The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 788

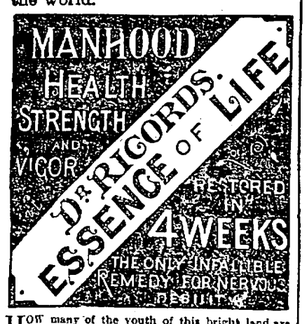
BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4. 1890.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

Medical Notices.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE

Used for over a quarter of a century with unparalleled and unprecedented success throughout the world.



HOW many of the youth of this bright land are there who, instead of growing up into physically perfect manhood, groan under a *burden almost too great to be borne*. How many men are there in this colony who should be the living embodiment of *strength and manly vigor*, but who, from the *errors* of youth, are shorn of their functional powers, and rendered *physically impotent*. Their retaining powers gone, the least excitement induces a condition from which their better nature revolts, and the patient resolves that if he can but find a *real remedy* for his sad state, he will never err again. Such a remedy is before the public in *Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life*, and no one suffering from Nervous Debility or Physical Prostration induced by errors or excesses, need despair of recovery if the required short

FOUR WEEKS'

course of this renowned medicine be persevered in. The system is rapidly acted on, the relaxed tissues and enfeebled nerves resume their normal condition and the patient has the gratification of perceiving in a few weeks his restoration to *health and permanent happiness*.

This valuable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from Wasting and Withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhœa, and all Urinary Deposits which cause incapacity and degeneracy, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system—*regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.*

The directions are very simple, and require no restraint or hindrance from business. Pamphlets enclosed in each case with Testimonials.

In cases at 12s., or four quantities in one for 36s.; if by coach, 2s. 6d. extra. City and suburbs free.

Parcels, packed securely and free from observation, sent to any part of the colony on receipt of Post Office Order or Postal Notes, with the greatest promptitude.

Pamphlets forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

Sole Agents for Australasia—

PERRY & CO.,

38 Gertrude St., Fitzroy, Melbourne.

City Agents—

R. DAVY & CO., Chemists, 289 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; and W. H. BEDDOME & CO. (late Bell), Chemists, 338 Bourke Street, opposite Opera House.

Oriza Perfumery!

207, Rue St-Honore, Paris.

LeGrand's Special Products.

SAVON-ORIZA (Oriza Soap). From the formula of Dr O. Reveil. The best soap for rendering the skin white and soft. Sweetly and refreshingly scented—rose, green and white.

Savon-Oriza-Veloute—Exquisitely perfumed, for the toilet and baths.

Savon Oriza (Oriza Soap)—No. 2, extra, in boxes, 6 cakes. 12 exquisite perfumes, No. 1.

Oriza-Savon-Incolore—Superior quality, rose tea, white heliotrope and white violet.

Oriza-Tonica—Extract of Plants, to cleanse the hair. New mown hay, moss-rose, violet &c.

Oriza-Powder—Flowers of Carolina rice. For softening and refreshing the skin. In elegant boxes, with powder puff.

Oriza-Veloute—Flowers of rice powder, adhering to the skin, with the perfume of new-mown hay.

Oriza-Flowers—White and ambered. An excellent toilet water, tonic to the skin, sweetly and delicately perfumed.

Aqua-Oriza—New toilet water refreshing the skin.

Oriza-Hay—A toilet water with perfume of new mown hay.

Oriza-Acidulins—Toilet vinegar, aromatic and disinfectant, specially adapted for ladies' toilets.

Oriza-Scotch-Lavendar — Sprigs of Scotch Lavender Flowers; a rich toilet water.

Eau De Cologne Oriza—The High-Life Toilet Water.

Oriza Water—Concentrated and distilled Extract of superior Eau de Cologne.

Gouttes-Oriza Dentifrice—An elixir for preserving the teeth and gums in good health, and preventing decay.

Oriza-Dentaire—In paste or powder for whitening the teeth without affecting the enamel.

Ess Oriza et Oriza-Lys—Perfumes for scenting linen and the handkerchief without staining.

Oriza-Oil—Variously perfumed. Rendering the hair soft and brilliant, and preventing it falling off.

Oriza-Lacte, Oriza-Milk.—Emulsive lotion, refreshing tonic to the skin, removing red spots and preventing wrinkles on the face.

Creme Oriza, of Ninon de Lenclos—For producing a beautiful white complexion with the clearness and velvety softness of youth.

Orizaline-Colorante—The best hair dye. For instantaneously dyeing the hair to any shade, and with no danger to health. In boxes, each with brush, comb, prospectus, and bottle; or in boxes, the bottle only without accessories.

Ess Oriza Incolore Violette of the Czar—A most exquisite perfume; quite a nosegay of violets.

Ess Oriza Suave—White heliotrope, Bouquet of the flower.

WALTER CORNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

86 Sturt Street, Ballarat.

(Two doors from Lester's Hotel.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully dispensed and forwarded to any part of the Colonies. Genuine Drugs and Chemicals.

The largest assortment of Superior Brushware, Combs, and handsome cut glass perfume bottles out of Melbourne.

Homœpathic Medicines,

Indian Corn Solvent—Best Cure for Corns.

Clarke's Lung Balsam, for Croup, Hooping Cough, and Safe Medicine for Children.

Clarke's Cough Mixture for Adults—a proved valuable remedy.

Blue Stone, Horse and Cattle Medicines. Quicksilver Acids, Mining Chemicals.

Wholesale agents for Pear's Soap, Warner's Safe Cure, &c., &c.

The Trade and Storekeepers supplied at Melbourne Prices.

Business Notices.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEAUFORT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE GRANDEST SHOW YET MADE!

Every Department Stocked to Overflowing.

NEW DRESS STUFFS

In over a hundred different Materials, in all the most Fashionable Colorings.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF

NEW MILLINERY!

Consisting of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

The Clothing Department

Has never been better Stocked, with Men's Suits, Trousers and Vests, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Suites and Solitaires than at the present time.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A grand lot of the newest English, German, and Colonial Tweeds to choose from.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A splendid Stock of the best English and Colonial Makers' Goods Just Opened.

Novelties in every Department too numerous to Mention.

J. M'KEICH

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS. HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

AGENT FOR—

Ballarat Star, Argus, Australasian, Australasian Sketcher, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, etc., etc., etc.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL REQUISITES,

TOBACCO, &c.

☞ Melbourne Daily Papers and Ballarat Star are delivered without extra charge.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

Business Notices.

THOS. GEO. ARCHARD,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

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

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

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

THE

Lenitive Pectoral Syrup, H. Flon is an infallible remedy for **Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Colds,** and **Bronchial Affections.**

It is for over Sixty Years prescribed by the medical celebrities.

George's Paste of Epinal, a **Pectoral Liquorice Bonbon,** is proved to be efficacious against Colds, Nervous Coughs, and all irritations of the Throat and Chest. Beware of Imitations.

REYNAL SONS et Co., Chemists, 28, rue Taitbout, Paris.

BLANCARD'S Iodine of Iron PILLS,

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofula (tumors, King's Evil, etc.), the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40, rue Bonaparte, Paris."

Sold by druggists and chemists throughout the colonies.

Low Vitality.

DR. CHURCHILL'S

Sprup of Hypophosphate of Lime

Is prescribed by the Faculty for the cure of

Consumption, Chronic Cough, and General Debility.

IT contains two of the principal ingredients necessary for building up the human frame, and which are considered deficient in the above complaints, viz., Phosphorus and Lime. It cannot be too highly recommended for delicate children.

DR. CHURCHILL'S Compound Syrup of HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is real brain food, and in cases of Muscular and Nervous Exhaustion has acquired a world-wide reputation. Each bottle bears Dr Churchill's signature. Price, 4fr.

Prepared only by

SWANN, CHEMIST,

12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

Private, Nervous & Skin Diseases, &c.

"*Man's body, when 'tis stricken by disease,*
So surely will the mind be ill at ease."

DR. FRED. HOMAN,

Licentiate Medical Board of Victoria.
Licentiate Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Diploma from Dublin.

(Registered by Act of Parliament in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland.)

MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS ROOMS,

155 ELIZABETH STREET,

Four doors from Burke Street,

MELBOURNE,

ON

Nervous Debility, Syphilitic, Gonorrhœa, Skin and Private Diseases.

DR Frederick Homan is a legally qualified and registered Medical Practitioner, and has devoted a lifetime to the study of Private, Nervous and Skin Diseases. The great success achieved by him speaks volumes in his favour. It is a success which is totally unprecedented, for by his unwearied researches into the subtle mysteries of the healing art, he has rescued thousands of his fellow creatures from being hurried in the bloom of youth to a premature and untimely grave. DR. HOMAN'S success during his extensive practice in England, Scotland, and Australasia, has earned for him universal fame in the treatment of these diseases, which cause more misery than any other class of troubles which afflict mankind.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, AND ELDERLY MEN

Suffering from the results of early follies, transgressions, prostration, loss of energy, love of solitude and moping alone, loss of memory giddiness, dullness of hearing, no power of attention to business, lassitude, no refreshment after sleep, varicose veins, timidity, involuntry blushing, self distrust, excesses, bladder difficulties, whitish or dark ropey sediment in the water, accompanied by slight burning or smarting sensation, headaches, drowsiness, during the day, circles round the eyes, irregularity of the bowels, specks before the eyes, discontentedness, weakness, pains in the back, liver and kidney complaints, dreams, buzzing noises in the ears and head, pimples, a fear that something is going to happen, weak stomach, yellow or bloodshed eyes, impure blood, hasty uncontrollable temper, hacking cough, who can honorably marry, palpitation of the heart, general weakness, and all other symptoms which lead to misery.

If you have any of the symptoms here mentioned, lose no time in consulting DR. HOMAN by letter, free of charge. Always enclose a detailed statement, giving every symptom experienced, and the Doctor will immediately give you a straightforward opinion of your case.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Medicine forwarded to any parts of the world, securely packed, and without fear of detection.

ADDRESS—

Dr. FRED HOMAN,

155 ELIZABETH STREET,

Four Doors from Bourke street,

MELBOURNE.

Business Notices.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

OF

LOVELY MILLINERY!

We are Coming to the Front!

MARVELLOUS ATTRACTION.

NEW SHOW ROOM

Under the supervision of a Lady from one of the Leading Houses in Ballarat.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO LEAD THE WAY.

ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY STOCKED WITH LATEST NOVELTIES.

THE SHOW IS IMMENSE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.

Ironmongers

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OWING to Heavy Shipments Just Arrived, and to make room for same, we are

SELLING AT LARGE REDUCTIONS

Upon Former Prices.

IRONMONGERY, of every description. FURNITURE,

GLASS & CROCKERY, OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, PAPERHANGINGS,

WOOL-PACKS and SHEEP SHEARS, and all Station Supplies.

A Large Assortment of

FANCY GOODS, CRICKETING MATERIAL, BEDSTEADS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE—Just Landed.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GALVANISED IRON and FENCING WIRE, SPECIALTIES.

Every Description of Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral Requirements

ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT and GEELONG.

Melbourne, Wool, Grain and Produce Markets.

DALGETY & COMPANY,

LIMITED,

Wool and Produce Brokers,

Capital Fully Subscribed ... £4,000,000 | Capital Paid-up ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £120,000.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES of

WOOL, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on most favourable terms on the ensuing clip of WOOL, GRAIN, and STATION PRODUCE, for Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

NO CARTAGE ON ANY PRODUCE SENT BY RAIL.

ONE MONTH'S FREE STORAGE ALLOWED ON GRAIN.

Offices and Sale Rooms ... 461—471 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

Warehouses ... NEWMARKET.

VICTORIAN DISTILLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Equal to the Choicest Brands Imported.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY. BRANDY. RUM. GENEVA. LONDON DRY GIN. OLD TOM.

To be obtained of Storekeepers, Grocers and Hotelkeepers throughout the Colony.

EVERY BOTTLE BEARS

Our Name and Registered Trade Mark

JOSHUA BROTHERS,

St. James Street, Melbourne.

Business Notices.

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils turps, and all the building requirists.

Sashes, doors, and all kinds of Joiner work made to order at the lowest possible prices.

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices

WOOL.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company,

(Limited)

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Capital Authorised ... £4,500,000
Capital Subscribed ... £4,000,000
Reserve Fund £290,000

General Manager for Australia, DAVID ELDER.

Inspector Pastoral Properties, WILLIAM OLIVER.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON ENSUING CLIPS of WOOL, GRAIN, &c. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

Farmers' Lots receive every care and attention.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL

Every Thursday and Saturday throughout the season.

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hide, Sheepskins, &c., three times a week throughout the year.

Auction Sales of Grain every Wednesday. One month Free Storage allowed on Grain during the season.

JNO. COOKE, Manager.

Melbourne Wool, and Grain Warehouses, Collins St. W.

Agents for the New Zealand Shipping Company's splendid Line of Steamers.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO to BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Fireshire 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.

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.

CHARLES VOWLES,
Proprietor.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's 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 in ½lb. packets by Grocers labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Insurance.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS & PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Losses paid over—£15,000,000.

Annual Income. £800,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,000,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.

Melbourne Agency—52 Market Street, W. H. MACKENZIE and Co., Agents.

Beaufort District Agency—H. P. Henningsen, Beaufort.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Head Office; Melbourne, 1 Market Building

Established 1869.

The chief features are MODERATE RATES, LARGE BONUSES, and AMPLE SECURITY.

Policies opened before 31st October have special advantage—they will participate in the Bonus to be declared for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Forms of Proposal to be had from any of the Agents throughout the colonies.

ALEX H YOUNG, Mgr.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL LONG-STANDING and CHRONIC COMPLICATED CASES OF DISEASE,

CONSULT

MR. H. E. KUGELMANN,

OF

1 2 and 174 WILLIAM STREET,

MELBOURNE,

The Only Naturally Qualified Herbalist of the Present Century Consulting, and who has Cured more

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE

Than any 10 Medical Men in Australia.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in event of CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

As Mr H. E. KUGELMANN cannot possibly visit every town in Victoria and adjacent colonies, and in order that all sufferers from any Chronic or supposed Incurable Disease may be enabled to obtain the benefit of his undoubted skill and ability in curing all Diseases by his new and wonderful Herbal Magnetic treatment without Drugs or Poisons, he has appointed his Associate and Representative, Mr E. SPENCER JAMES, who is a skilled and careful Diagnosist of many years' experience, to visit regularly the following amongst other towns for the purpose of making a thorough and complete Diagnosis of every individual consulting him, and he will at once forward the Diagnosis to Mr H. E. Kugelmann at Melbourne Head Office, when Mr Kugelmann will thoroughly and carefully consider the same, and prepare and forward immediately the remedies necessary to effect a complete, radical and permanent cure in the quickest possible time. By this method each patient can be cured as well and quickly as if they consulted Mr Kugelmann personally. All who are ailing and suffering, therefore, should not fail to avail themselves of this treatment, for no matter what other treatment you may have tried, Mr Kugelmann has cured very many thousands that doctors had declared incurable. Read the sworn certificates published here.

Kindly note Dates of Visits.

BEAUFORT—At Golden Age Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

A few of thousands more.

Noble Street, Newton,

Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. KUGELMANN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into bronchitis, and became chronic. *I consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine* without it doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to spit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill, I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the County of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

7 Commercial Road, South Yarra.

Mr H. E. KUGELMANN.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering for about eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep, and at last I became so bad and so weak that I could scarcely walk. My food, what little I took, seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got do better. I had just given up in despair when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last resource, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been during that time, fairly well; my nervousness left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefit at your hands. Anyone calling upon me I shall be happy to speak to —I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the Colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me.

TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given which provides that NO COST is incurred in the event of a CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Croker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE

Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1890.

A leading article and several other news items are unavoidably crowded out.

The Riponshire Council, at its monthly meeting on Thursday last, unanimously resolved to tender the council's hearty thanks to the Government for taking steps to preserve law and order during the labor crisis.

Another fire scare in Beaufort on Thursday night last. A heap of burning bushes some two miles out of town caused some foolish person to toll the bell, to the great annoyance of members of the brigade, who reasonably think that they have had quite enough of this sort of thing lately.

Shearing is progressing satisfactorily in all the sheds in this district, excepting at Eurambeen, where Messrs Beggs Bros. have experienced some difficulty in coming to terms with the union men. They were to have started work on Wednesday last, but declined to do so when the Messrs Beggs Bros. refused to acknowledge union rules. Work, however, was proceeded with by a few station hands. The shearers had the option of shearing without any agreement being entered into, which they would not consent to. We understand that yesterday a number of non-union shearers were engaged, and that the fleeces are now rapidly being removed. At Captain Bridges' Trawalla station the Wolseley machines are doing capital work.

The bazaar in aid of the Primitive Methodist Church, opened in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Thursday, 25th ult., and continued on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, was brought to a fairly successful issue, the sum of £113 having been realised. About £50 worth of goods remain in hand, and it is intended to dispose of these at some future time at a sale of gifts. The trustees acknowledge with thanks elsewhere monetary donations received, and also tender their warmest thanks to the donors of goods, Jackson's String Band, singers, and all who assisted towards making the bazaar a success.

On Sunday afternoon, 21st Sept., a special children's service was held in St. John's Church of England. The church was filled with the Sunday school scholars, teachers, and others who were invited. After a short service, in which the children joined most heartily, the prizes, some of which were very handsomely bound books, were given to the successful scholars. The Rev. E. J. M. Davies, in addressing the children, took for his text 1st Cor. ix., 23, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run that ye may obtain." He dwelt especially on the last clause. They had not all got prizes, but they were not to be discouraged; they were to run "as the winner," doing their very best, and they would be better rewarded by and bye in having a store of knowledge and the prize, promised to all that love and serve Jesus Christ—a Crown of Righteousness laid up for them. The address was listened to throughout with marked attention by the children. A collection of 9s was made in aid of the missionaries.

It has been brought under our notice that some petty thief or other is continually prowling around under cover of darkness and committing depredations on residents' woodheaps. Mr G. Wotherspoon's back yard was visited on Thursday night and a large quantity of wood stolen. This system of mean thieving is so persistently being carried out that Mr Wotherspoon intends charging sundry logs with gunpowder. Should the purloiner drop across one of these he may very possibly require to repair his chimney or portions of his house. The police also have the matter in hand, and a strict watch will be kept to catch the suspected party red-handed, when the punishment so richly deserved will be rigorously meted out.

The contract for the erection of the monument to the late Mr John Wotherspoon in the Beaufort Park, tenders for which were opened by the committee on Saturday last, has been obtained by Mr E. Missen at £95; this being the lowest tender. The design, prepared by Mr T. G. Archard, C.E., is a very nice one, and met with the approval of the councillors of Riponshire on Thursday last, to whom it was submitted. All the stone is to be dressed, and the work is to be completed by 7th December next. The secretary, Mr J. Humphreys, will be very glad to receive promised subscriptions not yet forwarded.

The mining manager of the Saxon Consols, G. M. C., reports as under for the week ending yesterday:—Yield of gold from 6 machines, 30 oz. 5 dwts. Three parties of men are cross-cutting in fairly payable wash. The fourth party started to continue the reef drive on the main level past No. 4 balance shaft.

We regret to state that on Tuesday last, the police found it necessary to charge an old resident of Beaufort, named Joseph William Audas, before Messrs. Andrews and Harris, J's.P., as being a lunatic not under proper control, and on the medical testimony of Drs. Johnston and Adam, he was committed to the Ararat Asylum. Under the proper treatment which the unfortunate man will now receive, it is to be hoped he will speedily recover his reason.

The 6.25 a.m. passenger train from Ballarat to Stawell, arriving at Beaufort at 7.30 a.m., which was cancelled a few weeks ago owing to the scarcity of coal caused by the shipping dispute, resumed running on Wednesday, 1st inst.; whilst the 7.30 a.m. goods train from Ballarat to Stawell, arriving at Beaufort at 8.45 a.m., has been discontinued.

Mr J. Sussems, stationmaster, has kindly supplied us with the following return of the business transacted at the Beaufort railway station during the month of September:—Passengers, 844, giving a revenue of L150 13s 11d. Goods—Outward, 864 tons, L19; inward, 200 tons, L174 5s. Parcels, horses, cattle and dogs, L12 12s 4d; live stock, 85, L95. Total amount of revenue, L451 11s 3d.

Mrs Henry Smith was arrested at Beaufort on Saturday night and brought before Mr A. Andrews, J.P., on Monday morning, to answer charges of being drunk and disorderly and using obscene language. A fine of £1, or seven days' imprisonment, was inflicted in each case. The fines were paid.

The fortnightly meeting of the committee of the Waterloo branch A.M.A. was held in Mrs Hutton's hotel on Saturday last. Present—President, vice-president, and six other members. Correspondence was received from Mr T Hewitt, late president, pointing out that Ballarat bylaws exempted members from levies who were not earning £1 per week. From Mr Spence, relating to strike affairs. From Messrs Uren, Sharp, and Gore, relating to the cutting of timber for mines.—On this question the committee hope no further trouble will arise, as the secretary is now duly authorised to endorse miner's rights. Reports of executive council meeting were received. Accounts were passed for payment amounting to £13 17s 4d, being—E Mulligan, £6 1s; secretary, £4 3s; accident relief, 13s 4d and L3 from incidental fund to a sick member. It was decided that strike levy should not be asked from members earning less than L1 per week, this being in accordance with the decision arrived at by the general meeting held on 21st September, 1888. Mr Q. W. Sharp was appointed a member of committee.

The Half-Holiday Sub-Committee held a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last, to settle accounts and transact any other business that might arise in connection with the Employés Picnic, held on the 25th ult. Mr Sinclair presided. The amount collected for the picnic totalled £12 16s, whilst the expenditure amounted to £12 17s 6d, leaving a debit balance of 11s 6d, which it was decided to draw from the general fund. The accounts were passed for payment, on the motion of Mr J. Wotherspoon, seconded by Mr Elliott. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the Beaufort Brass Band; to Messrs Cowan, Smith, Wotherspoon Bros. and Co., for the loan of horses and waggon; to Messrs Hawkes Bros. for the use of crockery; to Mr Stevens and the ladies for their kind assistance at the Park; to the Boat Committee, for the use of boats, and to all who had in any way assisted in making the picnic a success. Those present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the success of the affair. After a few further remarks the committee adjourned sine die, and made their way to the shooting gallery at the bazaar, where the same enthusiasm which characterised their efforts at the picnic was thrown into the desire to become "dead shots."

Local mining speculation has not altogether died out, but only slumbers, awaiting favorable opportunities, we hope, to burst out with renewed activity. For some time a co-operative party has been doing good prospecting work at Duncan's Gully, Raglan; but recently they were swamped out and forced to suspend operations. They tried to float a company, but failed. Then the matter was brought under the notice of the business people of Beaufort, with the result that the resources of the mine are to be properly tested. It speaks well for the interest still evinced in the mining industry, although at such a low ebb, that the matter was disposed of in one day at Beaufort by a number of business people raising the necessary funds to carry on the venture. The Young Duke plant (situated near the old Beaufort reservoir) was purchased at a cost of £100, and will be shifted without delay. In addition Mr W. C. Thomas has given the party a boiler on easy terms, namely, £1 per week, for 50 weeks, when it will become their own property. The prospects of success are considered good, 1 oz. 14dwts. of gold having been obtained out of two sets of dirt. Twenty shares were taken at £5 each. The co-operative party are to be allowed to purchase the plant on the same terms if gold is struck, but should the enterprise not succeed, then the plant remains the property of those subscribing its value. The following are the Beaufort shareholders:—Messrs. A. Andrews, Harris & Troy, Hawkes Bros., Cougle, Dickman, R. Jackson, Flynn, Highett, and W. Johnson.

A meeting of the municipalities of this division of the Municipal Association of Victoria, was held in the City Hall, Ballarat on Tuesday, there being a large attendance. Cr. Cushing, Riponshire, occupied the chair. In opening the meeting the chairman stated that all the resolutions carried at the previous meeting were adopted by the central committee except two. The Government, however, seemed to ignore their recommendations, and it would be necessary for them to urge their Parliamentary representatives to see that matters affecting their interests, be granted proper attention. Any action they might decide on should be dealt with by the central committee before the second reading of the Amending Local Government Bill now before the House. Cr. Cushing was re-elected president, and among the motions submmitted the following by the Shire of Ripon was carried.—"That application be made to amend the Vermin Destruction Act so as to make it compulsory on all local bodies to give a uniform bonus of 10s per head for the destruction of full grown foxes, and 5s per head for fox cubs, the Government to recoup the local bodies one half the outlay." This was supported by the chairman and Cr Abbot, and and adopted. A motion on the same matter by the shire of Melton, rendering it compulsory to pay for fox destruction out of the municipal fund, was also carried. The representatives forming the metropolitan shires group of the Municipal Associations of Victoria met on Tuesday at Melbourne, when the principle of the above proposal was agreed with, but it was decided that the price paid should be 5s for both grown foxes and cubs, and that the Government should not be asked to recoup the councils one-half of the outlay.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Limited, report under date 1st October:—

Wheat, prime, 3s 10d; medium, 3s 5d; flour, stone-made, £8 10s, roller, £9 10s; Oats, thin Victorian, 2s 3d; Danish, 2s 7d; stout, 2s 9½d; barley, Cape, 1s 11d; malting, 3s 10d; peas, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; maize, 3s d4 to 3s 6d; bran, 8d to 8½d; pollard, 9d.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

—o—

THURSDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1890.

Present:—Crs. Beggs, (President), Murray, Andrews, Russell, Austin, Oddie, Lewis, and Bridges.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Treasury, forwarding voucher for L1,155 11s 1d, sudsidy for half-year ending 31st December, 1890.—Received.

From shire of Warrnambool, soliciting co-operation in endeavouring to have The Vermin Destruction Act 1890 amended by provision being made by the Government to compensate persons compelled to destroy their log fences and erect new fences, such compensation to be retrospective to commencement of operations under said Act.—No action taken.

From Loxtonshire, intimating that a memorial had been received from residents in parishes of Glenhope, Langi Kal Kal, Raglan, and Beaufort, praying for steps to be taken for purchase of a portion of the Glenhope V.R. section, the property of Dr. Williamson, to form a continuation of the Elmhurst to Raglan road, and seeing that Riponshire ratepayers were interested therein, the council was requested to give their countenance to the object by joining in a deputation to the Minister.—The council to urge upon the Government the necessity of granting the request, on the motion of Cr Lewis.

From W. H. Uren, M.L.A., stating payment of subsidy would be made in September, and that reerection of horse post at Beaufort Post Office he would ask the Department to re-consider their request.—Received; Mr Uren to be thanked for his action in getting the post erected.

From Post and Telegraph Department, intimating that instructions had been issued to have the horse post erected in front of the Beaufort Post Office, without delay.—Received.

From Secretary Endowment Conference, forwarding resolution carried at meeting of joint-committee, re adoption of endowment of L1 2s 6d for boroughs not exceeding L20,000 value, L1 for other boroughs (including cities and shires), and L2 for shires.—Received.

From Department of Public Works, requesting attendance of representatives of the council at Lands Office Ballarat, on 26th Sept., to confer with the councils interested on the subject of adjustment of shire boundaries.—Attended to.

From D. McFadzean, one of the managers of the Skipton Common, requesting to be supplied with rules for the guidance of the managers.—Received. The secretary stated there were no rules of the Skipton Common in his office; that he had written to Mr McFadzean giving him the number and page of the "Gazette" in which they were gazetted, and that he thought if they wanted the rules printed they should get them done themselves.

From Cr Cushing, stating he had been again appointed chairman of the Ballarat Group of the Municipal Association for the ensuing 12 months, and being unable to attend the council meeting through having to attend a meeting of the central committee in Melbourne, he would like the notice of motion standing in his name postponed to the November meeting.—Request granted; it being understood that the council would only pay Cr Cushing's expenses to Ballarat as its delegate, and that the municipal group would do so from there to Melbourne.

From L. J. Berryman and F. Kirkham, inquiring if the council had given Mr Beggs permission to enclose any roads in the parish of Shirley, which are fenced with substantial sheep-proof fences, and plough and cultivate the road running West from the Fiery Creek to the top of Shirley Hill.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Public Health Department, drawing attention to Health Act 1890 coming into operation on 1st August, and that forms of notices and orders now issued should purport to be made under that Act.—Received.

From same, notifying that the Shire of Ripon had been declared affected by typhoid fever and enclosing "Gazette" notice.—Received.

From Jas. Patterson, school No. 857, notifying case of diphtheria at Sailor's Gully, namely, Mary Ann West, aged 18.—In answer to Cr. Andrews, the secretary stated that a medical man had reported this case verbally to him. Cr Andrews said that West objected to its being reported that the case had broken out in his house, as the girl had been at service at Mr Wotherspoon's and removed to her own home. The doctor should have taken steps to isolate the house and prevent the disease spreading. The children had beeen allowed to go to school and mix with other children, and he considered this was not right. He moved that in future no verbal notice be entertained, and that the Health Officer be requested to report any outbreak of diseases in writing and name the place where the outbreak occurred. Seconded by Cr Russell, and carried.

From Mildred F. Dunn, notifying cases of typhod fever at Mt. Cole, Shirley, as under:—Mrs T. J. Brown, aged about 26, duration of illness on 18 Sept., three weeks; Irena Baulch, aged 4 years 9 months, duration of illness, same as above; Ethel Baulch, aged 2 years 3 months, duration of illness, 5 days; Elizabeth Brown, aged about 50 years, duration of illness, three weeks; Lewis Foster, aged about 3 years 9 months, duration of illness about 3 weeks.—Received; the secretary stating that four of the cases were included in a report at last meeting, and that one was an additional one.

From Public Health Department, inquiring the date of Mr Smith's appointment as analyst, and whether letter forwarded has to be considered as a request for the board's approval of appointment.—Secretary to inform Central Board of Health that in 1885 Professor Mica Smith was appointed as analyst of Riponshire, and to ask their approval of such appointment.

From A. Ausaldi, Waterloo, submitting resolution of meeting at Mechanics' Hall, asking council to construct a reservoir in Dairymaid's Gully, or any other site deemed advisable, and to erect standpipes on the road side.—Received, after a few conversational remarks, the matter being discussed at a later stage.

From School of Mines, Ballarat, Convalescent Home for Men, Melbourne, and Ballarat District Benevolent Asylum, soliciting donations.—To be brought up when charitable vote is distributed.

From Dr Adam, Beaufort, notifying fresh case of typhoid fever at Mt. Cole Flats, the sufferer being a girl named Ethel Baulch, aged 3 years; duration of illness from 22nd Sept., 11 days.—Received.

From J. W. Browne, secretary Beaufort Cemetery, requesting the council to protect the cemetery grounds from rabbits by putting wire netting around the fence, which encloses an area of 10 chains by 6 chains.—Referred to north riding members.

From Public Health Department, forwarding copies of regulations for registration, inspection, &c., of private hospitals.—Received.

From J. Humphreys, hon. sec. Wotherspoon Memorial Committee, submitting design of memorial to be erected in the Beaufort Park in recognition of the public services rendered by the late Mr John Wotherspoon, for the council's approval; and as tenders had been accepted for its erection, requesting the council in conjunction with the committee to select and approve of the site at an early date that the work may be proceeded with.—Referred to north riding members.

From J. W. Harris, Beaufort, applying for use of Shire hall one night per month for the purpose of holding Masonic meetings.—Cr Oddie moved that the request be not complied with, as there were public halls in the place, and if they granted it one body they must do so to others, when there was a probability of the hall furniture getting damaged. Cr Murray seconded. Cr Lewis moved as an amendment that the request be granted. Seconded by Cr Andrews, who pointed out that the Shire hall was the only building in the town suitable for Masonic meetings. The amendment was carried. Cr Oddie moved that 20s per meeting be charged for the use of the hall. Seconded by Cr Murray, who would have made it 30s. On the amendment of Crs Lewis and Andrews, the question of rent was left in the hands of the north riding members.

From G. W. Wotherspoon, Beaufort, drawing attention to state of drain at rear of his dwelling-house, and asking that it be opened up.—Referred to north riding members; the engineer stating there was no fall there, and all that could be done was to keep the boxes of the wooden drain cleaned out.

MOTIONS BY NOTICE.

Cr Cushing's motion by notice relative to division of publicans' licenses between the north riding instead of to the Beaufort township account, was allowed to stand over till next meeting.

Cr Andrews said with the permission of the council he would withdraw his motion relative to costs already incurred in rabbit extermination being charged to the riding in which such amounts were spent, as the west riding members had agreed to contribute one-third of the cost.

Cr Oddie protested against the west riding doing so, as the matter had been taken out of the council's hands by the Government, who had granted the north riding £50 to clear the common.

Cr Andrews pointed out the council were part managers of the common, and were therefore liable for the extermination of rabbits. The north riding having helped considerably to kill rabbits in the west riding, he asked to be treated in the same spirit, and said he could not see what cause Cr Oddie had to object.

Cr Oddie said they were not entitled to take the ratepayers' money for the purpose. The managers of the common should charge sufficient fees for depasturage to enable them to keep the common free from rabbits.

Cr Lewis moved that one-third of the cost of exterminating the rabbits on the Beaufort common be charged to the west riding. Seconded by Cr Russell, who thought as the north riding had helped the west to kill their rabbits for so long, it was only fair and just to return the money.

Cr Oddie, in proposing as an amendment that the west riding be not allowed to pay a part of its revenue to assist the Beaufort common, pointed out that the west riding had no legal power to give the money. He was rather surprised at the action of Cr Andrews after having joined him in trying to compel the residents of Lake Goldsmith to destroy their rabbits.

Cr Andrews replied that it was most decidedly unfair, because they had been relieved by an Act of Parliament of the control of the commons, to take advantage of that and let the north riding pay the cost of exterminating the rabbits. It was perfectly legal to spend the money on the common, and as a matter of fact subsidy had been received for money spent by them in that way.

Cr Murray inquired whether the west riding members intended doing anything with Lake Goldsmith. He had waited patiently for two months to see if they intended doing anything. A revenue of from L100 to L150 per year could be got through letting it, and something would have to be done, as L7 had been paid at last meeting for destroying rabbits there.

After further remarks, the motion was carried; Cr Oddie signifying his intention of obtaining legal advice in the matter.

An irregular discussion then arose regarding the rabbits on Lake Goldsmith, and ultimately it was settled by Cr Lewis promising that the west riding members would bring up a report next meeting.

Cr Bridges moved that it is desirable that a water supply be arranged and provided for Waterloo, and after speaking of the need of a water supply there, withdrew the motion and substituted one to the effect that the secretary be instructed to write to Lextonshire asking that body if it is willing to contribute half the cost of the reservoir formerly consented to; that a list of ratepayers be made out, and that they be asked if they would be willing to accept what was known as Jackson's scheme as a final scheme if it were carried out. The residents of Waterloo desired sufficient water for sluicing purposes, but this being impossible he thought they would now accept the scheme they had previously refused. Any one going round Waterloo and seeing the style of houses there would admit that a water supply was absolutely necessary. Cr Andrews seconded the motion, which was carried.

Cr Andrews moved that the engineer be instructed to have the drains around the reservoir at Waterloo cleaned out. Seconded by Cr Bridges, and carried.

Cr Russell, in accordance with notice given, moved that each riding pays for its overdraft at the bank. Seconded by Cr Oddie. It was pointed out that if the motion were carried it would involve keeping a separate set of books, and that very often work could be carried out in fine weather at a great saving through the overdraft. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, an amendment by Crs Lewis and Andrews, that the matter be not entertained, was carried.

Cr Oddie moved that the President, Cr Lewis, and the mover be appointed to sign cheques. Seconded by Cr Austin, and carried.

NORTH RIDING MEMBERS' REPORT.

The North Riding members, under date of 2nd October, 1890, reported that at a meeting of the North Riding members, held at the Shire Hall on 8th September, Crs. Beggs (president), Andrews, and Bridges, being present, it was resolved—That the caretaker of Beaufort Park attend to the removal of saplings from bank of reservoir. That the application of J. McKay for 20 acres, parish of Trawalla, be granted subject to engineer's report. That P. Lennon's application for 20 acres, parish of Beaufort, be referred to engineer for report. That G. Halpin's application for compensation for injuries sustained by his wife be referred to engineer to report as to measurements, &c. That drain opposite Societies' Hall and Mark's, in Neill Street, Beaufort, be cleaned out and covered in with gravel. The following matters were referred to the engineer for report:—Graveyard Hill road, between Aldrich's and Harris and Troy's; cost of forming road near Beaufort reservoir, past Kilbeg's and towards Holden's; draining road from Raglan towards Peter Wilkinson's on north side of creek; probable cost of forming Cumming street from intersection of Lawrence street westerly, forming Speke street from Ararat road to present formation, and enlarging culvert junction of Speke street and Ararat road. It was resolved that the engineer call for tenders for the following works, viz.:—Making road from Flynn's to Witherden's old store at Waterloo; making worst part of road to Nerring; making road from Blackmore's corner to Saxon Consols claim, South Waterloo. It was also resolved that authority be given to the shire engineer to carry out during the coming summer the following works, viz.:—Shirley road, drain at Raglan applied for by Drew and others, Waterloo and Main Lead road, Mt. Cole road, Chute to Raglan road past Harrison's, Chute road past Brown's, Nerring road improvement, new bridge at Pickford's, from Blackmore's to Saxon Consols claim, Gibbon's road, Raglan, Trawalla and Beaufort road, forming 100 chains of worst part.—Received.

Cr Bridges moved that £25 be paid Mr Halpin in full settlement of all claims against the council. Seconded by Cr Austin and carried; Mr Halpin agreeing to take the amount; and on the suggestion of Cr Andrews the account to be charged to the whole of the shire.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the finance committee:—

President's allowance, half-year, L35; Engineer, L33 6s 8d; Secretary, L17 6s 8d; Mrs Taylor, L1 15s; J. Tompkins, L1 5s 6d; H. H. Jackson, L1; Arnall & Jackson, L12 18s 4d; A. W. Collier, L1 8s 4d; Election Expenses—"Evening Post," L1 13s 6d; "Courier," L2 15s; "Star," L3 0s 6d; Henningsen and Klunder," L3 3s 5d. W. E. Henningsen, L1 12s; John Whitfield, L3; Joseph Whitfield, L8; W. McFarlane, L6; Thos. Buchanan, L8; Robt. Gibson, L8; Wm. Stevens, L5 10s; S. Baker, 18s; M. Corrigan, L14; J. Storey, L8; J. Robertson, L8; J. Whitaker, L1 5s 8d; M. Muir, L8; M. Meehan, L13 10s; R. Kirkpatrick, L8 16s; J. Tait, L1 16s; H. M. Stuart, L2 8s 6d; M. Flynn, 3s 10d; Pimblett and Peddar, 11s 6d; H. Dobson, L4; G. Wilson, L2 10s; Harris and Troy, L8 8s 6d; M. Madden, L1 12s; D. D. Cameron, L3; E. Hill, L8; W. C. Pimblett, L17 10s; J. Christie, L2 17s 6d; J. Whitla, L4; G. Halpin, L25. Destruction of foxes, L10 10s.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to report that I do not know of any reason why the council should object to Mr McKay's application for 20 acres of road in the parish of Trawalla. With respect to Mr P. Lennon's application for 20 acres of land in the parish of Beaufort, Mr Lennon has told me that the land shown on the plan sent by the Lands department is not the land he has applied for. In reference to Mr G. Halpin's application for compensation for injuries sustained by his wife whilst driving on a road in a dark night, I beg to state that the accident is stated to have happened on the three-chain wide road, very near Mr Halpin's house. The centre of the road was cleared away many years ago about 60 feet wide; tress and stumps are still standing between the sides of the cleared part of the road, and the fences on either side. Mr Halpin pointed out to me the stump that Mrs Halpin is said to have come in contact with when the accident occurred; it was just in line with the other stumps and trees on the edge of the clearing. The stump was not any more dangerous than hundreds of other stumps, not only on this road but on all the roads in the colony where the shire councils have only been able to clear a part of the width of the road. If clearing a track along a road makes a council liable for an accident on the uncleared part of it, then, the only means of preventing that liability is not to do any work on a road, no matter how dangerous it is, unless the council is able to form and make it. The law at present seems to be that if a council makes a very dangerous road less dangerous, by clearing etc., they make themselves liable if an accident happens on it; but if they leave it in its natural dangerous state they are not liable. In the present case I believe an accident did take place as stated; but if the council are liable or not is a question of law that I cannot answer. The stump that caused the accident has since been removed at the request of Mr Halpin's son. The wall round the Carngham cemetery requires taking down and rebuilding with mortar and a proper foundation making, which would probably cost about £2 per chain. The length is about 37 chains. Councillor Murray and I attended a conference in Ballarat between the shires interested and the secretary of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of getting alterations made in the boundaries of the shire, where they were objected to by this council, owing to alterations recently made by the Government when adjusting the boundaries. The alteration objected to was taking a considerable piece of country from Ripon, and adding it to Grenville, which caused a number of ratepayers whose interests and business relations are entirely with Ripon to be put in Grenville. We were successful in getting such alterations made as will leave the present ratepayers still in this shire, and that will give us about the same quantity and value of rateable property that we have now; we also get the addition of a large piece of Crown land which at present is not occupied. The footbridge asked for by some of the people of Skipton would be between the two bridges over the Emu Creek in that township, and about a quarter of a mile below the large bridge. Hampden shire would have to be consulted before the bridge could be built. The cost of forming the road, and building the necessary culverts on the west side of Skipton township, would be about £150, but the road when formed, would be anything but good, except in fine weather. I am engaged in making the valuation, which will take some time yet.—H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Some discussion arose regarding Halpin's claim having been settled before the above report was read. The engineer explained their liability regarding accidents on roads, and thought the council had taken a wise step in settling the claim. He suggested that the matter of amendment in the law relating to cleared roads be brought under the notice of the municipal group meeting, and their parliamentary representatives.

Cr Lewis moved to this effect. Seconded by Cr Bridges, and carried.

The report was then received.

OTHER REPORTS.

Robt. Gibson, caretaker of race, reported everything in good condition, with a full supply of water. It was intended to get the flumes repaired as soon as the weather cleared up.—Received.

Dr Donaldson, health officer, Linton, reported to the effect that there had been an unusual amount of sickness at Skipton in Mr David Wilkie's and Const. Daly's families, who had been ill with typhoid fever, and that Miss Daly had a second attack of ague. The cause of the trouble was a small pool of stagnant water into which the main drain on the Ripon side of the town flows before reaching the creek. It required filling up by the Police Department and council, which could be done at small cost. He had written to the Superintendent of Police, Ballarat. He had visited Skipton and Snake Valley twice weekly, and had a tour round with the inspectors of nuisances of each town. The general health of his portion of the shire was good.—Received.

Senior-Constable Gibson, inspector of nuisances, reported that he had in his possession a sample of oatmeal which had been handed to him by Dr Adam with a request that it be analysed, as after receiving it from a store he and his family partook of some of it after being cooked, and all of them felt very ill, which followed each time the meal was used. The doctor had handed him another parcel of oatmeal which he had been in the habit of using without feeling any ill-effects. He therefore trusted the Local Board of Health would be good enough to have both samples analysed by their analyst; and if the meal were found to be unfit for human food, steps would then be taken to prevent its further sale by the storekeeper from whom it was purchased.—The meal to be sent to Professor Mica Smith for analysis, on the motion of Cr Lewis, seconded by Cr Andrews.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr Oddie moved, and Cr Lewis seconded that returning officers be appointed as follow:—East Riding, Cr Russell; North, Cr Bridges; West, Cr Austin.—Carried.

Cr Cushing was re-appointed the councils' delegate to the Ballarat Municipal Group meetings for the ensuing 12 months on the motion of Cr Lewis.

A circular relative to tramways, held over from last meeting, was allowed to lie on the table.

A petition from P. Grant and others, complaining of Gillingham's sheep trespassing on the roads, also held over, was referred to North Riding members.

Cr Oddie moved that the secretary make out a list of ratepayers resident between the standpipe and J. Ferguson's shop at Snake Valley, showing what each would have to pay for water at the same rate charged in Beaufort, with an agreement binding each party to pay the said amount in the event of the council taking the water past their premises, so that they can have it laid on. Seconded by Cr Russell and carried.

Cr Lewis moved, in view of several important events coming off early in November, that their next meeting be held on the second Thursday of that month. Seconded by Cr Oddie, and carried.

Cr Lewis moved that this council tender to the Government its hearty thanks for taking steps to preserve order during the labor crisis.

Cr Bridges, in seconding the motion, thought all right-minded people would agree, no matter what view of the position they took, that the Government should be supported in preserving law and order. If this were not done they would descend to the miserable state of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, or some of those places.

Cr Oddie supported the motion, and expressed the opinion that the Government had only done what they were really called upon to do, and had not taken sides of either party.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Cr Murray proposed a vote of thanks to Cr Lewis, for presenting the council with an enlarged portrait of their late secretary. Seconded by Cr Andrews, who suggested it should be removed from the secretary's office and hung in the Shire Hall. Carried; Cr Lewis remarking that he would have been better pleased had he been allowed to carry out his intention of voting an allowance to there late secretary's widow.

Upon Cr Oddie pointing out that the matter wae only meant to be put off for the time being on account of their being an overdraft,

Cr Lewis signified his intention of giving notice of motion for next meeting.

Cr Murray drew the engineer's attention to the work asked for by Mr Wilson, of Mount Emu, and the meeting adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BEAUFORT.

—o—

Some excitement prevailed in Beaufort yesterday evening, owing to an unfortunate mishap on the railway line, which, although of not a very serious nature, occasioned considerable inconvenience and annoyance. No fewer than six trucks were derailed, but, beyond being slightly splintered, received no injury. It appears that the 12.20 up goods train shunted an "R" truck on to No. 2 line, the engine falling back into No. 3 for the purpose of picking up loadage, consisting of several trucks of firewood for Ballarat, and empties. When going out of the station just past the semaphore, and near the stationmaster's residence, it is supposed, as the points had been carefully attended to, that the vibration of the train passing set the "R" truck in motion. The consequence was that it fell foul of the firewood trucks, throwing them off the line and being itself partly overturned by the force of the concussion, but immediately righting. Luckily the permanent way escaped injury, but the interlocking apparatus was considerably damaged. Three truck loads of firewood were thrown off in very quick time. Mr J. Sussems, the stationmaster, lost no time in getting the obstructions removed, a casualty train being immediately despatched to Ballarat for line repairers and implements by which the trucks could be shifted. Some fifteen men in less than two hours arrived on the spot, and under the directions of Ganger Rogers worked like veritable Trojans. The accident happened about four p.m., and the 3.45 mixed from

Ballarat, together with the 3.30 from Stawell, were delayed about an hour at the Beaufort station. The Stawell train was unable to pass where the Ballarat train had, owing to the sleeping car on the former being so much broader than the ordinary carriages. This proved a half-hour's hindrance, a coal truck having to be dragged out of the road by the casualty engine. The line was cleared for traffic shortly after 6.30. All the night trains were delayed, the Adelaide express by about half an hour. We are glad to say the accident is not attributable to anyone's carelessness or neglect, the wheels of the "R" truck, in addition to the brake being put on, having been chocked with wood. The damage done, altogether, is roughly estimated at about £20. We understand that a departmental enquiry is to be held into the matter.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVES' ASSOCIATION.

Twelve members attended the quarterly meeting of the Beaufort Branch of the Australian Natives' Association, which was held in the Mechanics' Hall on Tuesday. The President (Captain G. A. Eddy) presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read and formally received, after which accounts were passed for payment as follow:—Board of Directors, 4s; Dr Johnston, L5; Secretary, L1 14s. Mr Thos. Anderson, of Waterloo, having claimed seven days' sick pay, whereas six was passed to him, the amount was altered from L1 to L1 3s 4d, on the motion of Mr Ansaldi, seconded by Mr Williams.

The most important business of the evening was whether the branch should be wound up or carried on at Waterloo. The secretary had written to Mr Wheal, President of the A.N.A., explaining the position of the branch, and inviting him to attend the meeting, and had received the following reply from the general secretary:—

"Melbourne, 29th Sept., 1890.—Dear Sir.—The President has referred your letter of the 23rd instant to me for reply. In the first place, Mr Wheal regrets that he cannot attend your meeting on Tuesday night. In reference to the removal of operations of your branch to Waterloo, while there cannot be any difficulty in connection with the removal there is a difficulty as to changing the name of the branch; in fact, such could not be done, but the Beaufort branch would require to dissolve, as per rule 95, and a new branch formed at Waterloo. I have consulted the Government Registrar and am convinced that this is the only course to pursue. You may rest assured that the Board would do all it could to assist you if such was decided upon. For instance, if the whole of the members of the present branch threw in their lot with the new branch, I feel sure that the Board would refund any money that it might receive from the old branch; then, on the other hand, if the old branch dissolved, and several of its members desired to join the new branch, they could do so on clearances from the board, and the board would be responsible for such clearance members for 6 months, in the same way a branch granting a clearance is responsible. I will be glad to hear from you as to the result of your meeting.—I am, yours fraternally, F. C. Wainwright, Gen. Sec.

The matter was discussed at some length. In answer to Mr Ansaldi as to whether they had despaired altogether of being able to carry on the branch at Beaufort, the President said it had been tried for three years, and had never been in a healthy condition. He considered the reason the association failed was on account of the town being overrun with societies, and that every provident young fellow had become connected with them before the A.N.A. started. In a lesser degree also he attributed the failure to the branch having been frowned on from the first by men of weight in the town—the old pioneers—which had hurt them a good deal. Mr Williams thought that should make them stick up for the association and show that it could be carried on. He for one would stick to it through thick and thin. Mr Sinclair pointed out that the way they had been going on had disheartened the officers. There had been three meetings at which no one had turned up, and the secretary said he would not hold the office if members would not attend and transact the business. The A.N.A. would get flourish, he being of opinion that it would prosper if transferred to Waterloo. He did not think the Board of Directors would interfere, and all that was necessary would be to change the place of meeting. The Beaufort members would still continue, and in all probability the branch would be strengthened at Waterloo. Mr Ansaldi intimated that there was a disposition on the part of the Waterloo members to alter the name, but it appeared that it would conduce to the advantage of the lodge by meeting at Waterloo. The secretary drew attention to Rule 55 showing that at a special meeting the place of meeting could be changed; and after the Beaufort contingent had said they would continue members, it was unanimously decided, on the motion of Sinclair, seconded by Mr Hutchings, that the meetings of the Beaufort branch of the A.N.A. in future be held at the Good Templars' Hall, Waterloo, instead of at the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort. The question of change of officers was discussed, but allowed to stand in abeyance till next meeting, it being understood that Mr Sinclair would continue to act as treasurer. The receipts for the evening amounted to £4 0s 2d. The next meeting takes place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at Waterloo, and the Beaufort members arranged to attend it. The proceedings then terminated.

THE GREAT SALE NOW IN FULL SWING,

At Morrey & Murray's 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat, and increasing every day as the sterling nature of the bargains become more widely known. This week we will show greater bargains than ever, Mr James Tyler having forwarded us the entire Manchester Stock of W. A. Baxton, Cardiff, South Wales, bought at a discount of 6s 9d in the pound, which we are now selling at less than English prices, with which we defy all the Sales in Victoria.—Morrey and Murray, the Cash Drapers and Direct Importers, 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat.—[Advt.]

BEAUFORT DISTRICT CRICKET CLUB.

A meeting to re-organise the Beaufort District Cricket Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last. The president, Dr. B. J. Adam, presided, and Messrs. Hughes, A. Trompf, A. Thomas, E. Welsh, F. Windley, W. Trompf, F. Thomas, J. McKeich, G. Loft, and A. Parker were also present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The president, in a neat speech, took the opportunity of returning thanks for his election last season, and said all regretted the removal by death of some of their members. Now that they had time for practice he hoped they would do so diligently, and that they would try and keep Mr Davies off a bicycle to prevent accidents. As they were likely to have a good team he trusted they would carry off the Sprague trophy. It would be necessary to elect office-bearers for the ensuing 12 months.

The secretary read the following report:—

In submitting to you my report of the past season, I must congratulate you on the financial position of your club; the balance-sheet showing the receipts to be in advance of the expenditure, leaving a credit balance in hand of £1 7s 8d, which is very good considering the extra expense your club had in paying £4 as half share of roller now in the park. During last season the number of matches played were not nearly so many as the season previous, owing no doubt to your club being defeated in the Sprague trophy competition so early in the season. They made a very good start by defeating Stawell at Beaufort in the first match, after which a sort of a collapse took place, and your team was afterwards defeated in turn by Rupanyup, Horsham, and Stawell, thus losing their chance of competing. A friendly match was played with the Ararat Asylum Club, when your team once more upheld the honor of the club by defeating them by 61 runs on their own ground. The batting average for a trophy presented by Dr. B. J. Adam was won by Mr E. Trompf, with an average of 15 runs per innings. The bowling honor for a silver medal presented by Mr Balfour, of Ballarat, was carried off by Mr W. Trompf, with an average of 7, Mr F. Trompf winning the half guinea hat presented by Mr G. H. Cougle, for the second best bowling average. And as the time is fast approaching when your club will once more have to take their stand in the field, it behoves you to have the park ground attended to and get to practice with as little delay as possible, and now that we have that long-felt want in our midst, the half-holiday, I have very little doubt that with plenty of practice and a ground such as you will have this season in the park your club will be able to hold its own against any club in the Western District, and I hope the incoming officers of the B.C.C. will do their best, which I have little doubt they will do, to forward the interest of the good old game in Beaufort. I think your club can then look forward to one of the most enjoyable seasons it has yet passed through.—I am, &c., W. C. Trompf, hon. sec. B.C.C.

The balance-sheet showed the receipts to have been L19 11s and the expenditure L18 3s 4d, leaving a credit-balance of L1 7s 8d to commence the season with.

Report and balance-sheet adopted.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Dr. Basil Adam; vice-presidents, Messrs. Hughes and McKeich; secretary, Mr W. Trompf; treasurer, Mr A. Parker; committee, Messrs. E. Welsh, A. and F. Thomas, Windley, A. Trompf, Cougle, and the Rev. E. J. M. Davies; match committee, the Rev. E. J. M. Davies, and Messrs. W. Adams and Parker, with the secretary *ex officio*. Messrs. E. Welsh and F. Windley were appointed auditors.

The following gentlemen were elected patrons:—Hon. Robt. Simson, Hon. Agar Wynne, Hon. W. H. S. Osmand, Hon. J. P. McPherson, Mr W. H. Uren, M.L.A., Messrs. W. Lewis, J.P., W. C. Thomas, J.P., E. H. Austin, Theo. Beggs, A. Andrews, J.P., and Captain Bridges, R.N.

It was resolved to fix the subscription at 5s. The secretary was instructed to make arrangements for rolling the ground. It was decided to open the season next Wednesday afternoon with a general practice, and that a match Married v. Single be played at the Park on Wednesday 22nd inst. Dr. Adam promised to give the same trophy this season as last, namely, a bat for the best batting average. Mr Hughes promised to double his subscription and give a guinea trophy for best bowling average. The question of club trophies was allowed to stand over to see what other trophies would be given.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The usual monthly match in connection with the Beaufort Rifle Club took place on Saturday and Wednesday last. There was a good entry, and the shooting was first-class. The prizes were as follow:—First, 50 per cent. of the entrance money; second, 30 per cent.; 3rd 20 per cent. The highest score made during the match was by Mr A. Trompf, who made the possible number of points at 400 yards, and 43 at the 500 yards, thus making the rare total of 93, which took first prize, the limit being fixed at 90. Mr W. Trompf took second prize with 90 points, including a handicap of 3, and Mr J. Barber third, with a score of 90, his handicap being 10. After paying expenses, the division gave the following:—First, 10s 6d; second, 6s 3d; third, 4s 3d. Subjoined are the scores:—

	Yds—400	500	h'p	T'l
A. Trompf ...	50	43	scr	93
W. Trompf ...	44	43	3	90
J. Barber ...	39	41	10	90
R. Jackson ...	44	33	18	95
W. Hains ...	39	34	20	93
J. McRae ...	46	42	scr	88
G. Loft ...	36	28	20	84
J. Chapman ...	41	37	3	81
J. McKeich ...	43	37	scr	80
F. Porter ...	38	38	3	79
C. Trompf ...	32	25	20	77
G. Cougle ...	30	21	25	76
H. Loft ...	29	21	25	75
J. Jackson ...	28	34	10	72
C. Loft ...	26	24	20	70
J. Sussems ...	29	32	8	69
J. W. Harris ...	29	29	10	68
R. Smith ...	21	15	30	66
J. Brooks ...	26	9	25	60

WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERLOO.

—o—

A public meeting was held at the Waterloo Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of obtaining a water supply for domestic use at Waterloo. There was a sparse attendance, only ten residents being present. Mr W. K. Shaw having been voted to the chair, and Mr Ansaldi appointed secretary, the chairman called upon Mr E. Milligan, one of those most interested, to state the real object of the meeting.

Mr Milligan said he could do so in a few words. They had met to decide upon trying to get a water scheme for Waterloo by petitioning the council of Riponshire to give them a supply for domestic purposes, or if the meeting thought fit to continue to agitate for the scheme once proposed—that was the Wimmera scheme. He for one was not going against it, although considering it was not necessary to go in for it now.

Mr T. D. Martin said as a resident of 5½ years' standing, he had advocated the big scheme throughout the piece, but finding it almost impossible to secure it, he thought they should take what had been offered them. The simpler scheme had several advantages, seeing that every year Waterloo suffered from a water famine; and it would not in the future prevent them from getting the Wimmera scheme. He understood that Cr Bridges had tabled a motion for a water scheme for Waterloo, and it was desirable that the wishes of the residents should be put to him in a fair manner to assist him in getting what he could. Failing to get what they wished—the big scheme—they should be content to take what they could get—a reservoir at Dairymaid's Gully, which had been offered to them but refused.

Mr Milligan moved—"That this meeting petition the council to construct a reservoir at Dairymaid's Gully, or any other site deemed advisable, and also to erect standpipes along the main road wherever was thought fit."

A conversational discussion arose as to whether it was advisable to name the site or leave it in the hands of the engineer. The work of tunnelling the hill and connecting with the Beaufort race, was mooted, but it was pointed out that the Railway Department would object. Mr S. Charlton opposed the site mentioned, owing to the quantity of dead timber about, and also because he thought it would never be filled, and emphatically assured the meeting that it would make a very dirty reservoir. Mr Martin would say as equally emphatic that it was better to have a dirty reservoir than none at all. Mr Milligan referred to Lexton, Linton, and other small places having reservoirs in small gullies such as this.

Mr Martin, in seconding the motion, urged them to give the new member something to go upon with a chance of success. They knew very well that the place had gone down so much that they could not reasonably expect to get that which they were unable to 10 years ago.

Mr C. Gray remarked that the Wimmera was the only scheme of any good to them, as they had any amount of water for slopping. The reservoir proposed would only be a mud hole. The two reservoirs they had were quite sufficient, and he had never seen them short yet.

Mr Charlton contradicted this by stating that in the summer time there was not a single bucketful of water except in the dam near his place or in private tanks, and that people had to go a mile for a bucketful of water. Regarding the population decreasing, he thought it did not look like it when there were 230 children in the State school last week.

Reports on the Wimmera scheme and riparian rights along the race were spoken of, and also that the council would not test the matter by litigation. Reference was also made to Mr Jackson having estimated the cost at nearly £2000 above Mr Lutz, an engineer from the Water Supply Department—to which the very wise remark was passed that the man who had cut the race before (Mr Jackson) was better qualified to judge than a man from town.

Ultimately the motion was declared carried, three voting for it, and one against.

Mr Ansaldi was not altogether satisfied with the scheme asked for, and thought more energy might be displayed in trying once more for the Wimmera scheme. The persons claiming riparian rights seemed the only difficulty, and these might concede them for a trifle.

It was pointed out that for seven years they had tried to get the comprehensive scheme without success, and that they were getting disgusted with it.

