He is then a mere tradesman, and of course he makes money, gets married, and is happy ever afterwards. But there are men who cannot keep down the spirit that has been born in them; and for those men there is only the darkness of despair in store. Gifted with extremely sensitive natures, ever hungering for sympathy and congenial companionship, keenly susceptible to pain, and greedy of pleasure, generally without a grain of world-liness, the lot of such men is terrible. No wonder their fate affects their writings; that through even the brightest of their productions the wailing of the minor key, that key They will not dance to please the multitude for there is no music in their hearts. If we turn to the lines and works of the

few men who have made some mark in Australian literature, we will find plenty to con-

same purpose. In no case should the senseless and brutal practice of burning the "bars" of the mouth be followed.—Rural New Yorker.

to the sunny land in which he lived. A strain of deep melancholy runs through all of Adam Lindsay Gordon's poems, suggestive of the tragic end. On Marcus Clarke's more versatile mind, the non-result of his work exercised a baneful influence. Those who have read his latest works must have noticed the growth of that morbia feeling that caused his untimely death. And so with a long list of others, little heard of by the world, but whose struggles have been as bitter, whose end has been as tragic. Through all runs that touching strain, that reminds us of poer Ariadne's death cry in Ouida's terrible story:--

"Forgive me; I have missed the way!" Is there a remedy? I do not think so. These men live before their time. They are not wanted; there is no field, no audience so the car of the terrible Juggernaut, the workday world, rolls on, and grinds them to powder. The great deaf and dumb Image hears no wail, no cry; its calm and impene trable face never alters. Its eyes are fixed only upon one class; it sees nothing but sucoess; it welcomes only those who are wanted: the others go under the wheels. It has been said that literary men should also be business men; that they should be cold, calculating, and selfish. Not long since I read an article in which the writer thanked Heaven the old race of literary man was dead and was the old race of literary men was dead and was replaced by a new which carried literature on as a business. Precisely so. That is why there is no literature worth talking of now-adays, why the old life and color and poetry have departed, and are replaced by ingenious tinsel work that will live as many days as it took to produce. Heaven has ordered that the priests of humanity should be differently gifted and constituted to other men; and probably Heaven understood what was necessary. And those who write books as men make cabinets or boots were not in the eyes of our Great Maker when he created the awir

DONALD CAMERON.

#### Ladies' Column.

Chemistry for Digestion.

(From the Scientific American.) In all lands, and in all ages, the instinctive cravings of the human system have demanded and have eventually succeeded in obtaining as an article of food something which should give such a combination of nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, with oxygen as is not readily accessible in any form of food of natural production. The savage, in temperate or cold climates, may subsist almost exclusively on flesh cr fish, and in the tropical regions on vegetables and fruits, as they grow. But it is only the savage who does this. The first elevation from the savage state lifts him above such things and such simplicity of diet. He makes a combination, though without knowing the chemical reasons for it. The combination takes various forms and names, but it

serves the same purpose, or aims to do so.

For us the name is bread, and no nations can be reckoned who have not been so dependent on that which has been to them what bread is to us, as that it should merit the name we so often give it, "The Staff of Life." And the more advanced the nation has become, the more has their type of bread grown into importance, and the more complete its preparation. The title of "bread winner" preparation. The title of pread winner given to the supporter of the family but serves to show how absolutely the article is understood to satisfy the wants of the system.

We will not discuss the types as they exist in the present age, here and there, throughout

the world. Our purpose is a more practical one. It may do us no harm to just give a thought or two to our bread; to see what it is that we eat, and how near it comes to being the article which we fondly hope it is and at any rate to consider what it ought to be, only supposing that human nature was honest.

We are very gravely told that our children should have bread and milk, or its equivalent, as the main article of their diet for the first four to six years after weaning, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Like a great many other of the sagacious plans for bringing up all children on one system by one rule, this may theoretically have some basis in truth. But alas! we are often disappointed. "Things are not what they seem," and while we flatter ourselves that the child is building up its strength and vigor, it is on the contrary only laying the foundation for a lifetime of weakness and suffering because of the very bread on which our hopes were placed. It is an actual fact, as all physicians of skill and experience now recognise, that in most of our families at the present time the bread is about the first article which needs watching in cases where weakness of digestion requires the observance

of strict regimen in diet. And it is also true that a very large part of the horrors of dyspepsia, of which we hear so much and from which a fearful proportion of the community are constantly suffering, are due in a great degree to bread, that is, to the various forms in which it comes to us, either under its own name or in the guise of its various substitutes—griddle cakes (ad infinttum, from buckwheat down-or up), hot biscuits, hot rolls, mustius, wastles, etc., etc. The evils which this array of breakfast diet especially have produced are already telling fear-fully on the nation. To find a stomach thoroughly vigorous and perfect in its functions is in most classes and most communities an exception, and the bread supply has really been, and is, responsible for a large part of the evil.

In great measure this sad state of things not only caused the national habit of eating rapidly, but has associated with it the equally widespread habit of preparing the bread food as rapidly, that is, extemporaneously, and consuming it on the instant. We have been taught to consider it scarcely hospitable to set before a guest at the breakfast table cold Which, save He wills it, thou may'st never bread. If we cannot give him something hot with which to poison himself we apologise, and if the guest is an American he accepts the apology and is sorry for us-and for him-

The evil result of this has become as truly national as the habit itself. A few words as to the chemistry which the matter of the hot bread involves may serve to set the evil and the danger in a clearer light. We will assume the bread in all cases to be made from a mixture of flour and water; we will say nothing of the other ingredients, for these nothing of the other ingredients, for these two only are to the purpose. Such a mixture taken into the stomach in the state of a raw paste is almost absolutely indigestible. It becomes a solid mass, whose fermentation is full of danger. If, on the contrary, it is cooked, say baked, it forms a firm, hard substance which can be eaten, as we know, for a time, but which few persons choose to eat in continuance.

What we do, therefore, is to puff up the paste of flour and water by means of an elastic gas, and it is largely in the changes connected with this gas and its development that the evil resides. If it is formed properly, and the formation faished, wholesome bread is the result. There are, however, two sources of danger here indicated, only one of which we can at this moment considerprocess is not completed. Here is where the whole evil of hot bread in all its evil shapes reaches its culmination. The changes in chemical composition, with the molecular structure necessarily connected with them, which are required to transform paste into dough, do not cease when that dough is baked, and has thus become bread. They continue for quite a time afterward, and until they have entirely ceased the material has not become what it ought to be—bread easy of di-gestion. It is a burden to any stomach, to

a weak one it is simply poison. able to masticate ordinary food. Often all firm these remarks. The works of Charles that is needed in treating lampas is sponging that one of the mouth two or three times a day with a collure," a fowl which has recently if chicken-cholera is made use of. The lamighty Father marked thy bounds and witch-hazel or barberry bark will answer the sombre gloom of his writings does not belong that is needed in treating lampas is sponging in any form whatever, ought never to be eaten. Some forms are very much worse than others, but all are bad, and should in reason be banished from every table. The Here in a few words is the source of un-

manner in which the changes are wrought we may consider at another time.