Mr D. Cochrane moved, and Mr Gray seconded—"That we petition the council to clean out the old Wimmera race and carry it down to Waterloo."

The Chairman ruled that the motion could not be submitted after the first one had been carried, as it involved asking two schemes.

The appointment of a deputation to wait on the Riponshire Council at its meeting on Thursday and support the resolution, was suggested; but it was not considered necessary to take any action in the matter.

On the motion of Mr Martin, seconded by Mr Milligan, the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution carried to the secretary of the shire council.

Votes of thanks were accorded the chairman, secretary, and representative of *The Ripon-shire Advocate*, and the meeting dispersed.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 8d to 3s 8½d; Oats, to 2s 7d for stout; Danish, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; Algerian, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; peas are to 2s 11d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d; Cape up to 2s; hay, prime chaffing, L2 5s to L2 12s 6d; medium, up to L2 5s; mangor hay, L3 10s to L3 15s; straw, 30s; flour, roller, L9 9s to L9 10s; stone, L8 5s to L8 10s; potatoes, L3 to L3 5s.

GEELONG PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date Wednesday, October 1:—Sheepskins—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 36d to 54d each; good to superior, 60d to 75d each; extra large, 80d to 84d each; country and station skins, short woolled 1d to 2½d per lb; medium 3½d to 4½d per lb; good to superior, 5d to 6½d per lb; lambskins, 3d to 4d per lb. Hides—Heavies, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; salted, 2d to 2¾d per lb; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per lb; kip, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; calf, 4d to 5d per lb. Tallow—We have cleared a fair line of good country mixed sorts, in pipes and casks, and our usual weekly supply at current rates.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKETS.

The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, report under date October 1st:—Wool—The opening sales of the Adelaide wool season were held on Friday last, when prices were quoted about 1d, per lb, which is below the opening values this time last year. There was a large attendance, but buyers were displaying great caution, and biddings were not brisk. Sheepskins—Competition scarcely as good as recently, but we cannot quote any material alteration in values. Hides.—We have no alteration to quote.—Tallow. Latest advice from London reported a fall of 6d. per cwt. Furred Skins.—Kangaroo remain firm, 3s. 3d. being top price Bark. remains unchanged.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

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, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

Jackson's 1s 6d Tea can't be beaten. Try it.—[Advt.]

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis. Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maadies. One Lozenge alone gives ease; one or two at bed-time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by al Chemists, in Tins, 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

TO PAINTERS.

TENDERS WANTED for PAINTING Premises. For particulars apply to Dr. JOHNSTON, Beaufort.

THE Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church desire to acknowledge with THANKS the following donations of Moneys received toward the late Bazaar Fund:—W. Lewis, Esq., of Stoneleigh, L5; T. R. Oddie, Esq., L1; Capt. W. B. Bridges, R.N., L1 4s; Mrs Short, of Campbellfield, L1. Also to Mr J. Jackson's String Band, which rendered valuable assistance; to the gentlemen who contributed songs; and to the many friends, who so generously contributed Goods, and otherwise assisted toward the success of the bazaar, they tender their warmest thanks.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

Auction Rooms:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

WATERLOO, near BEAUFORT.

WEDNESDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1890.

SALE BY AUCTION,
At one o'clock, on the Premises,
Witherden's Albion Hotel, Waterloo.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And EFFECTS.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by the proprietor, to sell, as above,

Witherden's Albion Hotel,

Containing 13 Rooms,

The whole of the Furniture therein, Bar Requisites, Cooking and Kitchen Utensils, 3 horses, Waggonette and Harness, Dray and Harness, and a large quantity of useful sundries.

For full particulars see Bills.
Luncheon Provided.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer,
Beaufort and Ararat.

DENNYS, LASCELLES,
AUSTIN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

OUR SALES LAST SEASON—
32,978 Bales Wool.

ALL consignments receive the Personal Attention of Members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway siding.

All information as to CHARGES, which are Considerably Lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Offices also at
MELBOURNE and BALLARAT.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game on the Challicum Estate will be PROSECUTED.
G. THOMSON.
Challicum, 20th January, 1890.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD,
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅜in., ¾in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.
NEXT TO POLICE STATION

A Wonderful Score.

Mr A. A. TROMPF succeeded in making FOURTEEN BULLS' EYES IN SUCCESSION!
At the Rifle Match on Wednesday,
AFTER DRINKING A CUP
OF
JACKSON'S PURE TEA
RIFLEMEN,
Try It, and Do Likewise.

CRAWFORD, KING,
AND CO.
{A. CRAWFORD, of Ballarat, ANDREW KING & CO.}
Wholesale Softgoods Importers and Warehousemen.

The PUBLIC SUPPLIED DIRECT at WHOLESALE PRODUCERS' PRICES.

A SAVING of on the AVERAGE at ONE-THIRD
Effected by BUYING your DRAPERY at
Crawford, King, and Company's
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

C., K. and Co. BUY ALL their GOODS in the BEST MARKETS at "Mill" Prices for Cash, thereby alone effecting a saving of at least 15 per cent., as the manufacers have no risk.

C., K. and Co. SELL for CASH, Make no Bad Debts, Charge no Guarantee Profits, Sell their Stock Quickly, consequently keep their expenses small, and GIVE THEIR CLIENTS the BENEFIT therefrom.

DO YOUR SHOPPING BY POST.
And send for samples and prices to
CRAWFORD, KING, & CO.,
The Wholesale Warehousemen,
who devote special attention to orders by letters, and the instructions contained therein strictly adhered to.

Well-assorted Stocks always on hand of—
Manchester Goods, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mantles, Millinery,
Ribbons and Laces, Underclothing,
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery,
Fancy Goods, Trimmings,
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Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Tailoring, Mantle, and Dress Making by Superior Workers.

Terms—Net Cash. No Second Prices.

Self-measurement forms and instructions free on application.

Crawford, King, & Co.,
THE MODERN
FAMILY WAREHOUSE
(Open to the Public),
250 and 252, FLINDERS STREET,
MELBOURNE
(Opposite Hobson's Bay Station).

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1890-1891.

GEORGE HAGUE
AND CO.

WILL hold WEEKLY WOOL SALES EVERY TUESDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,

Splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS

receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL

Than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

Charges.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Twenty-six years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

Auction Sales of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers,
Geelong, 1st July, 1890.

MONEY.

To Farmers, Landowners, and Others.
TO LEND—Large and small sums of TRUST and other MONEYS, for term of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, or as agreed upon, on freehold and leasehold lands at LOWEST RATES of INTEREST
McEVOY & CO.,
21, Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 1889 exceeding £619,000. Borrowers are requested place themselves in direct communication. All communications treated strictly confidential.

THE STUD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
WILD DOG,
To Stand at Stockyard Hill.
Terms ... ... £2 10s each Mare.
Guarantee ... £3 3s.

Every care taken, but no responsibility. For full pedigree and particulars apply to GEO. A. DUNNETT.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
MORRIS DANCER,
Winner of 18 first prizes will stand this Season at Stockyard Hill.
Terms ... £4 4s each Mare.

Also, the Pony Stallion,
Young Bobby Dazzler,
Winner of 13 first prizes and the most handsome pony in the colony. For further comment see stud book.
Terms ... £2 10s each Mare.
All mares to be paid for on removal. Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to ROBERT KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill.

TO Stand this Season, at Stockyard Hill,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
Rochford Champion.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is a beautiful dapple bay, with black points (no white); stands 16½ hands high; has good flat bone, and an abundance of fine silky hair. His sire, Champion of the North (imp.) was Champion horse of Victoria. Champion of the North took first prize at Glasgow Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. In 1877 he gained first prize at the following shows in England (all open competitions)—Cougleton, Ottey, Doncaster, the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, Pontefract, Dudley Hill, Newcastle (beating Darnley, Prince of Altyre, Gleniffer, etc.), York, Halifax, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, Altringham, Whitechurch, and Birkenhead. His sire, Topsman, was got by that renowned horse, Wonderful, which was bred by Mr Rennie, Dunbar, out of his prize mare, Comely, which was by Baronet, the winner of over £300 in prize money.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION'S dam, Kate (imp.), who won £170 in purses and a silver medal before she was three years old. Kate, by Cromwell (imp.); g.g. dam, Jess, by Prince of Wales (imp.)

ROCHFORD CHAMPION, as a prize-taker, has no equal, and he has met and defeated some of the best imported horses.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is the sire of several of the best stallions in the Northern districts.

Terms ... £3 3s each Mare,
To be paid at end of season.
R. KIRKPATRICK.

TO STAND this SEASON at his Owwer's Farm, Middle Creek, near Buangor,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
PURVES.

PURVES is a dark bay, foaled 2nd November, 1881; sire Carmyle, dam Gipsy. In 1882, as a yearling, he carried off first honors at Smeaton for the best yearling colt on the ground, and one of a group of three; also two champion prizes. At Ballarat, in the spring of 1882, he won first prize for the best draught colt; at Kyneton the same year he took first prize and also won the Mares' Produce Stakes of £40—open competition; at Clunes he was again first in his class; at Echuca he took first prize, and also a special for the best yearling colt on the ground; at Bendigo Grand National Show first again, his half-brother (got by the same sire) coming second—open competition; at Glenlyon he won first prize for the best yearling; thus showing an unbeaten record for no less than a dozen times as a yearling.

His sire, Carmyle, is too well known in this district to need comment.

PURVES' dam was Gipsy, by Surprise (imp); g.s. dam's side, Surprise, &c.

PURVES began his two-year old Showyard triumphs in Adelaide, S.A., in September 1883, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there; he won first in his own class and Hart Bros'. silver cup, value ten guineas; and the same day, in the All-aged Stallion Champion Class, in which many first-class horses competed, notably Waverley, Purves carried off the massive Silver Medal and ten guineas. At Clare (S.A.) the following week he was again first in the all-aged class, winning the Champion Prize of ten guineas, and in his own class the two-year-old's first prize also.

His owner returned to Victoria in time to show Purves at the Grand National in Geelong; he again won first in his own class, and in competition with colts and fillies, two years old, he won the Champion prize. At Ballarat he won first in his class; at Clunes, shown among the three-year-olds, first; at Smeaton, among the three-year-olds, first; at Kyneton, the Larnarkshire of Victoria, Purves, for the second time, carried off the Sires' Produce Challenge Cup, value 15 guineas, defeating Mr Bourke's grand two-year-old Black Prince, the first prize horse in Melbourne in the Sires' Produce Stakes. Purves was also first in his own class; first at Donald Show in 1885; and again first at Ballarat in 1886; first at Ararat in 1888, and gained Mr G. Thomson's special prize of £5 same day; first at Ballarat 1888; first at Clunes 1888; first at Smeaton 1888; first at Beaufort 1889; first at Ararat 1889, and Mr Thomson's prize of £5 same day; his stock taking first same day wherever shown; first at Talbot 1889; first at Ballarat 1889; first at Smeaton 1889; and first at Daylesford 1890.

Some of Purves' first gets were kept for stallions, and are prizetakers wherever shown. One of Purves' yearlings gained the handsome prize of £8 at the Beaufort show in 1889.

PURVES has won 48 first prizes and £295 prize money.

TERMS:—£4 4s each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. All mares paddocked must have hind shoes taken off. Good grass paddocks with plenty of water provided. All care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

For further particulars apply to the Owner, THOMAS JESS, Shirley P.O.

Business Address.

ALWAYS LEADING.

New Spring Dresses.

New Spring Millinery.

New Spring Novelties.

Come the Spring with all its splendour,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.
—Longfellow.

SNOW & ROOM
SNOW & ROOM
Have pleasure in announcing the receipt of their first shipments of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Now showing in all departments, and including the latest and most elegant novelties of the Season.

In order to keep pace with the rapidly growing requirements of their extensive business,

Snow and Room's Importations

For the Spring of 1890 are largely in excess of all previous years, and the new goods already opened up amount in value to over

£10,000.
£10,000.

SNOW and ROOM direct special attention to their magnificent choice of new and superb spring dresses, charming in design, beautiful in textures, and at the same time thoroughly serviceable and remarkably cheap.

A FEW NOVELTIES may be QUOTED, viz.:—
Early Spring Art De Laines
Early Spring Cheviot Tweeds
Early Spring Snowflake Cheviots
Early Spring Kinloss Homespuns
Early Spring Hettle Flecks
Early Spring Fife Checks
Early Spring Gleudriff Tweeds
Early Spring Ben Nevis Tweeds,
And a limited selection of about 250 PARISIENNE COMBINATION ROBES, which may truly be described as positive gems of artistic taste and elegance.

SNOW and ROOM have also on view a profusion of novel styles and textures in new washing fabrics. It is, indeed, very difficult to select the prettiest, as they are all so delightfully fresh, springlike and tasteful.

The ranges include—
New Shaded Cashmerettes
New Satin Foulards
New Tosca Zephyrs
New Satinettes
New Liberty Sateens
New Boating Twills
New Pongee Fancies
New Tennis Cloths
New Snowflake Zephyrs
New Tartan Cashmeres
New French Muslins
&c., &c., &c.,

In introducing the above Novelties, SNOW and ROOM wish to draw attention to the important fact that being in direct communication with the manufacturers of these choice goods, they are in a position to give their customers the benefit of all intermediate profits.

SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS.
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS

SNOW and ROOM take this opportunity of thanking the many ladies who have so kindly attested to the undoubted success achieved by Miss HEALE during the past season.

Sufficient proof has now been gained to fully justify the assertion that the dressmaking rooms have never been under more efficient management; and that in placing their orders for new gowns with Miss Heale, ladies can rely on obtaining a perfect fitting and stylish costume at a strictly moderate price.

MRS O'BRIEN'S ROOMS.—It is enough to mention to the ladies of this district that Mrs O'Brien continues the successful management of her mantle and dressmaking rooms, and is now ready for the demands of the new season.

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

SNOW and ROOM respectfully suggest to LADIES the advisability of MAKING AN EARLY SELECTION of their New Spring Dresses, for the double reason that the prettiest goods are bought up quickly, and proper care at the hands of the dressmaker can be more fully assured before the pressure of the season's business.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under the new management of Miss Swindley, who is recognised as one of the leading artistes in the colony, has already won a leading reputation, and this season public favor is confidently challenged.

The very latest FRENCH NOVELTIES in BONNETS, toques, and hats, together with a charming selection of the most tempting headgear, copied from the newest Parisienne models, and constructed on the premises, may now be inspected in the showrooms.

The millinery manufacturing branch is under the supervision of Miss Colgate, who, until her engagement with Snow and Room, occupied the position of leading milliner to Messrs Buckley and Nunn for many years.

It will, therefore, be patent to ladies that S. and R. have secured the best talent in Victoria, and that the new spring millinery will marked by a welcome originality, excellence taste and style, and strict economy in price.

The NEW MANTLES,
The NEW GLOVES, RIBBONS, and SUNSHADES, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be noticed in future issues, and fresh novelties will now be opened every day.

SNOW & ROOM
Late "CRAWFORD'S."
STURT and ARMSTRONG STREETS,
BALLARAT.

IMPOUNDINGS.

—o—

BEAUFORT.—Impounded at Beaufort. Black and white heifer, no visible brands. If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold on October 11th, 1890.—W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

BALLARAT.—Impounded, in the Ballarat City Pound. One black cow, white on face and belly, like PH near ribs. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 15th October, 1890.—S CADDEN, poundkeeper.

SKIPTON.—Impounded at Skipton, 10th September, 1890. 1 mouse-coloured mare, ZL near shoulder. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 8th October, 1890.—JOHN DALY, poundkeeper.

STAWELL.—Impounded at Stawell Shire Pound, 3rd September, 1890, by Mr William Mallef, Warra Warra.—Damage 10s. Bay colt, draught breed, branded like JM near shoulder, narrow white stripe down face. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 8th October.—P. MONAGHAN, poundkeeper.

GARDENING FOR OCTOBER.

—o—

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If season be moist, carrots, leeks, onions, and parsnips may still be sown. Sow largely of kidney beans, early turnips, capsicums, tomato, cucumber, vegetable marrow, pumpkins, melons, and parsley; also fall-growing varieties of peas—they will not grow very high at this season of the year. Plant out largely of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and celery; also, sow again for succession. Weeds will grow apace—choose a fine sunny day for hoeing them down, and rake off when withered, to prevent them starting into growth again.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranthus, zinnias, and other tender annuals should still be sown, if not already done; if sown in pots, and transplanted into flower beds, place in sunny weather an empty flower-pot over the patches of young plants; remove the pots every evening, or the plants will grow up weak and spindling. Climbing plants will be growing fast, and will require constant trimming and training. See that flower-beds are kept filled, by turning out large plants in pots.

FARM.—This is the last month that potatoes can be planted, except in low-lying lands. Sow largely of maize and sorghum; mangold sowing should also be completed. Earth up early crops of potatoes with double-breasted plough, without delay.

Intercolonial Postal Notes.

The postal authorities have completed arrangements for the establishment of a system of intercolonial postal notes between this colony and South Australia. The system is one which will enable small amounts to be sent from one colony to the other at a lower rate than by money order, the charges on the issue being as follows:—

	s.	d.
On notes of the value of 1s and 1s 6d...	0	0½
" " 2s and up to 4s 6d	0	1
" " 5s " 7s 6d	0	2
" " 10s " 20s	0	3

An additional fee, equal to the original fee, will be collected by the paying office. The system will be brought into operation on the 1st February. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the late Postal Conference, arrangements will in due course be made to establish the system with New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

A Convenience.

The New Parcels' Post System has proved a great convenience to country residents. It enables families residing in the most remote parts of Victoria to send or receive parcels at a minimum of cost, and we have pleasure in giving prominence to the following:—

PARCELS POST RATES.	s.	d.
Parcels weighing 2 lbs and under,	0	9
" " 3 " "	1	0
" " 4 " "	1	3
" " 5 " "	1	6
" " 6 " "	1	9
" " 7 " "	2	0

Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs, but when mails are conveyed on horseback the mit is 3 lb.

IS DEAFNESS INCURABLE?

J. H. NICHOLSON, of 175 William street, Melbourne, has proved otherwise by making a complete cure of DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD OF OVER 40 YEARS' STANDING by a simple remedy and without the use of any "clap-trap" so called electro-medication treatment. A full prescription of this remedy, which has cured thousands of other cases of long standing, will be sent free on application.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The slightest indisposition (that it may not rapidly run its disastrous course from bad to worse) should engage the immediate attention of the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy.

Buy 10 lbs TEA Special Value at 1s 9d and secure the Gift Teapot, at JACKSON'S Cheap Cash Store.—[Advt.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as it promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are now decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT

To those about to visit Town.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

Are now displaying their early Shipments of

Spring Fashions,

In DRESSES, MANTLES, & MILLINERY

Which comprise all the latest Novelties and Newest Designs and Colorings.

FOY & GIBSON direct special attention to their House Furnishing Department, which contains the largest and most complete stock in the colony.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—BEDROOM SUITES.

The ECLIPSE SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, Tile-back Washstand, Towel Rail, Pedestal and Two Chairs. Price, £9 10s.

The TORQUAY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, with bevelled Glass Door and recess, three Drawers, Secretaire, and Cupboard, Duchesse Table with six drawers, Marble Top Washstand, with B. Glass Mirror, Pedestal, Towel Rail and Two Chairs. Price, in Ash, £26 10s.; in Walnut, £27 10s.

The WAVERLEY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, and Washstand, Towel Rail attached, Pedestal, Two Chairs, Upholstered in Plush. Price, in Ash, £31 10s.; Walnut, £32 10s.

The ROCKLEIGH SUITE is a very fine specimen of artistic design. Price, in Ash, £41; Walnut, or Ash and Walnut combined, £46 10s.

DININGROOM SUITES.

VIENNA SUITES, Upholstered in real leather, £10 10/-; very substantial suites, upholstered seat and back, in real leather, £14 10/-; real Morocco Suites, from £28 10/- to £60, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak or Cedar Frames. Extension Dining Table, 6 feet, 60/-, 70/-; 7 feet, 75/-, 85/-; in Cedar and Walnut, extra good do., 95/- to £12.

Handsome Sideboards with bevelled glass backs and richly carved, £9 10/- to £70.

DRAWINGROOM SUITES

in a great variety of designs, with rich Tapestry Brocatelle, in Genova Velvet Coverings, £9 10/- to £60.

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

A large stock of Iron Nickel and Brass Bedsteads in all the newest designs. Single Iron Bedsteads, 10/6, 18/6, 23/6, 25/6. Double Iron Bedsteads, inch post and extended footrail, 27/6, 32/6.

Brass or Nickel, 55/6, 70/-, 75/-, to £22 10/- Specially cheap, very strong half-tester Bedstead, 2 inch taper posts, with brass rods, 70/-

Flock Mattresses, 10/-, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6

Best Kapok Beds, 23/6, 25/6, 27/6, 29/-

Hair Mattresses, 57/6, 77/6, 95/-, all made from the best purified materials.

Single woven Wire Mattresses for Single Beds, 10/6, 12/-, 12/6, 12/9; Double Beds, 13/6, 16/6. The best Double-woven Wire Mattress, full size, 21/-

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

5-frame Brussels Carpet, 4/6 per yard and the best 5-frame made, 5/- per yard, in a choice range of designs. Tapestry Carpets, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 3/3 per yard.

FLOORCLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Passage Linoleums or Floorcloths, 12 and 15 feet wide, 2/6, 2/9, 4/-, 4/6, per square yard. Two yards wide Floorcloth, 1/11, 2/6, 3/- 4/- per running yard.

NAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Our special make of pure bleached Sheetings—54 inches wide, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. 11½d. per yard; 66 inches wide, 1/-, 1/1½, 1/3, 1/4½; 72 inches, wide, 9½d, 10½d, 1/2, 1/5, 1/8; 80 inches wide, 11½d, 1/3½, 1/5 1/6, 1/10; 90 inches wide, 1/3½, 1/6, 1/7. 1/9, 1/10, 2/2.

White Toilet Bed Quilts, single beds, 4/-, 5/, 6/3, 8/-, 10/-

Lace Window Curtains in lovely designs, 2/9, 4/6, 6/6, 8/6, 10/6 to 21/-

Real Guipure Curtains, 15/9, 21/-, 25/- to £7.

Table Linen, Damask, full bleached or half bleached, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 2/- to 4/6 per yd.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.

50 Pieces Dinner Sets, 21/-, 25/6, 27/6, 32/6, 37/6, 39/6; 66 Pieces, 42/6, 55/- 59/6, 65/-, 95/-

Toilet Sets, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6, 19/6, to 10/-

Tea Sets, 11/6, 14/6, 19/6, 27/6 to 100/-

HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY.

In this department we now hold a large stock of Electro-plate goods in choice designs from the best Sheffield makers. E.P. Tea and Coffee Services, 65/-, 90/-, 115/- to £25.

E.P. Teapots, 9/6, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, to 55/- E.P. Cruets, 4 Bottles, 8/9, 11/6, 13/- to 32/6; do., with 5 or 6 Bottles, 16/6, 20/-, 25/ to 100/- E.P. Biscuit Boxes, 9/6, 12/6, 16/6, 20/- to 30/-

CUTLERY.—Special care has been taken to keep only reliable makers' goods. Knives and Forks, 3 pin, 4/6. 6/6, 9/-; best White Handle Knives, 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/- to 18/-; Pure Ivory Handle Knives, 16/-, 20/- to 45/- per dozen.

Pure Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 5/- per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, 10/-; Table Spoons or Forks, 12/- per dozen.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

We are the sole agents for the "Premier" and also the "Rudge" Safety Bicycles, and intend offering them to the public at a very keen price. New Model—a ball socket, steering and ball pedals, £20 10/- Model C.—This is a very fast and strong Machine, with ball pedals, £19 10/- Model F.—With diamond frame and ball pedals, £14 10/- Rudge. No. 1, £22 10/-; Rudge, No. 2, £17 10/-; Rudge, £13 10/-

Bicycle Lamps, 3/6, 5/6, 8/6, 11/6, and 14/6

Silico Enamel, for Bicycle, no rust no tarnish. This Enamel protects without altering the appearance of all plated goods. Price 1/-. All goods marked in plain figures for cash without discount.

Bourke-street Cars to Collingwood pass FOY & GIBSON'S

WAREHOUSE—SMITH ST.,

STEAM POWER FACTORY—OXFORD ST.,

COLLINGWOOD.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the utmost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try too soon; as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Browne's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LOOK HERE!

JACKSON'S
CHEAP CASH STORE.

TEA 1s — 1s TEA
TEA 1s 3d — 1s 3d TEA
TEA 1s 6d — 1s 6d TEA
TEA 1s 9d — 1s 9d TEA
TEA 2s — 2s TEA

—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.—

Groceries! Groceries! Groceries!

WOOL AND GRAIN.

THE AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED,

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES, MELBOURNE,

HOLD AUCTION SALES OF

WOOL GRAIN
SHEEPSKINS LEATHER
TALLOW FURRED SKINS
HIDES BARK.

All Consignments fully displayed and carefully valued prior to sale. Proceeds remitted promptly.

FOR COUGHS COLDS, Bronchitis Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega. Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulce expectorant, for Coughs, Cold and Chest Complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Cough's and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c., Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

COAGULINE.—Cement for broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS Ltd., Stockport England.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST.

DR. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered by the Medical Boards of Victoria and New South Wales, is aware that by departing from the usual routine of practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the paths of professional etiquette; but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of engaging as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

The true designation of quackery belongs to those shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a tittle of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner and also holds high testimonials which all patients may inspect.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from imprudence cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness in their systems, a sense of duty on their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. Any such one applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place him in that fitting condition of health, that he can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties, who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the hordes of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferers I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments; and the result will be all you could desire."

As a laborer in the field of fair dealing, I doubt not experiencing at least the reward of the approval of every honest man, and wish for nothing more; hoping my exertions will prevent the young and inexperienced from wasting their money on the various advertised nostrums.

Lastly, I have no hesitation in assuring sufferers that they will receive from me the most straightforward and honourable treatment, combined with undoubted skill, kindly sympathy, and the most inviolable confidence, whether they visit me at my consulting rooms, or communicate with me by letter, which will have my immediate attention.

Yours truly,
JAMES D. LLEWELLYN.

N.B. All personal consultations with me are free; but by letter a fee of £1 is charged, which is inclusive of medicines. All cases that are amenable to modern treatment, are guaranteed an absolute cure. Patients living at a distance and unable to attend personally, can be treated at their homes through the post without any interference to their business duties, and can have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australia, carefully packed and concealed from observation.

No notice will be taken of any letter that does not contain the consultation fee of £1.

Dr. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN,

325 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,

MELBOURNE.

CONTAMINATIONS Of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It is the only specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, etc., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

CAUTION.

PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.

The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle; without which none are genuine.

GRIEFENDORFF'S Bohemian Bitters. These well-known *German Hop Bitters* are an excellent tonic, and invaluable for Liver Kidney, and Urinary Diseases, Constipation Pourness of Blood, Mental Depression, Biliousness. Loss of Appetite, Sthomachic Ailments and for staving off the thousand and one hill that flesh in heir to. Sold everywhere Chemists, Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, &c

Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS,

FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you fell better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fever and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhœa. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

Business

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture is to a more or less extent speculative; but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its original value. The "paper" money most valuable to a newspaper proprietor is that which paid him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts let, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district it has a claim for a considerably greater amount or support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

Of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

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Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d 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.

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ONE BOX OF

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors—The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln England.

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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 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 permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphteria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or tongid tonsils whooping cough, cronp wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficulties of respiration also palpation 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 Grandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This unvaluable 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 instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

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There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the effected parts after their due fermentation 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 peedil and effectually it ensures a cure.

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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 effect 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 ineffacious.

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The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and as again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

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Bad Legs	Fistulas	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Gout	Sore Throats
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Skin Diseases
Bunions		Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped hands	Piles	Tumours
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78 New 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 or Pot and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to 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 imporerish it, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficent 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 weeker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

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

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 accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotchs on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Venerial Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	&c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 78 New 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 can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

"Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange eruptions."—Act III. Scene 1.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affections are afraid, from sheer bashfulness and modesty to PERSONALLY consult a medical man; other patients have not the self-*possession* and coolness, when in the consulting room, to accurately describe their symptoms, their habits of life, and the nature of the disease they suffer from.

Let such person (he or she) sit quietly down in the privacy of their own apartments, and with calm minds describe each symptom of their case. A clear statement thus written, and laid before me, is far preferable in nervous diseases to personal consultation. Where, however, a disease is of a peculiar and exceptional character, a personal consultation may become necessary; but my success in correspondence is so great, that of the thousands upon thousands whom I have treated during the last thirty-two years, not a single mistake has ever occurred, nor a case has ever been made public—in fact, the very simplicity of my system of correspondence prevents publicity.

At the same time medicines are sent to my patients in such a form as to defy detection.

How many thousands have I not brought up old?

How many have been enabled to enter into the marriage state through consulting me!

How many after marriage have privately consulted me and been blessed, and their married lives make fruitful and happy!

How many wasted ruined youths of both sexes have also been restored to health, and thanked their manhood for having consulted me by letter?

How many questions arise where the family physician is unable to unravel the case, and where, often, the patient lingers on, not daring to tell his family medical adviser the nature of his complaint, until consumption, wasting, or mental diseases set in, and the sufferer gets beyond the curable curable stage, and is left a hopeless wreck?

A letter, written in the privacy of the room and dropped in the post box, reaches me quietly. The answer is returned as quietly and unostentatiously, and the patient, without stepping from his chamber, except to post his letter, is by return of post put in full possession of the nature of his case. His hopes are raised; his doubts removed; and he is comparatively a new man—in fact, in many cases, a new being altogether.

The only addition to the ordinary written letter, is the age, occupation, habits, and symptoms—nothing more. The usual consultation fee of £1 (one pound) must be enclosed, otherwise no answer will be returned.

There are thousands of cases in daily life where a consultation with one at a distance will remove, by a single letter, a great fear, a great care, and it often solves what appears as an impenetrable mystery. Many a sad heart has been made joyful on receipt of an explanatory letter from me.

To those who are about to marry, I would say, consult me before doing so, and prevent many after troubles, and remove many unnecessary fears and prejudices; to those more especially who have suffered in early years from disease, or who have yielded to their passions—to those, I say at once, consult with me—do not fancy delays are dangerous, and, as an expert, my time may not be always at your service. You can, by simply enclosing one pound, have the benefit of my experience free in the same manner as if I lived in your own town, and with the additional advantage of thorough privacy.—Yours, truly,

LOUIS L. SMITH.

Address—

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The Ripon shire Advocate.

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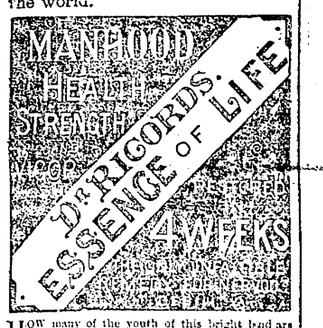
Used for over a quarter of a century with unparalleled and unprecedented success throughout the world.



HOW many of the youth of this bright land are there who, instead of growing up into physically perfect manhood, groan under a *burden almost too great to be borne.* How many men are there in this colony who should be the living embodiment of *strength and manly vigor*, but who, from the *errors* of youth, are shorn of their functional powers, and rendered *physically impotent.* Their retaining powers gone, the least excitement induces a condition from which their better nature revolts, and the patient resolves that if he can but find a *real remedy* for his sad state, he will never err again. Such a remedy is before the public in *Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life*, and no one suffering from Nervous Debility or Physical Prostration induced by errors or excesses, need despair of recovery if the required short

FOUR WEEKS'

course of this renowned medicine be persevered in the system is rapidly acted on, the relaxed tissues and enfeebled nerves resume their normal condition and the patient has the gratification of perceiving in a few weeks his restoration to *health and permanent happiness.*

This valuable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from Wasting and Withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhœa, and all Urinary Deposits which cause inexpacity and degeneracy, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system—*regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.*

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SAVON-ORIZA (Oriza Soap). From the formula of Dr O. Reveil. The best soap for rendering the skin white and soft. Sweetly and refreshingly scented—rose, green and white.

Savon-Oriza-Veloute—Exquisitely perfumed, for the toilet and baths.

Savon Oriza (Oriza Soap)—No. 2, extra, in boxes, 6 cakes. 12 exquisite perfumes, No. 1.

Oriza-Savon-Incolore—Superior quality, rose ten, white heliotrope and white violet.

Oriza-Touica—Extract of Plants, to cleanse the hair. New mown hay, moss-rose, violet, &c.

Oriza-Powder—Flowers of Carolina rice. For effecting and refreshing the skin. In elegant boxes, with powder puff.

Oriza-Velloute—Flowers of rice powder, adhering to the skin, with the perfume of new-mown hay.

Oriza-Flowers—White and ambered. An excellent toilet water, tonic to the skin, sweetly and delicately perfumed.

Aqua-Oriza—New toilet water refreshing the skin.

Oriza-Hay—A toilet water with perfume of new mown hay.

Oriza-Aciduline—Toilet vinegar, aromatic and disinfectant, specially adapted for ladies' toilets.

Oriza-Scotch-Lavendar — Sprigs of Scotch Lavender Flowers; a rich toilet water.

Eau De Cologne Oriza—The High-Life Toilet Water.

Oriza Water—Concentrated and distilled Extract of superior Eau de Cologne.

Goutte-Oriza Dentifrice—An elixir for preserving the teeth and gums in good health, and preventing decay.

Oriza-Dentaire—In paste or powder for whitening the teeth without affecting the enamel.

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Oriza-Oil—Variously perfumed. Rendering the hair soft and brilliant, and preventing it falling off.

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In over a hundred different Materials, in all the most Fashionable Colorings.

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onsisting of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

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Has never been better Stocked, with Men's Suits, Trousers and Vests, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Suites and Solitaires than at the present time.

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A grand lot of the newest English, German, and Colonial Tweeds to choose from.

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Lenitive Pectoral Syrup, H. Flon is an infallible remedy for **Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Colds,** and and **Bronchial Affections.**

It is for over Sixty Years prescribed by the medical celebrities.

George's Paste of Epinal,

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APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofula (tumors, King's Evil, etc.), the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40, rue Bonaparte, Paris."

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Low Vitality.

DR. CHURCHILL'S

Sprup of Hypophosphate of Lime

Is prescribed by the Faculty for the cure of

Consumption, Chronic Cough, and General Debility.

IT contains two of the principal ingredients necessary for building up the human frame, and which are considered deficient in the above complaints, viz., Phosphorus and Lime. It cannot be too highly recommended for delicate children.

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Is real brain food, and in cases of Muscular and Nervous Exhaustion has acquired a world-wide reputation. Each bottle bears Dr Churchill's signature. Price, 4fr.

Prepared only by

SWANN, CHEMIST,

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Private, Nervous & Skin Diseases, &c.

"Man's body, when 'tis stricken by disease, So surely will the mind be ill at ease."

DR. FRED. HOMAN,

Licentiate Medical Board of Victoria.

Licentiate Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Diploma from Dublin.

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Suffering from the results of early follies, transgressions, prostration, loss of energy, love of solitude and moping alone, loss of memory giddiness, dullness of hearing, no power of attention to business, lassitude, no refreshment after sleep, varicose veins, timidity, involuntry blushing, self distrust, excesses, bladder difficulties, whitish or dark ropey sediment in the water, accompanied by slight burning or smarting sensation, headaches, drowsiness, during the day, circles round the eyes, irregularity of the bowels, specks before the eyes, discontentedness, weakness, pains in the back, liver and kidney complaints, dreams, buzzing noises in the ears and head, pimples, a fear that something is going to happen, weak stomach, yellow or bloodshed eyes, impure blood, hasty, uncontrollable temper, hacking cough, who can honorably marry, palpitation of the heart, general weakness, and all other symptoms which lead to misery.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on most favourable terms on the ensuing clip of WOOL, GRAIN, and STATION PRODUCE, for Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

NO CARTAGE ON ANY PRODUCE SENT BY RAIL.

ONE MONTH'S FREE STORAGE ALLOWED ON GRAIN.

Offices and Sale Rooms ... 461—471 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

Warehouses ... NEWMARKET.

VICTORIAN DISTILLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Equal to the Choicest Brands Imported.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY. BRANDY. RUM. GENEVA. LONDON DRY GIN. OLD TOM.

To be obtained of Storekeepers, Grocers and Hotelkeepers throughout the Colony.

EVERY BOTTLE BEARS

Our Name and Registered Trade Mark

JOSHUA BROTHERS,

St. James Street, Melbourne.

Business Notices

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesse and widths; table legs, sashes, doors architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils turps, and all the building requirists.

Sashes, doors, and all kinds of other work made to order at the lowest possib prices.

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices

WOOL.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company,

(Limited)

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Capital Authorised ... £4,500,000
Capital Subscribed ... £4,000,000
Reserve Fund £290,000

General Manager for Australia, DAVID ELDER.

Inspector Pastoral Properties, WILLIAM OLIVER.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON ENSUING CLIPS of WOOL, GRAIN, &c. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

Farmers' Lots receive every care and attention.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL

Every Thursday and Saturday throughout the season.

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hide, Sheepskins, &c., three times a week throughout the year.

Auction Sales of Grain every Wednesday. One month Free Storage allowed on Grain during the season.

JNO. COOKE, Manager.

Melbourne Wool, and Grain Warehouses, Collins St. W.

Agents for the New Zealand Shipping Company's splendid Line of Steamers.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended o.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Fireshire Aotel 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.

Return fares to and from Beaufort available for three days, One Shilling; Sixpence; single fares, One Shilling From the finger-post to Waterloo & Beaufort, Sixpence.

CHARLES VOWLES, Proprietor.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's 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 subtl maladies are floating around us ready attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft 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 in ½lb. packets by Grocers labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Insurance.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1782.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS & PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Losses paid over—£15,000,000.

Annual Income. £800,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,000,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.

Melbourne Agency—59 Market Street, W. H. MACKENZIE and Co., Agents.

Beaufort District Agency—H. P. Henningsen, Beaufort.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Head Office; Melbourne, 1 Market Building

Established 1869,

The chief features are MODERATE RATES, LARGE BONUSES, and AMPLE SECURITY.

Policies opened before 31st October special advantage—they will participate the Bonus to be declared for the ending 30th September, 1886.

Forms of Proposal to be had from any the Agents throughout the colonies.

ALEX H YOUNG, Mana

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 7½d to 3s 8d ; Oats, to 2s 7d for stout; Danish, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Algerian, 2s to 2s 1d ; peas are to 2s 11d ; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d ; Cape up to 2s; hay, prime chaffing, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; medium, up to L2 5s; manger hay, L3 to L3 10s; straw, 30s; flour, roller, L9 9s to L9 10s; stone, L8 5s to L8 10s; potatoes, L2 15s to L2 17s 6d.

GEELONG PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date Wednesday, October 8 :—Wool—Arrivals of the new clip are increasing in volume, and we are holding all over for our opening sale on the 21st inst., when we expect to offer a good catalogue. Sheepskins—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 36d to 57d each; good to superior, 60d to 78d each; extra large, 80d to 84d each; country and station skins, short woolled 1d to 2½d per lb; medium 3½d to 4½d per lb; good to superior, 5d to 6½d per lb; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb. Hides—Heavies, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; salted, 2d to 2½d per lb; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per lb; kip, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; calf, 4d to 5d per lb. Tallow,—We have cleared a fair line of good country mixed sorts in pipes and casks, and our usual weekly supply at current rates.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKETS.

Messrs Dalgety and Company report under date 8th October, 1890 :—Wool—The opening wool sale of the Melbourne season is arranged for Wednesday next, the 15th instant. Tallow :—Good to prime mutton, to L24; prime mixed, L22 10s to L23 ; medium, L22 19s to L23; ordinary country consignments, L21 to L21 15s; in good shipping order, L22 to L22 15s. Sheepskins—Full business to report. Prices firm at late rates, Butchers' green skins and pelts, 4s to 6s 6d ; lambskins, up to 3s ; lamb pelts to 2s each ; dry skins, in bale and bundles—merinos, 5d to 6½d; do., crossbreds, 4d to 6d per lb; dry pelts, 1½d to 3d per lb. Hides—A little better feeling. Our quotations are—Butchers' green ox of prime quality and weight, up to 4½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light hides, 1½d to 2d per pound; cow hides, to 1¾d per lb ; kip, to 2½d per lb ; calfskins (Victorian) 4½d per lb ; New Zealand calfskins to 5½d per lb ; medium lots, Victorian hides, 2d to 2½d per lb ; extra heavy lots, and in prime condition, to 3d per lb. ; prime New Zealand heavies, 4d to 5d per lb; medium 2¾d to 3½d per lb ; light, to 2½d per lb. Kangaroo and furred skins.—Prime kangaroo up to 3s 3d per lb; medium, 1s 3d to 2s 6d per lb; red skins to 2s 6d per lb; brush 7d to 1s 2d per lb. ; wallaby up to 1s 1d per lb. ; medium 6d to 9d per lb ; bear skins up to 2s per dozen ; rabbit skins to 11d per lb. firsts ; do, 4d to 7d per lb., seconds ; kittens 1d to 2d per lb ; opossum skins, silver greys, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per dozen ; average skins 2s 6d to 4s per dozen ; mountain skins 10s to 20s per dozen. Bark—Superior bundled, up to L8 per ton ; medium, L4 to L6 per ton ; superior, to L8 10s per ton ; ground bark (superior), to L10 per ton.

The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, report under date October 8 :—Wool—The new clip is arriving somewhat more freely, but with by no means the rapidity common to this month, and it is certain that, even should opening sales take place at or about the usual time, yet the volume of offerings will be later than customary. Sheepskins—Large supplies to hand, meeting brisk competition at unchanged values. Hides—We have no alteration to report. Tallow—Latest news from London report a further fall of 6d per cwt. Bark remains unchanged.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, report under date October 8:—Wheat, prime, 3s 10d; medium, 3s 5½d; flour, stone-made, £8 10s, roller, £9 10s; Oats, thin Victorian, 2s 3d; Danish, 2s 7d; stout, 2s 9d; barley, Cape, 1s 11d ; malting, 3s 8d ; peas, 3s to 3s 1d ; maize, 3s 3d to 3s 5d ; bran, to 8d ; pollard, 8½d.

Beaufort Business Directory.

GRAND SPRING SHOW OF LOVELY MILLINERY.

The Latest Shapes and Styles in HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies can rely on getting a Stylish Hat or Bonnet at a reasonable price.
Inspection Invited.
G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Every Department thoroughly Assorted with the most Fashionable Goods.
The Goods are the Best.
The Prices are the Lowest.
J. McKEICH,
— Neill Street, Beaufort. —

HAWKES BROS.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND IRONMONGERS.
Beaufort and Geelong.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.
R. JACKSON,
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER,
Lawrence Street.

What a Question to Ask!
Where do you get your Printing done?
Why, at the
RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE
of course!
Don't you know that they do it Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
Give them a turn, and thereby Support Local Industry.

BEAUFORT SPORTS' DEPOT.
Tobacco, Cricketing Material,
Fishing Tackle, School Requisites,
Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
G. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

H. GILLOCH,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS HENNINGSEN,
STATIONER and NEWS AGENT,
Havelock Street, Beaufort.
AGENT FOR—
The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, &c.

GEORGE LOFT,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall,
BEAUFORT.

J. COWANS,
BAKER, CATERER, &c.,
— NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. —

D. MASON,
NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER,
Opposite Post Office.
Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.
Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.
Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

R. THOMAS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Neill Street, Beaufort.
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL LONG-STANDING and CHRONIC COMPLICATED CASES OF DISEASE,
CONSULT
MR H. E. KUGELMANN,
OF
1 2 and 174 WILLIAM STREET,
MELBOURNE,

The Only Naturally Qualified Herbalist of the Present Century Consulting, and who has Cured more
CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE
Than any 10 Medical Men in Australia.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in event of CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

As Mr H. E. KUGELMANN cannot possibly visit every town in Victoria and adjacent colonies, and in order that all suffe ers from any Chronic or suupposed Incurable Disease may be enabled to obtain the benefit of his undoubted skill and ability in curing all Diseases by his new and wonderful Herbal Magnetic treatment without Drugs or Poisons, he has appointed his Associate and Representative, Mr E. SPENCER JAMES, who is a skilled and careful Diagnosist of many years' experience, to visit regularly the following amongst other towns for the purpose of making a thorough and complete Diagnosis of every individual consulting him, and he will at once forward the Diagnosis to Mr H. E. Kugelmann at Melbourne Head Office, when Mr Kugelmann will thoroughly and carefully consider the same, and prepare and forward immediately the remedies necessary to effect a complete, radical and permanent cure in the quickest possible time. By this method each patient can be cured as well and quickly as if they consulted Mr Kugelmann personally. All who are ailing and suffering, therefore, should not fail to avail themselves of this treatment, for no matter what other treatment you may have tried, Mr Kugelmann has cu ed very many thousands that doctors had declared incurable. Read the sworn certificates published here.

Kindly note Dates of Visits.

BEAUFORT—At Golden Age Hotel. Hours : 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

A few of thousands more.

Noble Street, Newton,
Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. KUGELMANN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into br nchitis, and became chronic. *I consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine* without it doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to spit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill, I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the County of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

7 Commercial Road, South Yarra.

MR H. E. KUGELMANN.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering for about eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep, and at last I became so bad and so weak that I could scarcely walk. My food, what little I took, seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got do better. I had just given up in despair when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last resource, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been during that time, fairly well; my nervousness left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefits at your hands. Anyone calling upon me I shall be happy to speak to —I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the Colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me.

TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given which provi es that NO COST is incurred in the event of a CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the "Ripon shire Advocate," in thanking their numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicit a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news they will always endeavour to make their columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, they will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

They have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

HENNINGSEN & KLUNDER,
Proprietors.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Croker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

IN MEMORIAM.

NOLAN.—In loving memory of our dear Father, Dr. James Matthew Nolan, surgeon, who departed this life at Beaufort, Victoria, 6th October, 1889.—Inserted by his loving children, Tom, Hugh, Minnie, and Eveleen Nolan.

"Bitter are the pangs that sever."

THE
Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

THERE is only too great reason to apprehend that the Local Government Act amendment Bill, at present before the Assembly, will meet with a similar fate to that which befell the last attempt to deal with this question. Twelve months ago, the measure which was introduced, and the merits of which were hardly disputed, was shelved for want of time, and on the assurance of the Premier that no financial difficulty should accrue to the shires, inasmuch as provision for the payment of the endowment had been made upon the estimates. Now we are again in the old difficulty. The end of the session is drawing near, and the Bill has still to be dealt with, the proposition being to refer it to a Select Committee. The second reading was moved by Mr Anderson a fortnight ago, and, speaking for his colleagues as well as for himself, the Minister gave unreserved expression to his conviction as to the desirability not only of continuing the endowment, but of increasing the amount. He told the House that, according to his belief, no money had been more advantageously expended in the colony than that for the expenditure of which the local governing bodies have for years past been responsible. As regards this, there is hardly room for variance of opinion. It is an incontrovertible fact that the amount which has been expended under municipal control has done more towards necessary local improvements than double or treble the amount would have done under the direction of the central government; and there was a general feeling of satisfaction with the proposal to make provision for the annual distribution of £450,000, by way of subsidy, even if there was not absolute content as to the scheme of distribution.

Mr Anderson stated, in his second reading speech, that the measure would give the last finishing touch to the local governing legislation of the colony. There was, perhaps, an unnecessary touch of superlativism about this statement, though the will be no disposition to dispute that the bill is a good one—good not merely because one of its objects is to settle the endowment question for a considerable period, great advantage as that will unquestionably be, but it is good in other directions. It deals with other matters; it makes provision for the drainage system on a more effective design than exists at present; and it contains a number of details, each of which is of importance in itself, and is treated in a manner from which good results might be looked for. Moreover, as to none of these details, can it be said that there is any great variance of opinion. Whatever variance there is might be readily settled in the House itself when the Bill has been got into Committee; and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr Taverner was not successful in obtaining precedence for the debate on the second reading motion, when the time had arrived to take private members' business. We have already got over twenty weeks of the session. Before long we shall see manifestations of those symptoms of weariness which presage approaching prorogation. There is no knowing to what length the sittings of a Select Committee may be protracted, and Ministers are already throwing out hints that they are desirous of releasing members by the end of next month. There is no conjecturing the conclusions at which such a body may arrive. Assuming that they left the endowment provisions intact, or that they brought the scheme of distribution more into harmony with the convictions of those who are not quite satisfied with the present proposals, there is the danger that interference with other provisions will provoke opposition. Above all, as we have said, there is the danger of delay. Already, we hear talk of preparation for the examination of witnesses by the Committee, and when this has once been commenced, it is easy to predict that it will not have been concluded when the session has been brought to an end. Or, if the most favourable view is taken, and we venture to assume that the Committee would be prompter in its action than all previous experience warrants the expectation of, and that the conclusions arrived at would be unprecedentedly satisfactory, why are we to be debarred from the expectation of similar results, without any reference at all to the intermediary conclave? We all know what this reference is usually understood to mean—or, at least, we all know what the reference ends in. It is, in the great majority of instances, a convenient device to get a measure which is likely to prove troublesome temporarily out of the way. It enables Ministers to shirk responsibility. We are not disposed to impute either of these motives on this occasion. It is not necessary, indeed, to search for a motive at all. But it must be evident that the delay which has been proposed will not be acquiesced in by those who want legislation in this direction without the risk of having to wait unduly long. There is danger in delay, and all the greater danger when we perceive upon how little provocation the time of the House is wasted in frivolous discussions and disorderly scenes. There is one hopeful feature, however. At the present time the Assembly has an unusually large proportion of members who are intimately acquainted with the requirements of local governing bodies, and who, it may be assumed, will step forward to prevent a measure of this eminently useful and desirable character being left for slaughter with the rest of the innocents when the time for the recess arrives. But they will do well to remember that favorable opportunities do not always come to those who wait, and that those who are really in earnest have occasionally to make opportunities for themselves. And the time is making rapid flight. The idea of the prorogation at the end of next month is a suggestive one. There are so many matters still to be dealt with, that if those who are most conversant with the merits of this Bill do not keep on the alert, we may find ourselves twelve months hence exactly as we are at present.

Local and General News.

In addition to the trophies promised by Dr. Adam and Mr Hughes, for competition amongst the members of the Beaufort District Cricket Club this season, and which were alluded to in our last issue, Mr G. H. Cougle intends giving another valued at 10s 6d. The hon. secretary also desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the funds of the club :—Hon. Robt. Simson, L3 3s ; Mr Wm. Lewis, J.P., L1 1s; Mr E. H. Austin, L1 1s ; and Capt. W. B. Bridges, R.N., L1.

The ten-guinea trophy promised by Captain Bridges, R N., of Trawalla, for competition by the members of the Beaufort District Rifle Club was handed over to Capt. Hains on Thursday. The trophy, which is a handsome silver loving cup, upon which is neatly inscribed these words—"Beaufort District Rifle Club, 1890. Presented by Capt. W. B. Bridges. Won by—" has to be won three times for ownership. The committee meet next Monday evening, to arrange the dates of the competition, and there is not the slightest doubt but that such will be keenly contested. The members of the B.D.R.C highly appreciate Captain Bridges' generosity.

A really excellent entertainment was given at the Societies' Hall on Wednesday evening last by Mr Slade Murray's Specialty Combination and Variety Company, to a poor house. Mr Murray established himself a favorite from the outset, and kept the audience in a state of continued merriment and enjoyment. He gave a few verses of his well-known song, "Good old Mary Ann," to the enjoyment of the hearers, and elicited much applause during his rendition of several other items. His witticisms were bright and pithy, and marked by a total absence of vulgarity in any shape or form. Miss Nina Tulloch's faultless imitation of the magpie created great applause. The other members of the company were also performers of a higher class than are usually found among travelling companies, and they deserved a much better house than that which greeted them on Wednesday night.

The Cadet force commenced its annual encampment at Langwarrin on Tuesday last, when there was a splendid muster. Fifteen cadets, with Captain Eddy, represented the Main Lead Corps. The Governor and a large number of visitors visited the camp on Thursday, but were unable to see much, owing to the wet weather, which caused the camp to be brought to a premature close that day. The boys returned to town, and were accommodated for the night at St. Ignatius schools, Richmond. It has been decided that any future encampment of the cadets should be held towards the end of November, when the weather is more settled.

A very pleasing ceremony took place on Friday, 26th inst., namely, the presentation to Miss Greenwood by Master Michael Grant, on behalf of her school pupils, of a travelling trunk, suitably inscribed, in honor of her birthday and as a slight token of their esteem and love. In making the presentation, Master Grant expressed the pleasure it afforded him, and wished her long life and prosperity. Miss Greenwood feelingly thanked her assistant teacher (Miss Tulloch) and pupils for their unexpected kindness, remarking that she would accept it as a token of their love and esteem, and that it would serve to remind her of the pleasant time spent among them ; also that nothing could afford her greater pleasure than to hear of the future welfare of her pupils. A pleasant hour was then spent at games, and about 50 children afterwards partook of refreshments, to which, it is almost superfluous to add, ample justice was done. Three hearty cheers were then given for the teachers, and the party separated, well pleased with the afternoon's proceedings. In the evening a surprise party was tendered Miss Greenwood by her night-school pupils, when a very happy time was spent.

A bag of lime caught fire at the Beaufort railway station on Thursday afternoon last in the up 2 o'clock goods train, caused, it is supposed, through a spark from the engine. Very little damage was done.

The caretaker of the Beaufort Park, Mr W. G. Stevens, desires us to acknowledge with thanks the gift of some fine plants from Mrs W. Schlicht, jun., and Miss Harris. He will be very pleased to receive further donations of flowers, and will also be very happy to nurture them carefully and do his utmost to bring them to perfection, so that their fragrance and beauty may be greatly enjoyed by visitors to the Park.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere giving particulars of the Mercer Reaper and Binder, for which is claimed the following advantages :—Simplicity of construction, ease of operating, strength, lightness of draught, completeness of work done in all kinds of grain, besides having no straps or buckles to tear off, no canvass to tighten or loosen, and not affected by weather. Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Brophy, Foley, and Dowling, Ballarat.

A cablegram in the "Standard," under date of Wednesday, 8th inst., states that fifty tons of gunpowder in a factory in Delaware, one of the United States, accidentally exploded, and caused a terrible calamity. Twenty persons in the neighbourhood of the factory were killed instantly, and the shock was so great that trees and houses for miles around were levelled to the ground.

Recently the Beaufort Police Barracks have been considerably improved by the erection of two fine additional rooms by the landlord, Mr Jeremiah Smith. Senior constable Gibson took advantage of their completion and of his daughter's birthday to give the rooms a "warming," on Friday night last, and with this object in view he issued a number of invitations to young friends, and about forty accepted them. Dancing was the principal enjoyment, and this was vigorously indulged in till early morn. Mr and Mrs Gibson's hospitality was fully appreciated, and a very sociable time was spent.

We learn from Monday's "Star" that particulars as to the weights and value of the fleeces of the rams entered for the wool-scouring prize offered by the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society have been received by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. The rams, it will be remembered, were shorn at the recent sheep show, and the fleeces forwarded to that firm to be weighed and valued. The entries of Messrs. Geo. Russell and Sons, Barunah Plains, are placed first and second in the order of merit, Mr E. H. Austin, St. Enoch's, third and fourth ; and the Hon. Phillip Russell, Carngham, fifth. The same rams are to be shorn at the next annual show before the prizes are awarded.

The members of the Beaufort detachment of Ararat Rangers are to be measured for their uniforms on Monday night next, when a full attendance is requested, and Rangers are desired to fall in at 7 p m. sharp. As a wrong impression seems to have got abroad with reference to the number of drills required to be put in, Lieutenant Jenkins, of Ararat, explained the real state of the case on Monday last, after parade. He stated that the members were effective when they had put in 20 drills, and to keep effective they were required to put in twelve daylight and twelve night drills during the year. Some members were under the impression that they were required to attend almost every drill, but this was not so ; and he trusted that when the facts of the case became known they would stick to the movement. Monthly competitions were held between Ararat and Moyston as a means of keeping effective ; and Beaufort would shortly be able to take part in these. They would thus see how much more interesting and enjoyable their drills would be in future.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Beaufort Volunteer Fire Brigade was held on Tuesday evening last ; Captain Humphreys presiding, and there being eleven other members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Accounts were passed for payment as follows :—I. and J. Roff, £1 9s 6d ; W. Humphreys, 4s ; W. Schlicht, £1 0s 6d ; Campbell, Guthridge and Co., 10d. The secretary urged upon members who had not paid for their social tickets the necessity of doing so. Thirty-five shillings was still owing, and when it was all in there would be a surplus of about 2s. The secretary was instructed to write to the White Bros., requesting them to return helmet, caps, and any other brigade property they might have in their possession. In answer to a question, the secretary mentioned that there were 22 members good on the books, and that there were 3 in the brigade without working coats. It was considered that responding to bell calls should not keep members good on the books without also attending general practices ; the treasurer remarking that he knew of several in the brigade in this position who knew no more about extinguishing a fire than that hose (pointing to one in the room), and they were not firemen unless they attended general practices. No action was taken in the matter. The treasurer put this query to the meeting—"What about Boxing Day sports?" It, however, did not induce the brigade to move in the matter. Last year some £50 odd was netted in this manner by the park committee and brigade, and it seems a pity that so deserving an institution as the latter should allow such a nice little "nest egg" to slip through its hands for lack of sufficient energy amongst its members to carry out the sports. Delays are certainly dangerous, and if an athletic gathering is to be held this year, it is about time that the arrangements were initiated.

A deputation from the Municipal Association waited on the Commissioner of Public Works on Wednesday (says the "Argus"), and presented a number of resolutions passed by that body at its meeting on the 2nd instant, asking that they should be embodied in the Local Government Act Amendment Bill. The deputation specially requested the inclusion which aimed at freeing councils from any responsibility in the event of an accident occurring on any road which had not been taken over by the council; extending the maximum currency of loans from 30 to 50 years ; limiting the number of votes that a ratepayer owning property in several ridings of a shire could claim in the election of an auditor ; rendering the registered owner of any unoccupied land liable under certain conditions for arrears of rates ; giving councils power to reduce the width of streets ; and relating to carrying the drainage of streets into private lands. Mr Anderson said he would consider the requests, but did not approve of some of them.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society is announced to be held in the Shire Hall, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m.

The mining manager of the Saxon Consols, Waterloo South, reports as follows for the week ending October 10th :—"Yield of gold for week, 20oz. Reef drive extended to 50ft. beyond No 4 balance shaft, the country continuing hard."

A very successful sale was conducted by Mr W. Edward Nickols at Witherden's Hotel, Waterloo, on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the hotel was disposed of at a highly satisfactory figure to Mr T. D. Martin. The household furniture and effects also brought their full value. A preliminary announcement by Mr Nickols in our advertising columns notifies that instructions have been received from the trustees named in the will of Mrs Eddy, late of Beaufort, deceased, to submit to public auction on Saturday, 25th October, a six-roomed dwelling-house, household furniture, pianoforte, and effects.

A lad named Thomas Lucas, aged about 13 years, in the employ of Mrs Kilbeg, dairywoman, Beaufort, met with a nasty accident about noon yesterday. He had been searching for a strayed horse, and whilst returning with it along the Stockyard Hill road, riding without a saddle, fell off. Escaping injury he re-mounted and started off galloping again. Lucas, however, got another burster, but this time was not so fortunate, as he sustained a few bruises on his head and chest, necessitating the attendance of Dr Johnston, who found that the lad had not received serious injury.

The many friends of Captain G. A. Eddy will, we feel sure, regret to hear that he is leaving the district at the end of this month, although glad to know that in taking the office of Major-Adjutant at St. Kilda in the Defence Department, and severing his connection with the Education Department, he is improving his position and advancing his own interests. During Captain Eddy's residence of about 8 years' in Beaufort, he has gained the esteem and respect of all coming in contact with him, by his gentlemanly behaviour, kind disposition, and manly bearing, and his loss will be severely felt by the associations with which he has been so prominently connected. For the Beaufort branch of the Australian Natives' Association and the Beaufort District Rifle Club he has especially done good service, in both of which institutions up to this week he has ably filled the position of president. He has also endeared himself to the scholars of the Main Lead State school, whose head teacher he has been. We are pleased to know that his more intimate acquaintances do not intend allowing him to depart without recognising his worth as a citizen in a substantial and practical manner, and we also feel certain that he will carry with him the very best wishes for his success and happiness in his new sphere of labor.

A young man named Herbert Vernon, an assistant of Mr W. Noles, Beaufort, had an unpleasant experience on Wednesday last. It appears that he took advantage of the half-holiday to accompany Mr Richard Andrews on a shooting excursion, and after bagging some rabbits, the pair started for a place near the Ercildoune Estate for the purpose of seeing whether a dead deer discovered there about a week previously had been denuded of its antlers. Vernon, who is a new chum, and only came from the old country a short time ago, got tired of walking, and wishing to return to where the trap had been left, his companion directed him as to its whereabouts. He, however, being unused to the bush, missed his way and wandered aimlessly about over many a mile, dragging his weary legs after him. From Vernon's description of his adventures, he must have travelled towards Lexton, crossed the Beaufort road, re-crossed the Lexton road, and after going round in a circle got over a fence and gaining the Trawalla road eventually pulled up at O'Shea's. Mr Andrews, upon reaching the trap, was alarmed at not meeting Mr Vernon, and having searched for him for some time in vain, firing off his gun time after time and hearing no responsive call, came to the conclusion that his friend had got tired of waiting for him, and so returned to Beaufort—some six miles distant. Mr Andrews then drove home, and to his amazement discovered that his companion had not been heard of in Beaufort. Before a search party could be organised, the missing man, to the delight of his friends, appeared on the scene carrying a couple of bunnies, which he said he had stuck to so as to stave starvation off had he been bushed for the night. This is Vernon's second colonial shooting experience, and he is not anxious for a third.

The Mining Department recently consulted the Crown law officers as to whether any mining lease could be issued for lands held under grazing or pastoral licenses or leases. The Crown law officers have replied stating that, in their opinion, there is no power given in the existing laws to the department to issue a mining lease of any kind over lands held for grazing or pastoral purposes under lease or license. The only way to acquire possession was for the person desiring to mine on the land to give the Lands department notice of intention to resume, and to compensate the holder of the land for the loss of the holding and for any improvements made on it.—"Argus."

We learn from the "Age" that the Minister of Mines does not intend to interfere in any way with the constitutions of either the Prospecting or Mining boards during the present session. In the recess, however, it is his intention to consider a proposal to effect a radical alteration in those appanages to the Mining department. This, it is stated, will involve the abolition of one of the boards, and the extension of the powers of the remaining body to enable it to take up the work of the defunct member. In whatever direction the change takes place it is the intention of the Minister of Mines to arrange that the recommendations of the Prospecting Board shall be submitted to the consideration of a central council of advice.

A meeting will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock to consider the advisability of forming a Tennis Club. All intending members are requested to attend.

Just before going to press we received the sad intelligence that Mrs Coun Young, of Waterloo, had expired after a short illness on Wednesday night, she only having taken bad on Sunday last. The funeral takes place this (Saturday) afternoon. Our informant was unable to give us fuller information, and neither of the medical gentlemen in Beaufort had attended the deceased. At the very last moment we were told that Dr. Eastwood of Ballarat, was the medical attendant. A magisterial enquiry was therefore not necessary.

John Baker, of West Melbourne, has been sent to gaol for four months, without the option of a fine, for beating his wife.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

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This week has been an unusally interesting one to the ladies of Beaufort, for on Wednesday evening one of those happy events so dear to the femenine heart—a wedding—took place, and the marriage of Mr Thomas Alfred Archard (of Bairnsdale), the eldest son of Mr T. G. Archard, C.E. (of Beaufort), and Miss Annie Urwin (daughter of Mr Robert Urwin, of Ararat, late of Beaufort) was celebrated with great eclat at the residence of the bridegroom's parents. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. A. Adam, M.A., in the presence of a large number of friends. The fine showroom upstairs of Messrs Hawkes Bros' establishment had been converted into a bower of loveliness for this auspicious occasion, and what with artistic and beautiful floral decorations, tasteful draping of flags, and illumination by Chinese and Japanese lanterns and lamps of all varieties, the grandeur of the scene was truly dazzling and had a most imposing effect. The bride, who was given away by her father, and looked charming, was elegantly attired in a white art muslin dress, trimmed with moire silk, orange blossoms, and pearls. She wore a pretty bridal veil of tulle and a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent bouquet, composed of white camellias, snowdrops, lilac, hyacinths, carnations, and maidenhair ferns. This came from Melbourne, and was the gift of the bridegroom. Among the ornaments adorning the bride was a rich gold bracelet set in diamonds and sapphires, the gift of Mr and Mrs J. Stewart (brother-in-law and sister of the bride). There were five bridesmaids, chief among whom was Miss Nellie Wilson, who looked very pretty in a petunia box costume. Misses Bessie and Maggie Archard, sisters of the bridegroom, were also handsomely attired in blue and white muslin ; whilst Miss Ruby Wilson and Miss Bates looked extremely nice in dresses of fawn and pink cashmere. Each of the bridesmaids' dresses were trimmed with horseshoe bouquets of choice flowers. Messrs Frank Archard and R. Wilson officiated as groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony over a hundred guests sat down to the wedding dejeuner, in the providing of which no expense had been spared. The repast was exceptionally sumptuous, and full justice having been accorded it, the Rev. Mr Adam felicitously proposed the health of "The Bride and Bridegroom." In the course of a neat speech, he said he did not know the bride so well as the bridegroom, but had always heard her spoken of as a very nice young lady, and he thought she would make a very excellent wife. He knew some of her relations better, in Beaufort, and they had always borne an excellent reputation in the community. He had a very great respect for the bridegroom's family, who had been very useful and helpful to him as a minister, and he respected the bridegroom for his own sake. He referred to his success in Melbourne and Bairnsdale in his business, and concluded by expressing the assurance that all present united in wishing the newly-married couple every success and happiness. The toast was given with acclamation. The bridegroom, in responding on behalf of himself and his bride, returned their sincere thanks for the kindness shown them and for the manner in which their healths had been proposed and prosperity wished them. He trusted that all the good things said about them would be fulfilled. They would be happy to give their Beaufort friends a cordial welcome at any time they found their way to Bairnsdale. Musical honors were then bestowed on the happy pair, after which Mr J. McRae expressed the great pleasure it gave him in proposing the toast of "The Host and Hostess." He alluded to the kindly feeling felt towards Mr and Mrs Archard in this district for their goodness in every way, and thanked them on behalf of the company for the princely manner in which they had been entertained that evening. Mr Archard, sen., responded, tendering his and Mrs Archard's sincere thanks not only for the kindness shown in the cordial reception of the toast, but for their presence, which showed their kindly feeling. He was very much pleased at the response to the invitations, which had made the gathering a success. The toast of "The Bridesmaids" was given in a happy speech by Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, and acknowledged by Mr R. Wilson, who expressed the sentiment of all present by wishing the bride and bridegroom health, wealth, and happiness, and that they might live to see many anniversaries of that day. The birthday of Miss Bessie Archard being also kept up, the Rev. Mr Adam hoped they would not forget so nice and sweet a girl whom they all loved so very much. He commended her interest in the Sunday school, and said she inherited the very nicest qualities of both her parents, being an amiable, loving friend, and an admirable daughter, always helping her mother in every possible way. He was sure they all wished her "Many happy returns of the day," that she would enjoy health and happiness and all the good that could attend her, and that she would turn out everything that her best friends could wish of her. Mr Archard responded on behalf of his daughter in suitable terms, and tendered thanks to Mr Sinclair for his promised valuable help as Master of Ceremonies during the evening. The Rev. Mr Adam also received a vote of thanks for presiding, and both having been acknowledged, the company adjourned to the fernery, where the sterner sex indulged in a "fragrant weed," kindly supplied by the host, and the ladies enjoyed the beautiful surroundings. In a very short time the room was cleared and dancing commenced. Nor was there any lack of enjoyment in other respects, for pleasure was rife and all seemed bent on sociality. The profuse hospitality of Mr and Mrs Archard, son., and the desire that all should "make themselves at home," was appreciated to its fullest extent. Altogether the gathering might be summed up as delightful and an unqualified success. The dance music was supplied principally by Misses McKeich, Smith, and Scharp. Some excellent singing was heard, Miss Stuart and Messrs Elliott and Wotherspoon being the chief contributors. A recitation by Mr Sinclair was also greatly enjoyed. The party formally broke up about 3 a.m., all joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne" with an unmistakable meaning. The host and hostess were cheered to the echo for their urbanity and kindness ; Mr Archard expressing the pleasure the company had given, and thanking them for the gifts which his daughter had received. The festivites were continued by a number remaining to see the bride and bridegroom off by the 5.30 express for Melbourne, which was chosen for the honeymoon. At the station the last good wishes were made, and the many acquaintances present observed the time-honored custom of showering rice upon the happy couple. We but echo the wish of a wide circle of friends by hoping they may spend a long and happy life together. The young couple and Miss Archard were the recipients of many costly and useful presents.

SUPPLEMENT.

Poultry Yard.

Ducks.

The New England *Farmer*, in replying to a correspondent who asks for some advice about ducks, says that not much attention has been given in this country to duck raising until recent years, partly owing to the fact that wild ducks have been so plentiful that hunters have kept the market very well supplied at the season when those birds are in most demand. The wild duck has almost disappeared from our markets and the introduction of the Imperial Pekin duck, together with the rapid strides in methods of artificial hatching, has made duck raising an important and profitable industry. By forcing their growth while they are young their flesh is sweet, tender and juicy, and our city epicures are willing to pay very high prices for them in the spring.

There are many advantages possessed by ducks over other domestic fowl. They are very hardy, are entirely free from vermin, and are liable to few diseases. They take to confinement much better than fowls, and a cheap (very low) fence is sufficient to keep them in the desired place. They stand transportation, either alive or when dressed, better than most kinds of fowls. They are great egg producers, and their feathers are of considerable value. If kept growing when young, the Pekin duck will commence laying when five or six months old, although like pullets, somewhat less prolifically than when more mature. They will molt slightly and soon after that will resume laying, producing 120 to 140 eggs within a year, if well cared for.

Ducks are not reliable sitters and for that reason, as well as because they are not as good mothers as hens, it is better to allow hens to hatch the eggs and bring up the young ducks. They should be fed much the same as young chicks for a week or ten days, mixing their food with milk if it can be had. Feed five or six times a day, on bread soaked in milk, table scraps mixed with chopped meat, lettuce, onion tops, cabbage, green rye, green corn (or any green stuff) with a little salt and pepper added. Ducks are gross feeders and eat almost everything without injury. Care should be taken the first few days to keep the duckling warm and dry, as they suffer more from cold and wet than chicks. Care should be taken also to provide shade from the hot sun, as they suffer greatly from the heat.

Contrary to the general belief, it is not necessary for ducks to have water to swim in, and giving them all the water they need to drink is sufficient. It is advisable to have water dishes so constructed that they can drink freely without getting wet themselves, and the water will have to be replenished many times a day.

Facts About Hog Feeding.

The following summary of results, as obtained by Prof. T. Hunt, of the Illinois College Farm, in his experiments, will be of interest to those engaged in practical pork-producing:

1. It required 13.89 pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn meal, ratio one and one-seventh to fattening hogs.
2. Skim milk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was waste product which could not be otherwise utilised.
3. It required on an average four and one-half pounds of shelled corn to produce a pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced thirteen and one-half pounds.
4. It required four and one-half pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed will produce twelve and one-half pounds of pork.
5. When fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed fattening hogs.
6. It required seven and one-half pounds, or one-fourth bushel, of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal.
7. Corn-fed pigs gained four and one-half pounds per week, and ate about twenty-one pounds of corn per one hundred pounds of live weight.
8. Pork was produced during cold weather with corn at 1s. 2d. per bushel, for less than 2d. per pound.
9. An insufficient food supply for two weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter.
10. Indian corn is the most economical pork-producing material during the winter months, in regions where extensively grown.

Use of the Word "Whoa"—Worth of a Well Trained Horse.

After the colt has become accustomed to the harness and to being driven about in it, he should then be placed between the shafts. A kicking strap as a preventive should always be put on so that the colt cannot kick if he tries. If he is frightened when a strap of the harness hits him about the legs, rub his legs with a strap to accustom him to them, so that he will know that thing will not harm him. The colt should also be early accustomed to the pressure of the waggon against his hind legs, so that in case the hold backs give out and the waggon comes on to him that he will not run. After he has been in the shafts a few times, back him back until the cross has come against his legs gently, then draw the carriage forward so that it will come against him again, and back him against it so as to press against the cross-bar, thus accustom him to the pressure, so that it will not frighten him in case of accident. Every colt should be so accustomed to this pressure that he can be driven with the holdbacks unhitched with the waggon pressing down on to him every hill that he goes down. Then he will not be frightened and run away, when by accident the carriage runs against him. If all horses were thus broken in many lives would be saved.

Another thing that a colt should be taught is that "whoa" means "stop" and stop instantly. It should only be used when it is intended that the horse should come to a standstill instantly. It should not be used to steady the horse, but only when a quick stop is intended, and the horse should so understand it. The colt that has been taught to stop instantly at the word "whoa" will do so in case of accident, and will thus oftentimes save its driver from serious and fatal injury. The word should only be used in case of emergencies and then should mean stop instantly.

A well broken-in horse, one that will stop instantly when the word "whoa" is given, and one which will not run when the carriage comes down against his legs, and who will do his master's bidding in other respects, is well worth ten pounds more than an ill-trained horse which is liable to run away on the occasion of the slightest accident. A feeling of security while riding is worth an extra ten pounds to anyone who values their own safety and that of their family.

Any animal which gives milk is thereby to a great extent protected from disease. What would otherwise cause sickness has an escape valve through the milk secretion. The mere statement of this fact ought to emphasize the necessity of giving milch cows pure water. The unhealthiness of milk in summer, from which so many children sicken and die, is more frequently caused by giving the cows impure water than by anything else. The cow should not be allowed to drink what is unfit for a person.

Most of the butter made in Mexico comes from goats' milk.

Ladies' Column.

Economy in the Household.

Economy will always pay;
The man who saves is wise;
He who is content with mush to-day,
Will some day eat mince pies.

Everyone knows the convenience of having constantly at hand a jar of fresh lard or something which will supply its place; but we doubt if all young housekeepers know the simplest and most economical way to keep this store replenished. Twice a week collect the accumulated scraps of fat which have been left from steaks, chops or roasts, whether of mutton, beef or pork, cooked or not, and place them in water over the fire to boil until the oil has been extracted. When the fat is melted, strain water and grease into another vessel and allow to cool and harden, when the cake of grease may be lifted from the surface of the water, heated and again strained, this time through muslin, when it is ready for use. By simply straining after each heating, many a fritter croquette and potato may go to their fragrant cooking in the same fat, without greatly diminishing the vehicle in which they are fried. Fat in which fish has been cooked, it is superfluous to say, should be used again only for the same purpose. Turkey and chicken fats, when fresh and out of a young, healthy fowl, are as nice as butter for cooking uses.

If the cakes and cookies cling too lovingly to the pans in which they are baked, before using the tins again rub them well with salt.

Where their use in croquettes is not desired, left-overs from steaks, ham, bits of bacon and other cold meats may be toothsomely used by chopping finely, adding a little butter, salt and pepper, or other seasoning according to taste, a sprinkling of flour and a tablespoonful or more of water. Heat and pour over hot, buttered toast which has been arranged upon a platter; in the centre of each slice and upon the minced meat drop a teaspoonful of currant or grape jelly and immediately serve. If tomatoes or other salad is eaten with this dish the jelly is not required.

Wise housekeepers always save the bread crumbs. Lazarus certainly would not starve with for his portion the crumbs that are left from the bread-cutting of large families, where, especially with people of moderate means, the members lean heavily on the "staff of life."

Sour cream may be profitably used in mashed potatoes.

A novel and pretty scrap bag is made of a square piece of cardboard folded like a cornucopia, and covered with flowered silk. The edges are finished with silver cord and a deep bag of the silk is fastened in the top. This is gathered at the lower edge before it is put in. Casings are run at the top of the bag and narrow satin ribbons drawn in for closing it, enough being left at the top to form a frill above the casings. Tie the ribbon in long loops, and support the bag by one of the loops thrown over a nail. This is very pretty hung in a corner.

A pretty case for a clothes-brush consists of a diamond-shaped piece of cardboard covered with plush, with a band at the back through which the brush is thrust. Suspend by a narrow ribbon. The plush may be decorated with painting or embroidery.

Everyone who crochets or knits should have a bag to keep her work in. These can be made very handsome, but a plain one is the best if it is to be much used. A very pretty one is made of a piece of silk fourteen inches square. Make a narrow hem on all sides, and about three inches from the edge sew on small brass rings four inches apart. Sew a tiny plush ball in the centre of the bag and one at each corner, and run a ribbon through the rings for drawing up.

A handsome photograph case is made of chamois leather lined with violet satin. It is folded over about two inches at each end, thus making two shallow pockets, on one of which is written the word "Photos" in gilt letters, while on the other is painted a cluster of violets. Ties of violet satin ribbons are fastened at the ends for closing the case. This makes a very dainty and delicate case for small pictures.

A useful present for a gentleman is an umbrella case. Procure a board 30 inches in length and eight in width, and give it a coat of white enamelled paint, with a line of gilt at the edges. For the case take a strip of heavy white canvas and make a wide box plait of sufficient depth and width to hold an umbrella. Bind the edges with blue silk braid. Make a row of feather stitching across the top and bottom of the case, working it with blue silks to match the braid. At the top or front of the case place a full bow of delicate blue and cream ribbon. If you paint add a spray of pink roses at top and bottom of the board. Tack the case to the board with small brass-headed nails, and at each of the two upper corners of the board place a small brass ring for suspending the case from the wall.

Another pretty gift for a gentleman is a case for neckties. Cut a piece of leatherboard 20 inches long and half as wide. Cover with either velvet or satin, and line with soft silk. A band of narrow ribbon is fastened across the case at the top, and another near the bottom, for holding the ties in place. Fold the case together lengthwise, which makes it when completed 20 inches long and five wide. Fasten a large initial letter in silver upon the outside of the cover.

Cooking Recipes.

POTATO CAKES.

Make cold mashed potatoes into flat cakes, flour them and fry in hot lard until light brown.

CREAM PIE.

Beat together one-half teacup of sugar, the white of one egg, one tablespoonful of flour, one teacup of milk; bake with under crust only.

CHIPPED BEEF STEW.

To one quart of milk add one large teaspoonful of butter and one-half can of chippen beef; thicken with a little flour and water. Add pepper.

DOUGHNUTS.

One quart of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Fry in boiling lard.

RAISIN CAKE.

One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour milk, two eggs, one cup of raisins, one-half teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg.

COFFEE CAKE.

One cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one of raisins, one of butter, one of coffee, one egg, one teaspoon of soda; cinnamon, cloves, allspice and nutmeg to suit the taste.

POTATO PUDDING.

Mash fine one pint of boiled potatoes; mix with one pint of flour, one teaspoon of salt and roll into balls; boil one quart of milk, drop the balls in, and when stiff take out; serve with butter and sugar.

BAKED BEANS.

Soak one quart of beans over night with one teaspoon of saleratus; in the morning change the water and put in one-half pound pork, tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon each salt and saleratus, and cover with water and bake in a slow oven.

POTATO SCALLOPS.

Mash potatoes soft with butter and milk, season with salt and pepper, and whip to a cream; fill scallop shells with a mixture, molding it high and smooth: bake quickly, and when brown wash over lightly with beaten egg. Serve immediately in shells.

Children.

A Dear Little Maid of Two.

BY HENRY JOHNSTON.

I'll sing you a song to a nursery tune,
Of a dear little maid of two,
Who has peachen cheeks and rosebud lips,
And eyes of a soft sea-blue;
With charms of a gleeful innocence,
That are ripe at the age of two.

She is not an angel—no, no, no!
And Heaven be praised for that;
She is fairly human from top to toe,
With limbs that are daintily fat,
And where she trots, be it high or low,
There is wealth of surprising chat.

Somebody's heart is strong and brave,
And somebody's love is true;
By day, by night, they are amply tried
By this little maid of two;
But somebody's love would never tire,
Had it ten times more to do.

What reward does somebody get,
Dear dreamer with eyes of blue?
A kiss, a smile, from the roguish pet,
A tender caress or two.
Why, each of these is a heaven of bliss,
From a sweet little maid like you.

Come, happy maid, with the sea-bright eyes,
And prattle about my knee;
Then lay that soft, round cheek to mine,
And laugh in innocent glee;
That childish talk and downy touch
Give joy and strength to me.

Then grow, my sweet, as well as you may,
And be, like somebody, true,
For high born dames of noblest heart
Have been as tiny as you;
And in the maiden of twenty-one
May we find the maid of two!

Only a Dog, But a Hero.

"Yes, boys, Romeo deserves to live in history, as he certainly will in the hearts of at least one family."

"Why, who is Romeo? Oh, tell us about it. Don't whet a fellow's curiosity so sharp," cried Fred, who, being his uncle's namesake, had special privileges.

Uncle Fred had just returned from the Conemaugh Valley, "bringing stories enough to tell for a year," Frank said.

"Only they all make me cry," wailed Mamie.

"That's because your a girl," exclaimed little Bert, the smallest, and in his own opinion the bravest in the family.

"Now, Uncle Fred, begin," whispered Mamie, laying her head over on her uncle's roomy shoulder.

"Well, one night about six o'clock I was walking down Main street, looking for a supper, and a supper wasn't easy to find, even when you had money to pay for it. I noticed a crowd of men and women in the next block, and when I reached them I saw the attraction was a beautiful water spaniel, 'Come here, Romeo, my noble old dog!' said one woman."

"If it ain't a dog story!" exclaimed Fred, in parenthesis.

"Yes, Romeo is a dog," replied Uncle Fred, "but he bore his honors in a way to shame some men, who, more by accident than he, have become famous. Another woman said, with a sigh, 'Ah, Romeo, it's a pity we hadn't more such as you; there wouldn't be so many people dead here now.'

'I soon learned what was meant. When the reservoir gave way, and the flood came upon the town, Mrs. Kress, Romeo's mistress, fled to her sister's house, taking Romeo with her. Still the water came sweeping down, rushing right through the parlors, and driving them all upstairs; then rising to the ceiling and upper floors, so they soon had to go out upon the roof.

"Suddenly a big wave rushed over them, carrying Mrs. Kress swiftly away down the stream. She was quickly drawn under by the current, and as she disappeared Romeo plunged in. When her dress came to the surface he grasped it in his teeth, and pushed her toward a small frame house, which still resisted the waters. His noble effort proved successful, and his mistress, dragged on the light frame, felt quite secure, but it was only for a moment. Another wave of the widening, deepening current struck the weak building, its walls yielded with a crash, and the woman and dog were again upon the flood.

"The noble brute swam by his mistress's side, keeping her head above water while she was borne upon the current. For over half an hour this battle with the waves went on. Finally the dog succeeded in bringing his precious charge to Alma Hall, where she was taken out of the water and carried to the roof for safety. There her strength failed and she fainted. Then for the first time Romeo 'lost his head,' as Bert here would say. He thought his mistress dead. He howled frantically, and nothing comforted him until she opened her eyes and put out her hand to him. Then he lay down by her side and went to sleep.

"He must have been a tired doggie," said May, wiping her eyes.

"That's so!" said Frank. "Swimming is hard work." Frank was just taking his first lessons in swimming.

"Uncle Fred, what did you mean by saying Romeo would put some folks to shame?"

"Mamie never gets the whole of a story till she gets the moral." And Fred's interest was evident.

"You boys need to get the moral," answered Uncle Fred. "I mean, Mamie, that Romeo did not get proud of being praised. He looks very happy, and it's all right to enjoy being appreciated, but he didn't swagger and try to boss the other dogs." Frank nudged Bert, who changed the drift of the story by wondering "if Romeo got any of the things sent to the sufferers." And all agreed that he deserved lasting fame for loyalty, faithfulness, presence of mind and modesty, though he was "only a dog."

A Model Son.

Overheard in a tram-car. Fussy old gentleman to a chance travelling lady companion:

"Have you any children, madam?"

"Yes, sir, a son."

"Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, sir; he has never as much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, madam; the use of tobacco is a very poisonous habit. Does he frequent the clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he come home late?"

"Never, sir. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, madam—a model young man. How old is he?"

"Two months."

Calico printing originated in India in very ancient times.

The Duchy of Cornwall has sold some land at Sulton Pool, near Plymouth, for £38,000, being at the rate of £1,500 per acre. This land had belonged to the Duchy for 600 years.

The year 1809 was fruitful in great men. Gladstone, Abraham Lincoln, Tennyson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were born in that year.

The Hudson Suspension Bridge will have a centre span of 1,620 feet in length, and its towers will each be 327 feet high.

A female pike, weighing 29lb., has been found in the lake at Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke, the seat of Lord Alexander Russell. It had apparently met its death in the vain attempt to swallow one of its own species weighing 9lb.

A Fearful Adventure.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

I was a medical student in Paris at the time the strange and startling adventure happened which I am about to record. Tired with long lectures and hard study, I was out one evening for a walk in the fresh air. It was a pleasant night in midwinter, and the cold, bracing air, as it touched my feverish brow, caused a grateful sensation.

Passing through a rather lonely street near the river, I was surprised at meeting a young and pretty girl—at least, she so appeared in the dim light of a rather distant street-lamp—who carried in her hand some three or four bouquets, which she offered for sale.

"Will monsieur have a bouquet?" she asked, in a sweet, musical tone, holding out to me a well-arranged collection of beautiful flowers.

"They are very pretty," said I, taking them in my hand; and then, somehow, I could not help adding, as I fixed my eyes upon hers, "and so, I think, is their fair owner."

"Monsieur will purchase and assist me?" she said.

"Do you, then, really need assistance, mademoiselle?"

"Why else should I be here at this hour of the night, monsieur?"

"And why here at all?" quickly returned I. "This street is little frequented, and is about the last in the world *I* should have selected for disposing of a luxury most suited to wealth and fashion."

She sighed, and reached out her hand for the bouquet, which I still retained.

"What is your price?" said I.

"Five francs."

"A large sum."

"Monsieur will remember it is winter, and flowers are not plenty."

"To aid you I will purchase," returned I, handing her the requisite silver coin; "for though I love flowers, I would otherwise hardly indulge in the luxury to-night at such expense."

She thanked me, and seemed about to pass on, but hesitated, looked up at me, and said:

"Could monsieur direct me to the house of a good physician, who would turn out to-night and see a patient for a small recompense?"

"Any friend of yours ill?"

"My mother!" with a deep sigh and downcast look.

"Where does she reside?"

"Only a short distance from here."

"What is the matter with her?"

"She has a high fever, for one thing,"

"When she was taken?"

"She came down last night, and has not left her bed since."

"Why did you not send for a doctor at once?"

"We hoped she would get better soon, and it is so expensive for poor people to employ a physician."

"I am myself a medical student, with considerable experience among the sick of the hospitals, and if you are disposed to trust the case to me, I am at your service without charge," I rejoined, already feeling deeply interested in the fair girl.

"Oh, how shall I thank monsieur?" she exclaimed, with clasped hands, and an upward, grateful look. "Pray follow me, Monsieur le Docteur."

She turned at once and moved off at a rapid pace down the street, toward the river Seine, in the direction I was walking when we met.

In less than five minutes we had entered a wretched quarter, among narrow streets, old, tottering buildings, and squalid-looking inhabitants, some of whom seemed to glare at us as we passed along.

"Is it much farther?" inquired I, beginning to feel uneasy.

"Only a step, monsieur. It is just here."

Almost immediately she turned into a covered passage, which led in back among habitations that I should never have voluntarily visited in the broad light of day. A distant lamp just served to make the gloom visible till she suddenly stopped, and opened a door into total darkness.

"Your hand, Monsieur le Docteur," she said, at the same time taking it and leading me forward.

I was tempted to draw back and refuse to go any farther, though I mechanically followed her.

We now went through a long narrow passage, in total darkness, and, after two or three short turns, began to descend a flight of creaking, rotten stairs.

"Is it possible you live in a place like this?" said I, secretly wishing myself safely out of it.

"In Paris beggars cannot be choosers," replied the girl.

"But even in Paris it is not necessary for the living to take up their abodes in sepulchres," I rejoined, with some asperity, being vexed at myself for suffering my good nature to lead me into a den from which I might never come out alive.

To this my fair guide deigned no reply. On reaching the foot of the stairs, she pushed open a door, into a small dimly lighted room, and I followed her into it with some secret misgivings. There was a bed in one corner, and on it appeared to be a human form, lying very still.

"I have brought a doctor, mother," said the girl, as she closed the door behind me.

As there was no reply to this, she turned to me, saying:

"Will Monsieur le Docteur please be seated a minute. I think my mother is asleep."

"I beg mademoiselle will bear in mind that I can only spare a few moments to this case to-night, as I have another call I wish to make immediately," I returned, feeling very anxious to depart from that subterranean quarter as soon as possible.

"Monsieur shall not be detained long by me," rejoined the girl, passing out of the room by another door.

I did not sit down, but walked over to the bed, where the patient was lying very still—so still, indeed, that I could not detect any breathing. A woman's cap was on the head, and the end of the sheet concealed the face. I ventured to turn this down carefully, and beheld the eyeless sockets and grinning teeth of a human skull.

I started back in horror, and, at the same moment, the door by which the girl had left was thrown open, and in marched, one after the other, four tall human figures, in black gowns and masks. I knew at once, then, that I was to be robbed, and probably murdered. I wore a heavy diamond pin and ring, carried a valuable gold watch, and had in money about my person some five hundred francs, but not a single weapon of any kind. Resistance being therefore out of the question, I felt that my only chance—if, indeed, there were a chance—was to conciliate the ruffians, and buy myself off. With a presence of mind for which I still take to myself considerable credit, I said, at once:

"I understand it all, gentlemen, and you will find me a very liberal person to deal with. There is one thing I value very highly, because it is the only one I have, and I cannot replace it—that is my life. Everything else of mine is at your service, even beyond what I have with me."

They were undoubtedly surprised to hear me speak in that cool, off hand manner, but they marched forward and surrounded me before either returned a word.

"How much have you with you, then?" inquired one, in a civil way, but in a low, gruff tone.

I immediately mentioned the different articles of value, and the exact amount of money.

"All of which I shall be pleased to present you with, if one of you will be kind enough to escort me to the street above," I added.

"You said you had more, monsieur."

"Yes, gentlemen, I have ten thousand francs in the bank of France, and will willingly add a cheque for half that amount."

"Cheques don't serve our purpose very well," said a second voice.

"Then I pledge you my honor that I will, to-morrow, draw out five thousand francs, and pay the amount over to any person who may approach me with this bouquet in his hand," said I, holding out the flowers I had purchased of the fair decoy.

"And have him arrested the next minute, I suppose!"

"No, on my honor, he shall depart unharmed and unquestioned; and no other human being shall be informed of the transaction for a week, a month, or a year."

"Let us handle what you have here," said the first speaker.

I immediately took out my pin, took off my ring, drew out my watch, produced my pocket-book and purse, and placed them all in his extended hand.

"You make us a present of these now," he said.

"Yes, on condition that one of you will forthwith conduct me to the street," I replied.

"Monsieur is a very liberal gentleman! Eh, comrades?" said the mask, turning to the others.

"A very liberal gentleman indeed!" was the response.

Then they drew off together, scrutinised the articles by the light of a smoky lamp, and conversed together, in low tones. I felt that they were holding a consultation that involved my life, and, to speak the honest truth, it seemed as if every nerve in me quivered; and it was with difficulty I could stand.

At length the principal spokesman turned to me and said, in a very cool and methodical manner:

"Monsieur has acted more like a gentleman than any other person we ever had dealings with, and, if we could, consistent with our business, oblige him, we should be happy to do so; but unfortunately we are governed by a rule, which is law with us, *that dead men tell no tales*, and we think it will not do to make an exception in this case. We will, however, in consideration of monsieur's gentlemanly behavior, be as mild and lenient as possible in doing our duty, and grant monsieur five minutes for saying his prayers."

"You have resolved to murder me?" gasped I.

"Monsieur uses a very harsh term, but we will let that pass. You have five minutes yet to live by this watch."

The villain then held my watch to the light, and I felt indeed that my minutes were numbered, and secretly began to pray for the salvation of my soul, believing that I could not save my body.

A death-like silence now reigned in that gloomy apartment for some time, and then one of the ruffians bent down and lifted a trap-door, and from the dark pit below issued a noisome smell. I beheld my intended grave, and shuddered and shook like an aspen.

But why stand there and die like a dog, without a single attempt at escape? At the worst it could be but death, and there was a bare possibility that I might get away. I fixed my eye on the door which opened upon the stairway, and with a single sudden bound reached it, but found it fast locked. Then, as the hands of the ruffians seized me, with murderous intent I uttered a wild shriek, the door was burst in with a loud crash, and in a moment the room was filled with gendarmes. I saw that I was saved, and fainted and fell.

The four masks, the fair decoy, and some two or three others concerned in that murderous den, were all secured that night, and I subsequently had the pleasure of giving my evidence against them, and seeing them all condemned to the galleys for life.

The place had for some time been suspected and the decoy marked. On that night a detective had secretly followed the girl and myself, and after ascertaining whither she had conducted me, had hastened to bring a body of gendarmes to the place. The delay of the ruffians in their murderous design, had just been sufficient to save me. I scarcely need add that I never again volunteered to accompany a distressed damsel on a secret adventure while I remained in Paris.

The Eiffel-Edison tower, proposed for the Chicago World's Fair, it is reported, will be about 1500 feet high. Messrs. Eiffel and Thomas A. Edison are to unite in the enterprise, and rumor has it that the latter is to place upon it a million multi-colored incandescent lamps.

Cannibalism is said to have formerly prevailed among certain tribes of aborigines of America. It is also believed by some archæologists that the inhabitants of Europe in the prehistoric stone period were to some extent cannibals.

Cairo, the capital of modern Egypt, was founded by the Arabs about 970 A.D., and was ruled by the Fatimite caliphs until 1171, when Saladin became master of Egypt. It was the capital of the Sultans of Egypt until it was captured by the Turks in 1518.

In the Sikkim expedition a telegraph office was opened which enjoys the distinction of being the highest in the world. It is situated at Bhutong, at an altitude of 13,500 feet, nearly 2¾ miles above the level of the sea.

The pilgrimages to Rome during the last four months have brought to the Pope about £40,000. The French pilgrimage took £8000 to Leo XIII.; the different Italian ones, £10,000; the American, £12,000; the Austrian, £4,150; and the last German pilgrimage, £5000.

Even Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment cannot withstand the wear and tear of London atmosphere. A few years' exposure to it have told on an apparently powerful frame; the letters, once deeply cut, are gradually disappearing.

The first settlement made by Europeans in Canada was in the year 1541 at St. Croix's Harbor, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence. The French founded Quebec in 1608, after which numerous French colonists settled in Lower Canada, near the St. Lawrence River.

Lobsters and crabs masticate their food with their horny jaws, but they have also sets of teeth in their stomachs, where they complete the work of chewing. But there is one peculiar kind of crab, which chews its food with its legs. This is an actual fact, the little animal grinding its morsels between its thighs before it passes them over to its mouth. The sturgeon is toothless, and draws in its food by suction, but the shark has hundreds of teeth, set in rows that sometimes number 10.

Mr. Stanley let out the secret of his engagement rather dexterously. He mentioned it to the lady whom he took into dinner at Baron de Worms's house, and a few minutes later the news was known to everyone at the table. Mr. Stanley's account of the engagement was not quite the same as that which some newspapers have given. As a matter of fact, he informed his lady confidante that the affair had been settled only that afternoon, though he had had it on his mind for the last four years.

Truth says enough jewellery was lost at the Drawing-room on the 9th inst. to have stocked a small shop. The crowding and pushing at the barriers were so terrific that several unlucky women had their dresses and feathers seriously damaged, and two ladies passed through the Throne Room with fearfully dishevelled hair. However, the jewellery which is lost at the Palace is always well looked after, so the missing property was ultimately regained by the owners.

Miscellaneous.

The Years.

BY MRS. L. B. MARQUIS.

Where, all day long, the sunshine played,
In golden light or purple shade,
The twilight shadows gather now;
And the soft breeze that cools my brow
Seems frightened with the hopes and fears
That mark the passing of my years.

Gay childhood years, life's long-ago,
I catch my echoes sweet and low,
And bird, and flower, and rippling rill,
Breathe o'er my heart with magic thrill;
And clear each well-known face appears,
Unchanged by thee, oh changing years!

Oh, years, sad years! foot-sore I tread
The worn paths which ye hold my dead!
Not all the dust that gathers deep
Above the forms that peaceful sleep,
Can hide from eyes clear-washed with tears
My loved! my dead! oh, bitter years!

Oh, coming years—if such may be—
Hold ye some prize for one like me?
Through the thin vail that falls between
The present and the vast unseen,
I strive to trace, 'mid hopes and fears,
Some line of thee, oh, far-off years!

Yet well I know, somewhere, some day,
This transient vail shall drop away;
And all the past of life and love,
Heart-gems of earth, safe stored above,
Undimmed by change, and sins, and tears,
Shall be my own through endless years.

And so I watch, and wait, and pray,
And to my yearning soul I say,
"Be patient still; though tempest-tossed,
The dearest treasures are not lost;
And God shall wipe away thy tears
Through all the blest eternal years!"

Umbrella Language.

There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack and it will indicate that it will change owners.

To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out; to shut it, that a hat or two is going to be knocked off.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When a man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

To punch your umbrella into a person and then open it means, "I dislike you."

To swing your umbrella over your head signifies, "I am making a nuisance of myself."

To trail your umbrella along the footpath means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood.

To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you.

To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull.

To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a silk one signifies, "Exchange no robbery."

To purchase an umbrella means, "I am not smart, but honest."

To lend an umbrella indicates, "I am a fool."

To return an umbrella means—well, never mind what it means; nobody ever does that.

To carry an umbrella in a case, signifies it is a shabby one.

To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies, "I am a woman."

To press an umbrella on your friend, saying, "Oh, do take it; I would much rather you would than not," signifies lying.

To give a friend half of your umbrella means that both of you will get wet.

To carry it from home in the morning means, "It will clear off."

Uses for Old Papers.

Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilised oftener than they are in the case of the sick at night. In freezing ice cream, when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher, it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

The Wise Always Learning.

Cato said that wise men had more to learn of fools than fools of wise men. Probably he meant that, being wise, they would learn more. Everywhere the wise man is the apt learner; and the lesson of avoidance is one which wisdom will ever glean from the exhibition of folly. While the examples of good and great men are powerful in winning us to love and to imitate their excellencies, those of an opposite description may exercise a warning and restraining effect. The cruelty which excites horror and indignation may lead us to cultivate kindness and compassion. The selfishness which appears in such repellant features may cause us to dread and shun it. The fretful and peevish temper, so disagreeable to witness, may stimulate us to be cheerful and patient. The sight of dishonesty, with its lamentable results, may be the turning-point in the career of one just beginning to swerve from strict rectitude. Certain it is that we may, if we will, in some of these ways, reap harvests of good from the evil that is all around us.

When the prime minister of the Chinese Emperor has a grudge against one of the nobles, he advises his royal master to pay him a prolonged visit. This visit almost ruins him; for the emperor usually travels with a retinue of ten thousand persons. A week's visit is likely to drain the host's bank account, and drive him to the verge of lunacy.

Card players who have long thought that the time spent in shuffling was wasted, will be interested to learn that a shuffling machine has been invented by an Englishman named Booth. Two packs are used, and while the players are using one pack the machine effectually shuffles the other pack. In twenty seconds the cards are so thoroughly shuffled that every card changes its position.

Next month a "Congress of Beauty" is to assemble in Rome. Only Roman ladies will be permitted to compete, and they must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, and represent these four types of beauty—blonde, brunette, flaxen, and auburn red. The Lady who shall be considered the most beautiful will receive a prize of £400; the second prize will £200.

Humor.

The Troubadour.

Gaily the troubadour touched his guitar
In the yard, while the night was as black as is tar,
Singing, "From supper I've recently come,
Lady love, lady love, list to my hum."

He for the chance he'd got often had sighed
(First time in months the old bull-dog was tied).
He for a serenade now had a hope
(The old bull-dog's chain, as it chanced was a rope).

He at his guitar strings happily pawed
(While at his rope the old bull-dog just gnawed).
He with his notes filled the quivering air
(The rope at last parted—the bull-dog was there)!

Wildly the troubadour yelled in the night
(The bull-dog was more swift than the man in his flight),
Was that cry the wild cry of a man or a loon?
'Twas the first! There is blood on the face of the moon!

He Thought He Would Keep out of the Way.

"Is your mother in?" he said to a boy, who was running towards the gate.

"Yes she is, you bet."

"Does she want to buy any soap, writing paper, shoe-strings, combs, tape, buttons, needles, pins, stove-polish, hair-oil"—

"No, I don't think she does. Do you see that cloud of dust away down the road?"

"Yes."

"Well, dad's making that, and he is right in front of it. Mother wanted the shanty whitewashed, but dad didn't. She is standing in the cellar now with a bunch of dad's whiskers in one hand, and a combination meat-chopper, tack-hammer, stove-lifter, and can opener in the other. I thought I'd come out here, to keep out of the way of stray bullets. Look, you can't see dad now: he won't stop till he reaches Slick's cedar woods three miles below. Going in?"

"Nop."

In favor of pools—Frogs.

A heart that has been often tendered is tough.

Most desirable men and women in the game of tennis—The singles.

He was much gone, that young man who carried his girl's picture in a pleasant frame of mind.

She (singing): "I want to be an angel"— He (interrupting): "Want to be. You are one now!" Engaged.

Student: "professor do they find any particular difficulty in computing the distance of the dog star?" Professor: "Yes. Sirius difficulties."

Brown: "Did the dog eat up much when he got into the pantry?" Mrs. Brown: "Yes; everything but the dog-biscuit."

Late stayer: "Why, the lamp is going out." Effie (tired and sleepy): "I suppose it thinks it's time something went out."

Sympathising customer: "Doesn't it make you very tired to stand here all day long, and wait on all sorts of people?" Shop girl: "Awfully. I have to answer so many foolish questions, you know. O-a-s-h!"

To "kiss but not tell," though in theory good,
Is in practice a failure, my brothers,
A kiss is like gossip; it's bound to be passed
From one person's lips to another's.

Visitor (to lady who was overheard to tell her servant she was not at home): "You should call your maid, 'Dervish.'" Lady: "Why, if you please?" Visitor: "Because 'Dervish' means 'one who lies at the door.'"

Teacher: "Why weren't you at school yesterday, Johnny?" Johnny: "We've got a new baby at our house." Teacher: "Ah! brother or sister?" Johnny: "Neither." "W-h-a-t?" Johnny: "No, Cousin."

At a negro wedding, when the minister read the words, "Love, honor, and obey," the groom said, "read dat again, sah; read it wunce mo', so de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'. I'se been married befo'!"

Belle: "What time is it?" Helen: "Quarter past giggling time." Belle: "Why didn't you say a little laughter seven and be done with it!"

"Are you certain of what you say?" "Absolutely." "Would you bet a crown on it?" (After a moment's thought): "Oh! I am no sure enough to bet, but—I give you my word of honor."

An Irishman and a Yankee were bathing. In the distance a flock of ducks was sporting on the water. Yankee: "Pat, let's take a duck." Irishman (starting hastily from the shore): "No, Oi'll not. Oi'll jest lave ye to yerself. Oi t'ot Oi was swimmin' wid a gentleman—not a chicken thafe!"

Schoolmistress (with ominous look in her eye): "What made you so late, Robert Reed?" Robert: "Been fightin'." Schoolmistress (advancing furiously): "You have, eh?" Robert: "Yes, ma'am. A boy sed yer wuz ugly, an' I jest give it to him." "Well, Bobby, dear, I'll have to pardon you this time, but control your temper the best you can."

Uncle Hiram: "This is a mighty queer world." Gothamite: "What makes you say so?" Uncle Hiram: "Wal, a painter feller came down to my place last summer, and while he was loafin' aroun', painted a picture of my yallar dog. I heard afterwards that he sold it fer £50, an' so I brought up the original of it, thinking I could git a cool hundred fer him; but, by gosh! I can't even give him away."

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

A man's reputashun is something like his coat; there is certain kemikals that will take the stains and grease spots out ov it, but it alwuz haz a second-handed kind ov a look, and generally smels strong ov the kemikals.

We are happy in this world just in proporshun as we make others happy. I stand reddy tew bet 50 dollars on this saying.

Politeness iz the science ov getting down on your knees before folks without getting your pantaloons dirty.

The miser and glutton are two facetious buzzards—one hides hiz store and the other stores hiz hide.

Credit iz like chastity; they both of them kan stand temptashun better than they kan suspicion.

It iz hard work when we see a man ketching fish out ov a hole, tew keep from baiting our hook, and throwing in thare too.

Good natur iz the daily bread ov life.

The wealth ov a person should be estimated, not bi the amount he haz, but bi the use he makes ov it.

Phools, like phishes, alwuz run in skools.

It iz a wize man that watches himself, and a phoolish one that watches his nabors.

Vanity iz often mistaken for wit, but it iz no more like it than gravity iz like wisdum.

Thare iz this difference between a cunning man and a wise one—the cunning one looks thru a mikriskope, and the wise one thru a teleskope.

The Ripponshire Advocate.

Poetry.

Cap and Bells.

The jester sang in the banquet hall,
His wit obeyed no bridle;
He railed at all, both great and small,
The rich, the poor, the idle.
And mirth at every merry joke
Rang out from floor to rafter;
It mattered not whate'er he spoke,
They answered all with laughter!
Ha-ho, ho-ho!
It merrily, merrily swells;
They've never a care who motely wear,
And don the cap and bells!

He preached a sermon true and wise,
They only thought he jested;
They laughed, and with their streaming eyes
The witty quip attested.
Perchance his heart had felt despair,
But how were they to know it?
They only saw the motely there,
They never read below it.

The years passed by, the Fool lay dead,
His laughter stil'ed forever;
"He was the king of all," they said,
"We shall find his equal never."
But hid away, they found one day
A jest that silent made them—
A glove—a flower—a tress of hair—
Upon his heart they laid them!
Ha-ho, ho-ho!
It merrily, merrily swells;
They've never a care who motely wear,
And don the cap and bells!

Novelist.

NADJA;

OR,

A Battle With Death.

A Love Story Founded on the Mysteries of Theosophy and Transmigration.

By FREDERIC M. DEY,

Author of "Nurka; or, Reuben Cogswell's Testamentary Request."

CHAPTER XV.

A CONFESSION OF CRIME.

It was a most piteous wail that came from her when the doctor thus coldly announced that her ambition and her love must both be crushed. A wail which rang through the rooms, seeming to shake the tapestries; to set the vases jarring; which trembled with a sense of dread horror upon the ear, like the awful cry of the banshee. It was filled with anguish—filled with all the emotions that paralyze the heart; it was awful. It seemed to me that I could not bear it—as though I must make my presence known.

But no! I remained crouching behind the curtains, listening still.

"No—no—no—no!" she moaned, and although I could not see her, from where I was, I could fancy her still upon her knees before her inexorable judge, rocking to and fro in the throes of mental agony. "Say not so—say not so! Do you not understand me when I say that I love him? Do you not know that he loves me—loves me? Ah, how he loves me!"

"It is not you that he loves," was the doctor's cold response, as unmoved as her speech was thrilling.

"It is—it is! He came to me there and took me to his breast just as he would have taken the real Nadja— -"

"The real Nadja!" I thought, and then, with a violent start, I saw through the whole plot—penetrated the entire valley of darkness. As suddenly as thought, my love—my pity for the fair being whose voice I could hear, turned into hate and loathing. I no longer felt compassion for her. Up to that instant I would willingly have cast my lot with hers, even to the extent of defying the doctor, but the utterance of those three words, "the real Nadja," had torn down the barrier and I saw. She continued:

"He knows no difference now, nor will he ever know if you keep my secret and bear with me. He loves me, I say, and I love him! What more can you ask for your friend than the happiness that will be his as long as life shall be given him?"

There was a moment of silence, and then she went on:

"Think you that it was the soul which dwelt within this clay to whom he gave his love! No, no! A soul may possess some momentary fascination for a mind akin to it, but it is the external beauty—the luciousness of the body, which makes prisoners of men's heart. He has known no difference, nor will he ever know, and I pray you ask your own intelligence if I am not better capable of rendering him happy than the unsophisticated, inexperienced girl whom I have wronged? Do you not know that I can care much better for this body which I, now inhabit than could she? The years of life which I have lived have taught me many things;—how to escape ills—how to ward off and to overcome difficulties—how to meet with enduring patience the trifles which disturb a mind unused to crosses—how to abjure all petulance and to preserve serenity? Has not the depth of knowledge which my mind has grasped something to argue in my favor? Nadja was ignorant—I am learned. Tell me, thou man of stone, is it not better for the happiness of Blakely Congdon that I live on, his wife, than that I should be driven out for the accommodation of a knowledgeless, inexperienced child of whom, within the year, he may grow weary? Tell me, is it not better so?"

"It may be," returned the doctor, calmly; "from your standpoint it may be that you are right; but from his, no."

She saw that her cause was lost, and yet she pleaded still, for she was begging of him a boon which it may be truly said was never before within the power of man to give—the boon of life almost everlasting.

"Listen further," she said, "and I will lay open to you the pages of my life—will show you the working out of my ambition—ay, more, I will tell you who Nadja is, and how she thus fell into my power."

"I will listen, for I as earnestly desire to save you from yourself as I do to save her from you. Go on."

"When you saw me first, at the funeral of Blakely Congdon, I was an old woman, as men count years, and all my life I had toiled on and on, believing that I would ultimately discover the secret of life—the secret by which I might live always. Long ago I became an adept in the sciences of Theosophy, and I omitted no detail which, by its fulfilment, might add to the power which I possessed.

"The power to suspend animation in the human body was to me the most interesting of all the phases of my study, and I constantly practised it upon myself, remaining in the comatose state for intervals long or short, until I acquired such perfect control over my own organism that although my body remained apparently dead and useless, my will, my soul—by whatever name you may choose to call it—could arise from out the dormant clay and hover over it, perfectly conscious, and thoroughly cognisant of passing events." It may seem to you impossible, for I have only heard of one other instance where the adept claimed to have consciousness while his body was thus self-hypnotised; with me it became a fact. True, I had no power to project my will beyond the confines of a few feet of space, but yet I could, for an interval, leave my body, and return and reanimate it at will.

"Then, when I had become perfect in the control of my own organism—so perfect that I feared no rival—so proficient that my only remaining enemy was Time, which was bound to make ravages upon my body—I began to practise my arts upon others.

"I will not go into the details of the years which I consumed while thus perfecting my powers—of the failures which would have discouraged thousands and which but rendered me more intent upon my purpose than ever. I persisted and at last I succeeded—succeeded so well, that no ordinary will could withstand mine. I never lost an opportunity for using my art, and never once did I dream of using it for the ulterior design which I had in view until such time as I should be well satisfied that my power was as perfect as it could be made.

"I was, and am, what the world calls rich, for I possess more than I can use of its wealth. During the years to which I refer, my home was in India, and I greatly doubt if I would ever have left that land had it not been that I found Nadja."

"You found her there, then?" interrupted the doctor.

"Yes. It was when the plague came, and cholera devastated the land. There was a family—I shall not give the name, but they were of noble lineage, although their blood was tainted by three generations of Americans—which, when the plague had nearly died away, were stricken at last.

"They succumbed, one after another, until Nadja, their youngest child, was the sole representative left alive. She, too, was taken, but I saved her from death; saved her by the very force of my will and the constancy of my watchful care over her. I felt that she belonged to me—that she was mine.

"She was a babe then, and all who knew of her thought that she, too, had died of the cholera. But her life had been spared, and I fled with her to America, for I was determined to rear her to womanhood for the very purpose she is now fulfilling.

"I watched her growth with jealous care, and I at last saw her reach the very perfection of womanhood. For her mind I cared but little, and gave it no attention, even though it developed in spite of me wonderfully, and almost as perfectly as her body.

"At last the moment came when I resolved to make the grand attempt, which, if it succeeded, would give me the boon of life in this world, so long as I should care to live. It was the process of transmigration—the passing of her soul into my body, and of hers into mine.

"I made the effort—and it failed.

"I could place her at my feet lifeless, helpless, inanimate; I could then place my own body in the same condition while my native will hovered over both, as the hawk floats above a pair of sleeping doves. But I could get no further.

"True, I might have made the change by putting out the flame of her existence entirely, but that would not have been a success, for her spirit would have hovered over me incessantly—have haunted me through life, and have failed me at last when I should have worn out this body also, and prepared to take another in exchange, and so live on again. No; better to fail, utterly than to but half succeed.

"For an entire year never a week passed that I did not, several times, re-attempt the transmigration of our souls. Hers was unconscious, and when once the change was made I could bury the body which I had cast off, while the soul which it contained would linger on through time and eternity in utter oblivion. Tell me, is not that, in one sense, Heaven?"

"Ay," answered the doctor, "maybap—if by it one escaped your machinations."

"But," she continued, "there was a something which ever seemed to stand between me and success—a something which I could not overcome, because I did not know in what it consisted. Nor could I discover, try as I would, until one day a sudden thought came to me which seemed to be the solution of the problem. I needed the aid of a third party—the aid of one who, though all unconscious of the work he was to do, would yet be my cat's paw.

"Long and earnestly I pondered over the thought, until at last I saw a way out of my dilemma.

"It was then sir, that I placed the Nadja that was into that death-like sleep which is complete and so perfect, and sent for the artist, Delorme, whose name was well known to me.

"With him, I would have succeeded, and there would never have been a question, but for a mere whim by which he refused to paint outside of his studio. It was he who recommended Blakely Congdon; and thereby forgo sained this moment of my humiliation."

"But tell me, Madame Myrrha," here interrupted the doctor, "how you could possibly be benefited by the presence of either of them? How could they, or either of them, unconsciously aid you?"

"I do not know that I can explain so that it will be sufficiently clear to you, but yet the result has proved that I was right.

"My efforts to make the exchange of bodies had repeatedly failed, and the only cause that I could assign as a reason for that failure was the sympathy which existed between Nadja and me by reason of the long years we had lived together, during which I can truthfully say I had been to her a mother. It therefore became necessary to check its flow from one to the other, and to do that I must awaken in her heart a greater sympathy for another.

"If I could but arrange a continued intercourse between her and some impressionable being, I felt sure that the wonderful beauty which she possessed would do the rest. Nor was I mistaken, as the sequel has proved.

"There was no way more perfect for the accomplishment of my design than to have her portrait painted, and there is, perhaps, no class of men as impressionable by nature as artists.

"But in the beginning I made one grievous mistake. I had intended to represent her as a corpse, and to allow the artist to discover within her some sign of existing life which would arouse his interest first and his love afterwards; but Jules Delorme was so horrified at the thought of painting the dead that I saw my error. It was but an added excuse for him to decline painting away from his studio.

"When he recommended his friend I resolved upon a different course. The model should be living and dead, both in one. In other words, I remained hidden behind the tapestries yonder, and controlled her as perfectly and as completely as though I had walked into the artist's presence in her stead.

"When the moment came which aroused the element of love in Blakely Congdon's heart, I had on the previous night started into life and being for fear that my palms might even yet fail, I relaxed my influence over her just enough so that she could partly respond to his passionate words, but at the same time I did not altogether forego my control of her.

"But again, sir, I had erred, for I had not given enough attention to the latent power which, all unknown, dwelt within the will of that young artist.

"He loved, and loved with all his strength of being—loved so madly, so entirely, that by the very completeness of his passion, his will concentrated, and became a power almost too great for mine. Away from her side I could control him; but when with her he wore the armor of his own strength so completely wrapped about him that he stood unmoved before me.

"However, I could have overcome all that, but there was yet another change which his presence worked that frightened me into the act which sent him to the grave.

"When I relaxed my will upon the soul of Nadja, he, by the latent force of his own nature, mentally grasped firmly upon her mind, and in spite of my most violent efforts to hold her, for a moment tore her from my control. It was for a moment only, for I speedily regained enough to put her quickly to sleep, although I could not have succeeded in that had it not been that in the depth of his great love for her he fancied that she needed rest, and thus passively resigned her again to my keeping. He could have kept her there forever beyond me had he but known it; but he did not, and they both fell.

"But the failure had proved to be my success, for the exchange of sympathy had been made; the poles of that magnetic current forever flowing on and on, which humanity knows by the name of Sympathy, were altered. She had cried out, in her moment of liberty, 'Save me,' and he answered, 'I will.'

"Thus far I had been successful, but I still had much to fear, for I knew now the strength which Blakely Congdon possessed, and I realised that adversity of the kind he must meet would make him even stronger.

"I compelled Nadja to remain in that sleep which had come over her, and when the artist came on the following day, I caused him to believe that we had suddenly gone away.

"The result was his fever—I hoped it would prove his death. But no; my work was not yet done, and so the moment came when I forced him down into the grave, where, but for you, I am convinced that he would still be lying."

"That is true, madam," said the doctor, slowly; "but it did not come about as you believe. I saved him because I recognised his condition; because I had passed through a school which had taught me the mysteries you were practising."

"Then you are——" she cried. But he broke in, calmly:

"I am Dr. Ernani."

"Ay, you are Dr. Ernani—but you are more! Now I comprehend the dread with which the sight of your face has ever filled me, for you are an adept. That is why I am powerless before you."

"Madam," said the doctor, "it is well that you should know that what you suspect is true. We have graduated from the same school of science. The principles which control the human will are to us revealed. We both know the secret of mental excellence—are positive of the individuality of a soul beyond the grave. Do you not know why I have striven so hard to save you from yourself as well as to save your victims from the consequences of your ambition? It is because you are perverting the power which has been given you; it is because you were sworn by all that you held sacred to preserve that power as a gift from Almighty God to use only in the furtherance of His great aims and in the teaching of His unrevealed truths. Have you done so? Have you not left undone those things which you should have done, and have you not worked your machinations where all the laws by which you were taught said no? Do not cower down before me like a whipped beast, being made conscious anew of your evil acts, but stand up boldly, admit that you are wrong, and at once undo those deeds which have brought evil upon others, as far as you can. Believe me, that which remains impossible to undo will be forgiven you freely.

"Viewed in the light of attainment only, the object of your ambition is grand; but when the sacrifices which must be made to accomplish it—the agency which must be endured by others in order to attain the end—when they are considered, then the whole grandeur becomes a crime, and the whole chain of your design is revealed, a festering horror upon God's works.

"I am pleading with you now, madam, even as you have pleaded of me. Take back your own body into yourself; restore Nadja to that which God gave her, and the happiness which you believe is to be found in a lifetime with Blakely Congdon will be trebled by the brightness of conscience which will be yours, and the knowledge that you have atoned for all these years of wrong by resigning the profits of your ungodly gain at the very instant of its attainment."

It seemed, as I listened, as though she were indeed greatly affected by the words which the doctor uttered. Indeed, I could hear her sobbing during the first part of his remarks; but when at last he mentioned my name, the sobs suddenly ceased, and when he stopped speaking altogether, I heard her leap to her feet.

"No!" she cried—"a thousand—ay, ten thousand times no! I believe I could have hearkened to your words had you not mentioned Blakely's name. Oh, sir, oh, do not insist!" I could hear her as she again sank upon her knees. "Grant me the boon of his love! It is mine! I have won it! Why should you seek to deprive me of it?—to steal him away from me? For the rest—the life eternal—I care nothing; but for the boon of his love I would this instant—I do now—barter my soul—ever and ever!"