RECIPES

To MAKE APPLE FRITTERS .- Take one pint of milk, three eggs, salt just to taste, and as much flour as will make a batter. Beat the yolks and whites separately, add the yolks to the milk, stir in the whites with as much flour as will make a batter, have ready some tender as will make a batter, navo ready some tender apples, peel them, cut them in slices round the apple, take the core carfully out of the center of each slice, and to every spoonful of batter lay in a slice of the apple, which must be cut very thin. Fry them in hot lard to a light brown on both sides brown on both sides.

APPLE JELLY.—One pound of moist sugar,

one pound of apples, one lemon—the juice of the lemon to be used and the rind added—out very fine. Boil the whole till it becomes a perfect jelly. Let it stand in a mold till quite firm and cold. Turn out, and stick it with almonds: set custard round. If for descent almonds; set custard round. If for dessert,

use a small mold, plain.

APPLE PUDDING.—Take one quart of stewed apples, a quarter of a pound of butter, four eggs, some grated bread, a nutmeg, a little rose-water. Sweeten to taste, and bake in pust pans.

POTATO CARES.—Take two pounds of very meally boiled potatoes, mash them very fine with a little salt, mix them with two pounds of flour, and milk enough to make this into dough, beating it up with a spoon, and put in a little yeast. Set it before the fire to rise, and when it has risen divide it into cakes the size of a musiin, and bake them. These cakes may be cut open and buttered hot. They are particularly nice.

Breakfast Cakes.—Three pounds of flour,

sugar, a pint of milk, the white of one egg, and a quarter of a pint of yeast. Rub the butter and the sugar into the flour, add the milk and white of egg; then beat in the yeast and set the dough, when thoroughly mixed, before the fire to rise. Roll it out into small cakes, shaped without cutting, and bake them on tins.

FRICASSED PARSNIPS .- Scrape them : boil in milk till they are soft; then cut them lengthwise into bits two or three inches long, and simmer in a white sauce, made of two spoonfuls of broth, a bit of mace, one-half a capful of cream, a bit of butter, and some flour, pepper, and salt.

Escalloped Potatoes.—Having boiled, beat them fine in a bowl, with cream, a large piece of butter, and a little salt. Put them into escallop shells, make them smooth on the top, score with a knife, and lay thin slices of top, score with a knile, and lay thin slices of butter on the tops of them. Then put them into an oven to brown before the fire. Baked Beef and Potatoes.—The cheapest pieces of beef, suitable for baking or roasting,

consist of the thick part of the ribs, cut from towards the shoulder, the mouse buttock and gravy pieces, and also what is commonly called the chuck of beef, which consists of the throat boned and tied up with a string in the form of a small round. Whichever piece of eef you may happen to buy, it should be well sprinkled over with pepper, salt, and flour, and placed upon a small iron trivet in a baking dish containing peeled potatoes and about half a pint of water, and either baked in your own oven or sent to the baker's. If you bake your meat in your own oven, remember that it must be turned over on the trivet every twenty minutes, and that you must be careful to baste it all over now and then with the fat which runs from it

into the dish, using a spoon for the purpose. RICE MILK.-Pick and wash the rice carefully; boil it in water until it swells and softens; when the water is partly boiled away, add some milk. It may be boiled entirely in milk by setting the vessel in which the rice is in boiling water; sweeten with white sugar and season with nutmeg. It also may be thickened with a little flour or beaten

Original Poetry.

At Coogee Bay.

WITH eager feet fast hastening from the town, 've wandered towards thy sandy beach, O And while thy never-resting waves roll in and

And breezes soft thy strong salt odours round me bear, muse upon thy semblance to man's life. All calm thou art as on thee now I gaze, Thy wavelets ripple lazily and slowly ebb: The gentle zephyr woes thee with a kiss, Disturbing not the rock-dust of thy marge,

Nor moving e'en the sprays of feathery seaweed sprinkled there. Thou only art not still; thy gentle restless ness seems perfect peace.

So man, when strifes are o'er and foes subdued, reposes too, And soothes his soul to sleep and dreams of lasting bliss.

Thou art at peace with all 'gainst whom thou'rt wont to war, With all on whom, perchance, thou'lt soon make war again. Thou fearest nought from coming storms how sure so e'er they be; The mighty tempests of the past have failed

to trace One scar upon thy broad and placid bosom, wondrous Main : And though storms may in many a time to Lash thy great deep to wrath, and make thee

roar and rage In furious indignation as thou roll'st thy mountain waves. has sprung from our rapid growth as a nation springing up in the wilderness. This has say to thee say to thee— Thus far and nothing farther shalt thou

come, O angry sea.
'Tis time to learn, great as thou art, there yet is One Who, greater far than thou, hast fixed thy pass.

And 'tis as vain for man, as thee, To war against divine decree. My present peace is but the calm that follows Upon the vanished footsteps of thy recent

storms. With which not long ago this broken coast Was In furious rage, wherewith thou'st wont to take revenge. Me seems 'tis in such haloyou days as these Thou'st gathering up thy mighty stores of wrath,

With which thou'lt fearful vengeance shortly take once more On man and all his works, wherewith he needs must strive To check the ravages, and harness thee to do his puny will.

In plotting how he may destroy. Oh. freedom's fittest emblem, everlasting mighty sea! How oft hast thou to feel that man, though haffled oft Is able yet to cope with such a foc as thou Hast ever been to him, and ever still must

So man doth leisure time employ

- bo ?

Yet, glorious sea, Say, who is he May fight with thee And fail to feel Thy wondrous power and majesty. 'Tis vain to look for scars upon thy bosom vast. Although for countless centuries past,

'Midst intervals of calm, in days like this, In mighty war Thou'st been engaged. With all thy shores Hast been enraged And will be while those shores shall last.

On every shore, in narrow gulfs, in broadenor sandy beaches strewn with countless

grains
Of stone thy never-tiring waters fret away—
In rocks all honey combed, and many a beet-

To shapeless ruin hurled, hast thou prepared thy monuments And writ the story old of thy resistless Thy struggle is for liberty, yet should'st thou

Thy freedom may be never greater than it is Thus man forever wars with mighty fate, And beats his troubled soul in pieces 'gainst the bars That still encompass him, however much to

rage and fret -Tristram.

Maturalist.

Ephmera, or Day Flies.

THESE insects belong to the family which is scientifically called Ephemeride. They are called day flies on occount of their short life, a single day sometimes witnessing their entrance into a perfect state of development and their death. They pass about two years in their laval and pupal state.

These insects are interesting and remark-These insects are interesting and remarkable for a stage of development which is very uncommon. When they forsake the water where their laval and pupal state is passed they creep out of the pupa case, and after resting for a short period—from one to twenty bours—bonic at their contents. They are particularly nice.

Breakfast Cares.—Three pounds of flour, one-half pound of butter, one half-pound of or to the stem of some water plant, and cast off a thin membraneous skin which has enveloped the body and wings, and fly quickly away before the eyes of the observer, leaving this skin resting upon the stem, look-ing at first like a dead insect. After this operation the wings are much brighter. The state between leaving the water and casting

off the skin is called "pseudimago." These day flies were known to the ancients. Aristotle says "that about the time of the summer equinox he observed on the shore of one of the rivers which empties into the Bosphorous little sacs, from which insects would

phorous little sacs, from which insects would creep out and fly about until evening, then grow weary, and die at the setting of the sun. They were called on this account day flies."

On a quiet May or June evening these insects may be seen flying about, sometimes in great numbers, their gauze-like wings irra-diated by the rays of the setting sun. They fly without any visible motion of their wings, and seem to drink in joy and pleasure in the few hours which lie between their appearance and disappearance—their life and death.

They measure from 17 to 19 millimeters without the tale filaments, which in the female are of the same length of the large

female are of the same length of the body, but in the male double the length.

The larve inhabit the water, and have upon each side of the back part of the body six tufts or tassels; the head runs forward into two points, and has fine, hairy feelers; the legs are smooth, the front ones the strongest and adapted for digging. They are fond of hiding under stones or burrowing into the sandy shores, and make a very curious tunnel, something like a double-barrelled gun, which is often fifty-two millimeters deep.—From Brehm's Animal Life. Brehm's Animal Life.

Genuine Violet Soap.

JENUINE violet soap, which is generally sold in square lumps, marked "Finest perfumed old brown violet soap," enjoys the greatest approval of consumers on account of its agreeable odor. It is certainly made in every arge manufactory of toilet soaps, but there are great discrepancies as regards the manner of its manufacture and the composition of the scent.

The writer has for many years used the following process for n violet soap in the old way. The process is as follows:-Finest coccanut oil, 48 pounds; fresh tallow, 14 pounds; best Lagos palm oil, 14 pounds. Melt together. To a portion of the fat while still hot add 2 pounds of powdered and

alcoholized orris root, and 2½ pounds pow-dered and alcoholized bergamot rind, equally distributed. The manipulation is best eff-ected by sifting the perfumes into a large mortar, rubbing continually, and adding more fat until a homogenous and moderately fluid mass has been formed, which is then added to the mass in the pan

In the same manner 13 pounds of liquid borax is dissolved in some pounds of the mixed fat with the aid of heat, and the liquid mass is carefully strained through a cloth into

The whole mixture of fat is then allowed to cool down to 90deg. F., and 31 pounds soda lye and 1 pound potash lye, at 66deg. Tw., are crutched in the usual manner. Before putting in the ferms the soap is further perfumed with—Mitcham oil of lavender, 250 grains; bergamot oil, 135 grains; sassafras oil, 75 grains; balsam of Peru, 70

grains; Ceylon oil of cinnamon, 10 grains; musk, 2 to 3 grains. The musk is ground fine, moistened with the oils, and worked into the soap. The soap when first cut has not a very fine color, and the smell is far from agreeable. In the course of fourteen days it takes a good

brown color, and the odor improves with age. Chemical Review. This is a Novel by William Black : A very ingenious youth, Forsooth.

Is in love with a pretty girl-A pearl Whom he leaves alone at her home, Midst foam, On an Island richly shored. She's bored,

Falls in love with a high-toned cuss; First fuss. The ingenious youth alone, Ohone! In big London town cuts a dash; Makes a mash

On an utterly too-too staid Pretty girl and the cuss, you bet They get Married quick, and the youth bereft Gets left The Wasp.

Bumour.

Little Johnny.

One day Mary, that's the house maid, she was sent to Mister Brileys meat shop for to get some meat, and Mary she is sech a fool she never gets wot she is sent for less it is rwote down. So mother she rwote on a piece of paper wot Mary was to get, and put it in a nonvlope, and Mary she took her baskit and started. Me an Uncle Ned we was a standing at the gate, and wen Uncle Ned he see the paper he told Mary to let him read it, mebby wasent spelt rite. After he red it he sed "My girl, you run back and get a bigger basket, this wont hold all that you are to

So Mary she went back, and wen she was gon Uncle Ned he spoke up and sed: "Johnny, the simptoms of the patients has ben mistook and we wil rwrite a new persciption."

So he tore a leaf out of his memory random book and rwote on it an put it in the non-vlope in place of the other paper. Wen Mary come back with a bigger basket Uncle Ned he sed: "The spellin is ol rite Mary, jest as good as Johnny cude do hisself, now run a long that's a good girl, heres ten cents for you to

buy candy."

Wen she had gone he wank his eye and sed:

got in the shop she dident say any thing, jest got in the shop she dident say any thing, jest handed the paper to Mister Briley, wich cant read and I kanew it. Mister Briley he got red like beets, and turnd the paper over halef a dozzen times, and coffed, and blode his nose, and scratch his hed, and after a wile he sed wot was it. Then Mary she sed: "Pleease, sir, thems the things wich I am to git."

Mister Briley he sed: "O yes, certenly, I knode that before you sed so, cos their names is rwote down, wot I want to kanow is wich I shall give you first, cos I aint got my spectecles and cant tel wich is rwate first on the

Then Mary she sed if he pleased it dident make no diference wich he give her first for her basket wude hole it all. Then Mister Briley he sed : " No, come to

think, I spose its of the same."

And then he took up the apern he had on the big stumk of his belly, and put a clean one on, and roled up his shirt sleefs, and cleared evry thing off of his meat block, and got a new kanife, and sharped it a long wile on his steel, and bimeby he sed: "Now, Johnny, a feller cant do 2 things to once, so you jest take the paper an read off the first thing wich is wanted, wile I tack! the carcous and cut it of." So I tuke it an read the top line an it was this:
"I Hunch of Camel."