Her voice rang out with passionate anguish, so that the calm tones of the doctor when he replied, sounded strangely upon the ear.

"Think you," he said, "that Blakely can love you, knowing the truth?"

"But he will never, never know it!" she exclaimed.

"Perhaps I may reveal it. Mayhaps he knows it even now."

"Tell him—ay, tell him over and over again for times innumerable, and he would never believe it. He loves me now, and he will love me always. We will live for ever, Blakely and I—for ever! do you hear?—and I will teach him to hate you, who would have stolen our happiness away. I can defy you, Dr. Ernani, adept though you are. I can defy you, and I do!"

"Beware!" said the doctor, sternly, "for other ears than mine hear you. Do not defy, for you will be sacrificed."

"I?—sacrificed?" and she laughed loudly, discordantly. "Blakely will believe me, not you. He will not doubt me for he loves me!"

The moment for announcing my presence had come, I threw aside the tapestries and stood suddenly before them. I spoke no word—it was unnecessary; but when she saw me thus, and realised that I had indeed heard all, the moment which followed astonished even the calm reserve of the doctor. The battle was not yet won.

CHAPTER XVI.

ONE LIFE'S GREATEST TRAGEDY.

Should I, indeed, live on through all eternity, even as Madame Myrrha would have had me, never would I forget the effect which the sudden production of my presence had upon her.

When she first saw me, she started back with a loud cry of dismay, of fright, of horror. She saw the ruins of all her fondest hopes falling about her head, well nigh crushing everything which she possessed beneath the debris. But her dismay lasted for an instant only, and her self-possession returned to her almost ere it had flown.

"So!" she exclaimed, retreating from us until she stood at the further side of the room. "You have been playing the spy! You have heard all! The honorable man has forgotten his manhood and become a sneak in order to thus overhear a private conversation! You are Blakely Congdon—the man I loved! Fool—fool that I was! But you have cured me of my passion! You stand before me, revealed. I am cured, for you are low and mean! I am the criminal, but you—you are much too small—too ignoble to be worthy of a crime! It is well; the cure is performed! I thank you, Blakely Congdon!"

She was utterly grand in her wrath, and the words which she spoke made me writhe in agony.

It must be remembered that as far as my vision could extend—as far as outward appreciation went, it was Nadja who stood before me. There were the lips of Nadja which parted to emit the seathing words that were hurled upon me; those flashing eyes—that heaving bosom—the flushed cheeks—the figure, trembling with passionate anger; the hands tightly clenched, were Nadja's.

I could not answer! I felt that I did not yet more than half believe all that I had heard. My head sank forward until my chin almost touched my breast.

She saw it all, and it seemed to madden her anew.

"Base—low—cowardly—unmanly act!" she said, taking a step nearer to me. "Were I so disposed, Blakely Congdon, I could make you love me even now! I could force you to fall down upon your knees there, where you stand, before me, and to sue for that adoration—that love which but a moment ago was yours without asking! But I scorn it now even as I scorn you! The very idea of loving you has become abhorrent to me!"

Again she laughed, and I shuddered, for there was that in her strange mirth that filled me with dread.

Neither the doctor nor I spoke, and presently she said, coldly:

"Listen, for when you leave my presence again it will be for ever; listen, for that which I now speak is truth. The tale that you overheard was all a lie—a lie—*a lie!* Nadja lives, for I am Nadja, but she is lost to you forever! Now go; leave me!"

Her words were the tonic of which I stood in need. I was myself again upon the instant. I raised my head and proudly met her glance.

"That which you utter now is the lie!" I said, as coldly as she had spoken. "I do not seek to defend my actions to you. Were it necessary, they should all be performed over again; and, woman, as surely as I stand here now before you, restitution shall be made for the theft you have committed. Nadja shall be restored to me! You and I will meet again; not as we meet now, but as we met once, long ago when you were old—when the days of your life were nearly spent, and you saw the grave yawning open before you. Your work shall be undone whether you will it or not!"

Again that laugh of bitter defiance.

"Even yonder man cannot accomplish that," she said pointing her finger at the doctor; "and for you—the mountain could more easily have gone to Mahomet. Bah! Your threats are idle. Go! I leave me! This house, with all it contains, is mine. I command both you and your friend to leave it, nor will you ever be permitted to enter it again. Go!"

It seemed that I had suddenly become the spokesman in the doctor's stead. Whether he in some measure imparted his own wonderful strength to me, I do not know; nevertheless, instead of obeying her mandate, I stepped forward until but a short space separated us.

"Before we go," I said, "there remains this much to say. If the body that you cast off can be found, your work can be undone, and you know it."

"Ay, but find it you never will!" and she laughed yet again.

"Is it so?" I asked. "Then listen. The search shall be made, and if it be not found, I shall return to you."

"For what?" she said with scorn. "To sue——"

"Nay, not to sue, but to do justice—to kill!"

I almost whispered the last two words, but they were as intense that she sprang away from me with a cry of fear.

"To kill?" she gasped. "You would not dare! You could not kill—Nadja!"

"No, for Nadja is not there to kill; but you—you I both could and would. Think you that your life can go on forever now? If I cannot gain the prize, I will speak your doom, even though I find my own and Nadja's in the act. Fly, woman! Go and hide wheresoever you will. There, at the expiration of another year, I will seek and find you as surely as you stand before me now, possessing the body of a goddess and the soul of a fiend. If my erstwhile search has not proven successful, you shall die!"

I turned abruptly to leave her. In that instant my face was towards the doctor, my back was turned to her.

I was about to speak to my friend; my lips had parted in the act, but no sound had yet escaped from between them, when I saw an expression upon his face that acted like a muscular force upon me.

I did not know the reason then, and even now I cannot explain why it effected me as it did, but upon the instant that I saw it, I crouched and leaped with all my strength to one side.

That I did so was both well and ill. The act saved my life, although it nearly cost the doctor his.

She had thrown a gleaming knife, which was intended to pierce between my shoulders, but by the sudden leap I had avoided it, and the next instant I saw it quivering in the doctor's arm.

With a cry of horror I turned upon her, but even then she was disappearing behind the tapestries. I sprang to the side of my friend.

"Quick!" he said; "take my handkerchief and bind it tightly around my arm above the wound. Pull, Blakely—pull with all your strength! Tighter—tighter yet! Now put my cane beneath it—so! Twist it, Blakely. Ah, that is right! Now, once more—so! Good! We will go now, and my life will be spared. I will lose my arm, but not my life, for the circulation is stopped utterly—the poison can go no further."

"Poison!" I cried.

"Ay, poison," he answered. "A scratch from that weapon would have been sufficient;" and he drew it calmly from the wound, and held it up for me to look at.

"Take it," he continued, "and keep it. Now let us go."

His suffering must have been intense, but except for the pallor upon his face and a visible tightening of his lips he did not show it.

I think that the strain of the past few hours—the conversation between him and the woman-fiend, had told greatly upon me, for, I did not—nay, could not—realise the doctor's peril until long afterwards. Nevertheless, we hurried away from the house, only pausing to make some slight search for Dhara, who, however, could not be found.

We had gone but a short distance after leaving the house when the doctor left me. The wound that he had received needed immediate attention; his arm would have to be amputated at once, for the poison with which the weapon had been tipped was so terrible and so fatal that nothing but an entire severance of the wounded limb from the body could save the doctor's life.

He hurried away, leaving me in the street, as yet but a short distance from the house where so much had happened, and for a long time I stood there, undecided whether to continue on my way or to return.

But, even as I hesitated, I saw a startling incident.

The house was plainly visible from where I stood, and as I was on the point of turning away, the door was thrown violently open, and the figure of Dhara sprang out.

So precipitate was his exit that he fell headlong upon the gravel walk, but, recovering his feet upon the instant, he rushed away with all the speed of which he was capable.

His course was directly towards me, and I waited, feeling confident that my voice could arrest his flight.

"Dhara—Dhara!" I called, as he drew nearer to me; but he did not pause—did not slacken his speed—did not seem to hear me.

"Dhara!" I cried again, starting forward to intercept him. But it was useless. He seemed to have wings upon his feet, as well as to have been suddenly deprived of both sight and hearing.

He dashed past me like the wind, and, feeling that he was a most important ally for me to have, I immediately started in pursuit.

But my speed was no match for his—he ran with the fleetness of a deer, and with every instant drew farther and farther away from me until I realised that he would soon be entirely lost to sight.

There were many people who witnessed the chase, and several attempted to intercept the flying Hindoo; but they might as well have endeavored to catch a barn-swallow as it flits to and fro through the twilight. He eluded them all, seemingly without additional effort, dashing on and on, until at last he turned a corner and was lost to view.

But I ran on without slackening my speed until I also reached the corner where I had lost him. Then I realised that the chase was futile, for he had disappeared.

Panting and breathless, I stood there wondering. I could think of no explanation of Dhara's strange behavior. The one glimpse which I had caught of his face had revealed to me that it was drawn and haggard with real fright. There were lines of horror depicted in every lineament, and I knew that something terrible must have wrought that transformation in his usually immovable and almost expressionless features.

But what?

Surely the explanation must be in the very house I had so lately left, from which he had flown like a startled partridge.

"I will go back there," I said aloud, although speaking to myself; and I at once turned and hurriedly retraced my steps.

The chase in pursuit of Dhara had taken me a much greater distance than I had supposed, so that I was some time in walking back over the course. I estimated that nearly, if not quite, a half-hour had elapsed between the moment when Dhara had left it and that which brought me again to the gateway.

There was a throng of people congregated upon the pavement outside of the iron fence. One-half of the huge gate was closed, and the other half, although it stood invitingly open, was guarded by an officer of the law, who stood there peremptorily denying admittance to all alike.

But why was he there? Why had the throng of curious ones gathered at the gateway? For what were they waiting? What did they expect to learn? Had something terrible happened during the few moments that I had been away? If so, what?

I drew nearer to one of the idlers, who had a more respectable look than his companions.

"What is it?" I asked. "What is the matter here?"

"Murder," he replied, laconically; but the word struck me like a thunderbolt, and I staggered back as though I had received a blow.

"Murder!" I gasped; and then I leaped forward and grasped my informant tightly by the arm—so tightly that he winced beneath the pressure. "Who—who is the victim?"

He looked at me for an instant strangely. Perhaps there was something in my face that startled him. At all events he wrenched himself free from my grasp, and turned abruptly away without replying, and I was left still in ignorance.

But I could not bear the strain, and I immediately went towards the officer who was guarding the gateway.

Controlling myself as best I could, though I felt that the effort was futile so far as my outward appearance was concerned, I said:

"Will you tell me who it has been murdered in that house?"

He gazed at me from head to foot before he replied; my pale face, trembling lips, and staring eyes must have had a strange effect upon him.

"Who told you that there has been a murder committed?" he asked, in reply.

"A man, there," I returned, pointing to the crowd of idlers. "Who is it? Tell me—tell me!"

"The victim," he replied, eyeing me sharply as he spoke, and evidently watching for the effect of his words upon me, "is a woman."

An exclamation of dismay escaped me. I passed my hand quickly over my brow, as if to clear away the maze, which for the instant clouded my understanding. My face must have grown even paler than before, for my heart almost ceased to beat.

"A woman!" I exclaimed, but my emotion was so great that the words came from me in a hoarse whisper. "What woman? There were but two in the house, and one of them was a servant. Which one was it?—the servant? Who has murdered her?"

"It was not the servant," replied the man, coldly, eyeing me with evident suspicion. "It was the other, if there were but two. But what do you know about the house?"

"The other!" I cried, staggering back until I leaned against the closed half of the gate, just outside of it, for in my talk I had unconsciously passed through the opening. "The other! Oh, God!" he continued.

"What do you know about the house?" he asked again, closing the gate entirely, so that we were both shut inside.

"What do I know of it?" I said, falteringly, not realising the drift of his questions. "I know all about it. The people who lived there were my friends—acquaintances. It is but a few moments since I left the house, and everything was all right then. Who did the deed? Has the murderer been caught?"

"I do not know," he replied. "I think not."

He was about to say something more. His lips were parted to give utterance to the words upon his mind, when suddenly a new and horrible thought came to me.

"One murder, man!" I cried. "There have been two! Don't you see? Two murders—*two!* God help me, for she is dead! Lost—lost to me forever!"

I staggered back again, and would have fallen had not the officer seized and held me.

As he did so, I was conscious that he removed something from my coat pocket, but beyond the mere knowledge of the fact I paid no heed, and with the passing of the instant forgot it.

"Let me go!" I cried, shaking myself loose from his grasp; and, before he could prevent me, I had darted away towards the house in a frenzy of despair.

I knew that he had started in pursuit, but I did not care. Presently he could detain me if he wished to do so, but I must see with my own eyes and know of my own knowledge who had been slain.

I reached the steps and bounded up them.

The door was open, and no one opposed my entrance.

I seemed to know instinctively where to find the victim of the last tragedy of life, and I almost flew to the sumptuous room where I had experienced so much.

The door was fastened, but I burst it open with one mad effort of violence, and in another instant I was looking upon the scene of horror.

Before me was all that remained of a human being after the violence of death by the hand of another.

With one loud cry of agony I staggered back and fell headlong to the floor, conscious only that someone had entered the room behind me.

Then—all was blank.—(*To be continued.*)

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

By Leo Hartman, Nihilist.

NUMBER IX.

EXPLODING THE MINE.

There remained but four days till the passing of the Tsar's train. We had to risk all or leave all. We decided for the former.

The whole night was spent in filling a large copper cylinder, seven feet long and one half a foot in diameter, with dynamite. Though I had got used to dynamite at our factory, still now I was unable to bear with it. I and my comrades were attacked with violent headaches, giddiness, sickness, and nausea. I bore up as long as I could, but at four o'clock in the morning I became insensible, fell to the ground, and was carried off to bed. Sophie Perofsky alone bore all to the end, and worked all night, until the whole cylinder was properly filled with dynamite.

The next day we placed the cylinders into the shaft at its furthest end, and armed them with capsules. Wires were fastened to each mine, the other ends of which communicated with a spiral Rumkorff we had hidden in a large truck full of linen and clothes in Perofsky's room.

Thence another pair of wires communicated with a commutator placed together with a Grené galvanic battery in that angle of the barn overlooking the railway.

Here a small loop-hole was cut in the wall, whence one could overlook both railway tracks. After trying the wires several times, we filled the pit underneath the house as well as we could, nailed fast all the boards of the floor in the first story, and were now at length ready for action.

On the sixteenth there came a dispatch from our agent at Sempheropol, telling us that the Tsar had left for Moscow:

"He constantly changes trains, cars, and routes. The published plan of his journey is false. Three imperial trains, exactly similar, are sent off in various directions."

This was what our agent telegraphed us.

But, in order to give the reader an idea of the difficulties we had to conquer, I must sketch, in few words, the manner of travelling adopted by the Tsar, such as our various agents described it.

First of all, as I have already mentioned, two routes were drawn out by the ministry of the imperial court—a false one, published in the papers, and a true one, held in the profoundest secrecy. Nevertheless, the latter was well known to us.

The newspapers were forbidden to publish anything about the Tsar's journey beyond what appeared in the *Official Messenger*.

While the Tsar was passing through a telegraph district, the operators in that district were forbidden to forward any private messages whatever. During the passage of the Tsar's trains, the stations were cleared of all persons not belonging to the railway officials. The Tsar was accompanied on the route by two other trains besides his own. On small stations in the middle of the steppe he passed from one train to the other—from one car to the other—"flying like a bird," one of our agents wrote.

If he stopped in some town by the way, he always sent on his open carriage with his coachman, his dog, and his second self (a certain General Annenkoff, who resembled the late Tsar in a most striking way) while he himself took unostentatiously a seat in one of the following carriages, by the side of one of his generals.

Thus it happened at Kharkoff, for instance, that the troops rendered the military honors to, and the crowd cheered, the carriage in which but the dog and the cook of the Tsar were seated.

On the side of the track soldiers and police officers were posted at a hundred yards distance from one another with the order of arresting anybody who tried to approach nearer than 700 feet of the rails.

At night the whole line was lighted up with torches and burning wood-piles. Two hours before the passage of the imperial train the engineers of the road inspected themselves the track and examined with their own hands all the switches. Such were the extraordinary measures of precaution which the "beloved father" was taking to travel among his "dear children."

Neither did we neglect to take such precautions as we deemed advisable. Each of us always carried a pistol and a dagger on his person.

The question now suggested itself, what was to be done if the Tsar should change trains at some small station beyond the point where our last agent is posted, and within the limits of the telegraph district of Moscow, so that no message to that effect could reach us any more?

The only way of surmounting this difficulty was to send a man with a telegraph apparatus to the last station before Moscow at which the imperial train was to stop, to cut the telegraph wires and direct one of them to our house so that a message from our agent might reach us directly.

We bought an apparatus accordingly; but the plan was nevertheless abandoned.

And now the eighteenth of November (old style), the day before the explosion, has come. To-morrow! To-morrow an event shall happen which shall perhaps be the first step towards freeing our unhappy Russia from a barbarous despotism.

To-morrow the destiny of Russia and our own is to be decided. The latter circumstance is certainly but of secondary importance. Yet we all wish to take leave of each other; perhaps we meet now for the last time; perhaps our next meeting may be on the scaffold.

"Therefore let us celebrate the termination of our work and say good-bye to each other cheerfully with a bottle of wine," one of us suggests.

The proposition is accepted.

The night has come. All is still around. The windows of our house are closed and covered with thick draperies, leaving no chink through which a treacherous ray of light might creep. Around the dining table eight persons are seated—seven men and a young woman—Sophie Perofsky.

Two members of the Administrative Council, on their way from the south to the capital, are our guests for to-night. In the middle of the table eight daggers are stuck crosswise into the boards. Eight revolvers lie underneath. By the side of this pile a lurid flame—alcohol with salt—burns, casting a ghastly, unearthly light around the table. The effect of this flame may truly be called horrible. It gives to the face a livid hue as that of a corpse.

We had all naturally suffered much by our mining work. Our faces were deeply furrowed with wrinkles, the sleepless nights and constant anxiety had left their marks upon us. And now, in that ghastly light, the table seemed to be surrounded, not by live men, but by corpses, who had arisen from the grave for a midnight festival. The instruments of death before us, the deadly hue of our faces—all these spoke of the grave; only the eyes gleamed and glittered with a greenish light, perhaps still more ghastly to look at than the immovable corpse-like paleness of the faces.

The flame burned unsteadily, sending long dancing shadows on the walls and ceiling, and this added still more to the ghastliness of the picture.

I shut my eyes and distorted my face into the same horrible convulsive grimace I had seen on the face of my friend Osinsky and three others whose hanging I had witnessed.

"That is how I will look, then," I exclaimed.

"Stop that," cried my neighbor, clinching my arm, "it is too horrible."

Seeing what impressions our ghastly "experiments" produced on the others, I involuntarily caught myself by the same feeling.

The wine was poured out into the glasses, we drank to the success of our plan, and began in a subdued voice our best revolutionary hymn, matchless in its simple composition, in its glowing feeling for liberty, in its deep sorrow for the people's sufferings. It runs in literal translation thus:

Liberty! inspiring goddess of proud hearts,
Thou art unknown to our people;
The holy vengeance slumbers,
And does not rise against the Tsar!

Forward, without fear or doubt!
Accomplish, friends, our great deed!
The dawn of holy freedom—
I see it rising in the skies!

I saw the slavish Russia
Kneeling before the altar:
Rattling her chains, her brow bent to the dust,
She prayed for her Tsar.

Forward! Let us close hands,
And move fearlessly against the foe!
And may, under the banner of science,
Our covenant grow and prosper!

We shall not make unto ourselves a god,
Either in heaven or on earth;
And for all the riches, for all the beauty of the world,
We shall not fall before him into the dust.

Forward! Forward! without looking back,
Whatever fate may bring us!
Hear, O brethren, a brother's call,
While our heart still throbs with the fire of youth!

This hymn, sung in chorus, with its alternately triumphant and melancholy strains, produced naturally on all of us the most powerful, undying impression. At the close of our short banquet we parted. All but two of us left Moscow that very night.

The morning of the eventful day dawned. The two who were to accomplish the explosion were alone in the house. These were Sophie Perofsky and another, the former had to observe the approach of the imperial train, and to give the signal for closing the chain. The latter was posted in the barn near the commutator, and to close the galvanic chain on hearing the signal.

Who was the other one? The Russian government does not yet know who he was, and I do not consider it expedient to disclose its ignorance.

The moment of the explosion has come. The train speeds along the line. The signal is given, the chain locked, and at the same moment a deafening report is heard. A column of earth rises over the bed of the railroad, two cars are lifted into the air, and are thrown with terrible violence into the fields below.

In a moment all is confusion. People rush out of the houses; shouts of terror, groans, sobbing of the women fill the street; policemen are speeding from all sides to the spot. The whole district seems to be in a panic of fright.

In the meantime Sophie Perofsky and "somebody" cross the yard to its farther end, pass through an opening in the fence which had been prepared beforehand, through the neighboring yard, then through a doorway into a street situated on the back of the houses opposite to the railroad, saunter off quietly into the city, and enter the safe places of concealment I have already mentioned.

When the police entered our house they found a burning candle on the table, many empty wine bottles and eight glasses, and a large black cat mewing in a corner of the room. Everywhere the signs of life—life itself was gone.

On the same day Sophie Perofsky and her companion left Moscow for St. Petersburg by the night express. It was then only that they heard of the failure of their enterprise.

The Tsar had been more cunning than they. He had changed trains a few hours before he reached Moscow, and this has saved him—for the time.

The Resort of Thieves.

A restaurant in one of the shabbiest quarters of Paris, where a substantial meal may be had for a sou, is wonderfully frequented with those of the criminal classes who are not in danger of immediate arrest by the police, and can afford to come out of their hiding places long enough to eat. If you do not know the place to be the resort of thieves, you would soon begin to suspect it. Nothing about the place is movable. The tables and benches are screwed to the floor, the iron basins from which the food is eaten are sunken into the tables and screwed down at the edges. The spoons, knives, cups and forks are also secured by strong chains to the tables, and, as the food is already seasoned, no pepper or salt castors are provided. The only one sou dish, however, is a thick broth or soup. A large, muscular woman carries it about the room in a tin tomers in a sort of rubber bag, which she holds under her arm and uses for all the world like a Scotchman's bagpipes. The bag is provided with a long neck which ends in a nozzle. The woman lowers the nozzle into the basin before the customer, and when she gives the bag under her arm a squeeze with her elbow out squirts the soup, and she controls the quantity by giving the long neck, giving a one-sou dish or a two-sou dish at will. On the occasion of our visit, the attendant was forced to dispute with one of her customers, a stranger in the place, a truculent looking ex-convict, about the quantity of broth she had placed before him for two sous. He asserted that it was not worth more than one sou, and he could make him pay more for it. He threw down his sou with an oath, and took up a spoon to eat. Quickly and quietly the attendant lowered the long neck into the soup-basin, withdrew the pressure of the elbow from the bag under her arm, and with an audible suck half the broth was sucked back into the bag in a jiffy from under the growler's very nose. The surprised ex-convict was only equalled by our own.

The Cause of Baldness.

"Have you been accustomed to wash your head in soapy water?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, every morning," was the reply.

"Well, that is the cause of the bald place. Stop washing and begin brushing your hair. Use a bristle brush and brush for fifteen minutes every morning and evening. You may not notice an improvement for a year, perhaps not for two, but I assure you will have a fine crop of hair and never grow bald if you pursue this course."

If the hair is falling out, remember that, owing to an unhealthy condition of the scalp. First cut off about two inches of the hair, next wash the head in clear, cold water, rubbing dry with a crash towel. Then begin the fifteen minutes' brushing process, and in a few weeks you will see the first spiros of new hair coming all over your head. Beware of being tempted to try the use of injurious nostrums.

HE travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.

HE who pretends to know everything proves that he knows nothing.

BEAUFORT—UNITED COMMON.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the above was held on Friday, the 3rd inst., at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, there being present—Messrs Andrews (chairman), Humphreys, Ansaldi, and Browne (secretary.)

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

From the secretary, reporting financially as follows:—Balance in bank to credit, L13 4s 5d; cash in hand, L7 6s; making a total credit of L20 10s 5d. Fees received to date for current half-year, L24 8s 8d; unpaid fees due on stock branded by the herdsman, L10 7s 4d; making the total assessment to date, L34 16s. Percentage due to herdsman, LS 14s.—Received and adopted.

From the herdsman, reporting that 2,000 sheep passed through the common during the month; that the following persons require special licenses to depasture stock on the common, namely:—T. Adamthwaite, C. Loft, and M. O'Loughlin; that he had seen one of the common bulls since last meeting, that one bull had strayed to Lake Goldsmith; and that he would drive him back next week.—Received, and herdsman to be authorised to issue special licenses to the persons named in his report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Thos. Kenny, asking permission to occupy about 10 acres of land in the parish of Eurambeen, situated as shown on tracing forwarded.—Mr Kenny to be informed that the land is not available under 65th section.

From Wm. Conway, applying for permission to occupy certain land under he 65th section adjoining the holding of Edward Rogers.—Application withdrawn by John Conway, who was present.

From A. Andrews, asking permission to occupy 3 acres of land in the parish of Eurambeen, under the 93rd section, situated as shown on plan forwarded.—Permission granted.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, L8 14s; secretary, L2; minute book, 4s 6d; Henningsen & Klunder, L2 13s.

The meeting then adjourned.

BEAUFORT DISTRICT RIFLE CLUB.

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The committee of the Beaufort District Rifle Club met at Captain Hains' residence on Monday evening last. Present—Messrs R. Jackson (vice-president), Hains (capt), Brooks, W. Trompf, and Parker (secy.) The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. An invitation was received from the Learmonth Rifle Club to visit that place on 17th inst. and fire a friendly match. As the date was unsuitable, the secretary was instructed to try and arrange the match for next Wednesday, 15th inst.; 10 men aside, and 10 shots at ranges of 400 and 500 yards each. The captain reported on the September monthly match (the result of which has already appeared in print). To give all members desirous of doing so an opportunity of re-entering, he trusted that in all future monthly matches employers and members of the club other than employés will take advantage as much as possible of Saturday afternoon and Wednesday morning on which to fire, as the employés will only have the afternoon of Wednesday at their disposal. On visiting the marker's hut at the short ranges, he found that the logs were all down that had been recently erected at the side of the hut for the marker's protection. They had the appearance of having been pulled down by some one, and to prevent as much as possible a recurrence of that sort of thing he recommended that a board bearing a notice that anyone destroying or damaging the club's property will be prosecuted. He thought also that it would be as well to have the hut covered in and properly fixed up, as there is now no shelter from the weather, and as he is getting an active little marker, it would be a pity for them to let him run the risk of taking a cold that might stiffen him. The report was received, and suggestions contained therein ordered to be carried out. A letter was received from Mr G. A. Eddy (president), stating that as the Main Lead Cadet corps was about to be disbanded, their 6x4 target and blockhouse had been sent to Raglan, in the hope that a branch of the B.D.R.C. would be formed there. The balance of the corps' property—a 3x4 plate, with hanger and two ringing plates, suitable for a revolver target, 450 rounds of M.H. ball, and about 2,000 rounds of M.H. blank, was tendered to the committee on behalf of the B.D.R.C. The ammunition could be given as prizes or otherwise disposed of as thought fit. As he should probably leave the district for ever at the end of this month, he submitted his resignation as president. He need hardly say that it was with deep regret that he left a club with which he had been connected since its inception, and in which he had held every office except that of treasurer, but rejoiced to know that it had before it a better prospect of success than ever it had, and the club had his best wishes for its future welfare. Captain Hains moved that the secretary write thanking Mr Eddy for the Main Lead Cadet Corps' kind donation, and that the resignation be accepted with the very deepest regret. He felt sure that every member of the club hoped Mr Eddy would be as successful in any other sphere of life in which he might enter as he had hitherto been here, and also that he had their best wishes for his success. The motion was seconded by Mr Brooks, and unanimously carried. A programme of a handicap match at Amphitheatre on Saturday, 25th inst., for six prizes amounting to £6 15s, was received. It was decided to fire the October monthly match on Saturday afternoon and Wednesday, 26th and 29th inst., at 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range, for prizes to be yet arranged. The secretary was instructed to have 1,000 memo forms printed. An account of 1s from the captain was passed for payment. Mr F. Windley was elected a member of the club, and the meeting adjourned.

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/9 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

THE SHEARING DIFFICULTY.

—o—

With reference to the strike of shearers at the Eurambeen shed, which we noticed in our last issue, the following extracts from the "Age" give both sides of the story; but as the statements are so conflicting, our readers can judge for themselves as to whose veracity can be credited:—The secretary of the Pastoralists' Union on Monday last received a letter from Messrs. Beggs Bros. of Eurambeen, near Beaufort, under date 3rd October. It is stated that they had picked their shearers some time ago, and told them they would shear under verbal agreement. On the morning preceding the writing of the letter, when everything was ready for a start, the shearers would not accept the verbal agreement unless the owners acknowledged union rules, and this request being refused, the shearers were told they could shear without any agreement. This did not meet with their approval, and the owners replied that they could leave, which they did at once. Shearing was then commenced with three of the station hands. A member of the firm then happened to meet the union agent at Beaufort, who said all the shearers would come back if 48 hours were agreed on as a week's work. This request was acceded to, but the agent was told that if any non-union men had been engaged during the day they would not be dismissed. On the following morning the union shearers arrived, but as there was one non-union man working they would not go to work unless he was dismissed or forced to join the union. This the owners refused, and the men again left. Three or four non-union men were now at work, but 12 were required, as the sheep were always washed before being shorn. They had determined to shear with non-union men, and they believed the unionists thought they had cornered the owners when they had the sheep penned and ready for the market.

An agent of the union (we presume it was Mr Stevenson) wrote to the head office on Tuesday as follows:—"Things on the whole are going splendidly, nearly all sheds accepting union terms. The manager of Eurambeen is shearing non-union. He engaged men on the understanding that he would shear under union rules strictly, and even went so far as to refuse pens unless men joined the union. When the men turned up ready to start the station rules were read out. The men then asked if they would be recognised as union men. The manager said 'No,' and told them to clear, which they did. He then went to Beaufort to look for non-unionists. Upon being interviewed by me he promised that he would agree to union terms if I could get the men all ready to commence shearing the next morning, which I did, after riding until 10 p.m. When the men again put in an appearance to start, the manager point blank refused them, and said that he never promised me anything of the kind."

THE MISER'S DIAMOND NECKLACE.

In the year 1740 there lived in the Latin quarter in Paris, a famous miser named Jean Avere. The wealth concealed in the obscure rookery where he resided was believed to be fabulous, and was no doubt really very great. Among his treasures was a celebrated diamond necklace of immense value. This he concealed so carefully that he ultimately forgot its hiding place himself. He sought diligently for weeks, and, failing to find it, became almost insane. This rendered him even less capable of remembrance, and he took to his bed broken in body as in mind. A few weeks later a doctor and an old woman, who had sometimes done odd jobs about his house, were both at his bedside, seeing that the end was near. As the clock in the neighbouring tower tolled one, he ceased his low muttering and sat up and shrieked, "I remember where it is now. I can put my hand on the necklace For God's sake let me go for it before I forget it again!" Here his weakness and excitement overcame him, and he sank back among his rags, stone dead. Physicians and students are familiar with these sudden outflashings of memory at the great crisis of human fate

Let the reader consider this while we relate an episode in the humble career of a signalman, Andrew Agge, who may be found on duty in his box at Culgaith, a little station on the Midland, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle.

Mr Agge is on duty nearly every day, and must break his fast without leaving his post. The confinement and mental strain toll on the system. The strongest men cannot stand it long without feeling its effects. It makes one think of the passionate exclamation in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt,"

"Oh, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap"

Our friend had been at the same work for many years, although he was thirty-five when these lines were written. In 1884 he began to feel that he was about to break down. "I don't know what ails me," he would say, "but I can't eat." What he forced down produced no sense of satisfaction or strength. Sometimes he was alarmed at finding he could scarcely walk on account of giddiness. He said to himself, "What if I should be seized with this at some moment when there is trouble on the line, and I need all my wits about me?"

Other features of this ailment were pains in the chest and sides, costiveness, yellow skin and eyes, bad taste in the mouth, risings of foul gas in the throat, &c. The doctor said Agge must give up his confining work or risk utter disability. He could not. Wife and children were in the way. So he remained at his post and grew worse. But his work was always right telegrams were properly received and sent, and no train got into trouble through any neglect or fault of his. His disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—took a step further, and brought on kidney and bladder trouble. The doctor a Appleby, said "Agge, you are poisoned with the foul stuff in your stomach and blood." His doom seemed to be sealed. It was like a death warrant. He says:—"I tumbled down on that locker and lay there all the forenoon. Signals might be given the telegraphic needle might click, but I heeded them no more than a man in the grave heeds the beating of the rain against his own tombstone."

He was alone at first, but help arrived, and the poor Signalman was carried home. Physicians laboured on his case without avail. Around his bed were five little children, the mother being absent in an institution, to be treated for a serious ailment

Here he lay for weeks, part of the time unconscious. Nothing was to be done but to wait for his end. Then the torpid faculties awakened or a moment. *Memory flashed up, and he recalled the fact that a medicine which he had used with benefit years before, and then thrown aside and forgotten, was concealed in a secret place at the sig al box.* He sent for it, and took a dose. Soon his bowels moved, the kidneys acted, the pain ceased, he felt better. With brightened hope he sent to Carlisle for more. It arrived. He used it, and in few days the doctors were astonished to find their patient out of doors, and on the road to recovery. He regained his health completely, and in speaking of his experience, said to the writer, "What a wonderful thing it was that on what promised to be my death-bed, I suddenly remembered where I had put that half-used bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. That flash of memory probably saved me from death."

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject Norton's Pills, which justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists

CORRESPONDENCE.

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We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the motion sent down by the Riponshire Council to the Ballarat Group re the fox question, it was amended by the Group striking out 10s—the proposed bonus for full-grown foxes—and inserting 5s instead, so that foxes and cubs would be paid for on the same scale; the Government to be asked to subsidise to the extent of one-half. The motion in that form was also passed by the central committee without alteration, and at a meeting of the executive committee of the association held on Friday, 3rd inst., the motion from Riponshire was one that the committee decided to press on the Government to deal with this session. The long-vexed question of the unequal distribution of the subsidy received the earnest attention of the central committee, who were unanimous in pressing for a uniform distribution among all shires of £2 to £1 of general rates, such endowment being a first charge on the subsidy vote. A vigilance committee was appointed, consisting of the chairman of the association, Mr Cameron, M.L.A. for Evelyn, Mr Dowling, M.L.C. Crs Evelyn, Benson, Beil, and the secretary, Mr Henderson. Their duties are to attend the Parliament House, interview members, use all and every endeavour to have the endowment question settled in accordance with the views of the Municipal Association, that being the main point upon which local self government hinges, all other matters being subsidiary. Be kind enough to insert this, as I find a wrong view of some things has gained currency in your issue of the 4th inst.—Yours, &c.,

HUGH CUSHING.

Lake Goldsmith, 5th October, 1890.

[We are not responsible for the "wrong view" referred to, as the particulars given by us of the Ballarat Group meeting and the representative one of the Municipal Associations of Victoria were gleaned from reports thereof appearing in the *Star* and *Argus* respectively.—ED. *R. A.*]

LETTER LIST.

Letters and papers are waiting for the following persons at the Beaufort post office:—

W. Allen	Mrs M. O'Calligahan
—Austin	John W. Osborne
Wm. Armstrong	—Pedreet
J. Battice	Manager for trustees of A. Russell
Duke Tribute Co.,	Miss Robson
—Dayle	H. Ramsay
W. Etherton	Mrs Ritchie
Mrs T. Flowers	Elias Roycroft
Hatton Bros.	Joseph Summers
D. Holbrook	No. 1479
—Leckie	P. J. F. Turner
J. F. Maibacker	W. Vowles
—Meincke	G. Williams
E. A. Mannheim	Williams and Loyd
V. Nothnagle	
T. Oddie	

THE GREAT SALE NOW IN FULL SWING,

At MORREY & MURRAY'S 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat, and increasing every day as the sterling nature of the bargains become more widely known. This week we will show greater bargains than ever, Mr James Tyler having forwarded us the entire Manchester Stock of W. A. Baxton, Cardiff, South Wales, bought at a discount of 6s 8d in the pound, which we are now selling at less than English prices, with which we defy all the Sales in Victoria.—MORREY and MURRAY, the Cash Drapers and Direct Importers, 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat. —[ADVT.]

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, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

At the Palace of Bangkok the other day a performing leopard was brought in for the amusement of one of the young Siamese princes. In the prince's retinue was a young girl of about 14 years of age. The leopard jumped at her breast. It was merely in play, said the animal's caretaker, who begged the girl not to be frightened; but in another moment the leopard seized her by the throat, and she died in sight of the horrified spectators, who fled in panic.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in tins 6d. 1s., and 2s. 6d each, by all chemists.

Mr Wilson, the dairy expert, says the total value of the dairying industry at the present time is close upon L3,000,000 sterling, and is therefore more than twice as valuable as the gold production (L1,011,121), and more than three times as valuable as the grain production (L868,030).

LAWN TENNIS.

A MEETING will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, to consider the advisability of forming a TENNIS CLUB. All intending to become members are requested to attend.

BASIL J. ADAM,
Convener.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.

THE ONLY
SURE WAY TO WIN
Capt. Bridge's Trophy
IS BY DRINKING
JACKSON'S PURE 1s 6d TEA!

Thousands Buy It, and will have No Other.
1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Shire Hall on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Secretary.
Beaufort, 7th October, 1890.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That well-known and Old Established BUTCHERY BUSINESS, comprising—shop, house, slaughtering-yards, piggeries, and Outbuildings adapted to the business, together with 30 Acres of Freehold Land.
For particulars apply to
W. SMITH, Beaufort.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS
Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.
AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The undersigned is instructed by the Trustees named in the will of MRS. EDDY, late of Beaufort, deceased, to Sell by Public Auction on the 25th day of October inst., all that six-roomed Dwelling House, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, and Effects. Full particulars in future advertisement and bills.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

LINCOLN, STUART & CO., Lmtd.
LINCOLN, STUART & CO., Lmtd.
MILITARY TAILORS,
238 FLINDERS ST, MELBOURNE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of our Firm will be in BEAUFORT on MONDAY next, October 13th, measuring for Military Uniforms.

We take this opportunity of supplying him with a Choice Selection of Samples, which can be seen at the Golden Age Hotel on Monday afternoon.

All-Wool Tweed Suits to Measure, £2 2s.

As we do not employ Travellers, his visit should be of advantage to the district, and any Orders will receive our Careful Attention.
LINCOLN, STUART & CO., Lmtd.
MELBOURNE.

THE MERCER!

A NEW
REAPER and BINDER,
Which Works Entirely Without Canvas.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION,
combining the following
ADVANTAGES:—
Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Operating, Strength, Lightness of Draught, Completeness of Work done in all kinds of Grain, besides having no straps or buckles to tear off, no canvas to tighten or loosen, and not affected by weather.

Farmers will do well to see this New Machine before buying one.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Full particulars from
Messrs Brophy, Foley, and Dowling,
PRODUCE AGENTS, BALLARAT.
Sole Agents for Australasia.

DENNYS, LASCELLES,
AUSTIN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

OUR SALES LAST SEASON—
32,978 Bales Wool.

ALL consignments receive the Personal Attention of Members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway siding.

All information as to CHARGES, which are Considerably Lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Offices also at
MELBOURNE and BALLARAT.

On Sale
AT
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 ⅜ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅜in., ½in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.
NEXT TO POLICE STATION

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game on the Challicum Estate will be PROSECUTED.
G. THOMSON.
Challicum, 20th January, 1890.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

CRAWFORD, KING, AND CO.
{A. CRAWFORD, of Ballarat, ANDREW KING & CO.}
Wholesale Softgoods Importers and Warehousemen.

The PUBLIC SUPPLIED DIRECT at WHOLESALE PRODUCERS' PRICES.

A SAVING of on the AVERAGE at ONE-THIRD
Effected by BUYING your DRAPERY at
Crawford, King, and Company's
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

C., K. and Co. BUY ALL their GOODS in the BEST MARKETS at "Mill" Prices for Cash, thereby alone effecting a saving of at least 15 per cent., as the manufacturers have no risk.

C., K. and Co. SELL for CASH, Make no Bad Debts, Charge no Guarantee Profits, Sell their Stock Quickly, consequently keep their expenses small, and GIVE THEIR CLIENTS the BENEFIT therefrom.

DO YOUR SHOPPING BY POST.
And send for samples and prices to
CRAWFORD, KING, & CO.,
The Wholesale Warehousemen,
who devote special attention to orders by letters, and the instructions contained therein strictly adhered to.

Well-assorted Stocks always on hand of—
Manchester Goods, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mantles, Millinery,
Ribbons and Laces, Underclothing,
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery,
Fancy Goods, Trimmings,
Mercery, Outfittings,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Tailoring, Mantle, and Dress Making by Superior Workers.

Terms—Net Cash. No Second Prices.

Self-measurement forms and instructions free on application.

Crawford, King, & Co.,
THE MODERN
FAMILY WAREHOUSE
(Open to the Public),
250 and 252, FLINDERS STREET,
MELBOURNE
(Opposite Hobson's Bay Station).

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1890-1891.

GEORGE HAGUE
AND CO.

WILL hold WEEKLY WOOL SALES EVERY TUESDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS,
Splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL
Than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Twenty-six years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

Auction Sales of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers,
Geelong, 1st July, 1890.

MONEY.

To Farmers, Landowners, and Others.
TO LEND—Large and small sums of TRUST and other MONEYS, for term of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, or as agreed upon, on freehold and leasehold lands at LOWEST RATES of INTEREST
McEVOY & CO.,
21, Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 1889 exceeding £19,000. Borrowers are requested place themselves in direct communication All communications treated strictly confidental.

THE STUD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
WILD DOG,
To Stand at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
GUARANTEE ... £3 3s.

Every care taken, but no responsibility. For full pedigree and particulars apply to GEO. A. DUNNETT.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
MORRIS DANCER,
Winner of 18 first prizes will stand this Season at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... £4 4s EACH MARE.

Also, the Pony Stallion,
Young Bobby Dazzler,
Winner of 13 first prizes and the most handsome pony in the colony. For further comment see stud book.
TERMS ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
All mares to be paid for on removal. Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to ROBERT KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill.

TO Stand this Season, at Stockyard Hill,
THE CELEBRATED CLYDESDALE STALLION,
Rochford Champion.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is a beautiful dapple bay, with black points (no white); stands 16½ hands high; has good flat bone, and an abundance of fine silky hair. His sire, Champion of the North (imp.) was Champion horse of Victoria. Champion of the North took first prize at Glasgow Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. In 1877 he gained first prize at the following shows in England (all open competitions)—Congleton, Ottey, Doncaster, the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, Pontefract, Dudley Hill, Newcastle (beating Darnley, Prince of Altyre, Gleniffer, etc.), York, Halifax, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, Altringham, Whitechurch, and Birkenhead. His sire, Topsman, was got by that renowned horse, Wonderful, which was bred by Mr Rennie, Dunbar, out of his prize mare, Comely, which was by Baronet, the winner of over £300 in prize money.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION'S dam, Kate (imp.), who won £170 in purses and a silver medal before she was three years old. Kate, by Cromwell (imp.); g.g. dam, Jess, by Prince of Wales (imp.)

ROCHFORD CHAMPION, as a prize-taker, has no equal, and he has met and defeated some of the best imported horses.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is the sire of several of the best stallions in the Northern districts.

TERMS ... £3 3s EACH MARE,
To be paid at end of season.
R. KIRKPATRICK.

TO STAND this SEASON at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek, near Buangor,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
PURVES.

PURVES is a dark bay, foaled 2nd November, 1881; sire Carmyle, dam Gipsy. In 1882, as a yearling, he carried off first honors at Smeaton for the best yearling colt on the ground, and one of a group of three; also two champion prizes. At Ballarat, in the spring of 1882, he won first prize for the best draught colt; at Kyneton the same year he took first prize and also won the Mares' Produce Stakes of £40—open competition; at Clunes he was again first in his class; at Echuca he took first prize, and also a special for the best yearling colt on the ground; at Bendigo Grand National Show first again, his half-brother (got by the same sire) coming second—open competition; at Glenlyon he won first prize for the best yearling; thus showing an unbeaten record for no less than a dozen times as a yearling

His sire, Carmyle, is too well known in this district to need comment.

PURVES' dam was Gipsy, by Surprise (imp); g.s. dam's side, Surprise, &c.

PURVES began his two-year old Showyard triumphs in Adelaide, S.A., in September 1883, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there; he won first in his own class and Hart Bros'. silver cup, value ten guineas; and the same day, in the All-aged Stallion Champion Class, in which many first-class horses competed, notably Waverley, PURVES carried off the massive Silver Medal and ten guineas. At Clare (S.A.) the following week he was again first in the all-aged class, winning the Champion Prize of ten guineas, and in his own class the two-year-old's first prize also.

His owner returned to Victoria in time to show Purves at the Grand National in Geelong; he again won first in his own class, and in competition with colts and fillies, two years old, he won the Champion prize. At Ballarat he won first in his class; at Clunes, shown among the three-year-olds, first; at Smeaton, among the three-year-olds, first; at Kyneton, the Larnarkshire of Victoria, PURVES, for the second time, carried off the Sires' Produce Challenge Cup, value 15 guineas, defeating Mr Bourke's grand two-year-old Black Prince, the first prize horse in Melbourne in the Sires' Produce Stakes. PURVES was also first in his own class; first at Donald Show in 1885; and again first at Ballarat in 1886; first at Ararat in 1888, and gained Mr G. Thomson's special prize of £5 same day; first at Ballarat 1888; first at Clunes 1888; first at Smeaton 1888; first at Beaufort 1889; first at Ararat 1889, and Mr Thomson's prize of £5 same day; his stock taking first same day wherever shown; first at Talbot 1889; first at Ballarat 1889; first at Smeaton 1889; and first at Daylesford 1890.

Some of PURVES' first gets were kept for stallions, and are prizetakers wherever shown. One of PURVES' yearlings gained the handsome prize of £8 at the Beaufort show in 1889.

PURVES has won 48 first prizes and £295 prize money.

TERMS:—£4 4s each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. All mares paddocked must have hind shoes taken off. Good grass paddocks with plenty of water provided. All care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

For further particulars apply to the Owner, THOMAS JESS, Shirley P.O.

Business Address.

ALWAYS LEADING.

New Spring Dresses.

New Spring Millinery.

New Spring Novelties.

Come the Spring with all its splendour,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.
—LONGFELLOW.

SNOW & ROOM
SNOW & ROOM
Have pleasure in announcing the receipt of their first shipments of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Now showing in all departments, and including the latest and most elegant novelties of the Season.

In order to keep pace with the rapidly growing requirements of their extensive business,
Snow and Room's Importations
For the Spring of 1890 are largely in excess of all previous years, and the new goods already opened up amount in value to over
£10,000.
£10,000.

SNOW and ROOM direct special attention to their magnificent choice of new and superb spring dresses, charming in design, beautiful in textures, and at the same time thoroughly serviceable and remarkably cheap.

A FEW NOVELTIES may be QUOTED, viz.:—
Early Spring Art De Laines
Early Spring Cheviot Tweeds
Early Spring Snowflake Cheviots
Early Spring Kinloss Homespuns
Early Spring Hettle Flecks
Early Spring Fife Checks
Early Spring Glendriff Tweeds
Early Spring Ben Nevis Tweeds,
And a limited selection of about 250 PARISIENNE COMBINATION ROBES, which may truly be described as positive gems of artistic taste and elegance.

SNOW and ROOM have also on view a profusion of novel styles and textures in new washing fabrics. It is, indeed, very difficult to select the prettiest, as they are all so deligltfully fresh, springlike and tasteful.

The ranges include—
New Shaded Cashmerettes
New Satin Foulards
New Tosca Zephyrs
New Satinettes
New Liberty Sateens
New Boating Twills
New Pongee Fancies
New Tennis Cloths
New Snowflake Zephyrs
New Tartan Cashmeres
New French Muslins
&c., &c., &c,

In introducing the above Novelties, SNOW and ROOM wish to draw attention to the important fact that being in direct communication with the manufacturers of these choice goods, they are in a position to give their customers the benefit of all intermediate profits.

SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS.
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS

SNOW and ROOM take this opportunity of thanking the many ladies who have so kindly attested to the undoubted success achieved by Miss HEALE during the past season.

Sufficient proof has now been gained to fully justify the assertion that the dressmaking rooms have never been under more efficient management; and that in placing their orders for new gowns with Miss Heale, ladies can rely on obtaining a perfect fitting and stylish costume at a strictly moderate price.

MRS O'BRIEN'S ROOMS.—It is enough to mention to the ladies of this district that Mrs O'Brien continues the successful management of her mantle and dressmaking rooms, and is now ready for the demands of the new season.

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

SNOW and ROOM respectfully suggest to LADIES the advisability of MAKING AN EARLY SELECTION of their New Spring Dresses, for the double reason that the prettiest goods are bought up quickly, and proper care at the hands of the dressmaker can be more fully assured before the pressure of the season's business.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under the new management of Miss Swindley, who is recognised as one of the leading artistes in the colony, has already won a leading reputation, and this season public favor is confidently challenged.

The very latest FRENCH NOVELTIES in BONNETS, toques, and hats, together with a charming selection of the most tempting headgear, copied from the newest Parisienne models, and constructed on the premises, may now be inspected in the showrooms.

The millinery manufacturing branch is under the supervision of Miss Colgate, who, until her engagement with Snow and Room, occupied the position of leading milliner to Messrs Buckley and Nunn for many years.

It will, therefore, be patent to ladies that S. and R. have secured the best talent in Victoria, and that the new spring millinery will marked by a welcome originality, excellence taste and style, and strict economy in price.

The NEW MANTLES,
The NEW GLOVES, RIBBONS, and SUNSHADES, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be noticed in future issues, and fresh novelties will now be opened every day.

SNOW & ROOM
Late "CRAWFORD'S."
STURT and ARMSTRONG STREETS,
BALLARAT.

IMPOUNDINGS.

—o—

BEAUFORT.—Impounded at Beaufort. Black and white heifer, no visible brands. If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold on October 11th, 1890.—W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

BALLARAT.—Impounded in the Ballarat City Pound. One black cow, white on face and belly, like PH near ribs. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 15th October, 1890.—S CARDEN, poundkeeper.

GARDENING FOR OCTOBER.

—o—

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If season be moist, carrots, leeks, onions, and parsnips may still be sown. Sow largely of kidney beans, early turnips, capsicums, tomato, cucumber, vegetable marrow, pumpkins, melons, and parsley; also tall-growing varieties of peas—they will not grow very high at this season of the year. Plant out largely of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and celery; also, sow again for succession. Weeds will grow apace—choose a fine sunny day for hoeing them down, and rake off when withered, to prevent them starting into growth again.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranthus, zinnias, and other tender annuals should still be sown, if not already done; if sown in pots, and transplanted into flower beds, place in sunny weather an empty flower-pot over the patches of young plants; remove the pots every evening, or the plants will grow up weak and spindling. Climbing plants will be growing fast, and will require constant trimming and training. See that flower-beds are kept filled, by turning out large plants in pots.

FARM.—This is the last month that potatoes can be planted, except in lowlying lands. Sow largely of maize and sorghum; mangold sowing should also be completed. Earth up early crops of potatoes with double-breasted plough, without delay.

Intercolonial Postal Notes.

The postal authorities have completed arrangements for the establishment of a system of intercolonial postal notes between this colony and South Australia. The system is one which will enable small amounts to be sent from one colony to the other at a lower rate than by money order, the charges on the issue being as follows:—

		s.	d.
On notes of the value of 1s and 1s 6d...		0	0½
" "	2s and up to 4s 6d	0	1
" "	5s " 7s 6d	0	2
" "	10s " 20s	0	3

An additional fee, equal to the original fee, will be collected by the paying office. The system will be brought into operation on the 1st February. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the late Postal Conference, arrangements will in due course be made to establish the system with New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

A Convenience.

—o—

The New Parcels' Post System has proved a great convenience to country residents. It enables families residing in the most remote parts of Victoria to send or receive parcels at a minimum of cost, and we have pleasure in giving prominence to the following:—

PARCELS POST RATES.		s.	d.
Parcels weighing 2 lbs and under,		0	9
" "	3 "	1	0
" "	4 "	1	3
" "	5 "	1	6
" "	6 "	1	9
" "	7 "	2	0

Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs, but when mails are conveyed on horseback the limit is 3 lb.

IS DEAFNESS INCURABLE?

J. H. NICHOLSON, of 175 William street, Melbourne, has proved otherwise by making a complete cure of DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD OF OVER 40 YEARS' STANDING by a simple remedy and without the use of any "clap-trap" so called electro-medication treatment. A full pescription of this remedy, which has cured thousands of other cases of long standing, will be sent free on application.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The slightest indisposition (that it may not rapidly run its disastrous course from bad to worse) should engage the immediate attention of the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy.

Buy 10 lbs TEA Special Value at 1s 9d and secure the Gift Teapot, at JACKSON'S Cheap Cash Store.—[Advt.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as 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 all Chemists and Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

JACKSON'S 1s 6d TEA can't be beaten. Try it.—[Advt.]

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT

To those about to visit Town.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

Are now displaying their early Shipments of

Spring Fashions,

In DRESSES, MANTLES, & MILLINERY

Which comprise all the latest Novelties and Newest Designs and Colorings.

FOY & GIBSON direct special attention to their House Furnishing Department, which contains the largest and most complete stock in the colony.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—BEDROOM SUITES.

The ECLIPSE SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, Tile-back Washstand, Towel Rail, Pedestal and Two Chairs. Price, £9 10s.

The TORQUAY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, with bevelled Glass Door and recess, three Drawers, Secretaire, and Cupboard, Duchesse Table with six drawers, Marble Top Washstand, with B. Glass Mirror, Pedestal, Towel Rail and Two Chairs. Price, in Ash, £26 10s.; in Walnut, £27 10s.

The WAVERLEY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, and Washstand, Towel Rail attached, Pedestal, Two Chairs. Upholstered in Plush. Price, in Ash, £31 10s.; Walnut, £32 10s.

The ROCKLEIGH SUITE is a very fine specimen of artistic design. Price, in Ash, £41; Walnut, or Ash and Walnut combined, £46 10s.

DININGROOM SUITES.

VIENNA SUITES, Upholstered in real leather, £10 10/-; very substantial suites, upholstered seat and back, in real leather, £14 10/-; real Morocco Suites, from £28 10/- to £60, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak or Cedar Frames. Extension Dining Table, 6 feet, 60/-, 70/-; 7 feet, 75/-, 85/-; in Cedar and Walnut, extra good do., 95/- to £12.

Handsome Sideboards with bevelled glass backs and richly carved, £9 10/- to £70.

DRAWINGROOM SUITES

in a great variety of designs, with rich Tapestry Brocatelle, in Geneva Velvet Coverings, £9 10/- to £60.

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

A large stock of Iron Nickel and Brass Bedsteads in all the newest designs. Single Iron Bedsteads, 10/6, 18/6, 23/6, 25/6. Double Iron Bedsteads, inch post and extended footrail, 27/6, 32/6.

Brass or Nickel, 52/6, 70/-, 75/-, to £22 10/-. Specially cheap, very strong halftester Bedstead, 2 inch taper posts, with brass rods, 70/-

Flock Mattresses, 10/-, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6

Best Kapok Beds, 23/6, 25/6, 27/6, 29/-

Hair Mattresses, 57/6, 77/6, 95/, all made from the best purified materials.

Single woven Wire Mattresses for Single Beds, 10/6, 12/-, 12/6, 12/9; Double Beds, 13/6, 16/6. The best Double-woven Wire Mattress, full size, 21/-

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

5-frame Brussels Carpet, 4/6 per yard and the best 5-frame made, 5/- per yard, in a choice range of designs. Tapestry Carpets, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 3/3 per yard.

FLOORCLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Passage Linoleums or Floorcloths, 12 and 15 feet wide, 2/6, 2/9, 4/-, 4/6, per square yard. Two yards wide Floorcloth, 1/11, 2/6, 3/- 4/- per running yard.

NAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Our special make of pure bleached Sheetings—54 inches wide, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. 11½d. per yard; 66 inches wide, 1/-, 1/1½, 1/3, 1/4½; 72 inches, wide, 9½d, 10½d, 1/2, 1/5, 1/8; 80 inches wide, 11½d, 1/3½, 1/5, 1/6, 1/10; 90 inches wide, 1/3½, 1/6, 1/7, 1/9, 1/10, 2/2.

White Toilet Bed Quilts, single beds, 4/-, 5/, 6/3, 8/-, 10/-

Lace Window Curtains in lovely designs, 2/9, 4/6, 6/6, 8/6, 10/6 to 21/-

Real Guipure Curtains, 15/9, 21/-, 25/- to £7.

Table Linen, Damask, full bleached or half bleached, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 2/- to 4/6 per yd.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.

50 Pieces Dinner Sets, 21/-, 25/6, 27/6, 32/6, 37/6, 39/6; 66 Pieces, 42/6, 55/- 59/6, 65/-, 95/-

Toilet Sets, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6, 19/6, to 10/-

Tea Sets, 11/6, 14/6, 19/6, 27/6 to 100/-

HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY.

In this department we now hold a large stock of Electro-plate goods in choice designs from the best Sheffield makers. E.P. Tea and Coffee Services, 65/-, 90/-, 115/- to £25.

E.P. Teapots, 9/6, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, to 55/-

E.P. Cruets, 4 Bottles, 8/9, 11/6, 13/- to 32/6; do., with 5 or 6 Bottles, 16/6, 20/-, 25/ to 100/-. E.P. Biscuit Boxes, 9/6, 12/6, 16/6, 20/- to 30/-.

CUTLERY.—Special care has been taken to keep only reliable makers' goods. Knives and Forks, 3-pin, 4/6 6/6, 9/-; best White Handle Knives, 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/- to 18/-; Pure Ivory Handle Knives, 16/-, 20/- to 45/- per dozen.

Pure Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 5/- per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, 10/-; Table Spoons or Forks, 12/- per dozen.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

We are the sole agents for the "Premier" and also the "Rudge" Safety Bicycles, and intend offering them to the public at a very keen price. New Model—a ball socket, steering and ball pedals, £20 10/-. Model C.—This is a very fast and strong Machine, with ball pedals, £19 10/-. Model F.—With diamond frame and ball pedals, £14 10/-. Rudge. No. 1, £22 10/-; Rudge, No. 2, £17 10/-; Rudge, £13 10/-.

Bicycle Lamps, 3/6, 5/6, 8/6, 11/6, and 14/6

Silico Enamel, for Bicycle, no rust no tarnish. This Enamel protects without altering the appearance of all plated goods. Price 1/-. All goods marked in plain figures for cash without discount.

Bourke-street Cars to Collingwood pass FOY & GIBSON'S

WAREHOUSE—SMITH ST.,

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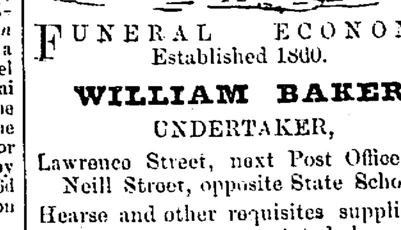

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Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS,—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably suprised at the utmost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Browne's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LOOK HERE!

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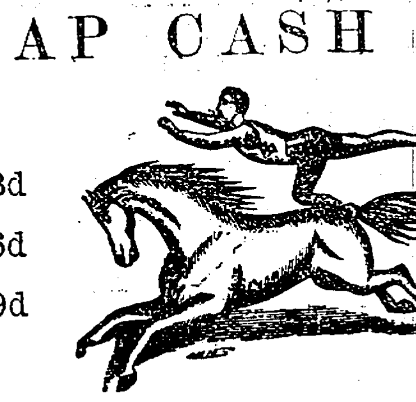


TEA 1s	1s TEA
TEA 1s 3d	1s 3d TEA
TEA 1s 6d	1s 6d TEA
TEA 1s 9d	1s 9d TEA
TEA 2s	2s TEA

—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.—

Groceries! Groceries! Groceries!

WOOL AND GRAIN.

THE AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED,

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES, MELBOURNE,

HOLD AUCTION SALES OF

WOOL GRAIN

SHEEPSKINS LEATHER

TALLOW FURRED SKINS

HIDES BARK.

All Consignments fully displayed and carefully valued prior to sale. Proceeds remitted promptly.

FOR COUGHS COLDS, Bronchitis Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs, Cold and Chest Complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Cough's and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c., Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

COAGULINE.—Cement for broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport England.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST.

DR. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered by the Medical Boards of Victoria and New South Wales, is aware that by departing from the usual routine of practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the paths of professional etiquette; but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of engaging as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

The true designation of quackery belongs to those shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a tittle of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner and also holds high testimonials which all patients may inspect.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from imprudence cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness in their systems, a sense of duty on their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. Any such one applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place him in that fitting condition of health, that he can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties, who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferers I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments; and the result will be all you could desire."

As a laborer in the field of fair dealing, I doubt not experiencing at least the reward of the approval of every honest man, and wish for nothing more; hoping my exertions will prevent the young and inexperienced from wasting their money on the various advertised nostrums.

Lastly, I have no hesitation in assuring sufferers that they will receive from me the most straightforward and honourable treatment, combined with undoubted skill, kindly sympathy, and the most inviolable confidence, whether they visit me at my consulting rooms, or communicate with me by letter, which will have my immediate attention.

Yours truly,

JAMES D. LLEWELLYN.

N.B. All personal consultations with me are free; but by letter a fee of £1 is charged, which is inclusive of medicines. All cases that are amenable to modern treatment, are guaranteed an absolute cure. Patients living at a distance and unable to attend personally, can be treated at their homes through the post without any interference to their business duties, and can have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australia, carefully packed and concealed from observation.

No notice will be taken of any letter that does not contain the consultation fee of £1.

Dr. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN,

325 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,

MELBOURNE.

CONTAMINATIONS Of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It is the only specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, etc., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

CAUTION.

PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.

The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle: without which none are genuine.

GRIEFENDORFF'S Bohemian Bitters. These well-known *German Hop Bitters* are an excellent tonic, and invaluable for Liver Kidney, and Urinary Diseases, Constipation Poorness of Blood, Mental Depression, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Sthomachic Ailments and for staving off the thousand and one hill that flesh in heir to. Sold everywhere Chemists, Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, &c

Mother Seigel's

OPERATING PILLS,

FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you fell better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fever and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleance the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhœa. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

Business

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture is to a more or less extent speculative; but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its original value. The "paper" money most valuable to a newspaper proprietor is that which paid him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts let, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district it has a claim for a considerably greater amount or support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

Of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information,

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chariton, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmouth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business.'

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Henningsen and Klunder,

Printers and Publishers,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

Medical Notices.

JUST PUBLISHED

A MOST UNIQUE WORK ON

Medical, Social, and Hygienic Subjects.

It contains information most valuable in NERVOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

The advice on marriage is worth its weight in gold.

Send you full address, and we will send, post free, One Copy. Write to PROF. R. T. SELBY, Cleveland street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Survy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Grandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising,

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

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.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE.

"Dear sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our church members, and is personally known to me. Yours truly,

"Joseph B. KINASTON, Secretar Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie Road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N May 16, 1887,

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and had decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong; and in active work.—Yours truly, SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d 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 LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors—The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln England

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 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 permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphteria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or tongid tonsols whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficulties of respiration also palpation 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.

Fer Grandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This unvaluable 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 instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner.

Gout aad Rheumatesm.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the effected parts after their due formentation 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 peedil and effectually it ensures a cure.

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 natorious throughout the world that any effect to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidney's Stone, and Gravel.

The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and as again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs	Fistulas	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Gout	Sore Throats
Burns	Glandular	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped hands	Piles	Tumours
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78 New 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 or Pot and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, has secured for them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and reviving 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 their beneficent 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 weeker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

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

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 accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotchts on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Venerial Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	&c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 78 New 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 can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

"Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange eruptions."—Act iii. Scene 1

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affections are afraid, from sheer bashfulness and modesty to PERSONALLY consult a medical man; other patients have not the self-possession and coolness, when in the consulting room, to accurately describe their symptoms, their habits of life, and the nature of the disease they suffer from.

Let such person (he or she) sit quietly down in the privacy of their own apartments, and in calm minds describe each symptom of their case. A clear statement thus written, and laid before me, is far preferable in nervous diseases to a personal consultation. Where, however, a disease is of a peculiar and exceptional character, a personal consultation may become necessary; but my success in correspondence is so great, that of the thousands upon thousands whom I have treated during the last thirty two years, not a single mistake has ever occurred, not a case has ever been made public—in fact, the very simplicity of my system of correspondence prevents publicity.

At the same time medicines are sent to my patients in such a form as to defy detection.

How many thousands have I not brought up old?

How many have been enabled to enter into the marriage state through consulting me?

How many after marriage have privately consulted me and been blessed, and their married lives made fruitful and happy?

How many wasted ruined youths of both sexes have also been restored to health, and regained their manhood for having consulted me by letter?

How many questions arise where the family physician is unable to unravel the case, and where, often, the patient lingers on, not caring to tell his family medical adviser the nature of his complaint, until consumption, wasting, or mental diseases set in, and the sufferer gets beyond the curable curable stage, and is left a hopeless wreck?

A letter, written in the privacy of the room and dropped in the post box, reaches me quietly. The answer is returned as quietly and unostentatiously, and the patient, without stepping from his chamber, except to post his letter, is by return of post put in full possession of the nature of his case. His hopes are raised; his doubts removed; and he is comparatively a new man—in fact, in many cases, a new being altogether.

The only addition to the ordinary written letter, is the age, occupation, habits, and symptoms—nothing more. The usual consultation fee of £1 (one pound) must be enclosed, otherwise no answer will be returned.

There are thousands of cases in daily life where a consultation with one at a distance will remove, by a single letter, a great fear, a great care, and it often solves what appears as an impenetrable mystery. Many a sad heart has been made joyful on receipt of an explanatory letter from me.

To those who are about to marry, I would say, consult me before doing so, and prevent many after troubles, and remove many unnecessary fears and prejudices; to those more especially who have suffered in early years from disease, or who have yielded to their passions—to these, I say at once, consult with me—do not tarry, delays are dangerous, and, as an expert, my time may not be always at your service. You can, by simply enclosing one pound, have the benefit of my experience, in the same manner as if I lived in your own town, and with the additional advantage of thorough privacy.—Yours truly,

LOUIS L. SMITH.

Address—

DR. L. L. SMITH,

No. 41 COLLINS STREET,

MELBOURNE.

Consultation Fee by Letter £1.

Fee for personal Consultation, £1 1s.

The latter is inclusive of Medicine.

Medicines forwarded, well-packed, to all the Colonies, India and Europe.

The only legally qualified practitioner advertising and registered under the Medical Board of Victoria, and practising the last 35 years.

No. 41 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Persons suffering from Deafness or Nasal and Throat Catarrh should consult the Aural Clinic "Thrapston," Toorak Road, South Yarra Melbourne. Pamphlet free.

Pinted and Published by ARTHUR PARKER, for the Proprietors, HENNINGSEN and KLUNDER, of Beaufort and Chariton, at the Office of the *Riponshire Advocate* Newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; oats, to 2s 7d for stout; Danish, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Algerian, 2s to 2s 2d; peas are to 2s 10d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d; Cape up to 2s 3d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, up to L2 7s 6d; manger hay, L3 5s to L3 10s; straw, 30s; flour, roller, L9 5s to L9 10s; stone, L8 5s to L8 10s; potatoes, L4 to L4 5s.

GEELONG PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date October 29:—We held our second sale of the season to-day, when we submitted a catalogue of 508 bales, a good proportion of which consisted of low to medium wools. There was a large attendance of buyers present and biddings for all superior well got up lots were very keen, and we got as high as 13½d for two lots of nice showy fine cross bred marked D McD over Middle Creek; grown by Mr McDonald of Shirley—this being the highest price this season for greasy wool. Sheepskins—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 30d to 48d each; good to superior, 60d to 72d each; extra large, 78d to 84d each; country and station skins, short woolled 1d to 3d per lb., medium 4d to 5d per lb; good to superior, 5½d to 6½d per lb; lambskins 3d to 4½d per lb. Hides—Heavies, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; salted, 2d to 2¼d per lb; other sorts, 2d to 2¼d per lb; kip, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; calf, 4d to 5d per lb. Tallow—We have cleared a fair line of good country mixed sorts, in pipes and casks, and our usual weekly supply at current rates.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKETS.

Messrs Dalgety and Company report under date 29th October, 1890:—Wool—At our opening sale there was good competition for all sections of the trade, and we disposed of 1,177 bales. Among other sales of greasy merino were:—Mawallok, a superior merino combing wool, deep, showy, well grown, and in light condition, near Beaufort, 13 of 1st W at 11¾d, 9 of 1st E at 10¾d, and 11 of 1st pieces, at 8¾d. Tallow:—Good to prime mutton, to L23; prime mixed, up to L22 10s; medium, L22 to L22 10s; ordinary country consignments, L20 to L20 10s, in good shipping order, L21 to L21 10s. Sheepskins—Full business to report. Prices firm at late rates, Butchers' green skins and pelts, 4s to 6s 6d; lambskins, up to 3s; lamb pelts to 2s each; dry skins, in bales and bundles—merinos, 5¼d to 6½d; do., crossbreds, 4d to 6d per lb; dry pelts, 1½d to 3d per lb. Hides—A little better feeling. Our quotations are—Butchers' green ox of prime quality and weight, up to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light hides, 1¾d to 2d per pound; cow hides, to 2d per lb; kip, to 2½d per lb; calfskins (Victorian) 4½d per lb; New Zealand calfskins to 5½d per lb; medium lots, Victorian hides, 2d to 2¼d per lb; extra heavy lots, and in prime condition, to 3d per lb.; prime New Zealand heavies, 4d to 5d per lb; medium 2½d to 3d per lb; light, to 2½d per lb. Kangaroo and furred skins—Prime kangaroo up to 3s 3d per lb; medium, 1s 3d to 2s 6d per lb; red skins to 2s 6d per lb; brush 7d to 1s 2d per lb.; wallaby up to 1s per lb.; medium 6d to 9d per lb; bear skins up to 2s per dozen; rabbit skins to 10d per lb. firsts; do, 4d to 7d per lb., seconds; kittens 1d to 2½ per lb; opossum skins, silver greys, 5s 6d to 6s per dozen; average skins 2s 6d to 4s per dozen; mountain skins 10s to 20s per dozen. Bark—Superior bundled, up to L8 per ton; medium, L4 to L6 per ton; superior, to L8 10s per ton; ground bark (superior), to L10 per ton.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, report under date October 29:—Wool—We held our usual weekly sale to-day, at which some 4,800 bales were submitted to a large attendance of buyers. The chief sales were Wandiewa from near Brana, 80 bales [illegible] at 10¾d, and 174 at 10¼d; Chah Sin [illegible] at 9¾d [illegible] secured of which little was offered [illegible] realised up to 15¼d

THE SIGNALMAN ON THE MIDLAND.

There are probably about a million men employed in various capacities on the Railways of Great Britain—a number large enough, if they were soldiers, to overrun Europe. Upon the intelligence, fidelity, and physical condition of this vast army depend the lives of the multitudes who are constantly travelling by rail. Any sudden and serious disability happening to one of them may result in a disaster which would put hundreds of families in mourning. Accustomed as it is to safe and swift conveyance from point to point the public scarcely realises this fact. The following brief narrative, which is strictly true, will therefore be read with interest:—

On the Midland Railway, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle, there is a little station called Culgaith. Here there is a signal-box in which Signalman Andrew Agge is to be found on duty daily. As is the case with all other signal boxes this one contains the levers and the usual complicated electric and mechanical contrivances for making and receiving signals. Mr. Agge is on duty nearly every day, and takes his luncheons without leaving his post. He is a sturdy man of thirty-five, in good health, and no complaint has ever been made against him by the Company or by the public; yet an incident occurred a few years ago that came near depriving him of his position and his life. For some time he had not felt well, the worst and most dangerous phase of his indisposition being a kind of giddiness that would seize him unexpectedly and, as he described it, "set everything to moving and twisting round and round." The doctor told him frankly that it was a symptom of a still more radical complaint brought on by too much confinement and by his irregular habits of eating and sleeping and that he had better abandon his work for a while, and try a change of scene.

But this was easier said than done. He had a family to support, and couldn't afford the luxury of vacation. He knew no other business, and could not risk the loss of his place. His work was always done, however, no matter how he felt. But it is only fair to say he had many anxious hours over it. His ailment, which he had discovered to be indigestion and dyspepsia, now set up more alarming symptoms. A physician at Appleby assured Agge that there was serious trouble with his kidneys and bladder. "It is," said the doctor to the Signalman, "the result of the condition of your digestion. Your blood is poisoned by your stomach, and every organ of the body is crippled by it."

This was a miserable outlook for Agge, who went back to Culgaith with small courage for his work. He took hold, though, as well as he could, and kept it up until one morning several weeks afterwards. He was in his box as usual when of sudden a sharp pain shot through him as though he had been stabbed with a knife. He tumbled down on the locker in the signal-box, and lay there all the forenoon in acute distress and agony. For the time his work was a secondary consideration. Unable to remain in that position any longer, he laid down and rolled on the floor. The pain in his hips and back was so intense that he compared it to being cut with dull knives, and pierced with hot irons. Agge was alone when the attack came, and as nobody except railway officials are allowed in the signal boxes, it was some time before his plight was discovered. Finally, however, the station-master came in, the neighbours were summoned and the suffering man was put into a trap and taken to his house, half a mile away. There he was ill for weeks, part of the time unconscious. When the physicians had avowedly got to the end of their resources it was agreed that the Signalman's end was only a matter of a very little time.

This was the situation when a singular thing happened. Two or three years before, while Agge was feeling the earlier symptoms of his disorder, he had taken a medicine that helped him; getting better, he put the bottle aside, still half full, and forgot it altogether.

Now, as he was almost in a dying condition his memory flashed up one day, and he distinctly recalled where he had put it. A search was made and then it was found. The prostrate Signalman began using it and, to the astonishment of neighbours and doctors, in a few days was able to get out of doors. We may mention that the medicine was the well-known preparation Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, although to advertise the article is not the chief motive for this little narrative. As a matter of fact, Signalman Agge kept on doctoring himself with it, and it cured him, be its nature what it may. He went back to his box long ago, and this incident is printed in order that the reader may know more of the character and experience of a large and faithful body of public servants.

Try JACKSON'S TEA, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s.—[Advt.]

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL LONG-STANDING and CHRONIC COMPLICATED CASES OF DISEASE,

CONSULT

MR H. E. KUGELMANN

OF

1 2 and 171 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE,

The Only Naturally Qualified Herbalist of the Present Century Consulting, and who has Cured more

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE

Than any 10 Medical Men in Australia.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in event of CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

As Mr H. E. KUGELMANN cannot possibly visit every town in Victoria and adjacent colonies, and in order that all sufferers from any Chronic or supposed Incurable Disease may be enabled to obtain the benefit of his undoubted skill and ability in curing all Diseases by his new and wonderful Herbal Magnetic treatment without Drugs or Poisons, he has appointed his Associate and Representative, Mr E. SPENCER JAMES, who is a skilled and careful Diagnosist of many years' experience, to visit regularly the following amongst other towns for the purpose of making a thorough and complete Diagnosis of every individual consulting him, and he will at once forward the Diagnosis to Mr H. E. Kugelmann at Melbourne Head Office, when Mr Kugelmann will thoroughly and carefully consider the same, and prepare and forward immediately the remedies necessary to effect a complete, radical and permanent cure in the quickest possible time. By this method each patient can be cured as well and quickly as if they consulted Mr Kugelmann personally. All who are ailing and suffering, therefore, should not fail to avail themselves of this treatment, for no matter what other treatment you may have tried, Mr Kugelmann has cured very many thousands that doctors had declared incurable. Read the sworn certificates published here.

Kindly note Dates of Visits.

BEAUFORT—At Golden Age Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

A few of thousands more.

Noble Street, Newton,

Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. KUGELMANN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into bronchitis, and became chronic. *I consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine* without it doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to spit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill, I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the County of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

7 Commercial Road, South Yarra.

Mr H. E. KUGELMANN.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering for about eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep, and at last I became so bad and so weak that I could scarcely walk. My food, what little I took, seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got no better. I had just given up in despair when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last resource, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been during that time, fairly well; my nervousness left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefits at your hands. Anyone calling upon me I shall be happy to speak to—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the Colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me.

TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given which provides that NO COST is incurred in the event of a CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

Beaufort Business Directory.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Every Department thoroughly Assorted with the most Fashionable Goods.

The Goods are the Best. The Prices are the Lowest.

J. McKEICH,

— Neill Street, Beaufort. —

GRAND SPRING SHOW OF LOVELY MILLINERY.

The Latest Shapes and Styles in HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies can rely on getting a Stylish Hat or Bonnet at a reasonable price. Inspection Invited.

G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS., FURNITURE DEALERS AND IRONMONGERS. Beaufort and Geelong.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT. R. JACKSON, GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER, Lawrence Street.

What a Question to Ask! Where do you get your Printing done? Why, at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE of course! Don't you know that they do it Neatly Cheaply, and Expeditiously. Give them a turn, and thereby Support Local Industry.

BEAUFORT SPORTS' DEPOT.

Tobacco, Cricketing Material, Fishing Tackle, School Requisites, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

G. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

H. GILLOCH, FAMILY BUTCHER, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS HENNINGSEN, STATIONER and NEWS AGENT, Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR— The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, &c.

GEORGE LOFT, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall, BEAUFORT.

J. COWANS, BAKER, CATERER, &c., — NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. —

D. MASON, NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER. Opposite Post Office.

Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers. Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne. Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

R. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, Neill Street, Beaufort. REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM, M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Croker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE

Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

The manager of the Saxon Consols G.M. Co. reports under date October 31, as follows:—Yield of gold for week from five machines, 24 oz. Reef drive driven 138 feet since the start.

Mr E. H. Austin's horse Enuc continues to hold a foremost position in the betting market for the Cup, being second to the mighty Carbine, who is undoubtedly the people's favorite. Enuc should be well to the front on Tuesday when the great event comes off.

The anniversary services of the Main Lead Sabbath School takes place next Sunday; Sermons by the Rev. E. J. M. Davies and Mr W. C. Thomas. On Monday the usual picnic will be held, and a tea and public meeting at night in the Main Lead Public Hall, when addresses, singing, and recitations will be given.

We are pleased to notice that a Masonic Lodge, to be called the Fiery Creek Masonic Lodge, is to be instituted at Beaufort on Wednesday, 12th inst., when the installation of officers take place, after which a grand banquet is to be held. To start with, there are twenty-five members, and very probably this number will be increased materially in a short time. Tenders are invited in our advertising columns, up till Tuesday next, 4th inst., for the catering for the banquet.

In our report of the Catholic concert last week we inadvertently omitted to mention that Miss Nellie Cowans played the accompaniments. This young lady performed her harmonious duties in a finished manner, and the success of the singers depended in a great measure on her skilful manipulation of the notes.

Major-Adjutant Eddy, who has severed his connection as head teacher of the Main Lead school, and left the district on Thursday to fulfil the duties of major-adjutant of the Victorian Rangers at St. Kilda, was on Wednesday presented by his personal friends and members of the Beaufort branch of the Australian Natives' Association with a handsome travelling bag and companion (replete with every toilet requisite, writing materials, &c.) and umbrella respectively as mementoes of esteem and respect. He carries with him to his new sphere of labor the well-wishes of all acquainted with him. A full report of the presentations appears elsewhere.

Three inches forty-three points of rain have been registered in Beaufort during the month of October.

The formation of a Cadet Corps in connection with the Beaufort State school has evidently met with the approbation of the Minister of Defence, Mr E. P. Welsh having been furnished with a number of enrolment forms this week.

Contractors will find several works in our advertising columns for which the Shire of Ripon require tenders till 11 a.m. on Thursday, 13th inst.

The November edition of the "Australian Journal" has reached us, and is as usual replete with well-selected tales and sketches, &c. Mrs Henningsen is the local agent, from whom copies may be obtained.

Mr Thomas Jess' Clydesdale stallion, "Purves," on Thursday last added yet another laurel to his large list of victories by taking first prize at the Geelong show. Truly "Purves" has few equals in the colony, and this district might well be proud of having such a grand animal.

McDuff and party have been flooded out of their claim near the Old Discovery mine, Beaufort, through draining into old workings. For some time they had been getting good prospects, but latterly the returns were poor.

A social to wind up the season's "tripping of the light fantastic" in connection with the Beaufort Quadrille Assembly is to be held next Wednesday night in the Societies' Hall. Two prizes for waltzing are to be competed for. Two pretty bracelets, which have been selected for the purpose, are now on view in Mr G. White's window.

We ("Star") regret to state that Mr J. C. Thomson, police magistrate, is at present unable to attend to his official duties through illness, his medical advisers having ordered him a fortnight's rest. Mr Thomson's duties will be discharged during that period by Messrs. Orme and Heron, P.M.'s.

Miss McDonagh, postmistress at Beaufort, has gone away to enjoy her annual holidays; and Mr R. A. Parker, a relieving officer, who took charge on Wednesday, will fulfil the duties for three weeks. A notification is posted at the local office to the effect that the telegraph office will be closed from 3 to 4 p.m. daily. As there is only one officer capable of transmitting telegrams, and he is compelled to be on duty 12 hours per diem, the public should not begrudge this much-needed opportunity for relaxation, more especially as the business is very small indeed.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort branch A.N.A. was held at the Waterloo Good Templars' Hall on Tuesday evening last; the President (Mr C. Vowles) in the chair, and there being a fair attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence from Mr W. Rain, re A N.A. Monster National Fete, to be celebrated on Foundation Day in Melbourne, was received. It was decided to subscribe among the members a sufficient sum to purchase a silver-mounted umbrella for presentation to ex-President Captain Eddy, previous to his departure for Melbourne. Five new members were initiated, and five candidates proposed for membership. The following were elected members of committee:—Messrs Gray, Boyd, Robinson, Foster and Vale. The receipts for the evening amounted to L5 9s.

A meeting in connection with the movement that aims at the introduction of Scriptural Instruction in State schools outside of the four hours secular education, was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, the 24th ult.; the Rev. Mr Adam in the chair. After some introductory remarks by the chairman, Mr Burton, general agent for the League, explained the object and principles of the movement, which are not meant to interfere with the present national system, which is free, secular, and compulsory, but only to add to it what is thought essential to a thorough moral education, and what was used as part of the school work for no less than 7 years after the passing of the present act. In doing so the Minister of Education interpreted secular to mean undenominational, and the extracts made use of were such as had been approved of by the heads of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Ireland, and employed in the national schools there for a great many years. Of course it is contemplated to have a conscience clause both for scholars and teachers, so that none shall be compelled either to receive or give such instruction against their consent. The aim also is to give more control to local boards. The meeting was not a large one, and those present formed themselves into a provisional committee to further the ends in view, and make arrangements for another meeting, which takes place on Monday night next, at the Societies' Hall at 7.30 p.m.

A somewhat remarkable bolt, so far as the result was concerned, happened in Beaufort on Thursday night. Dr and Mrs Adam had been spending the evening with their father and mother at the Presbyterian Manse. Preparatory to starting for home the doctor tied up the horse, which was harnessed to the buggy, to the garden fence, whilst he went inside to inform his wife that he was ready to depart. During his short absence the horse got one of the shafts entangled between the palings, and as Dr Adam was backing it to right matters the post gave way, and the whole of the panel fell on the animal. It became alarmed and bolted, and the doctor narrowly escaped being knocked down. The horse tore madly through the paddock, and the wheel of the trap slid off the side of a tree. The animal took the buggy right through the fence, which is composed of a top rail and wire netting, without coming to grief, breaking the top rail and pulling down two other panels. It then safely negotiated a heap of bushes, collided against a post of the fence, splitting it in half, and took the buggy over three or four stumps between three and four feet high. After travelling at a high pressure of speed for a distance of about two miles up the Ding Dong Gully, grazing saplings, stumps, and jumping a digger's hole, the horse in going between two high stumps overturned the trap, and freed itself from the harness. It escaped with a couple of slight scratches, and the buggy also came off luckily, the only damage done being a broken shaft, bent axle, cracked reach bar, and a dent in the wheel. Singular to relate the lamps remained intact. The runaway occurred about eleven o'clock. The doctor, with the aid of Sydney Smith, who kindly ran to his assistance, removed the buggy to the manse. The horse was seen waiting at the railway gates in the morning with the harness still on its back, and was taken by Mr J. Frusher to the doctor's residence, a short distance away. The harness was knocked about a trifle.

The hon. secretary to the Beaufort Boxing Day Bazaar begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of one guinea towards the funds from Mr E. H. Austin, of St. Enoch's.

The fishing season commences to-day (Saturday). Some good sport should be had with rod and line at the Beaufort lake.

We were on Saturday last shown a monster mushroom, weighing 1lb. 10oz., which was found in Mr Topper's paddock at Long Gully, about three miles out of Beaufort, by one of his sons.

A notification from the secretary of the Shire of Ripon in our advertising columns states that the next meeting of the council will be held on the second instead of the first Thursday in November.

A Licensing Court was held before Mr J. C. Thomson, P.M., at Beaufort on Monday last, when an application for the transfer of the license of the Albion hotel, Waterloo, from Thomas Wright to Tom Davies Martin was granted; the police having no objection.

We notice that Constable Dunn has returned to Beaufort after about nine week's duty in Melbourne in connection with the maritime strike. His fellow-officers are not at all sorry, much extra work having devolved upon them during his absence.

One of Beaufort's wheelmen, Mr W. C. Trompf, intends competing for the Austral Wheel Race (2 miles) and the One Mile Race, at the Spring meeting of the Melbourne Bicycle Club, on 22nd instant. In the first named he receives a handicap of 190 yards, out of a limit of 300 yards, and in the second 95 yards, the limit being 180 yards. We wish him success.

A rather painful accident happened to a little girl named Winnie Hill, aged about five years, a daughter of Mr E Hill, on Tuesday last. It appears that the child was leaning over the gate in front of her home, when she unfortunately overbalanced herself, and fell on her head. The child was picked up unconscious and taken inside, and the services of Dr Johnston called into requisition, who found the sufferer had received a slight concussion of the brain. The child is now progressing favorably.

The committee of the Waterloo branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association held its ordinary fortnightly meeting in Mrs. Hutton's Hotel, on Saturday last. Present—Mr C. Gray (in the chair) and seven other members. The committee decided that its most sincere thanks should be conveyed to Dr. Adam for his extreme kindness in C. Young's case, and that the request contained in his memo. will be carefully attended to. The strike question was taken into consideration, but it was deemed impossible to collect strike subscriptions in view of the present position of the Waterloo mines, or however willing, the men have not the means. Accounts were passed for payment as follows:—Funeral levy, £4 15s; secretary, £3, strike levy, £5; C. Young, £2. The secretary was instructed to give the necessary notices for nomination of officers for the ensuing half-year.

Senior-Constable Gibson has kindly furnished us with a return of the arrests effected in Beaufort from the year 1886. The charges were principally "drunk and disorderly." Sobriety and good behaviour are characteristics of Beaufort, and therefore our readers will not be surprised to hear that strangers to the place were for the most part the occupants of the lockup. In 1886, fifty-three arrests were made; and it seems a somewhat strange coincidence that sixty-four persons were lodged in the watchhouse every year for the following three years. During 1890 crime has increased, for up to the end of October no less than seventy persons have been taken in charge by the police. We are fortunate in the possession of zealous officers.

The second anniversary social tea in connection with the Beaufort Women's Prayer Union was held at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening last, and passed off very pleasantly. It was almost exclusively confined to the members. After the tea a public meeting was held in the Societies' Hall, the subject being "Missions." There was but a moderate attendance. The chair was occupied by the Rev. A. Adam, M.A. The meeting opened with praise, then a prayer followed. Stirring and earnest addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr Green, Miss McNaught, and the Revs McKay, W. H. Youlton, and E. J. M. Davies. The discourses were interspersed with harmony, Miss Adam ably presiding at the piano. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the hall.

After the usual general practice of the Beaufort Volunteer Fire Brigade on Tuesday evening last, an informal meeting was held. Captain W. Humphreys presided, and there were also present — Treasurer Stevens, Secretary Driver, Brigadiers Provis, Hellyer, Huse, Wilson, A. Driver, C. Driver, G. Driver, Shiels, Maher, Baker, Sinclair, Ison, and Bending. The principal matters dealt with were in connection with concert and sports programme. The secretary drew the members' attention to a letter signed "Venus" appearing in last week's issue of the local paper, and asked what action should be taken. It was resolved, on the motion of Brigadiers Maher and Sinclair, that the officers and members of the Beaufort Fire Brigade have every confidence in their treasurer, Mr W. G. Stevens, in all transactions or otherwise as an officer of the Beaufort Volunteer Fire Brigade. It was also decided on the motion of Brigadier R. Wilson, seconded by Brigadier G. Hellyer, that the letter referred to be treated with the greatest contempt.

Messrs J. C. Thomson, P.M., and W. C. Thomas, J.P., were the presiding magistrates at the Beaufort Court of Petty Sessions on Monday last, and transacted the following business:—T. J. Ordo, Crown Lands Bailiff, prosecuted Peter Aldridge, of Chute, for cutting timber on Crown lands without a license. A fine of 10s was imposed; defendant stating that he had only been out for a day with his father, and that he had taken out a license since. Philip McErvale, of Waterloo, charged with removing timber from Crown lands without a license, by the same officer, was also fined 10s. The Crown Lands Bailiff proceeded against George McGuire, of Waterloo, for stripping bark off Crown lands without being licensed. This case was adjourned for a week to enable defendant to prove that he had stripped the bark off a Government road as asserted; the bailiff contending the bark was taken from a forfeited selection of Buchanan's. M. Flynn sought to recover the sum of £3 3s 6d from Jas. Weir, for goods sold and delivered. An order was given for the amount, with 5s costs, defendant not appearing. Another debt case of Flynn v. Broadbent was stated to have been settled, and the court rose.

The 25th anniversary of the Progress Tent I.O.R., Beaufort, was celebrated on Monday evening last by a sciopticon entertainment, which was given by Mr Alex. Gunn, J.P., District Superintendent of Juvenile Tents. There was but a moderate attendance. A "Temperance Sketch Book," delineating the evil effects of intoxicating liquors, illustrated with the aid of an exceptionally good instrument by limelight, the explanatory matter being read by Mr J. B. Tompkins, comprised the first portion of the entertainment. During an interval the secretaries of the adult and juvenile tents, Mr D. Mason and Master W. Stuart, gave reports of the flourishing positions of the order, both as regards finance and members. A number of interesting dissolving views and some beautiful specimens of statuary were shown. Recitations, entitled "Curfew must not ring to-night," "The newsboy's debt," and "Billy Rose" (pictorially illustrated) were given by Bro. J. B. Tompkins. A solo—"Rocked in the cradle of the deep"—was magnificently sung by Mr W. H. Elliott, and greatly appreciated. He received a vociferous encore, but Mr Gunn was in a crotchety humor, and told the audience that he didn't want any of that. At another stage, when the children gave vent to their admiration of a pretty picture, he gruffly threatened to put an end to the performance. A "wonderful" mechanical acrobat afforded considerable amusement, as also did some humorous sketches between a sweep and a white-washer. Mr Gibson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Gunn for his efforts in the temperance cause, which was accorded by acclamation, and duly acknowledged; Mr Gunn imparting some sound advice to the young followers of total abstinence. The entertainment afforded sound moral instruction to the youths, and was not uninteresting to elder folks. At its conclusion a dance was held, about 20 couples being present, and deriving much enjoyment therefrom. The music was supplied by Messrs G. Ison (piano), W. Sanderlan (concertina), and T. Whitfield (violin). Mr Robt. Wilson officiating as M.C. Mr Jas. Cowans catered for the occasion in his usual creditable style.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

—o—

The usual monthly handicap match in connection with the Beaufort District Rifle Club was fired on Saturday afternoon and Wednesday last. The weather on both occasions was very unpropitious; in fact, so much rain fell, that the entries in consequence were the lowest for many months past, only 23 being received. The ranges were 500 and 600 yards. Mr Flynn having kindly donated a guinea and the committee added 100 rounds of ammunition (part of a gift from the Main Lead Cadet corps, per Major-Adjutant Eddy), four prizes were made out of the above and the available entrance money. A division of 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent. gave—1st, 14s 6d and 40 cartridges; 2nd, 11s and 30 cartridges; 3rd, 7s 4d and 20 cartridges; 4th, 3s 8d and 10 cartridges. Mr A. Thomas reached pride of place with a score of 59, including a handicap of 17; Mr A. Trompf came second with 57 off scratch; Mr J. Barber third with 57, receiving 8 points as a handicap; and Mr McKeich fourth with 55, made off the rifle. Appended are details of the scoring:—

		Yds—500	600	h'p	T'l
A. Thomas	...	23	19	17	59
A. Trompf	...	30	27	scr	57
J. Barber	...	31	18	8	57
J. McKeich	...	28	27	scr	55
W. C. Thomas	...	26	28	scr	54
W. Hains	...	15	23	15	53
J. McRae	...	27	24	scr	51
R. Thomas	...	20	11	20	51
J. Chapman	...	26	22	2	50
F. Porter	...	29	18	2	49
W. Trompf	...	23	23	2	48
R. Jackson	...	18	16	14	48
J. Brooks	...	9	7	25	41
Fred. Maher	...	6	4	25	35

ORIGINAL POETRY.

—o—

COUNTRY LIFE AND SENTIMENT.

Down in yon valley, just beneath the stream
Whose waters murmur on as in a dream,
Beneath the aged gum whose shadows fall
Upon the meadow green and garden wall,
Secluded from the world the farmhouse stands,
Reared by the farmer's own industrious hands.
Although not built for pomp or gaudy show,
It's snug, bright rooms great happiness bestow.
The blazing fire upon the whitened hearth
Invites to homely joys with crackling mirth;
The table, spread with good substantial fare,
Comforts the hungry man, dispels his care;
With bright and happy children ranged around,
The farmer's home is one of peace profound.

The good old sire, of true and noble worth,
Contrives by honest toil to till the earth,—
The plough he follows with a ready skill,
And makes the horses strong by his will.
He labours on from morn till dewy eve,
That harvest may not give him cause to grieve.
Nor does he work alone, but by his side
His noble sons strive hard with honest pride,
Mark out the lands with skill and win renown
By straightest furrow pack and best made crown.
The ploughing done, the seed is quickly sown,
And expectation waits till it is grown.

While thus the work goes on so well afield,
The household duties to the females yield.
The kindly matron with a gentle hand
Directs the labours of the youthful band;
The brown-eyed damsel, with an earnest zeal,
Prepares with dexterous hands the savoury meal.
Her fame is known through all the country side,
For few can bake so well, or dance, or ride.
Now at the board she waits with charming grace,
Diffusing light and love throughout the place;
She smiles, she talks, she moves with graceful [mien—
The joy, the centre of that happy scene.

And one is there who glories in his fate—
The favoured lover of this winsome Kate.
And James alone of all the numerous train
Who languish sore with passion's secret pain,
Can claim the piercing flash of loving glance
That fires the soul and sets the heart to dance.
And he deserves her love, this knight so true:
A generous friend, a faithful lover, too.
Now at the board he sits, the honored guest,
And loved by all, but loved by Kate the best;
Beneath his glance her sparkling eyes decline,
Her pulses vibrate with the touch divine.
Her image in his heart is deeply set,
And ever blessed, thinks she, the day we met;
While Hope exultant gilds the happy day
When they are wed and linked in love for aye.

When supper's done and dishes cleared away,
With pure and homely joys they crown the day.
Thus on through life in peace and hope they go,
Content with every gift the fates bestow.

Raglan. A. ALLISON.

Is marriage a failure?—A woman in Virginia, named Martha Grey, is alleged to have had 37 children—triplets, six times; twins, six times; singles, seven times. This probably beats the record.

JACKSON'S 1s 6d TEA can't be beaten. Try it.—[Advt.]

PRESENTATIONS TO MAJOR ADJUTANT G. A. EDDY.

On the eve of his departure from Beaufort to take the position of Ma[jor]-adjutant of the Rangers at St. Kilda, Major-adjutant G. A. Eddy was presented with a handsome gentleman's travelling bag and companion from his personal friends, together with an umbrella from the Beaufort branch of the Australian Natives' Association, of which till very recently he had been president. About 20 of Captain Eddy's most intimate friends attended a social gathering at Mrs Scharp's Beaufort hotel on Wednesday night last, and doubtless the heavy downpour of rain prevented many others from being present. Mr J. W. Harris, J.P., having been elected chairman, said they ... met to wish Mr Eddy good-bye ... ever, he hoped, but for the present. They were placed in a unique position, being at the same time sorry and glad at his departure—sorry at losing ... and esteemed friend, but glad that he was going away to fill a more ... position than he had hitherto ... He had been a resident here ... ten years, and had forwarded ... terests of every association with ... he had identified himself. He ... wished he would make as many ... in the place he was going to ... would leave behind in Beaufort ... Harris concluded by asking the party to drink long life, health, prosperity, and God-speed to Mr ... The toast was most enthusiastically received, and drunk with ... honors.

In response, Mr Eddy reck... Harris had exactly hit off his own ... ings in using the expression ... sorry, in the manner he had. He ... not deny that he was pleased ... opportunity to be of more ... in the Defence force, where he ... to advance himself. At the same ... he was sorry to leave the many ... people and fine fellows he knew in ... in which he had been for the p... years. The successes he had g... the Defence Department and ... were due to his connection wi... fort. While it was very unplea... part with such good friends ... things were ever painful ... expression of feeling was ... for him to reflect upon. He ... leaving Beaufort for ever, as he ... treat himself to a run up to the ... township at least once a ... oftener, and this softened the ... parting. He thanked them ... tily for their kind expression ... will, and hoped he would ... them.

Mr Harris then said he had a ... sing duty to perform. Mr F... considered they could not allow ... depart without asking him to a... slight memento of their respect ... This had taken the shape of a ge... man's travelling and dressing ... being considered the most s... present for a gentleman whose ... would be greatly taken up in tra... In handing the bag to Mr Eddy ... Harris expressed the wish that ... would be long spared to use it ... that it would remind him of the f... he had left behind in Beaufort.

Mr Eddy heartily thanked his fr... for their handsome present, ass... them that they could not have se... a more appropriate or suitable gi... a considerable amount of his ... would be occupied in travelling ... was exactly big enough to ca... uniform. It would go with him ... ever he went. He not only t... them for their valuable gift, but ... kindly spirit which dictated it.

After a little harmony had ... dulged in,

Mr J. Sussens, on behalf ... Beaufort branch of the Aus... Natives' Association, presented ... Eddy with an umbrella as a m... of their esteem. He alluded ... interest evinced by Mr Eddy ... work of the association, and he ... would long be spared to us ... "Sarah Gamp" to keep him dry.

Mr Eddy could safely say ... fairly surprised this time. ... been given a slight hint of the ... presentation, and he was as m... prised at receiving the umbrella ... was delighted. Referring to the ... ciation's non-success, Mr Eddy sa... its transference to Waterloo w... the fault of the Natives' or their ... dent, but that the reason was ... Beaufort being full of societies ... was quite sure it would be a suc... Waterloo, where there was more ... for it. By a strange coincidence ... only wanted two things in the w... and they were a travelling bag a... umbrella. He concluded by w... thanking the Natives' for their ... gift; stating that whilst it remained ... hands he would cherish and va... much for coming from the Natives ... well as for its intrinsic worth.

Songs were contributed during ... evening by Messrs. J. W. Harris, ... McGann, Kendall, Orde, and R... son, and recitations by Major-adjutant ... Eddy.

The healths of the chairman a... hostess were honored, "Auld lang syne" ... was enthusiastically rendered, and ... company broke up at an early hour, ... proceedings being characterised with ... utmost abstemiousness.

We must not omit to mention ... excellent refreshments of a light nature ... were provided by Mrs Scharp a... thoroughly appreciated. The gathering ... altogether was a most enjoyable one.

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, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste ... discovery of the age. Pr... Chemists and ... [illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE,

54 Lydiard St.

BALLARAT.

V. R.

Government Auctioneer. Sworn Valuator.

Estate, Finance Agent, Auctioneer, and Sharebroker,

LARGEST RENT COLLECTING BUSINESS

IN BALLARAT.

The Rents Collected by the undersigned on Shops, Houses, Offices, and Lands, represents no less than

AN EIGHTEENTH OF ENTIRE RATED PROPERTY IN THE CITY!

AN 18TH OF THE CITY!

This statement (which may be verified at the City Rate Office) is exclusive of rents collected in Ballarat East and on Farms and Lands in other parts of the District; and which result shows an increase of 10 per cent. on the previous year's rent business.

So large a rent business enables the agent to have a constant demand for letable properties. An experienced clerk is set apart expressly for rents and supervision of property.

COMMISSION REDUCED TO 2½ PER CENT.

NO CHARGE FOR AGREEMENTS.

Careful attention given to Buying and Selling Debenture, Bank, and other Investment Stocks; Selling by Auction or privately, all kinds of property and effects, supplying securities for Capital by way mortgage, &c.; Arbitrations, Valuations, Absentee Business, etc.

District Agent for

THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, and AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.
AUSTRALIAN DEPOSIT and MORTGAGE BANK, Limited (for fixed deposits.)
MELBOURNE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, &c., &c.

WILLIAM LITTLE,

54 Lydiard Street, Ballarat,

Member of Ballarat Stock Exchange and of the Victorian Stock Exchange, Melbourne.

Agencies in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, New Zealand, and in Melbourne.

Berry, Anderson and Co., Printers, &c., Lydiard Street, Ballarat.

A Circular issued from the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 54 LYDIARD STREET, BALLARAT.

The Trustees, Executors, & Agency Company, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN BENN, ESQ., CHAIRMAN. THE HON. JAMES BALFOUR, M.L.C., VICE-CHAIRMAN,
F. R. GODFREY, ESQ.
ROBERT MURRAY SMITH, ESQ., C.M.G. W. TEMPLETON, ESQ.

Acting Manager:
JAS. BORROWMAN, ESQ.

A Million Pounds Sterling in Estates Yearly ! !

☞ A BALLARAT COMPANY IN POINT OF CAPITAL.

£130,000 Invested in this Company by Ballarat Shareholders !

That is to say, FOUR times more Capital is invested by Ballarat residents in this Company than in any other Trustee Company doing business in Ballarat.

Small and Large Estates carefully managed. The charge in no case exceeds 2½ per cent.

WHAT THE BALLARAT NEWSPAPERS SAY:

"The operations of the Company include not only acting as executors, but it is empowered to apply for letters of administration, thus relieving the next of kin from the responsibility and difficulty of finding sureties. It also acts under the will as executor and co-trustee with any friend of the family, always giving the best attention to the smallest wills, and in no case is the charge more than 2½ per cent. Owing to the powerful capital at its disposal, the Company is enabled to 'nurse' an estate difficult to dispose of, and to pay off its liabilities and wait for a favorable market to realise the assets. The local agent, Mr. W. Little, has had the advantage of 30 years' experience in this particular kind of business, and is therefore an expert in all its details. This Company is now so well established that it will, according to its motto, 'go on for ever,' thus guaranteeing to its friends a permanence, so necessary in this line of business.

"This pioneer Company continues to gain in popularity and public confidence. Its Ballarat business is increasing, and as far as the amount of share capital locally invested is concerned, it is the most local and the most established Company here. It has its local agent to direct and manage local affairs, subject to the supervision and direction of the Directors, who include some of the best commercial names in Melbourne."

"That phenomenal Company, The Trustees Executors and Agency Company, Limited, and parent of all similar companies, advertises to-day to pay its nineteenth half-yearly dividend to the Ballarat shareholders, and on this occasion at the rate of 45 per cent., payable at Mr. William Little's office, and who is the district agent for this remarkable Company. The result must be gratifying to all concerned, but particularly to Mr. W. Templeton, the competent managing director and originator of the Company."

"The Company acts for Absentees, and takes over existing trusts, relieving Trustees from all responsibility."

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment; and if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more Witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and the Witnesses must sign each sheet. If a Witness is interested in the Will, the claim to such interest becomes forfeited. Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a Will ought, if possible, to be avoided; when of necessity made, they must be signed by the Testator and Witnesses in the margin or as near to the alteration as possible. Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void.

N.B.—Where practicable, **it is advisable that a Solicitor be instructed to prepare the Will.** The Company is always agreeable, and in fact makes it a point of employing any Solicitor in this district who prepares a Will. Forms, advice, and assistance given on application to Mr. Little.

This is the Last Will and Testament of me

of

in the Colony of Victoria

I appoint "The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited" Executor and Trustee of this my Will and I declare that the said Company may execute any of the trusts or powers therein contained by its officers I devise all my real estate and bequeath all my personal estate to the said company upon trust that the said Company shall sell call in and convert the same into money with discretionary power to postpone for such period as shall seem expedient such sale calling in or conversion and shall stand possessed of the moneys arising from such sale calling in and conversion after payment of my funeral and testamentary expenses and debts and the expenses of executing the trusts of this my Will Upon trust for

Here set out how the Testator wishes the property to be distributed; for instance, "for my wife," or "for my wife during her lifetime, and after her death in equal portions amongst such of my children as may then be surviving."

In witness whereof I the said have to this my last Will and Testament hereunto set my hand this day of One thousand eight hundred and ninety

Signed by the said

as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

[*This Will form may be used as it is.*]

Where the Will is prepared by the Testator himself, he is requested to attach memorandum naming the solicitor whom he would wish to be employed to take out probate, etc.

This is a **Codicil** to my **Will** which Will bears date the

day of One thousand eight

hundred and ninety I revoke the appointment in my said Will contained of

as Trustees and Executors thereof and I appoint "The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited" Executor and Trustee of my Will in the place of the said

and I direct that my said Will shall take effect as if in every devise and bequest upon trust in my said Will contained and generally throughout my said Will the name of the said Company had been substituted for those of the said

I declare that the said Company may execute any of the trusts or powers contained in my Will and this Codicil by its own officers In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this

day of One thousand eight

hundred and ninety

Signed by the said

as a Codicil to his Will in the presence of us present at the same time who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses .....

.....

.....

[This Codicil form may be used as it is, and attached to the Will already made.]

MERCER REAPER AND BINDER.

Those of our farming friends who are in want of a really excellent reaper and binder cannot but be deeply interested in the perusal of the following account of trials of reaper and binders, in which the Mercer proved its superiority over other machines. Mr T. G. Archard is the agent for Beaufort and district, and will be happy to do business on the most reasonable terms. At a field trial held at Dookie on the 28 h ult., in a farmer's class, the Mercer was awarded first prize, beating the Deering, McCormack, and Wood's machines. The fact of the driver having never handled any machine before, speaks volumes for the simplicity and ease with which the Mercer can be worked. In an expert class trial at the same place, the Mercer had a very bad piece to cut, and did not finish, the judges expressing the opinion that it was totally unfit to cut, but at the same time stating that the work was equal to any done on the ground. At another trial at Sheephills on 27th ult., the Mercer gained 96 points out of a possible 100. From a lengthy report of a trial held at Rochester on 24th October last, we extract the following from the *Riverine Herald*:—

"Arriving in the paddock we had to submit, with all due patience, to a drenching shower of rain, but hail, rain, or sunshine, the company were evidently intent on proving the utility of the 'Yankee notion' that had brought us together. Here I met met Mr Mercer, who was accompanied by Mr Dowling, of the firm of Brophy, Foley and Dowling, of Ballarat, the Australian agents for the sale of the Mercer Reaper and Binder; Mr Butler, a large farmer of Waubra, near Ballarat, who told me he had with one of the Mercer machines cut 120 acres of wheat in ten days and had come specially to assist at this trial because he believed in the machine and knew all about its workings. 'If the farmer,' he said, 'can reap his crops at little expense it means a cheap loaf for the people, and a good profit for the growers. We cannot afford, in these days of rife competition to ignore good facilities.' I agreed that his ideas were philosophical, and I am sure our readers will agree with me. Now for a peep at the paddock. I verily believe that if Mr Spencer had a design on the inventor, and wanted to submit the machine to ridicule, he could not have submitted it to a worse test. The undergrowth of trefoil was exceedingly heavy, but this was not the worst feature. The paddock was in every direction infested with that obnoxious weed known as the Scotch thistle, which grew there to perfection, some of those prides of the Scott being as sturdy as a forest of young oaks. It is said that where the thistle thrives the soil is rich. This I do not doubt, but to get through these thriving thistles would tax the capacities of any reaper and binder. The Mercer, however, was equal to the situation. Propelled by two horses it cleared everything before it at the rate of four miles an hour, tossing the sheaves as as if it were mere child's play. The field of wheat was in a very green or immature condition, but g ily s ed the machine, and it was surprising to see how expeditiously the sheaves lay scattered all over the ground that had been relieved of its crop. A small crowd of interested agriculturalists followed in its wake, who seemed themselves delighted with its operations, with the result than Mr Cummings, of the Two Chain Road, Warramba, at once decided to possess himself of it, and clenched business with Mr Spencer, who also booked several orders. Mr Mercer then explained to the visitors the workings of his invention, and its adaptability for the work it professed to perform. The salient points touched upon were—that the binder cuts 5 feet 4 inches in standing grain, and measures 11 feet in its widest part, requiring no folding device to pass through the ordinary farm gate. It is lower than any of the elevated binders in common use, but resembles such binders in outline. The seat is placed at the back of the machine and fastened to the sills. He called particular attention to the superiority of the main frame, which is, without doubt correct, and claimed for it as being the strongest and lightest build on the best principle of any in the market. It is constructed of one solid piece of beam grooved steel, upon which all the connections fit closely, above, below, and between the ledges, taking all but the laterals train off the bolts. The levers for adjusting the machine are all within easy reach of the driver. The reel is firmly supported; and has been, he said, pronounced by competent judges to the strongest, simplest, and most complete of any yet produced. The most important features of the machine however, are the conveyer and elevating devices, whereby canvas, heretofore a necessary nuisance, is wholly discarded. They consist of two series of racks attached to sprocket chains, the teeth of the conveyer rakes passing up through slots from below, and of the elevating rakes down through slots from above. The teeth of the elevating rakes after delivering the grain to the packers withdraw from the slots and return by the action of the sprocket chains, to which they are attached to the conveyer table. The machine, said Mercer, has been fully tested in practical field trials of the most severe kind, and the verdict of those who have used it or witnessed it working pronounce the Mercer Reaper and Binder to be the simplest, strongest, most easily operated, lightest draught, and does the best work of any machine made. On his asking if he should give it another spin round, those present declared themselves perfectly satisfied with the exhibition, and proposed in bumpers the health of Mr Mercer, Mr Dowling, Mr Baker, and the local agent, Mr Spencer, expressing their desire that another exhibition should be made so as to let those who were not present have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the machine. Mr Cummings, therefore, made arrangements to give the one he had purchased a trial on his farm. Despite the unpropitious weather the meeting was a most enjoyable one, and the party returned to town by six o'clock. Congratulations were general, and Mr Mercer must have felt proud in witnessing the appreciation demonstrated of his inventive genius."

THE GREAT SALE NOW IN FULL SWING,

At MORREY & MURRAY'S 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat, and increasing every day as the sterling nature of the bargains become more widely known. This week we will show greater bargains than ever, Mr James Tyler having forwarded us the entire Manchester Stock of W. A. Baxton, Cardiff, South Wales, bought at a discount of 6s 8d in the pound, which we are now selling at

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The political crisis was brought to a head at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, when the Legislative Assembly, by a large majority, carried Mr Munro's motion of want of confidence in the Government. From early in the afternoon the result was a foregone conclusion, because several members, who up to that time had waived, made up their minds to desert the Government, seeing that there was a certainty of a defeat. The most of them were actuated by fear of the labour party in their constituencies, because the Government happened to have created some hostility in the Trades-hall on account of its action in preserving order during the early part of the strike when the public peace was seriously threatened. The members who would under other circumstances have voted for the Government, but who were afraid to do so for this reason, were Mr Langridge, Mr Tucker, Mr Best, Mr Kirton, Mr Peacock, Mr Dunn, Mr Methven, and Mr T. Smith. When the House met at half past 4 o'clock the word had been passed around by the Opposition leaders that there was to be no speaking on their side, and consequently the debate was contributed to only by Ministerialists. At half-past 11 Mr Madden moved the adjournment of the debate, which Mr Munro resisted. Mr Gillies called the attention of the country to the bad beginning Mr Munro was making, and to the desire he was showing to prevent his opponents being heard. No remarks were of any avail, however, and the motion for the adjournment was negatived by 53 votes to 37. The House then divided on the motion, and the Government was defeated by 55 to 35, or a majority of 20. The absentees were Mr Highett, who would have voted with the Government, Mr Wrixon, who is in England, Mr Wilkinson, who had paired with Mr Wrixon, and Mr Nimmo. These gentlemen, count of 95. On the result being announced the minority cheered loudly and a hearty response was made by the majority. The Premier then moved the adjournment of the house and invited his supporters to meet at the Executive Council chamber at 2 o'clock next day to consider the situation. It is probable that the Government will advise His Excellency the Governor to dissolve Parliament on the ground that in deserting the Government which they were returned to support the members who turned the scale did not represent their constituents.

The division list is as follows:—

AYES.

Mr. Andrews	Mr M'Intyre
—Armytage	—Methven
—Bailes	—Munro
—Baker	—Murphy
—Beazley	—Murray
—Bennet	Sir B. O'Loghlen
—Bent	Mr Outtrim
—Best	—Parfitt
—Bowman	—Peacock
—Burrows	—Sides
—Calvert	—Smith, L. L.
—Carter, W. T.	—Smith, T.
—Dixon	Lieut.-Col. Smith
—Duffy	Mr Sterry
—Dunn	—Stuart
—Foster	—Taverner
—Graham	Captain Taylor
—Graves	Mr Trenwith
—Hall	—Tucker
—Hunt	—Turner
—Kirton	—Uren
—Langridge	—Webb
—Laurens	—Wheeler
—Maloney	—Williams
—Mason	—Woods
—M'Coll	—Young, C.
—M'Lean	

NOES.

Mr Anderson	Mr Harris, J.
—Brock	—Keys
—Cameron	—Leonard
—Carter, G. D.	—Levien
—Clark	—Madden
—Craven	—M'Lellan
—Davies, D. M.	—Mountain
—Deakin	—Officer
—Derham	—Patterson
—Dow	Dr. Pearson
—Duncan	Mr. Shackell
—Ferguson	—Smith, C.
—Forrest	—Staughton
—Gardiner	—Tatchell
—Gillies	—Tuthill
—Gordon	—Young, A.
—Groom	—Zox.
—Harris, A.	

The House at 1 o'clock adjourned till Wednesday.—"Argus."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your issue of October 25, you state that a silver Waltham watch had been shown you for presentation to Master E. Elliott (and I think he was well deserving of it), which was subscribed for by his friends at Beaufort. It was shown to me and a lot more on Saturday last, the exhibitor at the same time stating that it only cost £4 10s, and that he had been requested by a number of subscribers to buy it from some one out of Beaufort (which I doubt), yet when he went round with the list, he stated to some that it would be bought at Beaufort, and I thought as such a thing could be got here, and the money was subscribed in Beaufort, it was but right that it should have been bought here. That is, if it could have been got as cheap; and I know well that Mr De Baere has been selling the Waltham watches (the same as that shown me on Saturday), for the past three years at £4 each, with a guarantee for two years, for cash. This shows that the Beaufort money is good, but the goods is a different thing, as some people pay rather more to get goods from other towns; but I suppose they can spend subscribers' money where they like, and so they can, and a person can also do without the subscription list,

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As your columns are always open to the public, I wish to flatly contradict a rumour in circulation that I am the writer of the letter appearing in your issue of Saturday last, signed "Venus."—Yours, &c.,

H. M. STUART.

Beaufort, 28th Oct., 1890.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I would like to ask through your columns the following questions:—1. Whether our local governing body intend to remove the prohibition re fishing in Jackson's reservoir? 2. If not, is it not desirable that they should take steps towards clearing the reservoir of the fish, as they certainly cannot improve the water if they exist in any quantity? 3. The reason of the council putting fish in the reservoir at all?—Yours, &c.,

COMMONSENSE.

[Perhaps one of the North Riding members will kindly supply the desired information.—ED. *R.A.*]

THE MISER'S DIAMOND NECKLACE.

In the year 1740 there lived in the Latin quarter in Paris, a famous miser named Jean Avere. The wealth concealed in the obscure rookery where he resided was believed to be fabulous, and was no doubt really very great. Among his treasures was a celebrated diamond necklace of immense value. This he concealed so carefully that he ultimately forgot its hiding place himself. He sought diligently for weeks, and, failing to find it, became almost insane. This rendered him even less capable of remembrance, and he took to his bed broken in body as in mind. A few weeks later a doctor and an old woman, who had sometimes done odd jobs about his house, were both at his bed-side, seeing that the end was near. As the clock in the neighbouring tower tolled one, he ceasep his low muttering and sat up and shrieked, "I remember where it is now. I can put my hand on the necklace For God's sake let me go for it befo e I forget it again!" Here his weakness and excitement overcame him, and he s nk back among his rags, stone dead. Physicians and students are familiar with these sudden outflashings of memory at the great crisis of human fate.

Let the reader consider this while we relate an episode in the humble career of a signalman, Andrew Agge, who may be found on duty in his box at Culgaith, a little station on the Midland, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle.

Mr Agge is on duty nearly every day, and must break his fast without leaving his post. The confinement and mental strain tell on the system. The strongest men cannot stand it long without feeling its effects. It makes one think of the passionate exclamation in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt,"

"Oh, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

Our friend had been at the same work for many years, although he was thirty-five when these lines were written. In 1884 he began to feel that he was about to break down. "I don't know what ails me," he would say, "but I can't eat." What he forced down produced no sense of satisfaction or strength. Sometimes he was alarmed at finding he could scarcely walk on account of giddiness. He said to himself, "What if I should be seized with this at some moment when there is trouble on the line, and I need all my wits about me?"

Other features of this ailment were pains in the chest and sides, costiveness, yellow skin and eyes, bad taste in the mouth, risings of foul gas in the throat, &c. The doctor said Agge must give up his confining work or risk utter disability. He could not. Wife and children were in the way. So he remained at his post and grew worse. But his work was always right telegrams were properly received and sent, and no train got into trouble through any neglect or fault of his. His disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—took a step further, and brought on kidney and bladder trouble. The doctor at Appleby said he was poisoned with urine. His doom seemed to be sealed. It was like a death warrant. He says:—"I tumbled down on that rocker and lay there all the forenoon" Signals might be given the telegraphic needle might click, but I heeded them no more than a man in the grave heeds the beating of the rain against his own tombstone."