Wen I had read it Mister Briley he was so sprised that he jest stude and luked at me out of his two fat eys like I was a camel my own self in a show. Then he ast would I read it agin, and I done it, and then he sed 'Whoo rwote that paper?" and Mary she spoke up an said her missus. Then Mister Briley he lay down his kanife, an set down in a chair, an sed: "Go on, Johnny, and read the rest."

So I read a other time : "1 Rib-roast of Whale; " 25 lbs. of Alligator Tripe;

"1 Tiger's Liver; "10 yards of Menagerie Sausage;

"I Leg of Elephant."
Wen I had got done readin you never see sech a fewricus man like Mister Briley wos, cos he got up and stomped, and picked up a cleever, and flang it at the cat, and swore like a parrot, I never went to sech a circus, and Mary she cride like she was licked. Bimeby Mister Briley he got com an begun

he bedam. Then after a other wile he sed: "Johnny, haint yure Uncle Edard ben in Injy?"

Then I said yes, he had, and evry where, and Mister Briley he said a other time: "I gess yure fokes is xpectin some of his ole frends to dinner."

for to whipe his bord, and after a wile he said

Then I said wot frends did he mean, and he said: "Wy, them heethens in their blind-nesses, wich bows down to wooden stone. But you jest tel yure mother this is a Christian butcher shop, wich dont sel any but moral meats and sossidges."

We had sossidges yesterday for breckfas, an Billy he found a bras button and a fether in hisen. Then we ol stopt eating the sossidges, and after breckfas Uncle Ned he took wot was left and tole me an Billy foller him and we would have a militaary funeril. So we done t, and Uncle Ned he carried the sossidges into the back yard and dug a hole an put em in and cuvered up the hole. Then he shot of his pistol over the grave and put a hed board and rwote on a paper and gumd it onto the board and it is this way:

SACRED To the memory of AN UNKNOWN HERO, Dead on the Field of Honor.

----1883-----Stricken down while leading a forlorn hope against the fortifications of Butchertown, he left his body to the enemy, his name to oblivion and his example

to his comrades of the State Militia. Whom the gods love die game.

My father he seen it and he said: " Edard it seems to me that it you want to make a clean job of this thing you better gum a simler scription onto the stumks of all our bellys.

Uncle Ned he sed: "Yes, I kanow, this famly is a nashional cemtary, and our stumks is fames eternal campin ground, but it aint best for make the fack public, or we wil have a heap of trouble nex deckorashion day, particler the wimmen fokes."

But if I was a sojer I wudent get kil, cos Ide draw my big soward and cut of all the other sides heds, and say hooray, and then Guvnor Stowman he wude say: "Wot a brafe sojor, make him a Majer Gennle and give him ol the candy which he can eat and fethers like a chicken.'

The value of advertising was recently strikingly illustrated in Clearfield county. A farmer who wanted help advertised in a local paper for two boys. When he returned home his wife presented him with male twins .- Ex.

"Now, don't forget, dear, to order that load of coal to-day," she said, as he kissed her good-bye, he assured her that he would not fail to attend to it. Of course he forgot all about it before he was half way down town. At the store he was visited by some country customers whom he thought it advisable to entertain, so he took them to the Zoological Gardens to see the animals, showed them about generally, and finally brought up at home in a hack about 2.30 a.m. "You didn't order the coal," were his wife's greeting words. "Oh, yesh did! Yesh did! (hic) got it about me, bet your life," said he feeling his pockets and vainly trying to remember what his wife was talking about. "Don't shee wha's come of it. Lemme shee," meditatively, and then brightening up. "Az wha's matter; lef' tout in (hic) hack.—Cincinnati Saturday night,

Saturday night,
In reply to the young lady signing herself
"A Pretty Girl of Fifteen," in regard to removing freekles from her face, I would say that I have a very simple remedy. That is, to bathe her face in cologne water after tea, and have it brushed with a carefully-selected moustache. It will at least cause them to be forgotten .- Oakland Medical Journal.

No Gentleman: A Chicago minister makes a note of the fact that he has never seen a lady reading a newspaper in a street car. Well he has never seen a lady smoking on a car platform, either, has he? It simply goes to show that a lady is no gentleman.—Ex.

Ir has been estimated that a policeman's eye performs 974 revolutions per minute when he is on the lookout for a pretty girl to escort across Kearney-street.

O-Man's delight! Amylaceous bivalve of concrete rigidity, come to cheer, mucilaginous molusk of

saline liquidity— -ucculent pablum, fat and juicy on the bisected shell, orrified nutriment rolled in cracker-dust

refresshing to smell! steemed sustentation thy viscidity boiled in a stew, R—stail and wholesale, we welcome you!

THE Lion meeting the Fox one day, remarked, with some concorn, "Reynard, why are you so suddenly melancholy? I think I have never before seen you so sad." "Hush," returned Reynard, "I wish to take on the appearance of a great humorist."-Legendary

Love can never level the rank of an onion,

LIGHTNING recently struck four hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite near New Orleans. To say the lightning was surprised is a mild way to speak of the way it was knocked out.

NEWS BY THE MAIL

The following items of news were telegraphed from Albany by Reuter agency, on the arrival of the R.M.S. Ravena on Fri-

The projected visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to Rome is causing a deep sensation, and is universally considered as a most important political event. The Prince will lodge at the Palace of the Quirinal his first visit being due to King Humbert, but he will visit the Pope during his stay in Rome. The visit is regarded as another move in Bismark's policy of grouping all the Monarchical and Conservative forces against France, and it is observed that just when Germany gives proof of a sincere desire for reconciliation with the Vatican, the French Government and the Chambers continue their petty persecutions against the Catholic Church, which may possibly bring about a complete rupture.

The "Standard" commenting on the resolutions of the Intercolonial Convention, says that they present the Australian claims with irresistible force and unimpeachable authority. The article points out that the relations of the colony will be affected for generations by the reply that is given to them by Her Majesty's Government, and that it is not yet too late for Lord Derby to redeem the mistake he committed by his former unsympathetic ne committee "The Times" remarks that if the Australasian delegates can agree upon a prac-Australasian belegates out agree upon a practical basis of federation the problem of annexation will be half solved. The "Morning Advertiser" hails the resolutions as the outcome of a movement England should welcome and assist to the utmost.