He was alone at first, but help arrived, and the poor Signalman was carried home. Physicians laboured on his case without avail. Around his bed were five little children, the mother being absent in an institution, to be treated for a serious ailment

Here he lay for weeks, part of the time unconscious. Nothing was to be done but to wait for his end. Then the torpid faculties awakened for a moment. *Memory flashed up, and he recalled the fact that a medicine which he had used with benefit years before, and then thrown aside and forgotten, was concealed in a secret place at the sig al box.* He sent for it, and took a dose. Soon his bowels moved, the kidneys acted, the pain ceased, he felt better. With brightened hope he sent to Carlisle for more. It arrived. He used i, and in few days the doctors were astonished to find their patient out of doors, and on the road to recovery. He regained his health completely, and in speaking of his experience, said to the writer, "What a wonderful thing it was that on what promised to be my death-bed, I suddenly remembered where I had put that half-used bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. That flash of memory probably saved me from death."

TENDERS invited up till TUESDAY next, 4th INST., for CATERING for MASONIC BANQUET, to be held on 12th November. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For full particulars, apply to J. W. HARRIS.

SHIRE OF RIPON

The next Meeting of the Council of the Shire of Ripon will be held on the Second Thursday in November, instead of the first Thursday.

By order,
JOSEPH WATSON,
Shire Secretary.

30th October, 1890.

SHIRE OF RIPON

TENDERS, addressed to the President to the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, for the following Works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 462.—Making 31 chains of quartz road from near Witherden's old store past Flynn's store, Waterloo.

Contract No. 463.—Making a brick drain, &c., in the lane by Miss Tempest's school, Beaufort.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 359.—Making 53 chains of gravelled road, repairing 198 chains of old road and building culverts on the Carngham and Lake Goldsmith road.

Contract No. 360.—Making 86 chains of gravelled road and repairing 77 chains, building culvert, &c., on the Carngham and Lake Goldsmith road, west of Boyd's Lane.

Contract No. 361.—Making 23 chains of metalled road, building a culvert, &c., between Simister's and Ringing's farms, Mortchup.

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, 1st November, 1890.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS
Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator,
General Commission Agent.
AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Money to Lend at 6½.

V. R.

Government Advertisements.

TRIENNIAL GENERAL RENEWAL OF ELECTORS' RIGHTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

IT is hereby notified that holders of electors' rights bearing date on or before the 1st December, 1889, must obtain *renewed* rights in lieu thereof, in order to have their names placed upon the new General Lists to be made up on the 1ST DECEMBER NEXT.

Neglect of this precaution will result in the omission of the names of the persons so neglecting from the new Lists.

The old right must in every case be delivered up to the Registrar, but the renewed right will be equally available for any election that may take place before the coming into force of the new Rolls.

Intending applicants for electors' rights are cautioned to apply EARLY to the Registrar. The law requires the prescribed questions as to an applicant's qualification to be answered in writing; therefore, if application be postponed until the last day allowed for the purpose, as is too frequently the case, much inconvenience will be occasioned, with the possible result that many will be deprived of the opportunity for enrolment.

Intending applicants are further cautioned to carefully ascertain whether they are fully qualified under the law; inasmuch as a penalty on conviction is imposed upon persons knowingly and wilfully obtaining electors' rights when not qualified.

No person whose name is on, *or entitled to be on*, any Roll of Ratepaying Electors for any Division of a PROVINCE may obtain an electors' right for such Province, and no person whose name is already on any roll of Ratepaying Electors for any Division of an ELECTORAL DISTRICT may obtain an elector's right for such District.

T. R. WILSON, Under Secretary.
Chief Secretary's Office.
Melbourne, 10th October, 1890.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS

EXCURSIONS TO MELBOURNE in connection with the VICTORIAN RACING CLUB'S SPRING MEETING on 1st, 4th, 6th, and 8th NOVEMBER—DERBY, CUP, OAKS, and STEEPLECHASE DAYS.

From the 27th October to the 8th November (both dates inclusive), Return Tickets at Holiday Excursion Fares, will be issued for Melbourne only at all stations (Deniliquin and Moama included) and by Messrs W. Cook & Sons's agents at Ballarat, Geelong, and Sandhurst. The tickets will be available for all trains, and for return by any train up to the night of the 17th November.

HORSES, &c.—Horses or vehicles will not be accepted for any particular train that is likely to be fully loaded with passengers on either journey.

By order of the Commissioners,
P. P. LABERTOUCHE,
Secretary for Railways.

THOS. GEO. ARCHARD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and district that he is prepared to execute Plans and Specifications for any descriptson of buildings, supply Contractors' quantities and prepare estimates.
Address—Messrs. Hawkes Bros., Ironmongers, etc., Beaufort
Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game on the Challicum Estate will be PROSECUTED.
G. THOMSON.
Challicum, 20th January, 1890.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1890-1891.

GEORGE HAGUE
AND CO.
WILL hold WEEKLY WOOL SALES EVERY TUESDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to their
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS,
Splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.
Railway and Shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL
Than any other market in the Australian Colonies.
CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.
Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.
Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.
Twenty-six years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.
CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.
Auction Sales of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.
Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1890.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.
THE ONLY
SURE WAY TO WIN
Capt. Bridge's Trophy
IS BY DRINKING
JACKSON'S PURE 1s 6d TEA!
Thousands Buy It, and will have No Other.
1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s

Anoint thine Eyes with Eye Salve.—Rev. 3, 18.
EGYPTIAN
TRADE MARK
EYE SALVE
Sassoon Lumley et Cie, Cairo.
This preparation has gained a world-wide celebrity for its astonishing power in curing Sandy Blight, Inflammation, Ophthalmia, Weakness, and all diseases the eye is subject to. It is prepared by a delicate and expensive process from a small plant growing on the borders of the great Egyptian Deserts, the extraordinary healing properties of which have been known for hundreds of years. In it Nature herself has provided a remedy for these distressing complaints, and like the rest of Nature's remedies it is never known to fail. Those who have once used it declare that it is
Worth Its Weight In Gold
and we have received testimonials from all parts of the world speaking of wonderful cures affected by it, when all other remedies have been tried without success. Being a vegetable preparation, this SALVE has a soothing effect on the eyes, causing all pain and inflammation to disappear, so that in every case recovery is speedy and certain. It is sold in all British possessions at 2s 6d per box, each box containing sufficient for the treatment of three or more patients. Since its introduction into Australia, the following among many testimonials will show the estimation in which it is held by all who have tried it:—
"I am very thankful for the relief obtained from Egyptian Eye Salve. For the last few years I have been so bad with blight and inflamation, that I have always dreaded the summer, with its heat and dust. But this ointment has so completely cured me that my eyes are stronger than ever, and I have no hesitation in praising a remedy that I have proved to be so good."—(Signed) JNO. S. SELLERS, Dandenong.
GEORGE SUMMERS, Nathalia, states that he obtained more benefit from one box of Egyptian Eye Salve than from all the lotions and eye ointments he ever used. He has been a great sufferer from sandy blight, but believes he is now thoroughly cured.
"After recovering from a long continued attack of eye disease, which threatened to make me blind, the least I can do is to write an thank you for recommending the Egyptian Eye Salve as it is to this wonderful ointment that owe my cure. The doctors could do me no good and considered my case hopeless, but I began to get better directly I used the salve and am now quite well. Mine has been a remarkable case, and if you choose to print this for the benefit of other sufferers, you are at liberty to do so."—(Signed) P. F. O'GRADY, Mackay, Queensland.
AGENT FOR BEAUFORT.—
Mr A. Andrews, Chemist.

THE MERCER!
A NEW
REAPER and BINDER,
Which Works Entirely Without Canvas.
THE ACME OF PERFECTION
combining the following
ADVANTAGES:—
Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Operating, Strength, Lightness of Draught, Completeness of Work done in all kinds buckles to tear off, no canvas to tighten or loosen, and not affected by weather.
Farmers will do well to see this New Machine before buying one.
TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.
Full particulars from
Messrs Brophy, Foley, and Lowing,
PRODUCE AGENTS, BALLARAT.
Sole Agents for Australasia.
BEAUFORT AGENT—Mr T. G. Archard.

DENNYS, LASCELLES,
AUSTIN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
GEELONG.
THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.
OUR SALES LAST SEASON—
32,978 Bales Wool.
ALL consignments receive the Personal Attention of Members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to
FULL MARKET VALUE.
Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway siding.
All information as to CHARGES, which are Considerably Lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.
Offices also at
MELBOURNE and BALLARAT.

On Sale
AT
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
⅜in., ¾in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.
NEXT TO POLICE STATION

THE STUD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
WILD DOG,
To Stand at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
GUARANTEE ... £3 3s.
Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to
GEO. A. DUNNETT.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
MORRIS DANCER,
Winner of 18 first prizes will stand this Season at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... £4 4s EACH MARE.
Also, the Pony Stallion,
Young Bobby Dazzler,
Winner of 13 first prizes and the most handsome pony in the colony. For further comment see stud book.
TERMS ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
All mares to be paid for on removal. Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to ROBERT KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill.

TO Stand this Season, at Stockyard Hill,
THE CELEBRATED CLYDESDALE STALLION,
Rochford Champion.
ROCHFORD CHAMPION is a beautiful dapple bay, with black points (no white); stands 16½ hands high; has good flat bone, and an abundance of fine silky hair. His sire, Champion of the North (imp.) was Champion horse of Victoria. Champion of the North took first prize at Glasgow Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. In 1877 he gained first prize at the following shows in England (all open competitions)—Congleton, Ottey, Doncaster, the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, Pontefract, Dudley Hill, Newcastle (beating Darnley, Prince of Altyre, Gleniffer, etc.), York, Halifax, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, Altringham, Whitechurch, and Birkenhead. His sire, Topsman, was got by that renowned horse, Wonderful, which was bred by Mr Rennie, Dunbar, out of his prize mare, Comely, which was by Baronet, the winner of over £300 in prize money.
ROCHFORD CHAMPION'S dam, Kate (imp.), who won £170 in purses and a silver medal before she was three years old. Kate, by Cromwell (imp.); g.g. dam, Jess, by Prince of Wales (imp.)
ROCHFORD CHAMPION, as a prize-taker, has no equal, and he has met and defeated some of the best imported horses.
ROCHFORD CHAMPION is the sire of several of the best stallions in the Northern districts.
TERMS ... £3 3s EACH MARE,
To be paid at end of season.

TO STAND this SEASON at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek, near Buangor,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
PURVES.
PURVES is a dark bay, foaled 2nd November, 1881; sire Carmyle, dam Gipsy. In 1882, as a yearling, he carried off first honors at Smeaton for the best yearling colt on the ground, and one of a group of three; also two champion prizes. At Ballarat, in the spring of 1882, he won first prize for the best draught colt; at Kyneton the same year he took first prize and also won the Mares' Produce Stakes of £40—open competition; at Clunes he was again first in his class; at Echuca he took first prize, and also a special for the best yearling colt on the ground; at Bendigo Grand National Show first again, his half-brother (got by the same sire) coming second—open competition; at Glenlyon he won first prize for the best yearling; thus showing an unbeaten record for no less than a dozen times as a yearling
His sire, Carmyle, is too well known in this district to need comment.
PURVES' dam was Gipsy, by Surprise (imp); g.s. dam's side, Surprise, &c.
PURVES began his two-year old Showyard triumphs in Adelaide, S.A., in September 1883, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there; he won first in his own class and Hart Bros'. silver cup, value ten guineas; and the same day, in the All-aged Stallion Champion Class, in which many first-class horses competed, notably Waverley, PURVES carried off the massive Silver Medal and ten guineas. At Clare (S.A.) the following week he was again first in the all-aged class, winning the Champion Prize of ten guineas, and in his own class the two-year-old's first prize also.
His owner returned to Victoria in time to show Purves at the Grand National in Geelong; he again won first in his own class, and in competition with colts and fillies, two years old, he won the Champion prize. At Ballarat he won first in his class; at Clunes, shown among the three-year-olds, first; at Smeaton, among the three-year-olds, first; at Kyneton, the Larnarkshire of Victoria, PURVES, for the second time, carried off the Sires' Produce Challenge Cup, value 15 guineas, defeating Mr Bourke's grand two-year-old Black Prince, the first prize horse in Melbourne in the Sires' Produce Stakes. PURVES was also first in his own class; first at Donald Show in 1885; and again first at Ballarat in 1886; first at Ararat in 1888, and gained Mr G. Thomson's special prize of £5 same day; first at Ballarat 1888; first at Clunes 1888; first at Smeaton 1888; first at Beaufort 1889; first at Ararat 1889, and Mr Thomson's prize of £5 same day; his stock taking first same day wherever shown; first at Talbot 1889; first at Ballarat 1889; first at Smeaton 1889; and first at Daylesford 1890.
Some of PURVES' first gets were kept for stallions, and are prizetakers wherever shown. One of PURVES' yearlings gained the handsome prize of £8 at the Beaufort show in 1889.
PURVES has won 48 first prizes and £295 prize money.
TERMS:—£4 4s each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. All mares paddocked must have hind shoes taken off. Good grass paddocks with plenty of water provided. All care taken, but no responsibility incurred.
For further particulars apply to the Owner, THOMAS JESS, Shirley P.O.

Business Address.
ALWAYS LEADING.
New Spring Dresses.
New Spring Millinery.
New Spring Novelties.
Come the Spring with all its splendour,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.
—LONGFELLOW.
SNOW & ROOM
SNOW & ROOM
Have pleasure in announcing the receipt of their first shipments of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Now showing in all departments, and including the latest and most elegant novelties of the Season.
In order to keep pace with the rapidly growing requirements of their extensive business,
Snow and Room's Importations
For the Spring of 1890 are largely in excess of all previous years, and the new goods already opened up amount in value to over
£10,000.
£10,000.
SNOW and ROOM direct special attention to their magnificent choice of new and superb spring dresses, charming in design, beautiful in textures, and at the same time thoroughly serviceable and remarkably cheap.
A FEW NOVELTIES may be QUOTED, viz.:—
Early Spring Art De Laines
Early Spring Cheviot Tweeds
Early Spring Snowflake Cheviots
Early Spring Kinloss Homespuns
Early Spring Hettle Flecks
Early Spring Fife Checks
Early Spring Glendriff Tweeds
Early Spring Ben Nevis Tweeds,
And a limited selection of about 250 PARISIENNE COMBINATION ROBES, which may truly be described as positive gems of artistic taste and elegance.
SNOW and ROOM have also on view a profusion of novel styles and textures in new washfresh, springlike and tasteful.
The ranges include—
New Shaded Cashmerettes
New Satin Foulards
New Tosca Zephyrs
New Satinettes
New Liberty Sateens
New Boating Twills
New Pongee Fancies
New Tennis Cloths
New Snowflake Zephyrs
New Tartan Cashmères
New French Muslins
&c., &c., &c.,
In introducing the above Novelties, SNOW and ROOM wish to draw attention to the important fact that being in direct communication with the manufacturers of these choice goods, they are in a position to give their customers the benefit of all intermediate profits.
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS
SNOW and ROOM take this opportunity of thanking the many ladies who have so kindly attested to the undoubted success achieved by Miss HEALE during the past season.
Sufficient proof has now been gained to fully justify the assertion that the dressmaking rooms have never been under more efficient management; and that in placing their orders for new gowns with Miss Heale, ladies can rely on obtaining a perfect fitting and stylish costume at a strictly moderate price.
MRS O'BRIEN'S ROOMS.—It is enough to mention to the ladies of this district that Mrs O'Brien continues the successful management of her mantle and dressmaking rooms, and is now ready for the demands of the new season.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
SNOW and ROOM respectfully suggest to LADIES the advisability of MAKING AN EARLY SELECTION of their New Spring Dresses, for the double reason that the prettiest goods are bought up quickly, and proper care at the hands of the dressmaker can be more fully assured before the pressure of the season's business.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT under the new management of Miss Swindley, who is recognised as one of the leading artistes in the colony, has already won a leading reputation, and this season public favor is confidently challenged.
The very latest FRENCH NOVELTIES in BONNETS, toques, and hats together with a charming selection of the most tempting headgear, copied from the newest Parisienne models, and constructed on the premises, may now be inspected in the showrooms.
The millinery manufacturing branch is under the supervision of Miss Colgate, who, until her engagement with Snow and Room, occupied the position of leading milliner to Messrs Buckley and Nunn for many years.
It will, therefore, be patent to ladies that S. and R. have secured the best talent in Victoria, and that the new spring millinery will marked by a welcome originality, excellence taste and style, and strict economy in price.
The NEW MANTLES,
The NEW GLOVES, RIBBONS, and SUNSHADES, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be noticed in future issues, and fresh novelties will now be opened every day.
SNOW & ROOM
Late "CRAWFORD'S."
STURT and ARMSTRONG STREETS
BALLARAT.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 790

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18. 1890.

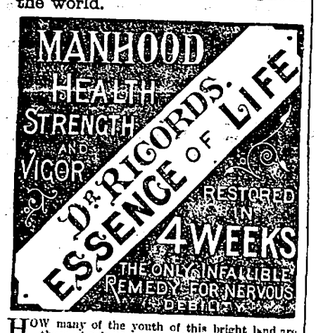
PRICE FOURPENCE.

Medical Notices.

DR. RICORD'S

ESSENCE of LIFE

Used for over a quarter of a century with unparalleled and unprecedented success throughout the world.



HOW many of the youth of this bright land are there who, instead of growing up into physical y perfect manhood, groan under a *burden almost too great to be borne*. How many men are there in this colony who should be the living embodiment of *strength and manly vigor*, but who, from the *errors* of youth, are shorn of their functional powers, and rendered *physically impotent*. Their retaining powers gone, the least excitement induces a condition from which their better nature revolts, and the patient resolves that if he can but find a *real remedy* for his sad state, he will never err again. Such a remedy is befor the public in *Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life*, and no one suffering from Nervous Debility or Physical Prostration induced by errors or excesses, need despair of recovery if the required short

FOUR WEEKS'

course of this renowned medicine be persevered in. The system is rapidly acted on, the relaxed tissues and enfeebled nerves resume their normal condition and the patient has the gratification of perceiving in a few weeks his restoration to *health and permanent happiness*.

This valuable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from Wasting and Withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhœa, and all Urinary Deposits which cause incapacity and decepeacy, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system—*regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.*

The directions are very simple, and require no restraint or hindrance from business. Pamphlets enclosed in each case with Testimonials.

In cases at 12s., or four quantities in one for 36s.; if by coach, 2s. 6d. extra. City and suburbs free.

Parcels, packed securely and free from observation, sent to any part of the colony on receipt of Post Office Order or Postal Notes, with the greatest promptitude.

Pamphlets forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

Sole Agents for Australasia—

PERRY & CO.,

73 GERTRUDE ST., FITZROY, MELBOURNE.

City Agents—

H. DAVY & CO., Chemists, 230 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; and W. H. BEDDOME & CO. (late Ball), Chemists, 252 Bourke Street, opposite Opera House.

Oriza Perfumery!

207, Rue St-Honore, Paris.

LeGrand's Special Products.

SAVON-ORIZA (Oriza Soap). From the formula of Dr O. Reveil. The best soap for rendering the skin white and soft. Sweetly and refreshingly scented—rose, green and white.

Savon-Oriza-Veloute—Exquisitely perfumed, for the toilet and baths.

Savon Oriza (Oriza Soap)—No. 2, extra, in boxes, 6 cakes. 12 exquisite perfumes, No. 1.

Oriza-Savon-Incolore—Superior quality, rose tea, white heliotrope and white violet.

Oriza-Tonica—Extract of Plants, to cleanse the hair. New mown hay, moss-rose, violet &c.

Oriza-Powder—Flowers of Carolina rice. For cleansing and refreshing the skin. In elegant boxes, with powder puff.

Oriza-Veloute—Flowers of rice powder, adhering to the skin, with the perfume of new-mown hay.

Oriza-Flowers—White and ambored. An excellent toilet water, tonic to the skin, sweetly and delicately perfumed.

Aqua-Oriza—New toilet water refreshing the skin.

Oriza-Hay—A toilet water with perfume of new mown hay.

Oriza-Acidulins—Toilet vinegar, aromatic and disinfectant, specially adapted for ladies' toilets

Oriza-Scotch-Lavendar — Sprigs of Scotch Lavender Flowers; a rich toilet water.

Eau De Cologne Oriza—The High-Life Toilet Water.

Oriza Water—Concentrated and distilled Extract of superior Eau de Cologne.

Gouttes-Oriza Dentifrice—An elixir for preserving the teeth and gums in good health, and preventing decay.

Oriza-Dentaire—In paste or powder for whitening the teeth without affecting the enamel.

Ess Oriza et Oriza-Lys—Perfumes for scenting linen and the hankerchief without staining.

Oriza-Oil—Variously perfumed. Rendering the hair soft and brilliant, and preventing it falling off.

Oriza-Lacte, Oriza-Milk.—Emulsive lotion, refreshing tonic to the skin, removing red spots and preventing wrinkles on the face.

Creme Oriza, of Ninon de Lenclos—For producing a beautiful white complexion with the clearness and velvety softness of youth.

Orizaline-Colorante—The best hair dye. For instantaneously dyeing the hair to any shade, and with no danger to health. In boxes, each with brush, comb, prospectus, and bottle; or in bozes, the bottle only without accessories.

Ess Oriza Incolore Violette of the Czar—A most exquisite perfume; quite a nosegay of violets.

Ess Oriza Suave—White heliotrope, Bouquet of the flower.

WALTER CORNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

86 STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

(Two doors from Lester's Hotel.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully dispensed and forwarded to any part of the Colonies. Genuine Drugs and Chemicals.

The largest assortment of Superior Brushware, Combs, and handsome cut glass perfume bottles out of Melbourne.

Homœpathic Medicines,

Indian Corn Solvent—Best Cure for Corns.

Clarke's Lung Balsam, for Croup, Hooping Cough, and Safe Medicine for Children.

Clarke's Cough Mixture for Adults—a proved valuable remedy.

Blue Stone, Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Quicksilver Acids, Mining Chemicals.

Wholesale agents for Pear's Soap, Warner's Safe Cure, &c., &c.

The Trade and Storekeepers supplied at Melbourne Prices.

Business Notices.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEAUFORT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE GRANDEST SHOW YET MADE!

Every Department Stocked to Overflowing.

NEW DRESS STUFFS

In over a hundred different Materials, in all the most Fashionable Colorings.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF

NEW MILLINERY!

onsisting of Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

The Clothing Department

Has never been better Stocked, with Men's Suits, Trousers and Vests, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Suites and Solitaires than at the present time.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A grand lot of the newest English, German, and Colonial Tweeds to choose from.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A splendid Stock of the best English and Colonial Makers' Goods Just Opened.

Novelties in every Department too numerous to Mention.

J. M'KEICH

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS. HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER AND NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

AGENT FOR—

Ballarat Star, Argus, Australasian, Australasian Sketcher, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, etc., etc., etc.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL REQUISITES,

TOBACCO, &c.

☞ Melbourne Daily Papers and Ballarat Star are delivered without extra charge.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

Business Notices.

THOS. GEO. ARCHARD,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

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

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

Agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

THE

Lenitive Pectoral Syrup, H. Flon is an infallible remedy for **Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Colds,** and and **Bronchial Affections.**

It is for over Sixty Years prescribed by the medical celebrities.

George's Paste of Epinal, a **Pectoral Liquorice Bonbon,** is proved to be efficacious against COLDS, NERVOUS COUGHS, and all irritations of the THROAT and CHEST. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

REYNAL SONS et Co., Chemists, 28, rue Taitbout, PARIS.

BLANCARD'S

Iodine of Iron **PILLS,**

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MELICINE, Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofula (tumors, King's Evil, etc.), the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40, rue Bonaparte, Paris."

Sold by druggists and chemists throughout the colonies.

Low Vitality.

DR. CHURCHILL'S

Sprup of Hypophosphate of Lime

Is prescribed by the Faculty for the cure of

Consumption, Chronic Cough, and General Debility.

IT contains two of the principal ingredients necessary for building up the human frame, and which are considered deficient in the above complaints, viz., Phosphorus and Lime. It cannot be too highly recommended for delicate children.

DR. CHURCHILL'S Compound Syrup of HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is real brain food, and in cases of Muscular and Nervous Exhaustion has acquired a world-wide reputation. Each bottle bears Dr Churchill's signature. Price, 4fr.

Prepared only by

SWANN, CHEMIST,

12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

Private, Nervous & Skin Diseases, &c.

"Man's body, when 'tis stricken by disease, So surely will the mind be ill at ease."

DR. FRED. HOMAN,

Licentiate Medical Board of Victoria. Licentiate Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Diploma from Dublin.

(Registered by Act of Parliament in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland.)

MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS ROOMS,

155 ELIZABETH STREET,

Four doors from Burke Street,

MELBOURNE,

ON

Nervous Debility, Syphilitic, Gonorrhœa, Skin and Private Diseases.

DR Frederick Homan is a legally qualified and registered Medical Practitioner, and has devoted a lifetime to the study of Private, Nervous and Skin Diseases. The great success achieved by him speaks volumes in his favour. It is a success which is totally unprecedented, for by his unwearied researches into the subtle mysteries of the healing art, he has rescued thousands of his fellow creatures from being hurried in the bloom of youth to a premature and untimely grave. DR. HOMAN'S success during his extensive practice in England, Scotland, and Australasia, has earned for him universal fame in the treatment of these diseases, which cause more misery than any other class of troubles which afflict mankind.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, AND ELDERLY MEN

Suffering from the results of early follies, transgressions, prostration, loss of energy, love of solitude and moping alone, loss of memory giddiness, dullness of hearing, no power of attention to business, lassitude, no refreshment after sleep, varicose veins, timidity, involuntry blushing, self distrust, excesses, bladder difficulties, whitish or dark ropey sediment in the water, accompanied by slight burning or smarting sensation, headaches, drowsiness, during the day, circles round the eyes,, irregularity of the bowels, specks before the eyes, discontentedness, weakness, pains in the back, liver and kidney complaints, dreams, buzzing noises in the ears and head, pimples, a fear that something is going to happen, weak stomach, yellow or bloodshed eyes, impure blood, hasty uncontrollable temper, hacking cough, who can honorably marry, palpitation of the heart, general weakness, and all other symptoms which lead to misery.

If you have any of the symptoms here mentioned, lose no time in consulting DR. HOMAN by letter, free of charge. Always enclose a detailed statement, giving every symptom experienced, and the Doctor will immediately give you a straightforward opinion of your case.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Medicine forwarded to any parts of the world, securely packed, and without fear of detection.

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Four Doors from Bourke street,

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Business Notices.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

OF

LOVELY MILLINERY!

We are Coming to the Front!

MARVELLOUS ATTRACTION.

NEW SHOW ROOM

Under the supervision of a Lady from one of the Leading Houses in Ballarat.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO LEAD THE WAY.

ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY STOCKED WITH LATEST NOVELTIES.

THE SHOW IS IMMENSE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.

Ironmongers

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OWING to Heavy Shipments Just Arrived, and to make room for same, we are

SELLING AT LARGE REDUCTIONS

Upon Former Prices.

IRONMONGERY, of every description. FURNITURE,

GLASS & CROCKERY, OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, PAPERHANGINGS,

WOOL-PACKS and SHEEP SHEARS, and all Station Supplies.

A Large Assortment of

FANCY GOODS, CRICKETING MATERIAL, BEDSTEADS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE—Just Landed.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GALVANISED IRON and FENCING WIRE, SPECIALTIES.

Every Description of Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral Requirements

ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT and GEELONG.

Melbourne, Wool, Grain and Produce Markets.

DALGETY & COMPANY,

LIMITED,

Wool and Produce Brokers,

Capital Fully Subscribed ... £4,000,000 | Capital Paid-up ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £120,000.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES of

WOOL, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on most favourable terms on the ensuing clip of WOOL, GRAIN, and STATION PRODUCE, for Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

NO CARTAGE ON ANY PRODUCE SENT BY RAIL.

ONE MONTH'S FREE STORAGE ALLOWED ON GRAIN.

Offices and Sale Rooms ... 461—471 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

Warehouses ... NEWMARKET.

VICTORIAN DISTILLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Equal to the Choicest Brands Imported.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY. BRANDY. RUM. GENEVA. LONDON DRY GIN. OLD TOM.

To be obtained of Storekeepers, Grocers and Hotelkeepers throughout the Colony.

EVERY BOTTLE BEARS

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JOSHUA BROTHERS,

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W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils turps, and all the building requirists.

Sashes, doors, and all kinds of omnr work made to order at the lowest possib prices.

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices

WOOL.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company,

(Limited)

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Capital Authorised ... £4,500,000
Capital Subscribed ... £4,000,000
Reserve Fund £290,000

General Manager for Australia, DAVID ELDER.

Inspector Pastoral Properties, WILLIAM OLIVER.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON ENSUING CLIPS of WOOL, GRAIN, &c. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

Farmers' Lots receive every care and attention.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL Every Thursday and Saturday throughout the season.

Auction Sales of Tallow, Hide, Sheepskins, &c., three times a week throughout the year.

Auction Sales of Grain every Wednesday. One month Free Storage allowed on Grain during the season.

JNO. COOKE, Manager.

Melbourne Wool, and Grain Warehouses, Collins St. W.

Agents for the New Zealand Shipping Company's splendid Line of Steamers.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended o.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Fireshire Aotel 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.

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.

CHARLES VOWLES,

Proprietor.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's 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 attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft 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 in ½lb. packets by Grocers labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Insurance.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1782.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS & PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Losses paid over—£15,000,000.

Annual Income. £800,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,000,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.

Melbourne Agency—52 Market Street, W. H. MACKENZIE and Co., Agents.

Beaufort District Agency—H. P. Henningsen, Beaufort.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Head Office; Melbourne, 1 Market Building

Established 1869,

The chief features are MODERATE RATES, LARGE BONUSES, and AMPLE SECURITY.

Policies opened before 31st October special advantage—they will participate the Bonus to be declared for the ending 30th September, 1886.

Forms of Proposal to be had from any the Agents throughout the colonies.

ALEX H YOUNG, Mgr.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; oats, to 2s 6d for stout; Danish, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; Algerian, 2s to 2s 1d; peas are to 2s 10d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d; Cape up to 2s 6d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, up to L2 7s 6d; manger hay, L3 5s to L3 10s; straw, 30s; flour, roller, L9 5s to L9 10s; stone, L8 5s to L8 10s; potatoes, L2 15s to L3.

GEELONG PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date Wednesday, October 15:—Wool—The new clip is now coming to hand freely, and we will hold our opening sale on Tuesday next, when we offer a good catalogue. Sheepskins—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 33d to 54d each; good to superior, 60d to 78d each; extra large, 80d to 84d each; country and station skins, short woolled 1d to 3½d per lb; medium 4d to 5d per lb; good to superior, 5½d to 6d per lb; lambskins 3d to 4½d per lb. Hides—Heavies, 2¼d to 2½d per lb; salted, 2d to 2¼d per lb; other sorts, 1¼d to 2d per lb; kip, 2¼d to 2½d per lb; calf, 4d to 5d per lb. Tallow—We have cleared a fair line of good country mixed sorts, in pipes and casks, and our usual weekly supply at current rates.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKETS.

Messrs Dalgety and Company report under date 15th October, 1890:—Wool—The opening sale of the Melbourne wool season, which is this year unusually late, in consequence of the tardiness of arrivals, takes place to-day. The number of buyers now in Melbourne is larger than last season, and active competition is anticipated at rates fully on a parity with those lately ruling in the London market. Tallow:—Good to prime mutton, to L23; prime mixed, L22 to L22 10s; medium, L22 to L22 10s; ordinary country consignments, L20 to L21; in good shipping order, L21 10s to L22. Sheepskin—Full business to report. Prices firm at late rates, Butchers' green skins and pelts, 4s to 6s 6d; lambskins, up to 3s; lamb pelts to 2s each; dry skins, in bales and bundles—merinos, 5½d to 6¾d; do., cross-breds, 4d to 6½d per lb; dry pelts, 1½d to 3d per lb. Hides—A little better feeling. Our quotations are—Butchers' green ox of prime quality and weight, up to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light hides, 1¾d to 2d per pound; cow hides, to 2d per lb; kip, to 2½d per lb; calfskins (Victorian) 4½d per lb; New Zealand calfskins to 5½d per lb; medium lots, Victorian hides, 2d to 2¼d per lb; extra heavy lots, and in prime condition, to 3d per lb; prime New Zealand heavies, 4d to 5d per lb; medium 2¾d to 3½d per lb; light, to 2½d per lb. Kangaroo and furred skins.—Prime kangaroo up to 3s 3d per lb; medium, 1s 3d to 2s 6d per lb; red skins to 2s 6d per lb; brush 7d to 1s 2d per lb.; wallaby up to 1s 1d per lb.; medium 6d to 9d per lb; bear skins up to 2s per dozen; rabbit skins to 11d per lb. firsts; do, 4d to 7d per lb., seconds; kittens 1d to 2d per lb; opossum skins, silver greys, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per dozen; average skins 2s 6d to 4s per dozen; mountain skins 10s to 20s per dozen. Bark—Superior bundled, up to L8 per ton; medium, L4 to L6 per ton; superior, to L8 10s per ton; ground bark (superior), to L10 per ton.

The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, report under date October 15:—Wool—The first sale of the new season was held to-day, when a catalogue of 1,200 bales was submitted to very full audience, which comprised a fair representation of nearly all sections of the market. Sheepskins—Competition was not so brisk yesterday for anything excepting superior qualities. Hides—We have no alteration to report in this market. Tallow—A slightly easier market. Furred Skins—Kangaroo skin and Opossums realise late prices. Bark remains unchanged.

Beaufort Business Directory.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Every Department thoroughly Assorted with the most Fashionable Goods.

The Goods are the Best.
The Prices are the Lowest.

J. McKEICH,
— Neill Street, Beaufort. —

GRAND SPRING SHOW OF LOVELY MILLINERY.

The Latest Shapes and Styles in HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies can rely on getting a Stylish Hat or Bonnet at a reasonable price.
Inspection Invited.
G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND IRONMONGERS,
Beaufort and Geelong.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.
R. JACKSON,
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER,
Lawrence Street.

What a Question to Ask!
Where do you get your Printing done?
Why, at the
RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE of course!
Don't you know that they do it Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
Give them a turn, and thereby Support Local Industry.

BEAUFORT SPORTS' DEPOT.
Tobacco, Cricketing Material, Fishing Tackle, School Requisites. Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
G. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

H. GILLOCH,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS HENNINGSEN,
STATIONER and NEWS AGENT,
Havelock Street, Beaufort.
AGENT FOR—
The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, &c.

GEORGE LOFT,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall, BEAUFORT.

J. COWANS,
BAKER, CATERER, &c.,
— NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. —

D. MASON,
NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER,
Opposite Post Office.
Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.
Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.
Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

R. THOMAS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Neill Street, Beaufort.
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL LONG-STANDING and CHRONIC COMPLICATED CASES OF DISEASE,
CONSULT
MR H. E. KUGELMANN,
OF
172 and 174 WILLIAM STREET,
MELBOURNE,

The Only Naturally Qualified Herbalist of the Present Century Consulting, and who has Cured more.

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE
Than any 10 Medical Men in Australia.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in event of CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

As Mr H. E. KUGELMANN cannot possibly visit every town in Victoria and adjacent colonies, and in order that all sufferers from any Chronic or suupposed Incurable Disease may be enabled to obtain the benefit of his undoubted skill and ability in curing all Diseases by his new and wonderful Herbal Magnetic treatment without Drugs or Poisons, he has appointed his Associate and Representative, Mr E. SPENCER JAMES, who is a skilled and careful Diagnosist of many years' experience, to visit regularly the following amongst other towns for the purpose of making a thorough and complete Diagnosis of every individual consultin: him, and he will at once forward the Diagnosis to Mr H. E. Kugelmann at Melbourne Head Office, when Mr Kugelmann will thoroughly and carefully consider the same, and prepare and forward immediately the remedies necessary to effect a complete, radical and permanent cure in the quickest possible time. By this method each patient can be cured as well and quickly as if they consulted Mr Kugelmann personally. All who are ailing and suffering, therefore, should not fail to avail themselves of this treatment, for no matter what other treatment you may have tried, Mr Kugelmann has cured very many thousands that doctors had declared incurable. Read the sworn certificates published here.

Kindly note Dates of Visits.

BEAUFORT—At Golden Age Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

A few of thousands more.

Noble Street, Newton,
Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. KUGELMANN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into bronchitis, and became chronic. *I consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine* without it doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to suit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill, I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the County of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

7 Commercial Road, South Yarra.

Mr H. E. KUGELMANN.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering for about eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep, and at last I became so bad and so weak that I could scarcely walk. My food, what little I took, seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got do better. I had just given up in despair when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last resource, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been during that time, fairly well; my nervousness left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefits at your hands. Anyone calling upon me I shall be happy to speak to—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the Colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me.

TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given which provides that NO COST is incurred in the event of a CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking their numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicit a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news they will always endeavour to make their columns a comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, they will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

They have resolved to REDUCE THE SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rate have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

HENNINGSEN & KLUNDER,
Proprietors.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,
M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Crocker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

BIRTH.

PARKER.—On 14th inst., at Beaufort, the wife of Arthur Parker of a daughter.

THE
Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

WHATEVER objections may be urged by particular sections of the community to our public system of primary education in Victoria, on special grounds there can be no doubt whatever that it is doing the work which it was designed to do. It is rendering the undesirable factor of ignorance in the community one of which the future will know very little, with a strong probability that it will know nothing. By this, we do not not mean to imply that one who has a rudimentary education at a State school may nevertheless not be ignorant in the wider acceptation of the term. But he will, at least, have in his possession the means by which he may remove his defect, and in the competition now existing in every walk of life there will be an absolute compulsion on him to do this if he is not content to go to the wall. We may rest satisfied on this score. The evidence available shows that the State has already almost absolutely removed the reproach of ignorance in its ordinary meaning from amongst us; and that the avenues it has opened to the higher, the richer, the more enobling field of knowledge, are trodden each year by greater numbers, of whom larger and larger proportions reach the goal.

It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that in none of our state departments has greater, more intelligent, or more energetic activity been displayed than in that of public instruction. In this respect, more than in any other, has the Victorian system falsified the predictions of those who were opposed to it in the commencement. The prophets of evil were the readiest of all to foretell that it would break down of its own weight; and that it would be as reasonable for the State to take in hand the feeding and the clothing of the young, as the teaching of them. But enormously as the weight has increased there has been no break-down. There has, on the contrary, been a steady gaining of strength, and now it may claimed, so far as the administration is concerned, that there could hardly be any addition to effectiveness. If we are asked for proof of this, we may direct the attention of those who desire such proof to the annual report of the Education Department, submitted to the Assembly last week. Turning first to the statistics of attendance, and the conclusions deducible from them, it will be found that out of 210,000 children in the colony of school age, there are only 10,000, of whom some record is not obtainable of their attendance either at public or private schools. But it would be quite a mistake to suppose that even this small number are growing up without education. In the first place, a deduction has to be made for those who obtain their certificates each year before they have reached the age at which compulsory attendance at school ceases, and of these there are not a few; and then we must take into account those who are receiving education at their homes. It would not be fair to assume, after we have given consideration to these elements, that there are absolutely no juveniles in Victoria who are quite outside the educational barriers. There are, probably, some who are growing up quite without instruction—some whose parents and guardians are utterly disregardful of their duties and obligations, and who elude the vigilance, or consider it profitable to defy the vigilance, of the truant inspectors. But it is very certain that the number of these must be small, indeed, whilst the satisfactory feature is that the proportion of such unaccounted for outsiders is every year growing less. There are other satisfactory results to which the report bears testimony. At the close of the year, there were no fewer than 2,045 day schools and 17 night schools in the colony. At the beginning of the decade, the total number of schools in Victoria was 1810, and it was then considered that very full provision had been made for the public wants; so that in the short space of nine years no fewer than 252 new schools have been established. It must be admitted that some of these are not grand erections, so far as design and construction are concerned. In this district we have school buildings, here and there, in the appearance of which a greater desire for economy is observable than might be wished for. But we cannot have all that we would wish, and here, as in other districts, we have little right to complain when we find that the main want is being attended to. We have only to wait for the replacement of the small, ill-designed, and imperfectly constructed buildings by others more suitable for the purpose. Meanwhile, we may congratulate ourselves that so much has been done; for it is easy to find convincing testimony in the report, not merely of an earnest desire on the part of the Education Department to leave no room for complaint as to the absence of facilities for instruction, but quite as convincing testimony that these facilities are not neglected. We find this not only in the large enrolment, but, better still, in the good average attendance. Last year, the actual enrolment was 250,429, with an average attendance of 130,859. In the year previously selected by us for comparison, the full number on the school rolls was 229,723, and the average was returned at 119,520. Figures such as these speak for themselves.

Needless to say, results such as these have not been obtained, and are not being obtained, without a heavy expenditure. This is to be looked for. There will be a disposition to believe, however, that the average cost per child should diminish with the increased number of children. Making a comparison of the last two years, this has not been the case. Last year the State expended on the instruction of each child an average of £4 9s 5d, as against £4 6s 0½d the year previous. The explanation is not far to seek, nor difficult to find. The number of small schools established in thinly-populated districts, where the attendance was necessarily small, affords a reason which may be accepted without a demur as the true one. Nor must it be supposed that the public in taking increased advantage of the State schools are diminishing their support of the private schools. This is far from being the case. There are no fewer than 787 private schools being carried on in Victoria, and at these there was last year an attendance of 49,746 pupils. Facts such as these must be gratifying to those who look for the advancement of the colony in other than material directions. They denote a progress which will have its influence in the years to come, even more than in the present. And they are all the more satisfactory, because, whilst Victoria has unquestionably taken the lead in this direction, she is being very closely followed by other colonies of the Australasian group. Whatever may be the good qualities of the Australian of the future, ignorance will not be one of his defects.

Local and General News.

The mining manager of the Saxon Consols G.M. Co. reports as under:—Yield of gold for past 5 days, 20oz. Reef drive extended 75 feet from the starting point.

An advertisement elsewhere notifies that Mr Burton, organising secretary of National Scripture Education League, will visit Beaufort next Friday for the purpose of establishing a branch of the league. He will address a public meeting in the evening at the Mechanics' Institute at half-past seven.

In the working of the Waubra to Ballarat railway, "Woman's Rights" are in evidence, to judge from the fact of the Railway Department having engaged the services of stationmistresses. This is a novelty seldom to be met with by a traveller in the colony, and if the information imparted to us by a fellow passenger was correct—and he said one of the stationmistresses herself conveyed it to him—which we have no reason to dispute, namely, that they receive the liberal (?) stipend of one shilling per day, the parsimony of the Railway Commissioners is all too apparent. An occupant of the carriage, whose thoughts were on the strike, wondered at stationmasters not forming a union to cope with this injustice, and it must be admitted that usurping the rights of the male sex in this glaring manner by the introduction of cheap labor into responsible positions, might very reasonably provoke discontent amongst railway men, as well as a sense of peril amongst travellers under existing arrangements.

A meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on the 9th instant; Messrs McKeich (president, in the chair), Hughes, Cougle, Andrews, Cameron, Sinclair, and Dungey being present. The secretary was instructed to write to Captain Bridges, thanking him for the two pictures that he had presented to the Institute. It was decided that the public room and hall be papered; that a mantelpiece and hat pegs be procured for the room; and that the picket fence in front of the institute be painted, tenders to be called in the local paper. It was resolved that £30 be spent on new books, to be notified in THE ADVOCATE, so that subscribers may have an opportunity of choosing any books they desire. Accounts amounting to £20 2s 9d were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Captain Eddy met with an unfortunate mishap on the night of Friday, 10th inst. It appears he was running along the railway line, returning from camp at Langwarrin to catch the train at Frankston, and accidentally fell into a cowpit, the tarred timber of which he mistook for a cinder path between the two gates. Luckily he escaped serious injury, but was hurt sufficently to necessitate calling in the services of a doctor, who advised a week's rest. The injuries sustained by Captain Eddy consisted of a skinned nose, cut forehead, jarred thumb, and bruised knee. The Main Lead State School had in consequence to be closed during this week.

During the last 17 days 209 points of rain has been registered at Beaufort.

The crops between Beaufort and Learmonth, so far as can be witnessed from the railway line, are looking splendid, and give promise of a bountiful harvest. There is a fairly large area under cultivation—principally wheat. As might be expected from the rich agricultural land in this neighbourhood, stock are also looking well.

The mining manager of the Waterloo claim reports as follows, for the week ending 11th inst.:—The reef in No. 3 crosscut east is rising in face of drive, and have opened out on it to prove trend of wash. The wash in main drive north has cut out on a mullock bank, but expect it will be found further ahead. Gold for week, 20 oz.

Our readers are reminded of the concert to be held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church. Several of the leading singers from Ballarat will appear with our best local amateur talent. In addition to the items given on the programme, Mr Miller will recite one of Lindsay Gordon's famous pieces, "To My Sister." The concert on the whole promises to be a grand success.

Now that the Main Lead Cadet Corps has been disbanded, a good opportunity is afforded for the formation of one at Beaufort, in connection with the State school. Several of the lads of this town have been connected with the one in charge of Captain Eddy, and, we understand, are willing to join a local corps. In addition there are others both in the town and at Waterloo imbued with a true martial spirit who are anxious to go into military training in their youth. The only drawback is the want of an officer. Surely this obstacle can be overcome. The male assistant teacher at School No. 60 might be induced to take the matter up, and go in for a drill certificate.

Messrs J. C. Thomson, P.M., and W. C. Thomas, J.P. were the presiding magistrates at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday last. Charles Jacobs was arraigned on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day. From the statement of Senior-constable Gibson it appeared that Jacobs had been accused of stealing fowls from Mrs Scharp's back yard, and was arrested in the main street on the first mentioned charge. He looked very much the worse of drink, and was suffering from the horrors. He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment in the Ballarat gaol. Wm. Smith sued John Sanderson for £3 10s 9d, goods sold and delivered. £3 had been paid on account. Order for 10s 9d with 8s 9d costs. James Frusher v. Wm. Evans. No appearance of either party. Struck out. Police v. Charles Provis, Henry Bending, and Edward McCracken. Drunk and disorderly. Fined 5s each, in default three days' imprisonment. The fines were paid. The court then rose.

A woodcutter of Waterloo, named Woodfine, was on Tuesday last brought before Messrs. A. Andrews and J. W. Harris, J.'sP., at the Beaufort Police Court, charged with lunacy. His son and wife deposed that he had been ailing, and strange in his manner the last eight or nine weeks, wandering from his home into the bush, hiding his clothes, and imagining that they were trying to poison him. He was not violent. Prior to the last three months, he had been a heavy drinker. They were unable to control him, and afraid that he would tumble into the deep water around their place. Drs. Adam and Johnston having examined Woodfine, testified that he was suffering from incipient insanity, and recommended his removal to an asylum for proper treatment. Woodfine was committed to the Ararat Lunatic Asylum.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Branch of the Australian Natives' Association was held at the Waterloo Good Templars' Hall on Tuesday evening last, twelve members being present. Mr Ansaldi having been voted to the chair, alluded to the action taken at last meeting in removing operations to Waterloo. He explained his dissatisfaction at the small attendance, and advised the members to display more energy if they wished to carry the association on. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read from Mr Wainwright, secretary of the A.N.A., relative to the change of meeting place, and commending the members for sticking to the association.—Received. Mr McKeich wrote, tendering his resignation as vice-president, and Messrs. Eddy's and Parker's were also put in. The resignations of these officers were accepted with regret, on the motion of Mr Williams, seconded by Mr C. Vowles. Dr. Johnston, the branch's medical officer, requested an increase from 5d to 7d per member per week for medical attendance and medicines, the latter amount being paid him by the other friendly societies; and the application was granted. Five new members were proposed. The election of officers to fill the vacancies caused by the above resignations resulted as follows:—President, Mr C. Vowles; vice-president, Mr W. H. Williams; secretary, Mr A. Ansaldi, who said he would endeavour to fill the position with credit to himself and to the benefit of the association. An account of £1 15s 7d (Board of Directors' dues) was passed for payment, and the meeting terminated.

The committee of the Beaufort District Rifle Club met at Captain Hains' residence on Monday evening last with the intention of arranging the dates of the competitions for Captain Bridges' trophy; but the captain pointed out that as the Learmonth and monthly matches had been arranged prior to the cup being received, a commencement could not be made this month, and that there would be time enough to fix the date at the next ordinary meeting after the monthly match. No action was therefore taken. The secretary was instructed to procure 3000 rounds of ammunition, the cost (£7 10s) being passed for payment. Mr Barber called attention to "some of the Rangers" having been shooting on Saturday at 800 yards, and missing the target and striking the marker's hut. He did not think this was right, for if an accident happened the Rifle Club would be to blame. The secretary stated that he had taken a friend down to the butts, and they had had a few shots together (not at 800 yards). It had been done to induce him to become a member of the club, and he could not see what objection could be raised in encouraging Rangers to join the club. The Ranger alluded to by Mr Barber had been practising with another member of the club. Captain Hains said a member of the club had a perfect right to take a friend down to the butts and give him three or four shots, but was not justified in supplying Rangers with ammunition. The club had no objection to Rangers shooting at the butts under one of their officers. The matter was then allowed to drop.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The fire bell rang an alarm on Thursday evening. A foul chimney at Mr H. Trompf's was the cause.

A cow caused some good-natured people a little bother yesterday in extricating it from a water drain near Constable Dunn's residence. One of the parties present has complained to us of the abominable stench at the drain and requests us to call the Local Board of Health's attention to its insanitary condition. To prevent the outbreak of typhoid fever in our midst, steps should at once be taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

"Rifleman" has written to us inquiring how it is that the handsome trophy presented to the Beaufort Rifle Club by Captain Bridges cannot be admired by members of the club and the general public, and wants to know further where it is being hidden. He thinks the club would benefit by its display in one of the shop windows of the town. In reply, we have to state that the trophy is in the keeping of Captain Hains, who has informed us that he intends it to remain in his house till after the next monthly meeting of the committee. This takes place on Wednesday, 3rd November. We agree with "Rifleman" that it would be to the advantage of the club to exhibit the cup in one of the shop windows of the town.

An Irishman giving his name as Martin W. Culkin was arrested yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He was knocking about Waterloo in an excitable condition, and, as it was feared he would inflict some injury to himself, a telephone message was sent to the Beaufort Police, with the result that Constable Twomey was despatched in search of Culkin and effected his arrest. Culkin made the remarkable statement that he had heard no Roman Catholic would be allowed to live in Beaufort. Upon being brought before Mr Andrews, J.P., Culkin was remanded to Monday next.

Mr H. H. Jackson, shire engineer, had a remarkably narrow escape from serious injury on Tuesday last. He had been out to Chepstowe on shire duties, and whilst standing in front of a horse and buggy, preparatory to commencing his journey after resting for lunch, the horse, usually a very quiet one, suddenly started off. The shaft struck Mr Jackson and knocked him down, when both wheels of the buggy passed over his body and head. Mr Jackson was very badly bruised about the body, but we are pleased to say that no bones were broken. The horse continued its flight, taking itself and the buggy safely through about five miles of lanes, full of stumps, trees, and crabholes, and turning several corners without coming to grief. But when it got on the main Mt. Emu and Carngham road, a drover, who ran to stop it, turned the animal sharply, and in consequence the buggy was upset. One of the wheels and both shafts were broken, and the harness was also knocked about a good deal. Mr Jackson still feels very stiff and sore, but nevertheless has attended to his duties ever since his misfortune occurred.

We learn from the "Argus" that probate duty was paid on Wednesday on the estate of the late Mr. Andrew Cairnsdie, of Werribee. The amount of duty paid was £15,129 15s 2d; the valuation of the estate being £302,345.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Ten members of the Beaufort District Rifle Club journeyed to Learmonth on Wednesday last to try conclusions with a like number of the Learmonth Rifle Club. In the former team three emergency men were included. The day was squally, and not at all suitable for a good display of rifle shooting. The Beaufort team found conveyances in waiting at the Wind-rmete station, and were driven from thence to Learmonth. They, however, were greatly disappointed in having to wait a couple of hours before the Learmonth team were in readiness for the fray; but amused themselves by trying their skill on a rail under a hill, with marked success. The match did not commence till nearly one o'clock. Considerable time was lost through the laziness of the marker, as a so from a road crossing the range on which there was a good deal of traffic, necessitating further delays, all tending to the visitors being compelled to rush away before the conclusion of the match to catch the last train to Ballarat. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the discomforts of a wintry day, the trip was a most enjoyable one, the sociality and kindliness of the local team making the contest of the friendliest nature. The ranges were 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. It was proved that Beaufort possessed better marksmen than Learmonth, as evidenced by the result giving Beaufort a lead of 104 points, the scores being—Beaufort, 484; Learmonth, 380. The shooting of Mr McKeich was exceptionally good under the adverse circumstances, he obtaining 65 points out of a possible 70. Mr Jas. Chapman shot in more like his old form than he has latterly been showing, and gained second place with 60; Mr W. Trompf taking third honors with a score of 58. When the Beaufort team left, two of their opponents had to shoot off. About three o'clock both teams sat down to an excellent lunch, and the profuse hospitality of the local team was greatly relished by the visitors, whose appetites were sharpened by the keen air. Host McKenzie, of the Stag Hotel, catered for the occasion, and gave unbounded satisfaction. Appended are the complete scores:—

LEARMONTH. Name.	400	500	T'tl	BEAUFORT. Name.	400	500	T'tl
W. D. Sara	9	14	23	W. C. Thomas	21	10	31
M. Gray ...	30	26	56	J. McKeich	34	31	65
W. Ross ...	15	20	35	J. Trompf...	30	27	57
A. Gray ...	32	21	53	J. Chapman	33	27	60
J. Dickie ...	23	20	43	F. Porter ...	28	26	54
A. M'Cubbin	16	22	38	W. Trompf	28	30	58
C. C. Baird	17	19	36	J. Barber ...	28	26	54
G. Moncreiff	21	24	45	W. Hains ...	21	6	27
T. Morgan...	13	7	20	R. Jackson	22	17	39
J. Chapman	17	14	31	G. Loft ...	18	21	39
Total ...			380	Total ...			484

Try JACKSON'S TEA, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s.—[Advt.]

BOXING DAY SPORTS.

A special meeting of the Beaufort Volunteer Fire Brigade was held in the brigade hall on Tuesday evening last, to consider the advisability or otherwise of holding the annual sports on Boxing Day. Captain Humphreys (in the chair) and twelve other members were present. A somewhat lengthy discussion took place on the matter, the majority of the members present being of opinion that they had dealt very liberally with the park committee in dividing equally in past years the profits of the gathering, considering that the lion's share of the work always fell to the brigade. It was ultimately resolved, however, that the usual sports be carried out on Boxing Day, under the auspices of the Fire Brigade and Park Committee, the latter to receive a third of the nett proceeds, and that the whole of the members of the brigade form themselves into an executive committee, with power to add, to carry out the sports. The secretary was instructed to write to the Riponshire Council for the use of the park, and the right to charge admission on Boxing Day. £40 was voted for sports events and £18 to the bazaar committee. Mr W. Driver was appointed sports and general secretary, and Mr J. McKeich and Mr R. A. D. Sinclair handicappers. The bazaar was left in the hands of Mr W. G. Stevens, with full power to act. An attractive programme of cycling and pedestrian events was then drawn up, and rules and conditions decided upon. A concert and ball will be held in the evening.

ADJUSTMENT OF RIPONSHIRE BOUNDARIES.

It having been deemed expedient to adjust the conterminous boundaries of the Shire of Ripon, the boundaries of the said shire have been redefined in the manner following, and duly gazetted:—

"Commencing at the junction of Burrumbeet Creek with Lake Burrumbeet; thence south-easterly by the said creek to a point in line with the east boundary of allotment 4, section B, parish of Haddon; thence south by a line, the east boundary of the said allotment, and a road to the south-east angle of allotment 17, section 14A, parish of Carngham; thence southerly by a direct line to the north-east angle of allotment 2, section 15A, parish of Smythesdale; thence further southerly by a road to the south-east angle of allotment 6; thence westerly by the south boundaries of allotments 6, 7, and 11 to the north-west angle of T. Jarvis' selection; thence southerly by that selection to the south boundary of the parish of Carngham; thence westerly by that boundary to the north-east angle of allotment 1A, parish of Argyle; thence southerly and westerly by the east and south boundaries of allotments 1A, 2A, 2B, and 2C, to the south-west angle of the last-named allotment; thence by a line due west to the east boundary of the parish of Mortlake; thence following said boundary south, south-easterly, west, north-easterly, and west to the south-west angle of allotment 7 of 13; thence north to the north-east angle of allotment 6B; thence west by the north boundary of said allotment to the Mount Emu Creek; thence south-westerly and westerly by that creek to the south boundary of the parish of Caramballuc North; thence westerly by that boundary to the road from Hexham to Beaufort; thence northerly by that road to the north-east angle of allotment 9A, section 12, parish of Moyhuck; thence west by that allotment to the south-east angle of allotment 4B; thence northerly by that allotment, allotment 4A, allotment 8B, section 13, and a road to Fiery Creek; thence easterly by that creek to Middle Creek; thence north-easterly by the latter creek to the Ballarat and Ararat road; thence westerly by that road to the south-west angle of allotment 3C, section 6, parish of Buangor; thence north-easterly and northerly by a road to the south-east angle of allotment 21; thence north-westerly by a road to the road forming the south-east and north boundaries of allotment 46; thence north-easterly and westerly by that road to the south-west angle of allotment 41; thence northerly by a road to the north-east angle of allotment 61B; thence north-westerly by the road forming the north boundary of that allotment to the northern boundary of the county of Ripon; thence north-easterly by that boundary to the west boundary of allotment 48B; thence north, east, and south by the west, north, and east boundaries of that allotment, and east by the north boundary of allotment 48C to the northern boundary of the county of Ripon aforesaid; thence north-easterly and easterly by that boundary to the west boundary of allotment 8, section D, parish of Langi-kal-kal; thence southerly, westerly, and southerly by that allotment and allotment 9, section 63A, parish of Raglan, to the south-west angle of the last-mentioned allotment; thence easterly, northerly, and easterly by a road to the north-east angle of allotment 4 in the last-mentioned section; thence south-easterly by the eastern boundaries of allotments 4, 4A, and 4B to the south-east angle of the last-mentioned allotment; thence east by a road to the Trawalla Creek; thence south-easterly, easterly, and north-easterly by that creek to the southern boundary of allotment 1, section D, parish of Langi-kal-kal; thence easterly, southerly, easterly, and south-easterly by that allotment and allotments 2A, 2C, 3, and 4 to the Waterloo Swamp; thence southerly by the western margin of that swamp to Trawalla Creek aforesaid; thence southerly and south-easterly by that creek and Mount Emu Creek aforesaid to the Ararat and Ballaarat road aforesaid; thence easterly by that road to the north-west angle of suburban allotment 11, parish of Brewster; thence south and east by the west and south boundaries of that allotment to the south-east angle thereof, and thence south-easterly by a direct line crossing Lake Burrumbeet to the commencing point."

A disastrous fire broke out at Syracuse, in the State of New York, on Thursday morning, resulting in the total destruction of the Leland hotel. Many visitors jumped from the hotel windows in a semi-nude condition, and were either killed on the spot or severely maimed. It is reported that altogether 25 persons perished.

Arrangements have been completed for a team of lady cricketers to visit Australia.

SUPPLEMENT.

SWORN FACTS. SWORN FACTS.

READ THE UNDOUBTED TESTIMONY OF MANY WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE IN EVERY TOWN IN THE COLONY,

DULY DECLARED UPON OATH.

Many Doctors declared them to be incurable, nevertheless they have been completely cured by MR. H. E. KUGELMANN'S

WONDERFUL HERBAL MAGNETIC TREATMENT

Which is now universally acknowledged to be the only Humane, Efficient, and Natural Method of Eradicating Chronic Diseases of Every kind, now known to Mankind.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY CHRONIC OR SUPPOSED INCURABLE DISEASE, ABANDON ALL OTHER TREATMENT AT ONCE AND IMMEDIATELY CONSULT

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As there is no other man practising in Australia who is so experienced and so well qualified to treat chronic and long-standing diseases as Mr. KUGELMANN, everyone may know they have here the most undoubted skill and advice obtainable.

Mr. KUGELMANN'S Treatment differs from all others known, and is Perfectly Unique and Original to himself. If you are suffering from any form of Disease do not fail to obtain a personal consultation (free), as he never fails to understand the producing causes of all Chronic Diseases, and will tell you at once what it is, and the cost for a complete cure. You can then have treatment or not, as you may prefer. No Mineral Drugs or Poisons are ever used by him. Avoid Allopathic Drugs and Operations as you would avoid a pestilence. Nature's remedial agents are purely Herbal, Magnetic, and Electrical, and never leave any injurious after effects like Drugs and the Allopathic Knife do.

Mr. KUGELMANN HAS SUCCESSFULLY CURED THE FOLLOWING DISEASES AMONGST OTHERS:—Cancer, Blindness, Cataract of the Eye, Scrofula, Scurvy, Lupus, Eczema, Itch, all and every Skin Disease, all Blood Diseases, Pruritus, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Induration of Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, Heart Disease in every form, Enlarged Liver, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Ulcerated Liver, Hypertrophy of the Liver, Anæmiæ, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Cholera, Dyspepsia—or Indigestion,—in every form known, Dropsy, Palsy, Paralysis, Spinal Complaint, Gravel, Diabetes and all Kidney Diseases, Baldness, Mania, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Withering and Loss of Vigor, Impaired Vision and Memory, Prolapsus Uteri, Displacement, Irregularity and all Female Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, &c., &c., and many others,

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in the Event of CURE NOT being EFFECTED.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

(THESE SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.)

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

Bungalally, 26th November, 1888.

Mr. H. E. Kugelmann,

Dear Sir,—Four years ago I was working in a chaffmill in South Australia and was taken ill while at that work, for some time I was attended by a homœopathic doctor of Edithburgh, who told me that the cause of my illness was the chaff-dust settled in my lungs, and that he could do nothing for me but advised me to go to a Dr. C——— of Adelaide, I did so, and he also told me that it was the chaff-dust settled in my lungs, and after attending me till all my money was spent, he told me that he could not cure me, and that I would never be able to do a day's hard-work again, and advised me to go into the Adelaide Hospital. I did so but without getting any better. I may state here that I was never ill in my life before and always had had a strong constitution, but while ill I suffered very severely with a severe pain across the chest, and was very nervous and low spirited. Having come to Victoria two years ago I heard of Mr. Kugelmann and eight months ago I visited you at Horsham without any hope of being cured as I had a bad cough and bleeding from the lungs accompanied with matter; after examining me you told me the cause of my illness, and described all the symptoms which I felt, and told me that you could cure me, as I had no money you offered to do it for nothing, and since you have been attending me you never charged me a sixpence for attendance or medicines; I am now quite cured already, and all the pain and bleeding has ceased long since, and I am able to do a good day's work and would have been cured much sooner but I hurt myself twice through overlifting, since I have been under your treatment. I may add that I spent about £30 on treatment before coming to you which money was simply thrown away. You are at liberty to make what use of this you like and accept my heartfelt gratitude.—I remain, dear sir, yours truly,—

AUGUST EICHLER,
Bungalally, near Horsham.

Witnesses—P. F. Taggart, Grampians, P. O., Mr. Taggart, Alexander Henderson, Bungalally P. O., Charles Bell, Henry Meyer, Carl Matthes, Bungalally P. O., Caleb Friggs, Horsham, Frank May, Horsham, William Palmer, Horsham, P. McBride, Horsham, Jas. Kenny, Horsham.

I, August Eichler, of Bungalally do solemnly and sincerely declare the above written statement signed by me is to the best of my belief and knowledge true in every particular and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an Act of Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

AUGUST EICHLER.

Taken before me at Horsham this thirtieth day of November 1888.

JAMES CARROLL, J.P.,
Western Bailiwick.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

Noble-street, Newtown, Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. Kugelmann, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into Bronchitis and became chronic. I *consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine without it* doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to spit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the Country of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

Bannerman-street, Sandhurst, October 30th, 1888.

MR. KUGELMANN, Consulting Eclectic,
172-174 William-street, Melbourne.

Dear Sir.—I consider it a duty to suffering humanity to add my testimony to your undoubted skill and ability in successfully treating chronic disease. Seven years ago I began to have difficulty in breathing, and my lungs began to be affected, with great tightness on the chest, and rapidly getting worse I consulted a medical man here and continued his treatment for some time, but not getting any improvement and getting also much weaker, I consulted another doctor here, and continued his treatment for SOME YEARS. I always had a great deal of hard matter in my chest that I could not get away by any medicines that I used; I had night sweats very badly for years and my appetite almost entirely left me. IN SPITE OF ALL TREATMENT AND DRUGS which I took under medical advice, I rapidly lost flesh until I was reduced to skin and bone. During this treatment I got the Rheumatic Fever and Dropsy, my legs and body swelled considerably and also MY HEART BECAME AFFECTED, and remained in a weak condition, until I consulted you. The greatest wonder to me is that I survived the fever in the low condition that I was in, for I could not eat or drink without great effort. I vomited most of my food during the whole seven years; and, although my chest was frightfully choked up with matter, all the treatment I had failed to bring any sputa away. Consequently my breathing during the whole of this time remained most difficult in the extreme, so that my life was a complete misery to myself. One doctor whom I consulted pronounced me to be in a very bad state of consumption; AND I WAS TOLD BY ONE DOCTOR, IT WAS ONE THING; AND BY ANOTHER IT WAS SOMETHING ELSE. I tried the Chinese doctor, as I was determined not to leave anything undone to relieve me, if not to cure me, of my misery. This Chinese doctor told me there was a large hole in my right lung, and treated me for it for six weeks; but all to no good whatever, as it all ended in a miserable failure. After this I heard of you, and decided to consult you, which I did; and on examining me, you stated you could cure me; AND AS YOU DESCRIBED EXACTLY MY CONDITION, AND THAT TOO WITHOUT MY TELLING YOU ANY SYMPTOMS, I began your treatment at once, and I am happy to state, I began to improve rapidly. My heart soon getting into a better condition, and is now quite right; also my lungs improved fast, and the matter all came away; my appetite improved gradually, and also my strength, so that I can now breathe quite freely, and my lungs are quite strong again; and I can do a good hard day's work again, to the great surprise of many of my friends, who thought I should have been dead long since, which, I have no doubt, I would have been before now if I had not had your treatment at the juncture that I did. Now any person wishing any further information may have it by calling on me. TO ALL OTHER SUFFERERS I WOULD SAY: DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY BY TAKING THE OLD-FASHIONED DOCTORS' TREATMENT. Mr. Kugelmann's medicines are purely herbal, and his treatment perfectly natural, and that is the treatment that I am happy and grateful to say has saved me from a life of misery and an untimely death. That this may be circulated far and wide wherever there may be suffering, is the ardent hope of yours, ever grateful,

JOHN RULE.

Witness—T. MOYLE, Sandhurst.

Declared before me this 24th of November, 1888, at Sandhurst,

C. PERRY, J.P.

P.S.—I forgot to mention that I was treated by you under an agreement, which you strictly carried out, and I am quite satisfied that the treatment I received was worth the money I paid you.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

27 Commercial Road, South Yarra, November 20th, 1888.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN,

Dear Sir.—I was suffering for eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep; at last I became so bad and weak that I could scarcely walk. My food (what little I took) seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got no better. I had just given up in despair, when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last recourse, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been well during that time; my nervousness gradually left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you, not only for the medicines I had from you, but also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether, I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefit at your hands. Anyone calling upon me, I shall be happy to speak to.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly.

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me, TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

NOTE.—"DOCTOR DIET" is a very clever Physician. Send 12 Penny Stamps of any Colony, and I will forward you per return post my new Pocket Guide of Instructions on Diet, Bathing, Sleeping, Exercise, &c., with stiff covers for carrying in the pocket.

Do you wish to know how to be healthy, happy, and beautiful? Then take that king of all aliments, H. E. KUGELMANN'S new and wonderful **PARADISE FOOD** (registered).

For full particulars address—

H. E. KUGELMANN & COMPANY,
172 & 174 William-street, Melbourne.

Cross, Steam Printer, Daylesford.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

To Mr. H. E. Kugelmann, Cobden Street, Kew, August 19th, 1890

Dear Sir,—I feel that in justice to you, and to let others know the great benefit I have derived from your treatment, I should speak, and it is with pleasure I do so. I hereby make oath and say that about thirteen (13) years ago I began to feel very unwell, and had continual and great pain from an internal disease, which my medical attendant completely failed to benefit or to correctly diagnose. I continued his treatment for more than a year, with great perseverance, but instead of improving any, I gradually became worse, my doctor first prescribing one drug, then another in endless succession without relief. I then consulted another eminent medical man, supposed to be the most skilled in Melbourne. I continued his treatment for another year, during which time I took an immense amount of Drugs, Poisons, and Minerals, none of which did me the least good whatever I continued to become worse, and to lose flesh daily, and the pain I suffered day and night was most intense. This Doctor then declared my case to be perfectly hopeless, and that it was only a matter of time, and the disease would kill me. In despair I then tried another Doctor of reputed skill, and he declared that no case of the disease from which I suffered had ever been known to recover, but that he could ease me, and prescribed chlorodyne, which poison only stupefied me, but did not ease my complaint in the least. I therefore abandoned this treatment and tried others, all of which proved to be only blind experiments, as none did me even temporary good. In this state I was therefore forced to pass nine years of wretched existence, many times I would have been glad (had it been God's will) to have died, and so ended my misery, as I never hoped to be well again. Eventually, however, (and I thank God for it), I saw your address in the paper, and I made up my mind to consult you immediately, which I did, and you at once told me the correct nature of my disease, and without hesitation I accepted your treatment and continued it for a good many months, during which time I rapidly recovered, and have been *completely* cured now for over a year, which generally is a good indication of success. Before I close I would further say I thank God I was ever induced to come to you, and I pray you may be long spared to do good to suffering humanity, and I hope that through reading my case that sufferers with chronic diseases, supposed to be incurable will consult you, and discard the old-fashioned Doctors and their destructive drugs, and operations. Trusting that this will do good, I remain. Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

MRS. ELIZABETH LEE.

I, Elizabeth Lee, of Kew, Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare the above written statement signed by me is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

MRS. ELIZABETH LEE, Cobden Street, Kew.

Declared before me at Kew, this 4th day of September, W. T. FERVIER, Justice of the Peace for the Central Bailiwick.

NOTE.—There are a great many medical men now advertising themselves as specialists in nervous diseases, and that they can cure all cases of such a nature as loss of vigor and power, decay of the nerves, loss of vitality and all kindred ailments. But by the vast number of people who come to me for proper treatment after they have tried in vain these advertising legally qualified doctors, and by the way in which they have been robbed by them proves most conclusively that the whole of them are a most consummate lot of rascals, who merely fleece their victims of whatever cash they are able to extract from them. They dose them with Quinine and Iron, Strychnine, Phosphorus, Bromide of Potash, Ammonia and other vile drugs. These may cause a temporary feeling of relief, only to result in greater misery than before. No one whose nervous system is afflicted in any way should have anything to do with these medical sharks, but should at once consult me, and I will tell them at once what to do.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

Mr. H. E. Kugelmann, Consulting Eclectic, etc., 60 William Street, Melbourne. McClure Street, Ironbark, Sandhurst, October 11th, 1888.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I tender you this testimonial to the undoubted success of your skilful treatment of Chronic Diseases, which has proved the saving of my health, if not of my life, as all may see who read the following: About 4½ years ago I began to cough a great deal often two hours at a time, I directly consulted my lodge doctor, and he treated me for three or four months, but instead of my getting any better my cough remained, also my breathing began to be affected, I then asked him to examine me very carefully as I thought something was radically wrong with me, because I gradually got weaker and continued losing flesh, he did so, and said that I was perfectly healthy, I then persuaded him to examine me again, and after doing so he said he thought I had Dyspepsia, I then left him and tried the Chinese doctor for three or four months without avail. After this I consulted another leading medical man in Sandhurst, and was told by him that my case was one of asthma, and unless I gave up work he could not or would not treat me. After having his treatment for some time, and also getting gradually worse he told me I was fast going into a consumption, and recommended me to go into the Hospital. I then went to the Hospital but of no avail. I then reported my case to the lodge, the lodge requested the doctor to make a special examination of me, on their behalf. A special examination was then made by the above doctor, and, looking into my face, he said "you are done for, you have the Miner's Consumption, and also told me that I would never be able to work again as I was "cooked" because several of the air vessels in my lung had burst or collapsed. I then consulted a leading medical man in Creswick, and after examining me carefully all over he stated that I was quite incurable and that it was of no use him treating me. I afterwards tried the Ballarat Hospital, and also a Melbourne doctor, but all without any benefit, as during the time I had the above treatment my disease gradually increased, and my difficulty of breathing was something terrible, especially on taking the slightest cold. I then had the good fortune to consult you when you at once told me the exact nature of my disease and that too, without my giving you any information about my case. On learning from you that my disease was Chronic Pulmonary Asthma with other complications, and that you could cure me, I gladly adopted your treatment, and with the happiest results, as I soon began to improve under it, my disease gradually getting better day by day, until now my health is quite right again. I can eat, drink, and sleep well; I have also gained greatly in flesh and strength, so that now I can do almost any work with impunity. I am prepared to testify to the above personally to any one who will call upon me for the information on my case: and I sincerely hope that others that may be suffering will not waste their time, their money, nor their lives, by continuing to take the old school drugs and poisons; but that they will avail themselves, as I did, of your purely natural treatment, and be cured as I was. I may add that I know of many others whom you have treated, and also, with as good results as in my own case. I wish to add that I had Mr. Kugelmann's treatment under his agreement, and that it was carried out to my entire satisfaction. Trusting you will publish this for the benefit of mankind.—I am, Dear Sir, yours gratefully

CHARLES CONGDON.

Declared at Sandhurst this fourteenth day of December, 1888, before me. S. H. McGOWAN, J.P.

Revised List of Country Visits for the balance of this year, when further dates will be published.

In order that sufferers in the Country Districts may have an opportunity of consulting Mr. Kugelmann personally, he visits regularly as under, viz.—

CONSULTATIONS ARE FREE.

GOULBURN (N.S.W.)—At Simon's Commercial Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st October—18th November—16th December. Further dates to follow.

YASS (N.S.W.)—At Royal Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. on Wednesday 22nd October—19th November—17th December. Further dates to follow.

COOTAMUNDRA (N.S.W.)—At Albion Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd October—20th November—18th December, when next years dates will be announced.

WAGG WAGGA (N.S.W.)—At Criterion Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on Fridays, 24th October—21st November—19th December, when next years dates will be published.

ALBURY (N.S.W.)—At the Globe Hotel. Hours: 9 till 1 only on Saturday 25th October—22nd November—20th December.

KYNETON—At Junction Hotel. Hours: 3 till 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, 5th August—2nd September—30th September—28th October—25th November.

DONALD—At Royal George Hotel. Hours; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, 6th August—3rd September—1st October—29th October—26th November.

ST. ARNAUD—At Bilton's St. Arnaud Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Thursdays, 30th October—27th November, and on Tuesday, 23rd December.

MARYBOROUGH—At McIvor Hotel. Hours: 11 a.m till 1 p.m. on Fridays, 31st October—28th November, and on Wednesday, 24th December.

BALLARAT—At Craig's Royal Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Saturdays, 9th August—6th September—11th October—1st November—29th November—27th December.

KANIVA—At Durant's Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m till 1 p.m. on Tuesdays, 7th October—4th November—2nd December.

NHILL—At Compton's Commercial Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 2 p.m. on Wednesdays 8th October—5th November—3rd December.

DIMBOOLA—At the Dimboola Hotel. Hours: 4.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. only on Wednesday Afternoons—8th October—5th November—3rd December.

HORSHAM—At the White Hart Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. on Thursdays, 14th August—11th September—9th October—6th November—4th December.

NATIMUK—At Rosel's Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Fridays 10th October—7th November—5th December.

MURTOA—At Holt's Club Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturdays, the day after the Natimuk dates.

DAYLESFORD—At Commercial Hotel. Hours: 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. on Tuesdays, 14th October—11th November—9th December.

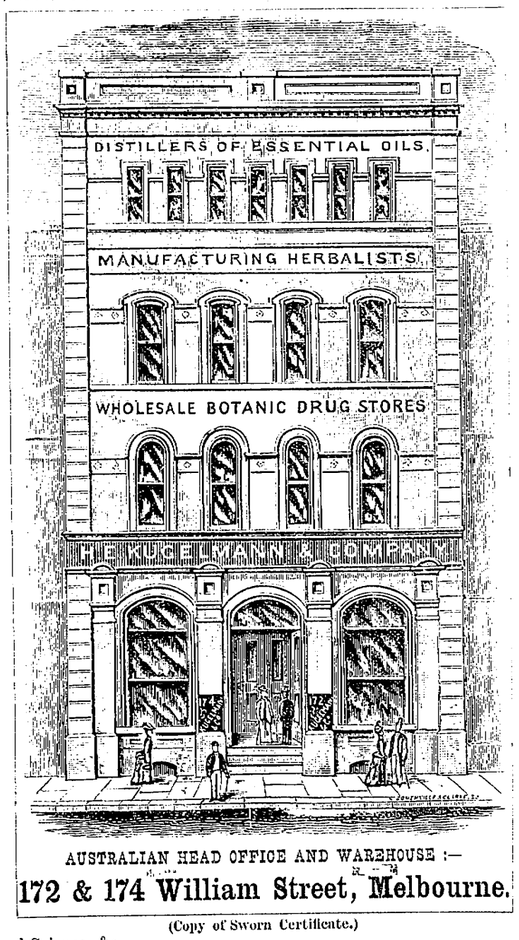
LILLYDALE—At the Lillydale Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on the following Wednesdays—15th October—12th November—10th December

STAWELL—At the Town Hall Hotel. Hours: 9 a.m. till 2 p.m. only on Thursdays, 21st August—18th September—16th October—13th November—11th December.

ARARAT—At Tuson's Hotel. Hours:—1 till 8 p.m. on the following Thursdays, viz.—21st August—18th September—16th October—13th November—11th December.

GEELONG—At Grand Coffee Palace (late Mack's Hotel). Hours: 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SANDHURST—At Parker's City Club Hotel, Mitchell Street, on Saturday 18th October—15th November—13th December.



AUSTRALIAN HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE :—

172 & 174 William Street, Melbourne.

(Copy of Sworn Certificate.)

Mr. H. E. Kugelmann, Albury, November 21st, 1888.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I have received from your treatment. I had been ill for nine months before consulting you, and was compelled to wean my baby only six weeks old. I was attended for months by a doctor up here, who was most attentive; and being a lodge patient it would have been to his interest to have cured me if possible. He did his best I am sure; he said he could do no more, and as I got worse he recommended a change of air. I was so weak that I could not walk across the floor without holding on to something for support. I could not stand long enough to wash my face, my legs used to tremble so. I used to have attacks of palpitation of the heart, and then would be so weak I could scarcely speak. I had no appetite, indeed I loathed the sight of food. I went to Melbourne and consulted one of the leading doctors there. He examined me and told me my heart was the cause of all my trouble; recommended me to take brandy, and prescribed for me. I took his medicine, also the brandy, for some time, but got no better. I went to Gippsland, and then to Deniliquin, and was under a doctor there for some time, and tried everything he recommended in the shape of nourishment, jellies and wines, but did not get any better whatever. I had lost all hopes of ever getting well again, when I was persuaded by a friend to consult you when I came back to Melbourne, and you seemed to understand my case right off. I came home the following day, bringing a month's supply of your herbal remedies with me; and I was not taking them a week when I began to improve. I got stronger and got a good appetite; and acting on your advice I have not tasted any stimulants since. It is over three months since I have had even a slight shock of prostration, where I used to have them two or more times a day; and though the weather is very hot here, I have a good appetite, can do my household work, and feel quite well and strong. The neighbors look at me in astonishment, and say you have performed a miracle. I would earnestly advise anyone, especially mothers, who may be suffering to give you a trial, as I am sure you were the means, under God, of restoring me to health. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this; I write for the benefit of others suffering. I must say I consider the treatment I received well worth the money I paid for it.—I remain, ever gratefully yours,

MRS. SEWELL, Macauley-street, Albury, N.S.W.

Witness—W. E. Lamport, Smallett-street, Albury.

Declared before me at Albury this 4th day of December, 1888, THOS. AFFLECK, J.P.

To H. E. Kugelmann, Esq., Professor of Natural Science, &c. Glenhope, 19th July, 886.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Frank E. E. Knight of Glenhope, was taken ill with a severe cough about July, 1883, but thinking it was only a severe cold, I did not take any notice of it for about six months, then I commenced to expectorate blood and matter very freely. I then thought it was time to consult a medical man, and I went into Heathcote, and was treated for four months, but without receiving any benefit. I then consulted a doctor in Kyneton, of considerable repute, for six months, and although I failed to obtain the slightest relief, he told me that I was all right, only requiring warm weather to complete the cure, which statement I did not believe, and accordingly consulted another doctor in Kyneton, and informed him of the statement of my previous medical attendant, when he informed me that I was in a most unhealthy state, and prescribed for me, and after treating me for five months, he honestly informed me that my case was incurable, and that it was useless to attend him any longer, and he advised me not to take any more chemists' medicines, as all I had taken for the last fifteen months was poison. I then pressed him for a true statement of my case, and he very reluctantly informed me that I was suffering from Ulcerated Lungs or Consumption, and that I was quite incurable. During the time I was attended by the above doctors I was not able to lie down in my bed, and expectorated many quarts of blood and matter from my lungs, and I lost weight rapidly. About this time I saw your advertisement, and decided to consult you, which I did in March, 1885, when you greatly astonished me by informing me minutely of the exact nature of my complaint without my giving you any information, and even without your having sounded or examined me. But my astonishment was greatly increased when you told me that you could guarantee to cure me upon a definite agreement, which I gladly availed myself of. After having taken your medicines for a month I was considerably worse, expectorating very much, and throwing up several pieces of skin from my lungs about the size of the palm of my hand; but after this crisis I commenced to improve very fast. After three months' treatment the expectoration and cough entirely left me, and I gained over two stone in weight, a result which my friends considered little short of miraculous, as all expected I would soon die; and from that time (thanks to your wonderful skill and ability) I have not felt any return of my complaint, and my lungs are as strong as ever they were, and I can do as good and as hard a day's work as I ever did. I am sure that people diseased and suffering should avail themselves of your treatment, and not delay as I did until I was given up to die. I remain, ever thankfully yours,

FRANK E. E. KNIGHT.

Witness—J. C. Daniel, Glenhope. Declared before this 5th day of August, 1886, at Kyneton—Thomas A. Ewing, J.P.

If the above Sworn Facts are not sufficient to Convince the most Sceptical that MR. KUGELMANN'S Treatment is Superior to any other on the face of the Globe, then must we be prepared to reject all Human Testimony whatsoever, Medical Bigots to the contrary notwithstanding.

PURE HERBAL MEDICINES ARE THE GOD GIVEN REMEDIES OF NATURE.

The Ripon Shire Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY HENNINGSEN AND KLUNDER

Poetry.

To day.

Oh, let us not hide from our loved ones,
Those we hold dearest and best,
The flowers of affection we nurture,
And bury them deep in our breast.
For lips may be snowy to-morrow
That are red like the roses to-day;
And hearts may be breaking with sorrow
O'er words we've forgotten to say.

Oh, why should we keep our caresses,
Our words of endearment and cheer,
Until either blessing or cursing
Unheeded shall fall on the ear;
Then let us not save *all* the flowers
To strew on the graves of our dead,
But scatter a few on life's pathway,
To comfort the living instead.

For there in the Land of the Silent
They'll need not our praise or our blame;
To day those we cling to most fondly,
To-morrow the angels may claim.
So smooth out the rough, thorny places
So cruelly wounding the feet,
To-day let us mix with the bitter
A draught of love's nectar to sweet!

Then let us not *wait* in bestowing
The love-words we never will miss;
For lips may be marble to-morrow
That hunger to-day for a kiss.
And when we shall hear the faint plashing,
As o'er the dark river we go,
For all the fond words and caressing
We will not be sorry, I know.

Novelist.

NADJA;

OR,

A Battle With Death.

A Love Story Founded on the Mysteries of Theosophy and Transmigration.

By FREDERIC M. DEY,

Author of "Nurha; or, Reuben Cogswell's Testamentary Request."

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued).

I am compelled now to pass over a considerable lapse of time, during which I remained in total ignorance of all that was taking place, either in my interests or opposed to them.

The grand jury met, and I was duly indicted for the crime with which I had been charged, while it became patent to all who were familiar with the incidents connected with it, myself excepted, that I would surely be convicted.

Jules had been indefatigable in my behalf.

I had refused to employ counsel, and he had secured one for me, entirely in opposition to my wishes, for I was convinced in my own mind that the true criminal would be discovered before it was too late to save me from the execution of the law, should I be found guilty at the trial.

But at last the day came when I was taken before the bar, the indictment was formally read, a jury drawn, and the last act of the drama was begun.

I listened to the proceedings with a stoic heart and an unmoved face—a veritable apostle of Zeno. Some thought me hardened—others attributed my indifference to a nerve-numbness brought about by the horror of it all. The fact was that I had not for a moment lost faith in my fate, and I did not believe that I was to meet it there, in that crowded court-room, dealt out as a quality of mercy from the judge's bench.

Something more than a month had elapsed since my interview with the doctor, and during that time I had neither seen nor heard of him, except from Jules, who branded him as a coward for his desertion in the moment of my extremity.

The evidence of the prosecution was all in. The armor of condemnation had been put upon me, plate by plate, and rivetted, it seemed, by a host of circumstances over which it would be impossible for me to soar in my defence.

My counsel opened his case but lamely; for he, as well as others, felt that he had an impossible task.

He had nearly finished his remarks, and was about to call me to the witness-box, when there was a slight commotion at the door of the court-room, and the next instant a dark figure bounded down the aisle before my opposition could be offered, and only paused when it stood facing both judge and jury.

It was Dhara.

"Stop!" he cried, raising both hands as if to compel obedience to his wishes.

Several of the court officers rushed forward, but my counsel, feeling intuitively that the sudden advent of the strange character with his swarthy face and flashing eyes was a diversion in my favor, stepped quickly forward and waved them back. Then, turning, he besought the court to hear what the new-comer had to say.

But Dhara scarcely waited for the permission to be given.

Raising his hand, he pointed his finger at me.

"Yonder man is no more guilty of the crime with which he is charged than is the judge of this court," he said, loftily; and there was a latent nobility about his bearing which lent weight to his utterance, so that the stillness of death reigned in that great room as all leaned forward breathlessly to hear his words.

"I am Dhara," he went on, "and for many years I have been the servant of the woman who was slain—since the time when I was a mere boy.

"The cholera came to India then, and devastated it; many families disappeared from the face of the earth, even as the ripened grain sinks before the swinging scythe of the mower, and among them was the family I served and loved.

"One only, out of its entire number, was saved, and she—Nadja—escaped only by reason of the nursing and care which she received at the hands of Madame Myrrha Dunapore, whose death is the cause of my presence here.

"The love which I had felt for the family became concentrated upon that little child, then but a babe, and my devotion to the hand that had saved her was absolute. I gave myself body and soul to Madame Myrrha as a partial recompense for the deed, and from that hour until the hour of her death I served her.

"But though I gave her all humility, all servility, my love for my true mistress never faltered. I was happy, until the moment came when I realised that the elder woman was in reality a fiend; that she had nurtured Nadja upon her bosom only as the butcher cares for the ox which one day he will destroy but to devour. Then I grew to hate her, but with the hate also came fear, for I found that she was possessed of a power against which it was impossible for me to struggle.

"Day by day I saw the beauty which was a part of Nadja sink deeper and deeper into the shadow of a sorro which I could not fathom. She became changed. Her light laughter no longer rang through the house, and the joyous sparkle of her eyes had given place to a quiet sadness, from behind which there ever and anon peeped a flash of genuine horror. I tried to see her alone, in order to hear from her own lips the cause of this change, but she could tell me nothing. There were moments when she felt that she was Nadja again, but they were transitory and fleeting, and then the heaviness would cloud her brain once more and she would forget the world in what seemed to her almost a blank, through which the sunlight of comprehension glimmered but feebly.

"I knew that it was the evil work of Madame Myrrha; but how it was accomplished, and for what reason, were alike mysteries to me. Nevertheless, I grew to hate the woman more and more, even as my fear of her was steadily augmented.

"At the time when my despair was the greatest, Mr. Congdon came, but she—that woman fiend—condemned him to death, and he was buried in a grave—lost to us for ever, I thought.

"One day, however, he suddenly reappeared—from whence, or by what means, I do not know—when I saw him, and heard him speak, I believed that all would yet be well.

"But there came a time when the world seemed darker than ever—when Madame Myrrha made known her plans, and defied him and his friend. I heard, though they knew it not, and it was then that I resolved upon the crime for which you were about to condemn an innocent man.

"It was I, Dhara, who drove that deadly knife into the heart of the woman who was slain—the fiend in woman's form; it was I, Dhara, who again drew it forth and fled with it. And here in my right hand, where all can see it, is the knife that did the deed."

A shudder of horror went through the assembled throng, for there, on high, he held the gleaming weapon, still bearing the stains of the victim's blood upon it.

He stepped forward till he stood but a few paces from the judge's bench.

"Sir," he said, "I do not regret the deed—I glory in it! I have confessed only to save an innocent man; but before I came here I condemned myself. I call upon you to witness my execution!"

The upraised knife descended, and on the instant he sank lifeless to the floor.

With his own hand he had cut the Gordian knot of life.

CHAPTER XIX.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

Dhara had plunged the knife which had taken the life of Madame Myrrha into his own heart.

A wave of horror swept over the people who were assembld in the court-room. All had heard the story as Dhara had told it, and all had alike witnessed the Hindoo's heroic expiation of his crime.

The judge, the jury, the people who were gathered there, sat for an instant, after the first shuddering exclamation of alarm, as though suddenly turned into stone. Every one but myself.

Upon the instant when Dhara raised the deadly knife over his head I saw and understood his intent, and with the thought I leaped to my feet and started towards him.

I was too late, however, to prevent the fulfilment of his design, although I reached his side just as he sank to the floor.

I was not overwhelmed by the horror of the circumstance as were the others there, but its sorrow touched me much too deeply for words to tell.

"Dhara—Dhara!" I cried, and my voice was filled with agony as I leaned over him and raised his head from the floor until it rested upon my knee.

For one brief instant he opened his eyes and gazed into mine; his lips moved, and I saw, rather than heard the words which they framed.

"Dhara has paid his debt of gratitude, and now he bequeaths Nadja to you. This is not death, but liberty—freedom for us all. Later you will know all the truth—to-day it was impossible. Good-bye, sahib."

His lips moved no more; his eyes closed again; Dhara was dead.

For the next hour I was scarcely conscious of anything more that happened. Vaguely I remember that I was again called to the bar of justice; that my counsel said something about being content to leave the case with the jury as it then stood, and that presently I was hurried away from the court-room, entirely freed from the faintest suspicion of complicity of crime with which I had been charged.

It was not until I found myself in Jules' studio that a full comprehension of the circumstances with which I was surrounded came back to me.

Then my first thought was for Dhara. I besought Jules to see that his body was properly cared for. By some strange perversity of inward reasoning I did not yet believe that Dhara was the murderer of Madame Myrrha; I felt that behind it all there was yet another mystery which would one day be made clear to me, but of the nature of it I had no idea.

"Jules," I said to my friend that same evening, "tell me now all that has happened since my imprisonment. I know absolutely nothing about those things regarding which it was most natural for me to inquire, bound and helpless as I was I felt that it was best for me to remain in ignorance also."

"There is but little to tell," replied Jules. "The body of Madame Myrrha was buried almost immediately, and that of Nadja two days later. It was said that she was afflicted with disease of the heart, and it was supposed that her death was caused by suddenly and unexpectedly discovering the dead body, or by some shock of which they knew nothing."

"Then there was no—no——"

"Autopsy? No, they did not deem it necessary; the cause of her death was held to be too apparent."

"Thank goodness!"

We remained silent for several moments.

"Where is Dr. Ernani?" I asked.

Jules frowned, for he could not forgive the doctor for absenting himself at the very time when I needed him most.

"I do not know," he replied, tersely, "and what is more, I do not care. He——"

I held up my hand to stop him.

"Wait," I said. "Do not judge too quickly or too harshly. The doctor has not deserted me, Jules, for I believe that he is even now engaged upon a work which I besought him to undertake. You say that Nadja's body was buried, but I am equally certain that the grave wherein she was placed is at this moment tenantless. As he brought me back to life, so he has, or will one day, restore her to us."

Presently I left Jules, and went to the house of the doctor. He was not there, but the cool half-light of his office gave me a pleasing sensation, and I threw myself into his operating chair to rest and think.

The servant had told me that he had no idea when the doctor would return, and I fell to wondering whether or not I could patiently await the time when he should come to me, or if my own anxiety would compel me to search for some clue by which I might discover him.

Suddenly I became conscious of a strange sensation in my head. It buzzed and whirred, and at the same instant I seemed to see the face of my friend before me. It became with every moment plainer and plainer, and then I thought I heard his voice speaking to me.

Dimly I recalled the course of instruction I had taken of the doctor. I remembered how I was to bring him into my presence when I stood in need of his services, and I realised that he was at that very instant performing the same strange feat in order to impress upon my mind something that he wished me to know.

Without further hesitation I then threw my own will into the effort, so that we were presently in as perfect communication as though we had been seated there together in his office.

Ye who read will feel much incredulity regarding this statement, but I who write have experienced this strange fact; but the apostles of Theosophy will certify that it is not only possible, but that perfect communion between adepts in their faith, no matter how distantly separated they are from each other, is a common practice.

"Tell me of the trial," was the first thought of which I was conscious, as coming from him over the invisible wire that our wills had stretched between us.

"It is past, and I am free," I replied without speaking. "Dhara is dead by his own hand;" and then I recounted the incidents with which we are already familiar.

"I am near you, Blakely," went on the drift of thought, which, although no sound could be heard within that silent room, was nevertheless voiced plainly upon my senses. "I have rescued Nadja from the grave, but I cannot call her back to life. It may be that my own lack of faith in her personality has much to do with my want of success, in that it has very probably stolen away much of the power I could otherwise have swayed over her unconscious form. But to me the very continuance of her condition is only a confirmation of my belief that it is Madame Myrrha who sleeps here in this beautiful clay, and not the one to whom your heart of love has gone out.

"Whoever she is, she lives, although the physicians who pronounced her dead would even now reassert the verdict which they gave then. She lives, yet I cannot restore her to life; she lives, yet my powers have failed to work that magic upon her which would make her yours again, or restore your enemy to the possibility of continuing the warfare of existence against you.

"Blakely, you must come to me. Where I have failed, you may perhaps be successful. The faith which you have in the matter may give you the necessary strength which I lack, and thus united we may succeed. I have resorted to every expedient but one, and that one I have not the courage to attempt. It succeeded in your own case, but it might fail in a thousand others; and in what regard would you hold me if I, even unintentionally, took the life of her for whose sake you would give up your own without question?

"Again, the loss of my arm has, for a time, greatly weakened me. The physical is the pedestal of the mental, and the intense suffering which has been mine has sapped much of the vigor which I formerly possessed. Come to me, then, as soon as possible."

"Ay, at once," I said aloud.

And my voice sounded like the clanging of a bell in that silent room.

"But where—where shall I find you?" I continued.

"Here," he replied, "in the very house where you have felt so many emotions. In the house where you first saw Nadja—the house which was Madame Myrrha's. It is deserted now, so people think, and I believe the idea has gone abroad that it is haunted.

"Every known entrance to the house is locked and barred, while across each is placed the lockseal of the Public Administrator.

"Nevertheless, there remains a manner of entrance and egress. At midnight this very night I will meet you at the corner where I left you after I had received my wound. Then we will return here together."

The strange communication ceased, and his face faded from my view.

I sprang from my chair and quickly examined the dial of my watch.

It was just nine o'clock, so that it lacked but three hours of the time appointed.

I hurried back to Jules's studio, and finding that he was not there, left a note for him, in which I said that I expected to be absent from the neighborhood for several days; that as soon as I returned again I would come directly to him.

* * * * *

It was exactly midnight when I paused at the corner where the doctor had requested me to meet him, and at the same instant I saw a figure approaching, which I at once recognised as his.

He came silently to me, and without a word linked his arm in mine and led me away.

We did not go directly towards the house, but around it, by another street, so that we finally approached it from the other side.

The great iron fence which enclosed the grounds stood grim and sombre, as though frowning upon our approach.

Pausing as soon as we came to it, the doctor gazed carefully up and down the street; but there was no one in sight, and the next instant I was astonished to see him easily remove one of the tall iron pickets and motion for me to pass through.

I obeyed with all haste, and he quickly followed me, carefully replacing the iron tube in its place.

"Dhara revealed it all to me," he said, briefly. "Poor Dhara, he had a noble heart, Blakely, as you will realise more fully when you know all."—*(To be continued.)*

The Sculptor.

I saw a sculptor all intent
Upon his marble white,
And all his energies were bent
To mould it, day and night.
With mallet hard, and tools of strength,
And many strokes severe,
The block was made to feel at length
That skilful hands were near.

And I beheld a child look on,
And gaze with wondering eye;
She saw the splinters, one by one,
In all directions fly;
The doubts that filled that simple mind
Were hard to understand,
Like curious things that children find
Upon the ocean's strand.

The marble chips, at every stroke,
Were scattered one by one,
When childish doubt broke out and spoke,
"Father, why *waste* the stone?"
"It is," he said, in accents mild,
"By strokes and heavy blows,
That, as the marble wastes, my child,
The more the statue grows."

Are we not all but children small,
In doubt and want of sight?
And, like the little child, we call
In darkness for the light.
How many curious questions still
Are asked by children here,
As we behold a Father's skill
Excite our childish fear.

We see our dear ones pass away,
Whom we have loved so long;
Our little ones who could not stay,
Whose life was rich in song;
We see our loved possessions fly,
And leave us with such haste;
Then ask in our simplicity,
"Oh, why is all this waste?"

And then, amidst our trembling fears,
A Father's voice is heard,
Who wipes away our falling tears
By his most gentle word—
"It is," He says, in accents mild,
"By strokes and heavy blows,
That, as the marble wastes, my child,
The more the statue grows."

If we cannot be a lighthouse we can be a candle. A man once said that he hadn't as much light as a rushlight. "Well, I could set a whole city on fire with that," said another.

Genius without religion is only a lamp on the outer gate of a palace. It may serve to cast a gleam of light on those that are without, while the inhabitants sit in darkness.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

By Leo Hartman, Nihilist.

NUMBER XI.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

Great excitement existed throughout St. Petersburg at the midnight Nihilist raids. The arrest of Kviatkofsky, on whose person was found a plan of the Winter Palace, with a tell-tale cross designating the situation of the imperial dining room, convinced the police that fresh attempts on the Czar's life might be expected.

Hence every precaution was taken. The number of gensdarmes and policemen was largely increased, and they incessantly patrolled all the streets, chiefly near the Winter Palace, which was illuminated with electric light. All members of the household to whom the least suspicion attached were at once dismissed. Nevertheless, the following letter was introduced into the palace and found on the Czar's bedroom table.

"To Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias,—*Sire:* For the fifth time fate has preserved you from the stroke of justice.

"There were five decrees dictated by the law of humanity, a law which you no longer recognise. Your know our power and determination. Beware of the sixth decree!

"Do you wish to be a great monarch? Do you wish all the Russian people to acclaim you and recognise you as their father? Do you wish that those who strike to-day shall become apostles instead of executioners?

"If you do; then cease to be a tyrant and become a man, and render to your subjects what belongs to man by the law of nature—namely, liberty.

"It is not your person that we attack, but your principles. So long as you remain as you are, our judgment will be always the same. Saved to-day, you will perish to-morrow. Neither death nor persecution will stay our arms.

"You possess brute force. We possess moral force. We have sworn to vanquish, and we must carry off the victory in the end. The first apostles of Christianity perished at the stake; their martyrdom was the cause of the ruin of Rome. Beware and reflect. (Signed)

"The Executive Committee."

The corruption so prevalent among Russian Government functionaries stood us in good stead in the merciless war of extermination which the chief of the Secret Police waged upon our organisation. Several clerks of the Third Section were cautiously approached with a view of making a bargain for special information as to the plans and raids contemplated by the enemy.

Jeliaboff picked the right individual. A liberal bribe-stake changed hands, and from time to time one of our number went daily to a rendezvous on a public square near the "Summer Garden," where our new acquaintance would stroll by and slip what appeared to be an ordinary cigarette into the hand of our picket as soon as he uttered the password. The filling of the cigarette was nothing else than a correct list of names, with addresses of suspected Nihilists who were to be arrested and searched during the following night. We had thus many hours' start in which to notify our friends of the impending danger, and so well did the secret information tally with the movements of the detectives that only two of our active comrades were trapped, and both of them through mere accident.

Yet we were doing something of greater moment than playing a hide-and-seek game with the police. The manifesto placed upon the Czar's desk was no empty threat. Burrowing in the very ground beneath the autocrat was one of the trusted men, and soon he would be ready to light the dynamite fuse.

Haltourin, a fellow-Nihilist, had for some months been working in the Winter Palace in the guise of a wood carver and polisher, but secretly he was planning a new mine. Haltourin looked about thirty, slight, with clean-cut features, and fair curly hair, and close-cropped beard. His small, sharp, white teeth, his aquline nose and delicately curved mouth made him appear effeminate, notwithstanding his stubborn face, which the pale reflection of his steel-gray eyes now and then lighted up with a flash of savageness.

He and three other mechanics were given lodgings in the basement of the palace, but during the day time, in the course of his work, Haltourin had frequent opportunities to visit the Czar's apartments, which were undergoing repairs during his Crimean visit. It was through this source that Kviatkofsky obtained the diagram of the palace rooms which were found upon him at his capture. Fortunately the authorities were utterly at sea as to where to direct their suspicions.

Numerous night-searchers were instituted within the palace itself, to which all the employees, from the courtiers to the kitchen scullions, were subjected alike, and it seemed as though nothing short of a miracle could save our fellow conspirator, who already had one hundred and twenty pounds of dynamite stored in his room. He ventured, however, to stuff the explosive in his bedding, and escaped detection when one night the palace guards, on their rounds, entered his room and overhauled, as they imagined, every article.

All who have visited St. Petersburg know the Winter Palace. It is considerably larger than the Louvre and Tuileries put together. Its suites of splendid apartments, galleries and halls, filled with marbles, malachites, precious stones, vases; its walls adorned with portraits of the rulers and princes of Russia, occupy the site of the palace which was burned down to the ground in 1837.

It rose out of its ashes, finished and furnished, painted and decorated, in one short year. In order to complete the task at the time appointed by the Czar, the interior works were continued during the great frosts; and when the thermometer outside was several degrees below zero, six thousand working men were daily shut up in the halls, heated to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, so that these poor wretches had to endure a difference of over 100 degrees of temperature. A great number of them died daily.

Piled up thus in a hurry to please a caprice, without a consideration of the misery the execution entailed, since the completion the events with which the palace has been associated have not unfrequently been of a gloomy character.

In order to fully comprehend the boldness of Haltourin's undertaking, I must briefly refer to the inner disposition of the Winter Palace.

The dining room, underneath which the explosion took place, is situated, together with the other private apartments of the Czar and the Czarina, on the second floor of the southwest wing of the huge building. Immediately beneath this room is located the watch-room, with entrance under the main gateway leading into the inner court of the palace.

Beneath the watch-room, as, indeed, beneath the first floor, through the whole palace, runs a high basement, the windows of which are on a level with the street, and in which the kitchens, servants' rooms and various localities devoted to the service of the hundreds of people inhabiting the palace, are situated.

For many days Haltourin came to report as to the state of the preparations to Jeliaboff, who represented the executive committee of the Terrorists. They met at the public thoroughfare in the evening, and, quickly brushing past his friend, Haltourin whispered a few words relative to the prospects of touching off the mine.

Gensdarmes had meanwhile been lodged in several underground divisions of the palace, and our comrade found himself under a constant espionage. Matters looked, indeed, gloomy, for Haltourin was in the last stages of consumption, and to make it all the worse he ran the danger of being poisoned to death by the exhalations from the dynamite in his couch.

At last, on the eve of February 5th, Haltourin approached our delegate with great agitation visible in the fine lines of his pallid countenance.

"The fuse is lit," said he in a voice of suppressed excitement. "It burns slowly, but we will know as soon as it reaches the explosive."

The words had hardly left his lips when a terrific rumbling, followed instantly by a loud roar, shook the ground. The lights in the palace were extinguished. The dark Admiralty Square became still darker. Presently a number of fire engines came dashing toward the Czar's imperilled manor; crowds of people, too, rushed to the scene, and a compact mass of humanity flooded the great square, curious to learn whether destiny had this time overtaken the autocrat.

Mangled human bodies were one by one brought out of the debris, placed on sleighs and driven to the morgue.

Jeliaboff and Haltourin felt convinced that the Czar had met his doom, and they passed unnoticed to a place of safety.

When the Czar stayed at the capital he was accustomed to dine at 6 o'clock, and relying on the habit, Haltourin lit the fuse accordingly. The arrival of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, that very afternoon caused, however, a slight postponement of the meal, and when the servant announced that the dinner was served, the Czar and his guest were so intent upon the subject of their conversation that the notice was disregarded.

Shortly afterward the lackey returned. As he opened the door the emperor rose. At that instant the terrible explosion occurred. The banquet hall was wrecked as if by an earthquake, and of the 60 Finland regiment soldiers stationed in the guard-room, on the ground floor, not one escaped injury, but the despot himself had not a hair ruffled on his head.

On the same day a traitor to our cause was "silenced" forever on the ice-bound Neva, almost opposite the Winter Palace.

Jarkoff, the informer, to whom I refer, was a compositor by trade, and joined our circle in Saratoff before the division occurred between the propagandists and the terrorists. He served in our secret printing office, but was arrested, and revealed to the authorities the names of all his accomplices, many of whom in consequence were captured and transported to Siberia.

In return for the information Jarkoff was pardoned and admitted to the detective service of the Third Section. While following this nefarious vocation he espied me one evening on the streets of St. Petersburg. Ignorant of his treachery, we exchanged greetings, and he began questioning me as to my Moscow undertaking, but with little success, inasmuch as I considered it, at all events, best not to discuss the subject.

We had just parted, when Michailoff put his hand on my shoulder, saying:

"Do you know that that man is an informant?"

"No," I replied, with considerable surprise. "But I have told him nothing that would compromise me. However, he knows of the Moscow plot."

By a zigzag course of walking we managed to elude the spy, who, of course, was bent on shadowing us to our domicile. His extermination, however, was a matter of self-preservation, and by a strange coincidence it happened that an opportunity presented itself to administer due punishment to the traitor on the very day of the Winter Palace explosion. While crossing the ice-covered Neva, he was struck down and killed by a dagger thrust directed by a Terrorist, N., who pinned a slip of paper to his coat bearing the legend: "The Informer's Reward."

Dr. O. W. Holmes on Heart-Lore.

"I never saw a garment too fine for a man or a maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human. These elements about us—the glorious sun, the imperial moon—are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man; but do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all on myself before I got a home, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing; but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home; and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart-love than the whole ship loads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsterers in the world can gather."

Value of Sincerity.

Though a man must be sincere in order to be great, he need not be great in order to be sincere. Whatever may be the size of our brain, the strength of our powers, the talents of any kind with which we are gifted, sincerity of heart, or of belief, or of life is possible to us all. It is of itself a kind of greatness which, in spite of many other drawbacks, will make itself felt. The honest, upright man, who lives openly, fearlessly and truly, professing only what he feels, upholding only what he believes in, pretending nothing, disguising nothing, deceiving no one, claims unconsciously a respect and honor that we cannot give to any degree of power or ability wielded with duplicity or cunning. If we could correctly divide the world into the sincere and the insincere, we should have a much truer estimate of real worth than we generally obtain.

How the Arabs Make Tea.

The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water, and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near the boiling point she tossed the tea about with a brass ladle until the liquor became very brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle as before, the woman set it again on the fire in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some thick cream was then poured, the ladle put in requisition again, and after a time the whole taken off the fire and set aside to cool. Half-pint wooden mugs were handed around and the tea ladled into them, this tea forming meat and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveller.

Equity had been gradually shaping itself into a refined science which no human faculties could master without long and intense application.—Lord Macaulay.

Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties.—Milton.

Roses and Diamonds.

BY AGNES BRENT.

They lay before her—a necklace of exquisitely wrought gold, set with flashing diamonds, that glittered and sparkled in the light of the morning sun, like eyes of living fire, and a bouquet of rare white roses, pure and dainty, interspersed with sprays of feathery smilax—fit ornaments for a queen.

Estelle Gordon raised the case which contained the jewels, and from it drew a tiny piece of folded paper. She opened it, and read for the second time the words it contained. As she returned the paper to the case, a flush of triumph stained her beautiful face, and an exultant light leaped into her dark eyes. She bent her raven head above the flaming stones, and a smile curved the scarlet of her haughty lips as she said softly:

"At last—at last! From childhood it has been my dream. Wealth, social position—in exchange for these, surely beauty and youth should be gladly given. As Roger Wolverton's wife, I shall be forever free from poverty's galling chain; my life will be bright and beautiful as a butterfly's summer. No longer dependent upon the bounty of others, mistress of an elegant home, first in the heart of a noble, honorable man—what more could woman desire?"

But the smile slowly faded, and the jewel-case slipped from her hand, as her eyes fell on the roses, white and fragrant, sending out their mute appeal for the donor. She raised the card attached to the bouquet, and as she read the one line written thereon, the light of triumph fled from her eyes, and instead there came an expression of tender, wistful yearning.

"I wonder what life would be without him," she murmured, as she buried her face in the roses, "without the sound of his voice, without the touch of his hand. Could old Roger Wolverton and his diamonds compensate for the loss of his love?"

Her eyes fell again on the card.

"Estelle:—Will you wear my roses to-night, as a token that I may some day call you wife?

"Harold Lacy."

"Roses and diamonds," she murmured. "Roses and diamonds! Which shall it be?"

When Miss Gordon, accompanied by her uncle, entered the Carrington drawing-room that evening, all eyes were turned toward the tall, graceful figure robed in gleaming white satin. Her beautiful face was aglow with smiles, her dark eyes were flashing with excitement; she had never appeared more lovely to the somewhat indistinct vision of Mr. Roger Wolverton, who now appeared before her, and offered his arm with an evident air of proprietorship; for around Estelle Gordon's beautiful neck was fastened a diamond necklace.

With a laughing glance she placed the tips of her white-gloved fingers on his coat sleeve, and together they moved down the room, the cynosure of all eyes.

From a curtained recess Harold Lacy watched them. When they were nearly opposite the spot on which he stood, he leaned eagerly forward and scanned closely the form of the woman he loved. His roses were not there!

He passed his hand across his eyes, as if something marred their sight, and looked again. No, neither in the raven hair nor on the white breast lay the flowers he longed to see.

Two men were standing near, and as in a dream their words reached him.

"Our 'queen rosebud' has at last been plucked," said one.

"What do you mean?" queried the other, carelessly.

"Why, my dear boy, where are your eyes? Do you not perceive the 'this is my property, I have bought and paid for it' air with which old Wolverton is regarding Miss Gordon? And surely that necklace has not escaped your observation? Pauper uncles, however fond, are not, as a rule, given to bestowing costly ornaments upon the children of their dead brothers. You may rely upon it, that necklace is not the outcome of Captain Gordon's generosity. Don't you think it looks like old Wolverton?"

Lacy waited to hear no more. Surely he must be dreaming. She had told him her love in all but words; the man had lied; she had forgotten his roses; they had never reached her, perhaps. No mistake should wreck their lives; he would allow no jealous anger to part him from the woman he adored. With a few quick strides he reached her side, and said quietly:

"Will you waltz with me?"

Mr. Wolverton was not an adept in the art of dancing, as his betrothed very well knew. It was not quite the proper thing to leave his side at so early a stage of the evening's proceedings, but involuntarily she murmured an assent as she met the steady gaze of Lacy's eyes, and the next instant they were floating down the room together, to the strain of an enchanting waltz.

It was for the last time—to-morrow she would be bound in all honor to another; after to-night he would go out of her life forever, and henceforth their paths would diverge.

Well, she would forget in time, and he—Like the sharp thrust of a dagger came the thought that some day he would love again. She had not thought before that the heart she so ruthlessly cast aside might some day be offered to another. Ah, how blessed the woman who would listen to the music of his voice in that word "wife."

But she had chosen, and chosen well, she told herself, with a determined flash of her eyes. She would abide by her choice between roses and diamonds.

The music ceased and they stood together near a window which opened on a verandah. Without a word he drew aside the hangings, and led out her out into the sharp, chill air of the winter night.

The stars looked down upon the snow-wrapt earth, and from far away there came the clear, sweet sound of a bell. Estelle felt her heart bound violently, and a tremor of delicious excitement thrilled her from head to foot.

Would he tell her of his love? Should she listen to the music of his pleadings?

There was something akin to pleading in his voice, but his face was stern and cold, as he said slowly:

"I wish to know if you received the roses and the card attached, which I sent this afternoon!"

"Yes," she murmured, faintly.

His face whitened visibly as he put the next question.

"Did you wear his diamonds in preference to my roses?"

"Yes," she answered again, but in so low a tone that he heard it with difficulty.

For a moment neither spoke; then Lacy offered his arm with a frigid bow and smile.

"Shall we return to the drawing-room? The night air is exceedingly cool."

* * * * *

"Close the blinds, Margaret, and then lay out my dress for he evening."

"Yes, madam."

Mrs. Wolverton's maid moved swiftly about the room until the command of her mistress had been obeyed, and then stood respectfully awaiting further orders.

"You may go now; I do not wish to be disturbed for an hour."

"Yes, madam."

As the door closed behind the woman, Mrs. Wolverton leaned languidly back among the cushions of her easy chair and placed her daintily slippered feet upon the fender. The firelight fell upon the graceful figure clad in a crimson satin dressing-gown on the slender white hands decked with rare jewels, on the raven hair falling in curls and waves about her, and on her proud, dark face which had lost none of its old-time beauty, though five years had passed over Estelle Gordon's head since the nigh of the Carrington's ball.

After an engagement of three months she became the wife of Roger Wolverton, and in a distant city, removed from all early associations, far from aught which could serve to recall the memory of her poverty-stricken girlhood, the days passed on one mad giddy whirl of never ceasing gaiety

Her marriage brought all she had hoped for, and every longing which had filled her young heart was gratified. Queen of the world in which she moved, *feted*, admired, men vied with each other for her smiles, and all that wealth could purchase or position command was laid at her feet.

Just as she began to weary of the life she led, when the pleasures of society began to pall, when she was tired of playing with the hearts of men, she was suddenly set free. Death claimed Roger Wolverton, and as soon afterward as possible his widow sought foreign lands.

After two years of travel she returned to her native village, and was now, with her maid, installed in her former home, the guest of her uncle, Captain Gordon.

Her return was gladly hailed by the village society, of which she had once been queen. Old friends hastened to welcome the wealthy Mrs. Wolverton, old admirers crowded in, and from these she gathered Harold Lacy's history during the past five years. Her eyes sparkled with pride, and her dark face flushed as she listened to the story of his ceaseless struggle with fortune during the years she had devoted to senseless frivolity. Success had crowned his efforts, however; the fame he had coveted, the wealth for which he had labored so faithfully had come at last, and now, as a member of the legal profession, his name rang over the land.

As she sat to-day before the glowing fire, her dark eyes fixed on the dancing flames, a smile parted her lips, and the habitual expression of mockery faded from her face.

"He is mine!" she said softly. "Mine, mine! Ah, life is still full of promise! We shall meet to-night; every bitter thought will be forgotten in the greatness of his love, and henceforth life will be heaven. I wonder if time has changed him! Thank Heaven, my beauty is undimmed by years! The woman of twenty-five is as fair as the girl of twenty, who won and cast aside his heart five years ago. Yes, my marriage was a success; it gave me the experience without which I could never have been content, and now fate offers the love of the man who alone can fill my heart."

Three hours later, Mrs Wolverton entered the drawing room in which, years before, Estelle Gordon had sold herself for gold. Mrs. Carrington hastened forward to greet her.

"You are late, my dear; but since you so narrowly escaped being a stranger, I shall pardon you. Come this way—several of my friends are wild to meet you. I have also an extremely interesting couple to represent, Harold Lacy and his wife. What is it my dear Estelle, you are as white as a ghost, and oh! you have broken that beautiful fan."

"It is nothing," murmured Mrs. Wolverton.

With a mighty effort she steadied her voice, and said carelessly:

"Is not Mr. Lacy's marriage a recent event?"

"Quite recent and very sudden, though not altogether unexpected. He has been betrothed for a year to Alice Lennox, whom he met while on a visit to a neighboring town. They were married yesterday, and came directly to Harold's home in the village. Fortunately I was informed of what had taken place in time to have them with us this evening. But they are coming this way now—is she not pretty?"

For a moment a sound like the surging of many waters filled Estelle Wolverton's ears, and she was blind to all around her. Then self-possession returned, and with a smile and gesture that betokened a thorough woman of the world, she advanced with her hostess to meet Harold Lacy and his wife.

There were but few in the room who were ignorant of Lacy's former devotion to the fascinating Estelle Gordon, and all eyes were upon the trio when they met beneath the brilliant lights of the chandelier.

Mrs. Wolverton, resplendent in black satin, diamonds flashing on her breast and in her hair, her queenly form drawn to its full height, gazed for a moment searchingly at the woman whom Harold Lacy called his wife.

She saw a tiny, childish figure arrayed in some white, clinging, silken stuff, a pure dimpled face framed by a soft mass of golden curls, a pair of innocent, honest blue eyes, a small white hand on which shone a wedding ring, and oh, irony of fate! white roses and similax in the lace at her throat.

They soon moved on, and with a pang like the bitterness of death, Estelle Wolverton realised that she had lost Harold forever. He loved this golden-haired wife of his, and she, the woman whom five years before he had adored, was naught to him.

She soon withdrew from the brilliant throng, and when she reached her chamber, dismissed her maid and bolted the door. Alone with her dead hopes, her ruined life, her stained soul. Alone with the torturing regret which seemed to stifle her. With her head bowed on her arms, her hands clasped, her bosom heaving with a storm of passionate sobs, she sat through the long hours of the night.

"My lady here alone,
May think, till her heart is broken,
Of the love that is dead and gone,
Of the days that with no token
Forevermore have flown."

Harold Lacy was avenged, for in despair unutterable his old love repented her choice between roses and diamonds.

Subjects for Thought.

To gratify a child is a keen delight, but to make it do its duty is often troublesome. To let it off a lesson costs only a word; to give it a toy is an affair of a few pence; to say to it some fond and flattering words is no trouble at all. But the moment you begin to enforce a duty or compel the faithful performance of a task you encounter difficulties. You have to take trouble and practice some of the cardinal virtues; you have to be patient, firm and wise. One of the differences between a good parent and a bad parent is this—a good parent treats his child in the way that will be most beneficial to it when it has grown up; a bad parent thinks only of the child's enjoyment of to-day.

Nature never works like a conjurer, to surprise, rarely by shocks, but by infinite graduation; so that we live embosomed in sounds we do not hear, scents we do not smell, spectacles we see not, and by innumerable impressions so softly laid on that though important we do not discover them till our attention is called to them.

What Tully says of war may be applied to disputing; it should be always so managed as to remember that the only true end of it is peace; but generally true disputants are like true sportsmen, their whole delight is in the pursuit, and a disputant no more cares for the truth than the sportsman for the hare.