A terrific hurricane swept over England on the night of the 11th December, causing immense destruction to property and serious loss of life. Some building and many chimneys were blown down, several people being killed in their beds and others injured. A large number of fishing and coasting vessels were lost with all hands at different parts of

the coast. Lord Wolseley, addressing the volunteers in St James' Hall, observed that every nation in Europe was arming, and that most sensible people believed this fact to indicate that there was coming over the world some terrible war, and that England should be prepared

for that time of trouble. The Right Hon. John Bright, in a speech to the Howarth liberals spoke in an anxious tone regurding foreign affairs, and thought the

outlook gloomy. The Marquis of Lorne delivered an address at the Royal Colonial Institute, on the relations of the mother country with Canada and. other great colonies. He urged the justice and the expediency of meeting the wishes of the colonies as far as possible by remaining in friendly alliance with our kinsmen below the sea. England, he said, forms a gigantic and exhaustless empire, and her diplomacy will be thoroughly representative, not of England only, but of those great colonies which are content to remain under the British flag. The confederation of the Empire can never be W K. SHAW, of Waterloo, begs to announce properly effected by a central and unwieldy Parliament, but must be expressed by a council of envoys from the principal colonies conferring with the home Government on subjects of mutual interest and impor-

The Irish national tribute to Mr. Parnell. M.P., amounting to £37,000, was presented to him on the 17th December at a banquet in the Rotunda at Dublin. Mr. Parnell, in acknowledging the gift, delivered an extremely rancorous speech against the English nation, rivalling in violence the language of Messrs. Healy and Sexton. He declared that whether the county franchise was extended to Ireland or not the Irish National party would return 70 or 80 representatives next election, and their question would not pass away before it bequeathed national independence and posterity. No English flag was displayed in the hall, and the Queen's health was not proposed.

FLOATING OF THE VICTORIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 22. The tenders for the Victorian 4 per cent. loan of L4,000,000 were opened this afternoon. The minimum price was fixed at

total amount subscribed L5,548,900, the number of tenders being

Tenders at L100 1s. 6d. will receive 90 per cent., those above that amount in full Four tenders were received, amounting altogether to L1,750,000, at between par and

It is believed that the recent shipment of gold coin to Australia reduced the price of

the loan fully 5s. The average price obtained for the loan is officially stated to be L100 3s .- "Argus" cablegiam.

#### Cable News.

FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 24. The council of the London Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration a scheme for oringing about a federation of the British Colonies in one great commercial

Messrs. Young and Lark, Australian merchants, 5 Copthull-buildings, London, finding themselves in difficulties, have requested their creditors to give them time.

Their liabilities are L'280,000. It is reported that their assets in the colonies amount

to 30s, in the £. It was intended to have sent experimental shipments of salmon ova to New Zealand oy

the steamers Ruapehu and Florida, but the project had to be abandoned on account of the difficulty in procuring the ova.

The difficulty has now been overcome, and a shipment of salmon and trout ova will be despatched by the s.s. Ionic.

The trial of the two Victorian gunboats, the Victoria and the Albert, which was to have taken place on the Tyne to-day or tomorrow, has been postponed. The vessels will therefore not leave on Saturday, as was intended if the result of the trial had been satisfactory.

Messrs. Henry and Alexander Brogden, pended payment with liabilities amounting to three quarters of a million each,

have made arrangements with their creditors by which their estate will be liquidated pri-

On Tuesday morning last a farmer named | You can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your Beach was brutally murdered in his bedroom. at Petavel, near Geelong. The murderer has not yet been discovered, but the police have a good clue.

#### Impoundings.

BEAUFORT—Impounded at Beaufort.—Yellow cow, JB conjoined in diamond near shoulder; red calf, JB conjoined in diamond off rump; red steer, like R near rump; strawberry steer, no visible brands, car-marked; strawberry heifer, no visible brands; red steer, RB conjoined near rump. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on February 2nd 1884.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for a Gold Mining Lease.

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 lease undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as many by pages 257. may be necessary :-

ARARAT DISTRICT. RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 1054, 15 years; J. M. Bickett'; 107a. 1r. 15p.;

J. F. LEVIEN, Minister of Mines. Office of Mines, Melbourne, 11th January, 1884.

#### NOTICE.

#### Ararat Mining Board Election.

AN ELECTION of FOUR MEMBERS of the Ararat Mining Board, to take the places of the ndermentioned gentlemen, THOMAS FOYSTER, Member for the Ararat Division,
JONATHAN WATTS BROWN and ALEXANDER CUMMING, Members, for the
Raglan Division, and
JOSEPH FROST, Member for the Pleasant Creek

JOSEPH FROST, Member for the Pleasant Creek Division,
Who retire by rotation, will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1884.

The names of all Caudidates and their proposers must be lodged with me at the Court House, Barkley street, Ararat, not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1884, and any person desirous of Nominating a Canditate shall, on or before that day, forward to me in writing the Christian name and surname of such Candidate, and the Division for which he is proposed; and such nomination shall be signed by not less than ten persons duly qualified to vote at such election; and no person shall be capable of being elected at such election unless he shall have been proposed in the manner aforesaid, and his name as a candidate shall have been published twenty-one days before such election in some newspaper circulating days before such election in some newspaper circulating in such district.

Given under my hand, at Ararat, this 23rd day of January, 1884.

E. WILLIAMS, Returning Officer.

#### Mining Board Election.

VV • that he is a CANDIDATE for the Ragian Division of the Ararat Mining Board at the forthcoming election.

Ararat Mining Board Election.

beg to notify that I am a CANDIDATE for a seat beg to notify that I am a CANDIDATE for a seat in the Ararat Mining Board, for the Raglan Division, at the election which takes place on Saturday, 23rd February, 1884.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

#### To the Electors.

CENTLEMEN.—My term of office being about to ENTLEMEN.—My term of office being about to expire I beg to announce that I am a CANDI-DATE for the representation of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District at the election to be held on SATURDAY, 23rd February next, and I respectfully solicit your votes to secure my re-election.

Your obedient Servant,
J. W. BROWNE.

To the Electors of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce that I am again a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the ensuing election, to be held on Saturday, the 23rd February next. Feeling confident that I have endeareordary next. Feeling conducts that I have ender-vored, during my term of office, to carry out my duties to your satisfaction, I again most respectfully solicit your votes and interest to secure my return. ALEX. CUMMING. Beaufort, 25th January, 1884.

Beaufort Wood Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 8 o'clock, p.m. The business will include the election of two directors.

J. W. BROWNE, Manager.

January 25th, 1884.

Working Miners Gold Mining Company, No-Liability, Waterloo.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above-named Company, will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Beaufort, on TUESDAY the 29th January, 1884, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business.—General.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Manager.

SHIRE OF RIPON

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, 7th February, 1884, for the following works:

Contract No. 377.—Forming 80 chains of the Streatham and Eurambeen road, building stone

culverts, and draining. EAST RIDING. Contract No. 295.—Forming, gravelling, and iraining at the north end of Mitchell's Lane, near

Lake Burrumboet. WEST RIDING. Contract No. 188.—Repairing bridge on the Streatham and Eurambeen road, west of Stoneleigh. Contract No. 189.—Forming, building culverts, and draining on the parish road going south from

near the cross roads.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer. Beaufort, 25th February, 1884.



NOTICE.

A NY one found lighting Fires along the creek on the Langi Kal Kal property after this notice will THOS. TINDALE, Manager.

Wanted,

DRAPERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

G. TUFF'S Cash Draperv Store, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

W. BAKER.

Furniture, Window Blind, and Bedding Manufacturer, OPPOSITE STATE SCHOOL, BEAUFORT.

. Large Assortment of Furniture in Stock at very Low Prices. GT A CALL SOLICITED. Merchants, Storekeepers, and Hawkers supplied.

Want Long felt in this District.

NOW OPEN.

#### A Grocery Cash Store. OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

IN which none but articles of the very best brands and finest quality are on sale, at lowest possible prices, for CASH. A saving of 5s, in the pound on all purchases guaranteed. P. M. O'CONNELL.

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.

## JOHN HUMPHREYS.

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. Secretary and Manager of the Kingfisher G.M.C., Seaufort. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Agency Business of all kinds attended to,

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

Synnot, Everingham, & Co., WOOL BROKERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, (Established in 1853),

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 graysboness.

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 their warehouses, which now have a frontage to Clare-street of 250 feet. The showrooms and large warehouses have been thoroughly renovated and

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

quent upon the easy and cheap facilities for Ship-ping, and the other charges being about seven shillings per bale in favor of Geelong. Foreign buyers know this and consequently prefer buying in

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

lowest rates.
CLARE STREET, GEELONG.

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 Bro., Ironmongers, etc.,

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company Advances on Wool, Grain, etc., Stock, Stations, and Station Produce

of all kinds. NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited),

Capital, £3,000,000, Reserve Fund, £200,000, Make Liberal Cash Advances

STATION SECURITIES,

ENSUING CLIPS OF WOOL, GRAIN, ETC., FOR SALE IN MELBOURNE Or SHIPMENT to LONDON.

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

Wednesday.

DAVID ELDER, Manager.

I. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Wool and Produce Manager.

Melbourne Wool and Grain Warehouses, Collins

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. HARRIS & TROY, PRODUCE DEALERS BEAUFORT

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

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & RAILWAY AGENTS & LICENSED CARRIERS

To Let, A COTTAGE, near the Court-house, Beaufort. Apply to H. P. HENNINGSEN.



THE CELEBRATED PURE CLYDES DALE STALLION,

TOM BOY Will stand this season at E. Waugh's Buangor Hotel, 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 feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure foalmonths old, and £25 and £30 has been refused for other feals by Young Tom Boy. He is a sure fealgetter, 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 feals 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. Marcs to be removed and paid for when stinted (of which due notice 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.

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 Salmoud'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 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 Dalleatie; 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.

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 Vauquisher.

With regard to Druid, the following extracts from the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England" speak for themselves as to the excellence of that horse. In that journal is the report of the stewards and the judges at the Great International Exhibition at Kilburn, in which they say:—"It would not be easy to find a more faultless animal of the kind than Druid, which won the first prize for aged tallions, and also carried off the Champion Cup. The judges say—Stallions, four years old and tupwards. The first and second horses were very property of the first horse having more subthe 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 for Druid, four years old, bred by Mr. James Milroy, Guldoneach Strauraer, 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, with a good flat bone, and silky hair in the right place.

sale.

Geelong, as a market for wool, is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the best in the colony for the sale of either large or small clips, cousequent 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 Fellmongers than Melbourne, which, with four Woollen Manufactories, creates an almost unlimited demand for Wool and other Station Produce.

William Lewis, Eaq., Stoneleigh, and got by the imported Clydesdale stallion Wallace. It will thus be seen that Young Vanquisher is got by the best strain of blod 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 insort of care will be taken, but no responsibility insort of care will be served next.

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



TARINITELY 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 surpassed, giving tone and life to the system.

The Purest Spirit in the . lo l'uo VIII

Underho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS has been a quarter of a century before the public, and its sale is stendily 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

SCHNAPPS WOLFE'S

## INTIMATION.

GRAND SHOW OF

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 Noveltles 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, 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: MANKES BROS., Neill street, Beaufort.

# WONDERFUL

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE FROM RETAIL DEPOTS AT

BALLARAT **MACHINES** MARYBOROUGH GEELONG HAMILTON



MELBOURNE. Agent for Beaufort: P. DE BAERE, Watchmaker, etc. J, W. HARRIS. WOOL. 17 0 0 L.

TO SHEEP FARMERS, SELECTORS, AND OTHERS.

E. J. STRICKLAND'S Ballarat

WOOL, HIDE, SKIN AND CALLOW 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 business he makes a specialty) for their interal 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. COMPANY INSURANCE TICTORIA

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

JOSEPH COLLIE, Secretary

Wanted Known,

Agent to Beaufort-W. EDWAPD NICKOLS

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 afternoon

MINING AGENT SHARE BROKER,

BEAUFORT. Member of the Ballarat Stock Exchange. W. EDWARD 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
Company, Limited.
Agent for the Victoria Fire and Li Insurance

Agent for the Victoria Tuo
Companies.
Agent for the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria,
Limited,
Houses and Land bought or sold
Rents and Pebts collected.
Trust and Agency Business of all kinds attended to.
Attend at Beautort on Mondays and Saturdays, o any other day by appointment.

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

On Sale

JEREMIAH SMITH'S TIMBER YARD, CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY

STREETS-American shelving boards Do lumber do 6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring 6 x ½ do do lining 6 x ½ do do flooring American and Baltic deals, all sizes

4 out pine weatherboards 6 do do
American clear pine
\$\frac{4}{2}\text{in.}, \frac{2}{3}\text{in.}, \lambda \text{lin.}, \lambda \text{lin.}, \text{cedar, wide and narrow boar} \text{Cedar table legs, all sizes} \text{French casements, doors, sashes} \text{Mouldings, architraves, skirtings} \text{various and shingles} Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

s. woods.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

At the villiage of Kirkfield Bank, near Lanark, Scotland, on 23rd November, a and Catherine Hamilton, and then committed suicide. The crime was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the villagers had for the most part retired to bed. A postillion named James Kay, of the Station Hotel who had been at Kirkfield Bank with a party, observed something like a person on the roadside. He stopped, and found that it was the lifeless body of a womnn with her throat cut. At the same time it was found that the servant girl, Catherine Hamilton, was lying in a dying state at the door of the house of George Elder, wheelwright, where she had been knocking about for half an hour. The postillion hastened to Newark, and gave the police intimation of the sad affair. Catherine Hamilton on their arrival was found to be still alive, and was removed into Mr. Elder's house. She was unable to speak, but wrote with a pencil the words, "Willie killed us both." She died shortly after. On examining Brown's house, the body of the murderer was found on the lower flat, and a sharp pointed new knife was discovered near. A large pool of blood was seen inside the outer door of the house. The girl's hand was much cut, as if in warding off the fatal thrusts. No motive whatever can be assigned for the deed. It is said Brown was suffering from insanity. He had been seen lately in the garden, speaking and laughing to himself.

INTERESTING TO HORSE-BREEDERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The question of remounts for the home cavalry would (says the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, 11th December) seem to be | bottles are obtainable at every respectable in a fair fair way of settlement at last. The yearly increasing expense has put the English | colony. The name of M. Moss and Co. is on | Government to all serts of shifts and expedients ere this; and it now seems that cavalry remounts are, for the future, to be almost entirely recruited from the antipodes. A duly qualified agent will be sent to Australia, to buy up promising Walers wholesale from the big stock-raisers of Australia; and the lot, when collected, will be brought to England in one of the troopships, which are not in use for nearly half the year. At first sight, this plan may seem expensive; but when it is remembered that the average cost of an ordinary Waler in its own country is between £10 to £15, and that immature two-year-olds-which must be kept for two years before they are fit to enter the ranks-cost something like five times that price in England, it will be seen that the experiment is likely to prove a success. Should this be so, the Waler of the Indian markets will, of course, be dearer than

#### REMEMBER THIS.

Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suf-fering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, .. it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters. If you are sick with that terrible sickness

Nervousness, you will find a "Baim in Gilead" in the use of Hon Bitters. If you are are a frequenter, or a resident

of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot removed the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. L500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Druggists

and Chemists keep.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

At a fire at Barnedown, near Sandhurst, a day or two ago, some men who were engaged quenching the flames are stated by the "Bendigo Advertiser" to have had the shirts and trousers burnt off their bodies.

"Entre Nous" in "Truth" writes :-- I must congratulate the Canadian Methodists upon their good sense in having dropped the word "obey" out of the marriage service. The idea of the obedience of a wife to a husband is an Oriental one, and is based upon a notion that wives are but little removed from the category of domestic slaves. Why a wife should obey a husband any more than a husband should obey a wife, I have never discovered. Matrimonial bliss is founded upon the give and

Never Return .- It is said that one out of | Tr every four real invalids who go to foreign countries to recover health never return, except as a corpse. The undertakers, next | C to the hotel-keepers have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under | M the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time.

Indigestion.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have B sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify | Et the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See

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 Wednesdays, and Fridays. 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 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 despatched three times a week—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,

GARDENING FOR JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month is generally too hot and dry to admit of much being done young man, named William Brown murdered in gardening operations, except in low, moist two young women named Charlotte Spiers situations, where cropping can be carried on almost at any time. Where water is plentithat the soil be well stirred with the Dutch hoe after every watering. If rain or dull weather occur, a few cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, broad and kidney bean, lettuce, sown to a limited extent; with the exception | London of the peas and beans, all the seeds should be ET FREE GIFTS !- The proprietors of slightly protected from the intense sun. Early potatoes should be planted for use in

FLOWER GARDEN. - Dahlias and roses should be looked after; the former requiring staking, fine autumn bloom; decayed flowers should be removed, and every means used to render the plant vigorous. Carnations should be layered. Chrysenthemums, phloxes, and other herbaceous plants will want staking

the grain crops, when the ground is cleared, lose no time in ploughing and scarifying the stubble, to destroy weeds. If the weather permit, turnips might be sown, and would yield good feed for sheep, and a good dressing of manure. Mangolds, carrots, and other root crops must be kept clean by horse-

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 hotel and Wine and Spirit Merchant's in the the tor label of the yellow wrapper.

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., 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 ariging from a discalar details. arising from a disordered state of the stomach,

Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Leave Portland, 10.15 a.m.

Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Mexico and Me Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonia Courte).

ARRIVE AT ARRIVE At Hamilton, 12.32 a.m. LEAVE Hamilton, 12.47 a.m. ARRIVE At Ararat, 3.51 p.m. remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irri 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 If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid the globe. CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; t should be generally known that every form particles of Phospholous 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 a to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

KAY'S COMPOUND OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Scnega, 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

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 imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple selfcure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Esq., 43 Chatham Street, New York City. U.S. A. New York City, U.S. A.

#### Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1884

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.
Geolerg	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Ballarat		Ditto	Ditto
'rawalla	•••	Ditto	Ditto
laglan		4.15 p.m	9.15 a.m
Chuto		Ditto	Ditto
Vaterloo	•••	Ditto	Ditto
Iain Lead		Ditto	Ditto
ailor's Gully	•••	4.15 p.m	Ditto
tockyard Hill	•••	Ditto	Ditto
rarat		9.31 a.m 5.20 p.m	11.45 a.m 9.20 p.m
uangor		Dittc	Ditto
urambeer		4.30 p.m.	1 p.m
hirley		Ditto	Dittto

Geelong, Buangor, and Trawalla are despatched twice daily.

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

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

Gully (a loose bag to Lake Goldsmith) are

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. 11d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight ful and easily applied, young crops should be cold," or brouchial affections, cannot try them watered once or twice a-week, care being taken | too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asth-matic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European pea, onion, raddish and turnip seeds may be depot, removed to 33, Farringdon Road,

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 disbudding, mulching, and watering; the or under the label on the quart bottles, since latter to be pruned when necessary, to give a 1st October, 1878, and continue to inclose in EVERY DAY'S PACKING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, THREE £1 ORDERS, which are drawn upon the undersigned, and which will be cashed by them on presentation. To secure these Gifts, the Public must be careful to ask and thinning.

FARM.—Farmers will be busy harvesting UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, with our name 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—Geolong 8.25 a.m, 1.12 a.m, 6.35 p.m, 8.37 p.m ABRIVE 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.

Buaugor, 8.25 a.m, 12.40 a.m, 6.7 pm ARRIVE at Ararat 9.10 a.m, 1.10 pm, 6.50 p. 1a. 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

FROM STAWELL TÓ 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.
LEAVE—Ararat, 7.49 a.m., 11.55 p.m., 4.9 p.m
Buangor 8.25 am 12.45 p.m 4.45 pm
Beaufort 9.2 a.m. 1.30 p.m 5.25 p m
Burrumbeet 9.43 a.m. 2.16 p.m., 6.7 p.m.
ARRIVE At Ballarat 10.21 am, 3.10 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 Melbourne, 10.15 a.m., 3.41 pm, 8.35 p.m.
10.46 p.m.

FROM ARARAT to HAMILTON and PORTLAND ARRIVE At Ararat, 1.16 p.m. LEAVE Ararat, 1.50 p.m. Wickliffe Road, 2.51 p.m.

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., 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, England.

Oxygen is Life.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne—Multitudes of people are hopeleasly suffering from Dability. Nervous and Liver Compaints,

ARRIVE At Melbourne, 11.	15 p.r	n.			
FAR	Es.				
Beaufort to Trawalla Burrumbeet Windermere. Ballarat Geelong Melbourne Beautort to	1s 2s 3s 5s	-class Od 6d 6d Od Od	Secon 0s 1s 2s 3s 9s 13s Secon	od-cla 9d 9d 0s 0d 0d 6d	
Buangor Ararat Armstrongs Great Western Stawell	2s 59 6s 6s	6d 0d 0d 6d 0d	2s 3s 4s 4s 5s	0d 6d 0d 6d 6d	

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

Important Discovery.

G REENBANK ALKALI CO.'S 98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA

Makes the Finest Hard Scap absolutely without Boiling!!

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

This article is the most highly concentrated alkali obtainable. For all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes each pound of our patent Double Refined Caustic Soda Powder is equal to ten pounds of ordinary soda crystals, thus effecting a great saving of freight and carriage to distant countries. Nothing hatter for cleaning or removing all paint.

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 Scap will always succeed if exactly followed:—Take exactly TEN pounds of GREENBANK PATENT DOUBLE REFINED 98 PER CENT. CAUSTIC SODA POWDER, put it in any can or jar with FORTY-FIVE pounds (4½ gallons) of 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 (oxcept mineral oil). If grease or tallow is useds, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid, and feely only just warm to the hand. If oil is used no heatind is required. Now pour the lye slowly into the liquid grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring, without stopping, until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined, and the mixture drops from the stirrer like honey. Do not stir too long, or the mixture will separate itself again; the time required varies with the weather and the kind of grease or oil used, from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed pour off the liquid scap into any old square box for a mould, sufficiently large to hold it, previously damping the stdes with water so as to prevent the scap from sticking. Wrap it well up in blankots 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. Romembor the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be thoroughly stirred into the melted grease or oil; not melted grease into the left of the liquid scap or

this purpose.

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 unadultored soap far superior in quality to any holded soap 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.

PURE CAUSTIC POTASH put up in iron canisters, containing 20lbs. each.

APPARATUS REQUIRED!

By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dis-

APPARATUS REQUIRED!

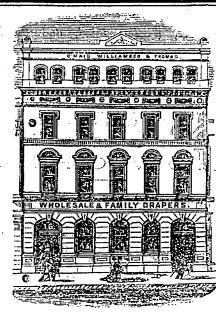
By simply mixing this pure caustic of potash, dissolved in water, with melted tallow, the most perfect wool scouring soap can be produced, at far less than the cost of soda ash, or soda crystals, which never should be used, as they destroy the colour, and injure the brilliancy of the wool!

Full directions for use may be had on application to

ROBERT DICKENS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Vi. toria.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS. -All 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, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether urising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywere hat 1s. 1½d. per hottle.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

Wholesale Prices.

## CRAIG, WILLIAMSON, AND THOMAS

SUPPLY the Public with Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Carpets, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Bedsteads and Bedding at Importers' Rates. The Terms being strictly Net Cash, purchasers at C. W. and T.'s warehouses have not to pay for losses occasioned by bad debts and they save the retail profit, fully 30 per cent

Extensive shipments from England and the Continent are received weekly by the several steamers, thereby ensuring a continuous supply of the

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 forwarded on application.

The Stock in all departments a new fully asserted 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.

Geelong Wool Sales.

MELBOURNE.

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 nvariably 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 Broadhent 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

SEWING MACHINE the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the WORLD

Shuttle

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.

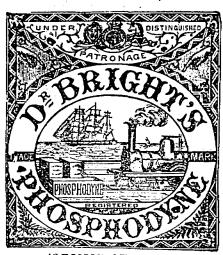
Sole Agents-Wotherspoon Bros, and Go speedily and effectually it ensures a cure,

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 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 ise is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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

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



(OZONIC OXYGEN).

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

Drapery, Woollens and Clothing, Carpets

Floorcloths and Linoleums, Bedsteads and
Bedding, direct from the Importers, at actual

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

Shortness of Breath Liver Complaints Palpitation of the Heart Trembling of the hands and

limbs Paipitation of the Heart Impaired Nutrition

Noises in the Head and Ears Mental and Physical De-Loss of Energy and Ap- pression potito Consumption (in its first potito
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility

stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory Indigestion Nervous Fancies or Impoverished Blood Incapacity for Study Nervous Debillty in all its Sick Headache

Sick Headache
Lassitude
Premature Decline
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from
whatover cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is
twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which
constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most
powerful blood and flesh generating agent known;
therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly imreoves 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 Phossystem return to a state or robust neath. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the ossoous, muscular, nervous, membraneous and organic systems. 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. exciting care

paramened in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous 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 readers 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 shown from the first day of its administration by a re-

shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strongth, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity n the proviously debilitated nervoussystem; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Pervigour and comfort to which the patient has long been

is as changes an doubtraced organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons sufficing 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 ls sold only in Cases at 10s. cd. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanti, Madrasse, Bengaleo, Chinese, and Japanese languages accompany each case,

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR-Victoria . .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 Cintment. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Wounds, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

THERE is no medicinal preparation which may be so thoroughly relied upon in the treatment of the above ailments as Holloway's Ointmen' Nothing can be more salutary than its action on the body both so the saturary dual has actual on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment subbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt per meates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. Bronchitis Diphtheria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

and Shortness of Breath.

Rolaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or turgid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficult ties of respiration also palpitation stitches and shortness of breath may with certainty be cured by rubbing this healing 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 Joinss and Disease of the Skin.

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

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

Piles Fistulas, and Exhortations. The cures which this Oirtment effects in healing piles and fistules 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 inedicacious.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubted 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 continuous text her key here. Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in th following complaints:-Fistulas Sore Throats Gout
Glandular Swell
Scurvy
Sore Heads Bad breasts ings Lumbago Piles Chilblains Tumours Ulcers happed Hands Corns (Soft) Contracted and Rheumatism Wounds Sore Nipples

Burns

Stiff Joints Scalds
The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hollic-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 dozen; and the smallest Pot of 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. "For the Blood is the Life."

## 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 cinds 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 coastitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits 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,

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"c. s." "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 fellows,-C. S., Midland Station, Carlton, near Nottingham."

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