An act of injustice, small in itself, it may be, but performed when the youthful mind is most open to impression, may exert a lasting influence. The immediate influence of the act may be comparatively small, but in its remote consequences it may give character to the life.

The history of persecution is a history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run up hill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors be many or one, a tyrant or a mob.

SUPPLEMENT.

Farmer.

Expensive Crops Pay Best.

The natural and perhaps almost unavoidable tendency of farmer's methods during a season of depression in agriculture is to restrict expenses as much as possible, employ less labor, and put their land in grass or other crops more easily and cheaply grown. In this way the balance between production and consumption is restored, and after a year or two good prices reward the labor of the husbandman. Unfortunately, however, when this era of higher prices comes and, indeed, because of that fact, farmers have less to sell than usual. It would obviously be better if farmers were to deviate at all from a steady and uniform course of cropping to make their greatest efforts in the time of greatest discouragements. Then they would have a large instead of small amount of produce to sell when grain and other farm products bore the highest price.

It is the lack of available capital that most seriously handicaps a majority of farmers. It is this which intensifies the competition in crops grown with least labor and expense. Few farmers have money enough left after purchasing land to pay for working it in the most profitable manner. Often they can only stock it with nominally cheaper because inferior animals, and these do not pay their keep. There is equal difference in the kind of crops grown. Some are expensive, requiring an outlay fully as great as the original cost of even high-priced land. But where the farmer follows these expensive crops judiciously and skilfully, working himself as well as superintending the labor of others, it is always found that these costly crops are more profitable than these more cheaply grown. If there is failure it is from attempting without experience to grow crops that the farmer knows nothing about. We have thus known of farmers who in a fit of enthusiasm began market gardening or small fruit growing without previous experience in either, or under circumstances where no one having experience would attempt such an experiment. Test failure attends such injudicious efforts is no argument against either market gardening or fruit growing, if begun under proper conditions.

Lack of knowledge and skill is therefore more frequently a cause of failure on the farm than is lack of capital. It takes a plethoric purse, often refilled, to conduct fancy experiments in farming. Yet these experiments, tried under proper conditions, guided by skill and intelligence, are often profitable. Unless the saving of money be no object whatever, then the inexperienced fancy farmer had better not attempt the more expensive crops. They are beyond his reach, and he should confine himself mainly to those crops grown most easily. Yet many a poor farmer not having the money, but possessing skill and practical intelligence, might gloriously succeed if he had but courage to make a beginning with what capital he can command, and enlarge as experience and increased resources enabled him to do so. Nor need he be discouraged from such beginning, by the fact that men with abundant capital, but lacking his experience, have lost money in doing what he attempts.

Skill, intelligence and willingness to work are in farming, more than in any other business, substitutes for capital. Land in this country is much more easily procured than is the ability to manage and cultivate it properly. The more the farmer knows about his business, the more successful he may be if he has a will to work. There are crops that in a single year sometimes pay the grower more than the market price of even high-priced land. All the garden crops came under this head. So in those often grown in fields are onions and potatoes. The man who understands growing these, and is able to do a large share of the labor himself, cannot fail to make them profitable. But if he gives the care of such crops to hirelings, and knows little himself about the business, he can hardly find any method of spending money more rapidly or with less satisfactory results to himself than by this kind of farming.

Floral Hints.

The English ivy is quite subject to scale insects, and they will take possession of the plant unless subdued. A room ivy ought to be trained in a way that it can be removed to some place where it can be syringed or sprinkled at least once a week; beside this there should be occasional sponging of the leaves. With such treatment it can be kept free of insects. But if insects have already lodgement they must be removed by using a small brush—a toothbrush is good—and soap and water, going over all the stems and every leaf.

Everyone can raise geraniums and the fuchsia by giving the full sunshine to the former and the shady window to the latter. The geranium bears considerable neglect, but the fuchsia must drink freely or die. The verbena has been successfully raised in the house by some, but it will not thrive in a high temperature, and needs sufficient warmth to insure growth.

Window boxes on castors, filled half full of sawdust, with the pots set in loosely and then filled in with moss, are of great use to the plant lover in a small room, and when the wind chills the plant too much to promote growth upon the window-sill. This method keeps the plants in a more uniform temperature than the exposed pots, and admits of careful showering without removal. Also, by placing four narrow strips of wood at each end, a little longer than the plants are high, a rubber waterproof or blanket may be thrown over them nights, and so be made to bloom where no fire is kept through the night.

Amaryllis bulbs should not be planted deep in the pot. The bulbs should be placed on top of the soil. Spotted calla lily bulbs are very slow in starting into growth. Insects on pelargoniums may be picked off carefully, and the little white patches that produce them may be carefully removed by a moist sponge dipped in hot water occasionally and cooled. It serves a double purpose, as it keeps the leaves clean. The pots of flowers for our very warm rooms should be placed in zinc-lined trays, with the sand kept moist. These precautions will secure a healthy atmosphere, not only for plants but for ourselves.

Where there is a moral right on the one hand, no secondry right can discharge it.—L'Estrange.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.—Dryden.

Excess of grief for the deceased is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not.—Xenophon.

A reaction against the extravagant and meaningless profusion of floral wreaths at funerals has begun to set in.

It appears from statistics published by the Government of India that in one year, while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than 1,000 children were carried off by jackals.

Formerly the flesh of the heron was much esteemed in England, and a favorite dish for a king. At present nothing about the house will touch it but the cat.

A machine has been perfected in Chicago for sewing carpets by electricity. It performs the work of 150 men, and can, in the words of the advertiser, "be worked by a child."

Numerous experiments with the smokeless powder in the arsenal and in the camp at Buck having proved very successful, the Austrian Minister of War has ordered that one infantry regiment of each of the 15 army corps shall be provided with 30,000 of the new cartridges. It is intended to present in the Reichsrath another bill demanding a large credit for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Children.

A Cat's Party.

A cat once to her kitten said,
"Come listen, Prim, to me,
Your pa and I have both agreed
To have some friends to tea.

"Now hurry up and wash yourself,
And put your whiskers straight,
Then you may go and ask the guests
To come at half-past eight.

"And tell them not to venture
If bad or stormy weather;
But if it's fine, upon the roof
We all will meet together."

It was not long ere Prim set out,
His face all over smiles,
And in due time the hostess met
Her guests upon the tiles.

First Mrs. Black and children came,
Next Pet, the youngest guest,
Then Mrs. Tortoiseshell and son,
Who looked their very best.

A Persian cat whose name was Tom,
Miss Smut, and many more,
Came running wildly on the tiles;
In number twenty-four.

The first thing on the programme was
A song by all the cats,
The kittens in the chorus joined
In various sharps and flats.

But in the middle of the song
Poor Pet began to cry,
And, sad to tell, the noise awoke
A man who slept hard by.

I need not say how he saw all,
And threw some water out,
Enough to say, ere he retired
There were no cats about.

Caught in the Act.

A Boy's Adventure in Paris.

BY DAVID KER.

One fine May morning between forty and fifty years ago a little French boot-black was standing at the entrance of the Pont Neuf, one of the finest of the many bridges that cross the Seine between the two great divisions of Paris.

The boy was watching for customers, but there was none to be had yet, for it was too early. At length, finding nothing else to do, he took a piece of chalk from the one unforn pocket that he possessed, and began to sketch a face upon the stone parapet of the bridge.

A very strange face it was, very broad across the jaws, and narrowing as it sloped upward, so that what with its curious shape, and what with the pointed tuft of hair that stood up from the high narrow forehead, it looked at a little distance exactly like an enormous pear. But it was plain that this was the likeness of some real man, and that the boy was immensely amused at it, for he chuckled to himself all the time he was working, and more than once laughed outright.

So completely was he taken up with his picture (which was now very nearly finished), that he was unconscious that somebody else was very much taken up with it too.

A stout gray-haired old gentleman, very plainly dressed in a faded brown coat and shabby hat, and carrying a cotton umbrella under his arm, had come softly across the road, slipped up behind the unconscious artist, and was looking at the pear-like face on the wall with a grin of silent amusement.

And well he might, for, strange to say, his own face was the very image of that which the boy was sketching so eagerly. The queer pear-shaped head, the large heavy features, the tuft of hair on the forehead, and even the sly expression of the small half-shut eyes, were alike in every point. Had the little artist not had his back turned, one might have thought that he was drawing this old man's portrait from life.

But just as the boy was in the height of his abstraction, and the single looker-on in the height of his enjoyment, the old gentleman happened to sneeze suddenly, and the sketcher turned round with a start. The moment he caught sight of the old fellow standing behind him he uttered a faint cry of terror, and staggered back against the wall, looking frightened out of his wits.

"The King!" muttered he, in a tone as if the words choked him.

"Himself, at your service," answered the old gentleman, who was indeed no other than King Louis Philippe of France. "It seems that I've come up just in time to serve as a model. Go on, pray; don't let me interrupt you."

The boy's first impulse was to take to his heels at once; but there was a kindly twinkle in the King's small gray eyes which gave him courage, and looking slyly from the pear-like head to the royal model, he said, "Well, your Majesty, I didn't mean to make fun of you; but it is like you—isn't it, now?"

"Very like indeed," said the King, laughing, "and I only wish the pears in my garden would grow half as big as that one of yours. However, I'm afraid I haven't time to stand still and be sketched just now, so I'll give you a likeness of myself"—putting a gold twenty-franc piece (which was stamped with the King's head) into the boy's brown hand—"to copy at your leisure."

. . . . . .

Years later, when King Louis Philippe had been dethroned and driven out of France, a rising young French portrait-painter used to tell his friends that the first portrait for which he had ever been paid was that of the King himself, and he declared that "the old man was not such a bad fellow, after all."

Gems of Thought.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity as innocence, when it has in it a dash of folly.—Addison.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined improvement of love.—South.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and that happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.—Montesquieu.

The government of man should be the monarchy of reason; it is too often the democracy of passions or the anarchy of humors.—Dr. Whichcote.

Let Fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independency.—Pope.

But the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to sanctify these sensible helps to higher purposes.—South.

A man must first govern himself ere he be fit to govern a family, and his family ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth.—Sir W. Raleigh.

God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate pre-determining, any more than I decree with my intellect.—Hammond.

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your power of doing generous actions may be extended as you will.

God takes men's hearty desires and will, instead of the deed, where they have not the power to fulfil it; but he never took the bare deed instead of the will.—Baxter.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.—Bovee.

Health.

Sleep—Its Vital Value.

There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. It may be that too much sleep injures some persons; but in an excitable people, and in our intense business habits, there is far more mischief for want of sleep than from too much of it.

Sleeplessness becomes a disease. It is the precursor of insanity. When it does not reach to that sad result, it is still full of peril, as well as of suffering. Thousands of men have been indebted for bad bargains, for lack of courage, for ineffectiveness, to loss of sleep.

Sleep repairs the wastes which waking hours made. It rebuilds the system. The night is the repair shop of the body. Every part of the system is silently overhauled, and all the organs, tissues, and substances are replenished.

The man who sleeps little, repairs little; if he sleeps poorly, he repairs poorly. If he uses up all that he gains at night, he will just hold his own. If he uses more by day than he gathers at night he will lose. And if this last process be long continued, he must succumb.

A man who would be a good worker must see to it that he is a good sleeper. Human life is like a mill; sometimes the stream is so copious that one needs care but little about his supply. But often the stream which turns the mill needs to be economised.

A dam is built to hold a larger supply. The mill runs the pond pretty low through the day, but by shutting down the gate, the night refills the pond, and the wheels go merrily around again the next day.

Once in a while when spring rains are copious and freshets overflow, the mill may run night and day; and the pond fill up by night.

Every man must sleep according to his temperament. But eight hours is the average. If one requires a little more or a little less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time, but nature keeps close accounts, and no man can dodge her settlements.

Condition Requisite for a Good Memory.

Memory is found in all healthy states of the brain, and consists of a revival in the mind of a past condition or act. It is not enough that the original impression be renewed on the brain—a comprehended; it must be registered, so as to produce a permanent modification of brain-structure or action, otherwise it passes from the mind and can only be vaguely recalled. A good memory depends on various considerations; one is healthy brain-structure, another is nutrition, and a third is training and culture. The young remember more easily than the old. Their brains are active and there is an enormous amount of new healthy blood coursing through them at a rapid rate, and nutrition is active. Fatigue is fatal to good memory—it is then that nutrition languishes; but rest restores a healthful condition, and then the power of memory comes back again. As old age comes on, nutrition is less perfect, and the cells of the brain in which memory takes place become filled up with *debris* of decay, become yellow, and actually lose their organised structure, and are no longer capable of action.

Diet of Old People.

As we increase in age—when we have spent, say, our first half-century—less energy and activity remains, and less expenditure can be made; less power to eliminate is possible at fifty than at thirty, still less at sixty and upward. Less nutriment, therefore, says Sir Henry Thompson, must be taken in proportion as age advances, or rather as activity diminishes, or the individual will suffer. If he continue to consume the same abundant breakfast, substantial lunches, and heavy dinners which at the summit of his power he could dispose of almost with impunity, he will in time certainly, either accumulate fat, or become acquainted with gout or rheumatism, or show signs of unhealthy deposit of some kind in some part of the body—processes which must inevitably poison, undermine or shorten his remaining term of life. He must reduce his "intake," because a small expenditure is an enforced condition of existence.

Health Crumbs.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is."

Don't worry.

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

Don't overate. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men."

Court the fresh air day and night. "Oh, if you knew what was in the air!"

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep in nature's benediction.

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Work like a man; but don't be worked to death.

"Seek peace and pursue it."

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal.

Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease.

Cleanliness of Animals.

The perfect cleanliness of animals is a very notable circumstance, when we consider that nearly their whole lives are passed in burrowing in the earth and removing nuisances; yet such is the admirable polish of their coating and limbs that we seldom find any soil adhering to them.

All the beetle race, the chief occupation of which is crawling in the soil about such dirty employs, are, notwithstanding, remarkable for the glossiness of their covering and freedom from defilements of any kind.

Purity of vesture seems to be a principal precept of nature, and observable throughout creation.

Fishes, from the nature of the element in which they reside, can contract but little impurity.

Birds are uneasingly attentive to neatness, and lustration of their plumage.

All the slug race, though covered with slimy matter calculated to collect extraneous things, and reptiles, are perfectly free from soil.

The fur and hair of beasts in a state of liberty and health, is never filthy or sullied with dirt.

Some birds roll themselves in dust, and occasionally particular beasts cover themselves with mire; but this is not from any liking or inclination of such things, but to free themselves from annoyances, or to prevent the bites of insects.

Whether birds in preening, and beasts in dressing themselves, be directed by any instinctive faculty, is not known; but they evidently derive pleasure from the operation, and thus this feeling of enjoyment, even if the sole motive, becomes to them an essential source of comfort and health.

There are few expressions we hear more frequently than the feeble wail of the lazy or cowardly mind, "I can't!" Every day do we not see people who permit their progress to be stopped by trifles which, instead of retarding them, should spur every faculty up to the resistive conquering point? "I can't," and "I forgot," are two fatal phrases which should be scratched from the vocabulary of every young man or woman who is ambitious of being or doing anything in this world that shall deserve to be recorded.

His Last Appearance.

By Mary Kyle Dallas.

The wealthy capitalist, Robert Benson, sat in his library warming his feet at the fire that burned in his grate. A decanter of port wine, stood at his elbow, and his thoughts were pleasant.

He had just made up his mind to marry, and the lady he had selected for his wife was, as he said to himself, the prettiest and most elegant woman he knew.

"To-morrow," he said to himself, as he lifted the glass to his lips and tasted it in the most approved fashion, "to-morrow I will call on Mr. Oakley and ask him for Jessie's hand. That's the correct thing—the English style. Nothing is correct that isn't English nowadays, and Oakley won't reject me; he knows where I stand too well."

A knock sounded upon the panel of his library door at this moment, and at his cry of "Come," a servant in livery appeared.

"A gentleman, sir," he said.

"A gentleman at this hour?" cried Benson, glancing at the splendid bronze timepiece upon the mantel. "It is eleven o'clock."

"Yes, sir; the gentleman said that it was late, but the business was important," said the servant. As he spoke he laid a card at his master's elbow.

"Eugene la Tour," read Mr. Benson. "I don't remember the name. No matter, let him come in."

The servant departed, and in a moment more a young man entered the room and stood before Mr. Benson. He was well-dressed, graceful, about four-and-twenty years of age. His features were not unlike those of the master of the house. In fact, the shape of his head, the outline of his shoulders, the color of his hair, the tints of his skin, all made him a handsomer, younger, and more charming likeness of the gentleman who had risen to greet him.

"I have not the pleasure," began the latter, "but——"

He paused, the words died upon his lips, and the courteous smile changed to a stare of astonishment.

"Your card tells me that you are Monsieur Eugene la Tour," he said, after a pause.

"That is the name under which I perform," replied the stranger. "I am not disgracing the family by using the name of Benson; but I see you recognise me, Brother Robert."

"You are little Dick," said Benson, and held out his hand. "You ran away with a circus company while I was at college. I think you figure as Eugene la Tour on some big posters on the fences yonder. You are the only gentleman alive that can do something which might end in breaking your neck. I—I hope you enjoy the life. Sit down."

The younger man took the chair indicated.

"Enjoy the life," said he, "well, rather. But I am going to leave it, for all that. That is what brought me here."

"Of course you know that my father disinherited you," said Robert. "I remained with him, a filial son to the last. I have my reward."

"I know," said Dick, a little sadly. "I never should have done as I did but for my step-mother's cruelty. You were almost a young man, she dared not meddle with you; but I was a child. She bore false witness against me. I was her child's rival."

"The baby died," said Robert. "She is also gone, and I have taken my father's place."

"I am content," said Dick; "but I have come to ask you a favor. In your business you have many clerkships. Give me one."

"You wish, then, to descend from your trapeze, not to be the only gentleman in the world who can ride three bare-backed Arab steeds at once?" said Robert, quoting the bills.

"Yes," said Dick, "and I will tell you why. I like the life. I am making plenty of money. Men who have specialties that draw, do. In fact, though it will astonish the writers of good books to hear the statement, a clerkship will be comparative poverty for me. But I am in love. The girl I want, and who likes me, has a father who believes that theatrical performances are wicked. He is eminently respectable, you know, and he is not mercenary. Look here." And Dick handed his brother a letter. "Look over that," he said. "It's not so bad. He came across us one Sunday evening walking together, and his daughter admitted that she liked me when he cross-questioned her. Read the letter. You see he says:

"'If you can prove yourself an entirely reputable person, in a good, respectable way of life, I will listen to you. I am sorry that Jessie takes an interest in anyone, she is so young; but since it has gone so far,' etc., etc. I am to tell him all about myself, you see, and if I can say I'm one of Robert Benson's clerks, and his brother, he'll do well by his son-in-low. I can't live without that girl; my whole soul is bound up in her; and, though I'm the black sheep of the family, blood is thicker than water. On Sunday I have to call on him. I throw up my engagement Saturday night. You'll take me in, Robert?"

In his soul Robert Benson felt that his disinherited brother did not ask him much. He was a good-looking man who would do him no discredit.

He smiled pleasantly upon Dick, quite ready to accord him this favor. He pushed the decanter toward him and offered him his cigar-case.

"And this father-in-law to be, Dick," he asked, "may one know?"

"The whole city knows him, I fancy," said Dick, filling his glass. "You'll not be ashamed of Hiram Oakley as a connection, and Jessie is the most elegant girl——"

Jessie Oakley! As Robert Benson heard the name a shock ran through his frame.

It was the name of the girl he had been thinking of when his brother was announced.

The smile faded from his lip; his face grew stern. He arose and began to pace the room; then he returned to his seat.

"Can't do it, Dick," said Robert. "You forgot you had a brother until you needed him, so I owe you nothing. Once for all, I shall not help you to deceive these people."

"Very well," said Dick. "You might have done that much for your mother's son. But I shall leave the ring, and find my clerkship elsewhere. Saturday sees the last of Monsieur Eugene La Tour, and Richard Benson, a most respectable citizen, takes his place. You might have made it very easy, Robert; but you won't."

"My conscience forbids it," said Robert Benson, coldly.

"Ah, well, good-bye," said Dick.

And so, without a pressure of the hand, the brothers parted. The younger, looking back at the door that closed behind him, forgave his kinsman.

"After all, what did I deserve of him?" he said; and then he kissed a little glove that he wore within his bosom, and thought that if his Jessie were but true, all else mattered very little.

But the elder, flushed with wrath, shook his clenched fist, and muttered between his teeth:

"Just the puppy that women love—but I'll thwart him. Jessie Oakley shall be my wife."

Then seating himself at his desk, he wrote upon a sheet of common commercial paper, of the sort in the hands of everyone, these words:

"Mr. Hiram Oakley,—I understand you want to know something of the man who has made your daughter's acquaintance. If you go to the great circus now in the city some night you will see him amongst the performers.

"I write this because I do not like to see a respectable gentleman deceived or a lady throw herself away.

"John Smith."

This written, and the envelope directed in a feigned hand, he placed it so that it would be seen by the servant who mailed the letters in the morning.

It was no common circus at which Monsieur la Tour appeared. "One of the finest ever seen," the bills said, not without reason, and whether he rode or performed those wonderful acts which filled beholders with amazement, he was the favorite.

On Saturday night, the bills which bore upon them his name, in connection with the words "last appearance," had filled the place to overflowing, and the serious old gentleman in the white cravat, who was evidently a stranger to such crowds, had hard work to fight his way to the seat to which the usher pointed him.

It was Mr. Oakley, who, acting on the information conveyed by the letter Robert Benson had written, had come hither to see if he could discover his daughter's admirer in any of the performers.

"Somebody's joke, I hope," Mr. Oakley began to say to himself. "This Mr. Benson is probably an ordinary citizen, obliged to walk on his feet in the usual way."

Then suddenly two great gates were flung open, the trumpets blared, the drums beat.

"Who is coming now, Mr. Toddles?" asked that astonishingly elegant gentleman, the ring-master, of the red-spotted clown.

"Why, don't you know, sir," inquired the clown. "You don't know much, sir, I must say. That is the celebrated Monsieur Eugene la Tour, the greatest rider; as well as the greatest aerial performer, now alive. Here he is."

The building shook with applause. A figure with folded arms, on the back of a snow-white steed, appeared, and Mr. Oakley saw the man he was looking for.

There he was. The admirer of his daughter; the man she had set her heart upon.

The writer of that letter had not deceived him. A frown contracted his forehead, his face flushed with anger. And at this instant the rider caught sight of him—caught sight also of another face which the old gentleman did not see—that of Jessie, who, having read the letter on her father's desk, sat with her maid in a seat much further back, and, shaken and unnerved, felt all his skill desert him.

What is the matter with the favorite to-night? the audience ask themselves. Is it really their Eugene la Tour? Twice in this first easy act he slips, once he falls. Has he been drinking? Some one whispers that he is ill. The applauding hands offer him sympathy and encouragement.

Robert Benson, behind the curtains of his private box, rejoices.

"Even as a circus rider, this rival brother of his is not showing himself in a good light, and there Jessie sits, and there sits her father.

"The game is mine," he mutters, "and Dick knows that he has lost."

He did, indeed; despair was in his heart, his brain whirled.

The shame of doing what he must do so poorly, still further maddened him.

"I will not fail again," he said, as he changed his dress for the still gayer one, in which he performed that wonderful act, styled on the bills, 'The aerial flight.' It had always been his pride to do this without the net—which was removed before he commenced it.

All eyes are fixed upon him, a figure in silver and gold, sparkling with what seem to be the rarest gems. Along a thread-like wire he takes his way, each pose more graceful than the other. For a moment he stands poised aloft, kissing his hands to those below. The favorite is himself again. The applause grows wild, boys shout, men wave their hats. Amidst it all a faint scream of terror rises. He knows Jessie Oakley's voice. It is still in his ears as he makes the plunge toward the swinging bar which is his goal—for a moment he forgets all else. It is a fatal forgetfulness—the next he lies crushed and bleeding upon the floor below, and the voices of the multitude are lifted in one wail of horror.

Robert himself is ashen pale as he dashes the curtain of his box aside, and peers out, and as he looks sees old Hiram Oakley kneeling beside Dick, lifting his head to his knee, and sees Jessie pressing forward, casting herself beside him, pressing kisses on his lips.

Dick may be dead—he looks it as he lies there—but the game of love is his, not Robert's.

He does not add himself to the group. He goes home, and the paper tells him all he needs to know next morning in a paragraph or two, thus:

"We are glad to hear that the accident which occurred at the —— Circus yesterday, is not as serious as was feared. Monsieur Eugene la Tour is in a fair way to recover. A romantic story is connected with the occurrence. Monsieur Eugene is a gentleman of good family, who ran away from home when he was a mere child.

"A strong attachment exists between him and a beautiful society belle, the daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens.

"It was said that both father and daughter were present at the performance yesterday, and witnessed the accident, and that the young lady's grief so touched her father's heart, that he withdrew the objections he had entertained to the engagement.

"They will be married shortly.

"Monsieur la Tour, out of deference to the opinions of his bride's family, will retire from the ring, enter upon the ordinary life of a business man, and re-assume his own name."

A Plucky Woman

A striking looking woman entered a high-class restaurant recently. She was tall and of magnificent proportions, with fair hair and deep blue eyes.

"I saw that young woman do a most remarkable thing a few days ago in the park," said a man who sat with a party of friends near the door. "There are not many men who are strong enough to do it. She was alone and was walking along with a pair of mastiffs at her side. The dogs seemed ill-disposed toward each other, and from occasional snarling broke into angry growls and then sprang at each other's throats. Instead of running off as most women would have done, she walked coolly over to them and struck them smartly about the head and neck with the little riding whip she carried in her hand. But it had no effect. The next thing she did was to throw the whip away, catch the color of one of the huge animals with the right hand and the other with the left, and by sheer force of muscle hurl them apart. She stood there for a minute, her hand in the collar of each dog, holding them out at arm's length and half lifted from the ground. The half-choked animals stopped their growls and were quiet. A moment longer she held them, then with a sharp word of reproof she let go her hold on the collars, picked up her whip and went calmly on with the conquered brutes following behind her. It was the most superb exhibition of nerve and strength I ever saw a woman give.

In Iceland female tailors used to quite monopolise the trade; men tailors were, in fact, unknown. This is no longer so, and they now have to put up with one or two male competitors.

The happiness or the human race in this world does not consist in our being devoid of passions, but in our learning to command them.

Slugs crawl and crawl over our cabbages, like the world's slander over a good name. You may kill them, it is true, but there is slime.

Miscellaneous.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do,
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we should look at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?—
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And one that works full well;
I try my own defects to cure
Ere I of others' tell:
And, though I hope some time to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those who little know,
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens 'roost at home;'
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

A Living Microscope.

John Thomas Heslop, an english lad, was in early youth attacked by some baffling eye trouble which threatened the permanent loss of his sight. He was finally cured, however, and has ever since enjoyed increased powers of vision. To John Thomas the most minute plant louse is as large as a rabbit and the mosquito's bill as large as an axe handle. He can see and describe distant minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was at first amazingly shocked upon repairing to the well to get a cooling draught to see the immense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water. From that day to this, water has never passed the lips of John Thomas Heslop. His drinks consist wholly of tea, coffee and milk, thoroughly boiled. The doctors say that the entire organisation of the eye has undergone a structural change; that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged, and that the crystalline lens has been divided into three different disks or circles, each circle surrounded by another of light blue. In the centre of each of these three circles appears an iris, greatly diminished in size, but an iris nevertheless. Medical reports have been made on the case by journals, such as the *Lancet*, *Medical Times* and many others. The young man has been visited by all the greater and lesser lights of the British medical colleges, each of whom pronounce his case the most wonderful in the annals of optics. Imagine such a phenomenon remaining in quiet obscurity in our own wonder-loving country! Long before this he would have made the circuit of a hundred dime museums.

Little Gray Ghosts.

A big farmhouse in New Jersey long stood tenantless, and had the reputation of being haunted. At last a young farmer and his wife moved in at a merely nominal rental. An unearthly clattering on the stairs frightened the couple half out of their wits the first night, and the wife tried to persuade her consort to get up and investigate. For an hour he argued desperately with her on the advisability of lying still. She declared that if he wouldn't investigate she must die or get up herself. Finally they affected a compromise by creeping out of bed together. They lit the lamp and looked cautiously out of the chamber door. The first glance solved the mystery. Big gray squirrels literally swarmed up all the landings, and every one of them has a big nut of some kind between his paws. The main supply of nuts was stored in an unused garret, where some tenant had placed them long ago. The squirrels arranged themselves in gangs on each landing, and those at the top of the house carried the nuts one by one out of the garret and sent them rolling down the stairs to the next landing, where they were met by the gang waiting for them, and pushed down another flight. In this way they reached an old cellar, which was evidently the squirrels' storeroom, for it was well stocked with nuts. They were moving—from attic to basement.

An Unlucky Ring.

A costly ring, unguarded by police or special watchman, hangs suspended by a silken cord around the neck of a statue of the Maid of Almodena, the patron saint of Madrid, in one of the beautiful parks in the Spanish capital. It is set with diamonds and pearls, notwithstanding which there is no danger of its being stolen. The greatest thief in Madrid would not touch it any quicker than he would the plate on his own mother's coffin. Its history is curious and interesting, and equal to anything found in mediæval folk lore.

The ring was made for King Alfonso XII., who gave it to his cousin, the pretty Mercedes, on the day of their betrothal. She wore it during her short married life. On her death the king presented it to his grandmother, Queen Christina. She died soon, and the king passed the deadly little circle to his sister, Infanta del Pilar, who died within the month. Again it started on its deadly rounds, next finding a place on the finger of Christina, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, but in no less than three months she was also dead. Alfonso next put the ring in his own casket and lived less than a year after so doing. No wonder it safely hangs on a statue in an unguarded square.

The customs both of burning and burying the dead prevailed among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Their coffins were composed of various materials, the most common being baked clay or earthenware. The practice among the ancient Romans was to bury the dead, though previous to the recognition of Christianity burning became comparatively common.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Edison's phonograph now reproduces the voice of Lord Tennyson, even as it is heard when he is reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and the first verse of the Bugle Song in "The Princess," and that the Laureate himself is delighted at the perfection with which his voice is thus mechanically rendered.

A Durham publican has a cow which is just now suckling three lambs.

The entire population of the world is estimated at 1,200,000 000.

The Rothschild family takes its name from the original sign of its far-famed founder—the Roth Schild, or red shield.

Francis I. and Henry II. of France satisfied their notions of the freedom of the press by hanging unlicensed pamphleteers in the Place de Greve.

The birth-rate is higher in Melbourne than in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, and lower than in Brisbane or Perth.

King Milan of Servia appear to have found on his last journey to Vienna that the Austrians were tired of him. He could not get an audience of the Emperor, and went away disgusted after a couple of days' sight-seeing in cabs.

The Russian Government is going to forbid Jews to publish or edit political newspapers. A Ukase to this effect is shortly to be submitted to the Czar.

Humor.

Love and a Gas Bill.

The nights are longer growing,
For wintry days are near,
And soon the firelight's glowing
We'll value something dear.
Alas! 'mid all things sweeter
A certain ill doth lurk;
Too well we know the metre
Is getting in its work.

Ah! while John Henry lingers
Beside the parlor grate,
And holds Sue's taper fingers,
Unthinking it is late,
Sue's father hears the ticking—
Ill-omened notes of woe—
The metre's steady clicking,
That comes up from below.

Thus doth the pair, caressing,
Forget all else but love,
Nor think how they're distressing
The sire, one flight above;
Thus, on, the parent worries,
While pallid grows his face;
Thus, on, the meter hurries,
Its record-breaking race.

His Right to Ask a Civil Question.

Miss Parkwood: "Do you know, sir, I could sue you for breach of promise?"

Mr. Finlay Place: "Oh, I guess not."

"Why, sir, did you not ask me to marry you?"

"Yes."

"And I consented?"

"Yes."

"Well, sir!"

"Well, I didn't promise, did I? You were the one that did that. I presume I have the right to ask you a civil question, have I not, without running the risk of being dragged into court?"

It improves your memory to lend a friend five shillings, but it destroys the memory of your friend.

You can never get into the good graces of a young woman by watching her mount a bicycle.

Father: "Weren't you out very late last night?" Son: "No, sir; I was in very late."

Young Maid: "When is the time to marry?" Old Maid: "Whenever the man is willing."

"I think I should like something in the way of a check," said the young man to the tailor. "So should I," said the tailor to the young man.

Owner of fish-pond (to man who is trespassing): "Don't you see that sign, 'No fishing here?'" Angler (with an injured air): "Yes, and I dispute it. Why, there's good fishing here; look at this string."

Mrs. Smith: "And you are really going to marry this widow after all, and I hear give up smoking?" Languid Swell: "Yn-as. Mutual 'rangements. She gives up her weeds—I give up mine."

A bishop, reproving his delinquent page, said, "Wretched boy, who is it that sees and hears all we do, and before whom even I am a crushed worm?" The boy replied, "The missus, my lord." His lordship said this was not the right answer.

Mamma (to Eddie, just home from his first morning at school): "Well, Eddie, how did you like it?" Eddie: "I didn't like it a bit. The teacher put me on a chair and told me to sit there for the present. And I sat and sat, and she never gave me the present."

A lady, very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his ugliness of person, once said to Rogers the poet, "What do you think? My husband has laid out fifty guineas for a baboon on purpose to please me." "The dear little man!" replied Rogers, "it's just like him."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The old-time harsh and gruesome phrase
That proved law's vindication
Will pass to the yesterday's
Traditions of the nation.
Though what effect the change will show,
Is something much disputed,
When men no more are hanged, we know,
But are electrocuted.

Tramp: "Sir, won't you please help a poor fellow who hasn't eaten anything for a week?" Dyspeptic (who has dined unwisely and is suffering the consequence): "Help you? You are better off than I am, for I don't believe I'll want to eat anything for the next month."

"How does your husband spend his evenings?" "He stays at home and thinks out schemes to make money." "And what do you do with yourself when he is thus occupied?" "Oh, I think out schemes to spend it."

"Very well, then," she exclaimed, to make a concession, "I cannot deny that I have my faults." "No doubt of that," said her husband, hastily. "I should like to know what they are!" exclaimed his wife, more hastily still.

First Burglar: "Cracker, I think we ought to have a motto. A feller can work so much better with a motto to chirk him up." Second Burglar; "Yes, I think so, too! How would this do? Take things as you find 'em!"

"Will you give me, Miss Weehawken, your company to the opera on Thursday?" asked Mr. Goslin. "I'm sorry, but a lot of my friends are to give me a surprise party that night, and I'm expected to stay at home."

"A waltz? Mr. Henderson, you are too kind," said Miss Waite, who has been a wall-flower all the evening. "Not at all, Miss Waite," said Mr. Henderson, host of the occasion—"you know the performance of one's duty is sometimes sweeter than actual pleasure."

"According to my father's rules, Mr. Chapkins, we always adjourn here at twelve. It is now one minute of—" "Ah, indeed! Well, in accordance with legislative custom, Miss Barrows, there being some unfinished business before the house, I will turn back the clock." Engagement announced next day.

"Who is that handsome young man standing over there?" inquired an old gentleman of a rich old lady at a party. "That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man—made a large fortune by the law." "Indeed!" said the old gentleman—"how's that?" "The law made him my daughter's husband."

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Plezzures make folks acquainted with each other, but it takes trials and grief tew make them know each other.

It iz a curious fakt, that the meanest pashuns ov our heart are the strongest when we hav grown old, and the best ones the weakest.

Truth doesn't require the aid ov elegant and high-stepping word tew express its force or buty; it iz like water—tastes better out ov a woodden bucket than it does out ov a golden goblet.

Them folks who are sudden ain't apt tew be solid; lively streams are alwus shallo.

Az we gro older, what we gain in experience we looze in zest.

About the meanest critter thare iz now travelling around loose on the breast ov the earth, iz a bashful hypokrite.

No man who only luvs himself kan ever taste of peace.

LAWN TENNIS.

—o—

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Tennis Club at Beaufort was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last. There were about twenty-five present, the fair sex greatly predominating. Dr Adam having been voted to the chair, explained the object of the meeting and dilated on the advantages of the game. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr Hughes, seconded by the Rev. E. J. M. Davies, that all present form themselves into a club, to be called the Beaufort Tennis Club. The Rev. E. J. M. Davies proposed that 5s be the subscription, provided all present joined. Mr Sinclair thought the ladies should pay less than the gentlemen. Dr Adam said he believed the ground could be obtained for £8, and if it were purchased and the fence put in repair and two courts made, the expenses would amount to at least £10. Mr Sinclair suggested fencing the ground and asking the owner for the use of it. He would second Mr Davies' motion, which was carried. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr E. W. Hughes; secretary and treasurer, Dr Adam; captain, Rev. E. J. M. Davies; match committee, Mr Hughes, Dr Adam, and the Rev. E. J. M. Davies; general committee, Mrs Adam, Mrs Hughes, Miss Harris, Miss Johnston, Miss McRae, with the officers *ex officio*. The appointment of patrons was mooted, but as it was considered that it might appear as though such were appointed for the sake of a donation, no action was taken in the matter. It was resolved that the committee draw up rules and have them printed. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr Meichel, asking him to allow the club to repair the fence of the tennis ground, and inquiring on what terms the ground could be used. Miss Troy moved that the colors of the club be black and gold. Seconded by Miss Wotherspoon, and carried. The secretary was instructed to get a block receipt book printed, on the motion of Mr Sinclair, seconded by the Rev. E. J. M. Davies. It was decided to commence playing the following Wednesday, Miss Adam kindly inviting the members to make use of the court at the Presbyterian manse. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last a statement appeared giving the public to understand that neither of the medical gentlemen in Beaufort had attended my poor wife in her last illness. Dr. Adam attended her, and I am in hopes I shall some day be able to remunerate him for his kindness. I would not like my relations and friends living at a distance to be under the impression that my poor wife suffered from want of proper attention. —I am sir, yours truly,

C. YUNG.

[We had not the slightest intention of conveying the information that Mrs Yung had suffered from want of proper attention, and fail to see how anybody could reasonably arrive at such a strange conclusion, seeing that the paragraph in question intimated that Dr Eastwood, of Ballarat, had attended the deceased.—ED. R.A.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

SIR,—I'm an old man now, and cannot write much better than Horace Greeley, but remembering that compositors can read almost any scrawl, I ask you to give me space for the insertion of the following. Some time ago the Ararat Rangers were desirous of forming a detachment in Beaufort, and with this end in view they solicited the co-operation of the Rifle Club. Although the latter did not see their way clear to throw in their lot with the Rangers, they issued a circular, and promised to do all they could towards making the movement a success. The detachment was formed, Sir, as you know, and between 20 and 30 of Beaufort's youth volunteered to be trained for the purpose of defending, should occasion arise, "their hearths, their homes, all they hold dear." But I am inclined to think that the "comps" will strike, Sir, if I write much, so I'll say my say at once, and then sink into oblivion. The other night at a committee meeting of the Rifle Club, I am told that the Ranger lads got some "nasty jars" about shooting at the butts, and exception was taken by one or two Rangers firing at the butts at all, although the club had promised to do all they could to assist them. I do not believe for one moment, Sir, that such an expression of selfishness as characterised the remarks of a certain gentleman was synonymous with the feelings of the majority of the members, for I know that the rifle club wrote inviting the Rangers to join them, and I also know that many Rangers were asked by prominent members of the club to try a few shots and see how they liked rifle shooting. A member of the committee solemnly declared the other night that a Ranger had fired from 800 yards and missed the target! I know a fairly good rifle shot that missed the target nearly 40 times in succession when he first began shooting. Those who have lived in glass houses should not throw stones.—Yours, &c.,

RIFLEMAN.

MELBOURNE GRAIN MARKET.

—o—

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, report under date October 15:—Wheat, prime, 3s 10d; medium, 3s 5½d; flour, stone-made, £8 5s, roller, £9 10s; Oats, thin Victorian, 1s 6d; Danish, 2s 7d; stout, 2s 8½d; barley, Cape, 1s 11d; malting, 3s 9d; peas, 2s 11d to 3s; maize, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; bran, to 8½d; pollard, 8½d.

JACKSON'S 1s 6d TEA can't be beaten. Try it.—[Advt.]

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/9 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

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The annual report of the conservator of forests was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on Thursday. The necessity of training foresters and of thinning out the indigenous timber in state forests in a judicious manner, so as to permit young trees to grow into sawmill timber, is referred to. The receipts of the department, excepting the sums derived from grazing licenses, amounted to £16 202, while the expenditure came to £15,218. It is suggested that the annual grazing licenses over forest lands should be converted into leases having 14 years' currency with fencing conditions. In that way seedling gums arriving at the sapling stage would have a chance to thrive, as they would not be eaten by cattle through the area being overstocked, and there would be a larger sum derived from the license fees. Protection from stock would do more for the reforesting of the forests than thousands spent on tree planting on Government plantations. The advantages of "bambou" planting in a dry climate are referred to, as well as the necessity of having consistent and energetic supervision over all timber reserves near mining centres in order that the most thorough protection should be afforded to the young growing timber. All timber in those reserves should only be cut under trained supervision, for the reason that an untrained man simply cuts what he requires for his own use, without any regard to the future supply. The desirability of the Forest department acquiring control over the forest reserves let for grazing purposes and over all the valuable timber ranges in the neighbourhood of mining centres is alluded to. The utility of making fire breaks in the principal state forests by burning strips of ground around and through them is mentioned. The manner in which the splitter and timber hewer was allowed, on payment of a very small fee, to enter a forest and cut down whatever timber he chose is condemned, and it is suggested that the only remedy for the waste caused by them was to adopt the royalty system, under which each tree was bought from the forester in charge of the reserve, who marked it and valued it upon a royalty basis before it could be cut down by anyone. The sleeper hewer should be excluded from the forests, it is urged, as he destroyed young timber and often crippled the operations of the sawmiller. Next to the royalty system the special area license, by which a sawmiller was allowed to take up 1,000 acres and have the exclusive right to cut over it on payment of a fee of from £5 to £10 a month, was of value. In order, however, to prevent abuses, such as a sawmiller putting on a large number of men to fall all the timber in a few weeks, it was requisite that licenses should be issued to the fallers employed on those areas. The number of fallers should be restricted, and licenses taken out for each in addition to the area license fee. This would stop the "grabbing" of timber, and every sawmiller could then cut timber as required, instead of racing his neighbour to see who would secure the most timber. There should be a time limit in the occupation of the areas, and a sawmiller should be compelled to clear off every matured tree which would cut into timber before abandoning the area, which should then be closed for a rotation of years, according to the growth of the saplings.—"Argus."

The multiplication of agricultural societies is viewed with disfavor by the older bodies, the increase in the number of participants in the annual endowment having considerably reduced the sum received by each society. The Minister of Agriculture (says the "Age") is also very much opposed to the increase, being convinced that the holding of a number of small agricultural shows in a single agricultural district, that might, it is urged, be well represented by one organisation, tends to do more harm than good. It has also intensified the difficulty of selecting the locale of the national agricultural show year by year. Mr Dow has summoned a conference of representatives of the various societies to meet in Melbourne on the 5th November for the purpose of discussing the matter. Without wishing to dictate to the societies, Mr Dow intends submitting a proposal that fewer shows should be held in the country districts, being convinced that unless the special grant made by Parliament to the society holding the national shows is expended in large centres of population like Ballarat, Sandhurst or Geelong, the affair becomes a dead failure, and thereby casts discredit on a very important institution.

The only thing which now prevents the trade of the colonies being carried on as it was before the strike commenced (says yesterday's *Argus*) is the want of coal. That this want will soon be supplied apart from the Newcastle mines, if the men there do not speedily signify their intention to return to work, is very evident. There is now afloat from Japan alone for the various colonies between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of coal. In addition to the coal which is coming from Japan, there are a number of large number of large cargoes afloat from England. The first shipments of foreign coal will soon be here, and from that time onwards the supply may be expected to be kept up until the Newcastle mines are in full work again. The steamers from Japan are expected to make the passage in 21 days.

The Melbourne correspondent to the *Ararat Advertiser* says:—"Everybody is glad that the men are returning to work. It will matter little to the general public which side has won. If it is labor that has been defeated it may rest assured that the good sense of the community will take care that capital shall not grow too arrogant, and will step in in a decided manner to prevent reprisals. Not that I think capital will attempt any such thing. If it has achieved a victory it has been at such a cost as to make it by no means anxious to desire another battle, and that the end came none too soon is evidenced by the rancor that begins to manifest itself in all places where men congregated. Even the A.N.A., with all its desires to remain neutral, was strongly influenced, as witness the angry temper shown at a meeting of a suburban branch the other night over the proposal that Mr Hancock should lecture to the branch. Language was used the sting of which it will take some time to heal.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

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Last night's "Standard" conveyed the pleasing intelligence that the maritime strike was settled, the officers having severed their connection with the Trades' Hall, and agreeing to go back as individuals. The colliers only struck out of sympathy, and will be at work to-day (Saturday.)

THE MISER'S DIAMOND NECKLACE.

In the year 1740 there lived in the Latin quarter in Paris, a famous miser named Jean Avere. The wealth concealed in the obscure rookery where he resided was believed to be fabulous, and was no doubt really very great. Among his treasures was a celebrated diamond necklace of immense value. This he concealed so carefully that he ultimately forgot its hiding place himself. He sought diligently for weeks, and, failing to find it, became almost insane. This rendered him even less capable of remembrance, and he took to his bed broken in body as in mind. A few weeks later a doctor and an old woman, who had sometimes done odd jobs about his house, were both at his bed-side, seeing that the end was near. As the clock in the neighbouring tower tolled one, he ceased his low muttering and sat up and shrieked, "I remember where it is now. I can put my hand on the necklace. For God's sake let me go for it before I forget it again!" Here his weakness and excitement overcame him, and he sank back among his rags, stone dead. Physicians and students are familiar with these sudden outflashings of memory at the great crisis of human fate.

Let the reader consider this while we relate an episode in the humble career of a signalman. Andrew Agge, who may be found on duty in his box at Culgaith, a little station on the Midland, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle.

Mr Agge is on duty nearly every day, and must break his fast without leaving his post. The confinement and mental strain tell on the system. The strongest men cannot stand it long without feeling its effects. It makes one think of the passionate exclamation in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt,"

"Oh, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

Our friend had been at the same work for many years, although he was thirty-five when these lines were written. In 1884 he began to feel that he was about to break down. "I don't know what ails me," he would say, "but I can't eat." What he forced down produced no sense of satisfaction or strength. Sometimes he was alarmed at finding he could scarcely walk on account of giddiness. He said to himself, "What if I should be seized with this at some moment when there is trouble on the line, and I need all my wits about me?"

Other features of this ailment were pains in the chest and sides, costiveness, yellow skin and eyes, bad taste in the mouth, risings of foul gas in the throat, &c. The doctor said Agge must give up his confining work or risk utter disability. He could not. Wife and children were in the way. So he remained at his post and grew worse. But his work was always right telegrams were properly received and sent, and no train got into trouble through any neglect or fault of his. His disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—took a step further, and brought on kidney and bladder trouble. The doctor at Appleby, said "Agge, you are poisoned with the foul stuff in your stomach and blood. His doom seemed to be sealed. It was like a death warrant. He says—"I tumbled down on that locker and lay there all the forenoon" Signals might be given the telegraphic needle might click, but I heeded them no more than a man in the grave heeds the beating of the rain against his own tombstone."

He was alone at first, but help arrived, and the poor Signalman was carried home. Physicians laboured on his case without avail. Around his bed were five little children, the mother being absent in an institution, to be treated for a serious ailment.

Here he lay for weeks, part of the time unconscious. Nothing was to be done but to wait for the end. Then the torpid faculties awakened for a moment. *Memory flashed up, and he recalled the fact that a medicine which he had used with benefit years before, had then thrown aside and forgotten, was concealed in a secret place at the signal box.* He sent for it, and took a dose. Soon his bowels moved, the kidneys acted, the pain ceased, he felt better. With brightened hope he sent to Carlisle for more. It arrived. He used it, and in few days the doctors were astonished to find their patient out of doors, and on the road to recovery. He regained his health completely, and in speaking of his experience, said to the writer, "What a wonderful thing it was that on what promised to be my death-bed, I suddenly remembered where I had put that half-used bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. That flash of memory probably saved me from death."

THE GREAT SALE NOW IN FULL SWING,

At MORREY & MURRAY'S 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat, and increasing every day as the sterling nature of the bargains become more widely known. This week we will show greater bargains than ever, Mr James Tyler having forwarded us the entire Manchester Stock of W. A. Baxton, Cardiff, South Wales, bought at a discount of 6s 8d in the pound, which we are now selling at less than English prices, with which we defy all the Sales in Victoria.—MORREY and MURRAY, the Cash Drapers and Direct Importers, 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat. —[ADVT.]

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, prevents tartar, stops decay; gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject Norton's Pills, which justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in tins 6d. 1s., and 2s. 6d each, by all chemists.

Scripture for the State Schools.

MR. BURTON, Organising Secretary, National Scripture Education League, will VISIT BEAUFORT on the 24th INST., for the purpose of Establishing a Branch of the League.

Friends please note this.

A. E. BURTON, Esq., will ADDRESS a PUBLIC MEETING in Mechanics' Institute on FRIDAY NIGHT, 24th October, half-past seven, on "Scriptural Lessons in State Schools," and form a Branch of the League, if possible.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute are about to order NEW BOOKS, and Subscribers desiring any particular Books are requested to notify the Librarian before the 31st inst.

T. W. DUNGEY, Hon. Sec.

TENDERS.

BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Tenders are invited up to the 31st inst., for PAINTING, PAPERING, &c. Specifications may be seen at the Institute.

T. W. DUNGEY, Hon. Sec.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Shire Hall on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Secretary.
Beaufort, 7th October, 1890.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That well-known and Old Established BUTCHERY BUSINESS, comprising—shop, house, slaughtering-yards, piggeries, and Outbuildings adapted to the business, together with 30 Acres of Freehold Land.

For particulars apply to
W. SMITH, Beaufort.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS
Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.
AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

BEAUFORT.

SATURDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1890,
At one o'clock.

SALE BY AUCTION,
On the Premises, opposite the Railway Station, Burke street, Beaufort.
In the Estate of Mrs EDDY, late of Beaufort, deceased.

DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Garden well stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE by Rinade, Two HORSES, Saddle and Bridle, lot Fowls, &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by the Executors to sell, as above, and as the family is leaving the district, all must be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at Sale.
Further particulars see Bills.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

THE MERCER!

A NEW
REAPER and BINDER,
Which Works Entirely Without Canvas.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION
combining the following
ADVANTAGES:—
Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Operating, Strength, Lightness of Draught, Completeness of Work done in all kinds of Grain, besides having no straps or buckles to tear off, no canvas to tighten or loosen, and not affected by weather.

Farmers will do well to see this New Machine before buying one.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Full particulars from
Messrs Brophy, Foley, and Dowling,
PRODUCE AGENTS, BALLARAT.
Sole Agents for Australasia.

DENNYS, LASCELLES,
AUSTIN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

OUR SALES LAST SEASON—
32,978 Bales Wool.

ALL consignments receive the Personal Attention of Members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway siding.

All information as to CHARGES, which are Considerably Lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Offices also at
MELBOURNE and BALLARAT.

On Sale
AT
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 ⅝ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅛in., ¼in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.
NEXT TO POLICE STATION

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game on the Challicum Estate will be PROSECUTED.

G. THOMSON.
Challicum, 20th January, 1890.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

CRAWFORD, KING,
AND CO.
{A. CRAWFORD, of Ballarat,
{ANDREW KING & CO.

Wholesale Softgoods Importers and Warehousemen.

The PUBLIC SUPPLIED DIRECT at WHOLESALE PRODUCERS' PRICES.

A SAVING of on the AVERAGE at ONE-THIRD
Effected by BUYING your DRAPERY at
Crawford, King, and Company's
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

C., K. and Co. BUY ALL their GOODS in the BEST MARKETS at "Mill" Prices for Cash, thereby alone effecting a saving of at least 15 per cent., as the manufacturers have no risk.

C., K. and Co. SELL for CASH, Make no Bad Debts, Charge no Guarantee Profits, Sell their Stock Quickly, consequently keep their expenses small, and GIVE THEIR CLIENTS the BENEFIT therefrom.

DO YOUR SHOPPING BY POST.
And send for samples and prices to
CRAWFORD, KING, & CO.,
The Wholesale Warehousemen,
who devote special attention to orders by letters, and the instructions contained therein strictly adhered to.

Well-assorted Stocks always on hand of—
Manchester Goods, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mantles, Millinery,
Ribbons and Laces, Underclothing.
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery,
Fancy Goods, Trimmings,
Mercery, Outfittings,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Tailoring, Mantle, and Dress Making by Superior Workers.

Terms—Net Cash. No Second Prices.

Self-measurement forms and instructions free on application.

Crawford, King, & Co.,
THE MODERN
FAMILY WAREHOUSE
(Open to the Public),
250 and 252, FLINDERS STREET,
MELBOURNE
(Opposite Hobson's Bay Station).

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1890-1891.

GEORGE HAGUE
AND CO.

WILL hold WEEKLY WOOL SALES EVERY TUESDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,
Splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL
Than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Twenty-six years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

Auction Sales of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers,
Geelong, 1st July, 1890.

MONEY.

To Farmers, Landowners, and Others.
TO LEND—Large and small sums of TRUST and other MONEYS, for term of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, or as agreed upon, on freehold and leasehold lands at LOWEST RATES of INTEREST
McEVOY & CO.,
21, Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 189 exceeding £619,000. Borrowers are requested place themselves in direct communication. All communications treated strictly confidential.

THE STUD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
WILD DOG,
To Stand at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
GUARANTEE ... £3 3s.

Every care taken, but no responsibility. For full pedigree and particulars apply to
GEO. A. DUNNETT.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
MORRIS DANCER,
Winner of 18 first prizes will stand this Season at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... £4 4s EACH MARE.

Also, the Pony Stallion,
Young Bobby Dazzler,
Winner of 13 first prizes and the most handsome pony in the colony. For further comment see stud book.
TERMS ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
All mares to be paid for on removal. Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to ROBERT KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill,

TO Stand this Season, at Stockyard Hill,
THE CELEBRATED CLYDESDALE STALLION,
Rochford Champion.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is a beautiful dapple bay, with black points (no white); stands 16½ hands high; has good flat bone, and an abundance of fine silky hair. His sire, Champion of the North (imp.) was Champion horse of Victoria. Champion of the North took first prize at Glasgow Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. In 1877 he gained first prize at the following shows in England (all open competitions)—Congleton, Ottey, Doncaster, the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, Pontefract, Dudley Hill, Newcastle (beating Darnley, Prince of Altyre, Gleniffer, etc.), York, Halifax, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, Altringham, Whitechurch, and Birkenhead. His sire, Topsman, was got by that renowned horse, Wonderful, which was bred by Mr Rennie, Dunbar, out of his prize mare, Comely, which was by Baronet, the winner of over £300 in prize money.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION'S dam, Kate (imp.), who won £170 in purses and a silver medal before she was three years old. Kate, by Cromwell (imp.); g.g. dam, Jess, by Prince of Wales (imp.)

ROCHFORD CHAMPION, as a prize-taker, has no equal, and he has met and defeated some of the best imported horses.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is the sire of several of the best stallions in the Northern districts.

TERMS ... £3 3s EACH MARE,
To be paid at end of season.
R. KIRKPATRICK.

TO STAND this SEASON at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek, near Buangor,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
PURVES.

PURVES is a dark bay, foaled 2nd November, 1881; sire Carmyle, dam Gipsy. In 1882, as a yearling, he carried off first honors at Smeaton for the best yearling colt on the ground, and one of a group of three; also two champion prizes. At Ballarat, in the spring of 1882, he won first prize for the best draught colt; at Kyneton the same year he took first prize and also won the Mares' Produce Stakes of £40—open competition; at Clunes he was again first in his class; at Echuca he took first prize, and also a special for the best yearling colt on the ground; at Bendigo Grand National Show first again, his half-brother (got by the same sire) coming second—open competition; at Glenlyon he won first prize for the best yearling; thus showing an unbeaten record for no less than a dozen times as a yearling

His sire, Carmyle, is too well known in this district to need comment.

PURVES' dam was Gipsy, by Surprise (imp); g.s. dam's side, Surprise, &c.

PURVES began his two-year old Showyard triumphs in Adelaide, S.A., in September 1883, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there; he won first in his own class and Hart Bros'. silver cup, value ten guineas; and the same day, in the All-aged Stallion Champion Class, in which many first-class horses competed, notably Waverley, PURVES carried off the massive Silver Medal and ten guineas. At Clare (S.A.) the following week he was again first in the all-aged class, winning the Champion Prize of ten guineas, and in his own class the two-year-old's first prize also.

His owner returned to Victoria in time to show Purves at the Grand National in Geelong; he again won first in his own class, and in competition with colts and fillies, two years old, he won the Champion prize. At Ballarat he won first in his class; at Clunes, shown among the three-year-olds, first; at Smeaton, among the three-year-olds, first; at Kyneton, the Larnarkshire of Victoria, PURVES, for the second time, carried off the Sires' Produce Challenge Cup, value 15 guineas, defeating Mr Bourke's grand two-year-old Black Prince, the first prize horse in Melbourne in the Sires' Produce Stakes. PURVES was also first in his own class; first at Donald Show in 1885; and again first at Ballarat in 1886; first at Ararat in 1888, and gained Mr G. Thomson's special prize of £5 same day; first at Ballarat 1888; first at Clunes 1888; first at Smeaton 1888; first at Beaufort 1889; first at Ararat 1889, and Mr Thomson's prize of £5 same day; his stock taking first same day wherever shown; first at Talbot 1889; first at Ballarat 1889; first at Smeaton 1889; and first at Daylesford 1890.

Some of PURVES' first gets were kept for stallions, and are prizetakers wherever shown. One of PURVES' yearlings gained the handsome prize of £8 at the Beaufort show in 1889.

PURVES has won 48 first prizes and £295 prize money.

TERMS:—£4 4s each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. All mares paddocked must have hind shoes taken off. Good grass paddocks with plenty of water provided. All care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

For further particulars apply to the Owner, THOMAS JESS, Shirley P.O.

Business Address.

ALWAYS LEADING.

New Spring Dresses.

New Spring Millinery.

New Spring Novelties.

Come the Spring with all its splendour,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.
—LONGFELLOW.

SNOW & ROOM
SNOW & ROOM

Have pleasure in announcing the receipt of their first shipments of

NEW SPRING GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS.

Now showing in all departments, and including the latest and most elegant novelties of the Season.

In order to keep pace with the rapidly growing requirements of their extensive business,

Snow and Room's Importations

For the Spring of 1890 are largely in excess of all previous years, and the new goods already opened up amount in value to over

£10,000.
£10,000.

SNOW and ROOM direct special attention to their magnificent choice of new and superb spring dresses, charming in design, beautiful in textures, and at the same time thoroughly serviceable and remarkably cheap.

A FEW NOVELTIES may be QUOTED, viz.:—
Early Spring Art De Laines
Early Spring Cheviot Tweeds
Early Spring Snowflake Cheviots
Early Spring Kinloss Homespuns
Early Spring Hettle Flecks
Early Spring Fife Checks
Early Spring Glendriff Tweeds
Early Spring Ben Nevis Tweeds,
And a limited selection of about 250 PARISIENNE COMBINATION ROBES, which may truly be described as positive gems of artistic taste and elegance.

SNOW and ROOM have also on view a profusion of novel styles and textures in new washing fabrics. It is, indeed, very difficult to select the prettiest, as they are all so delightfully fresh, springlike and tasteful.

The ranges include—
New Shaded Cashmerettes
New Satin Foulards
New Tosca Zephyrs
New Satinettes
New Liberty Sateens
New Boating Twills
New Pongee Fancies
New Tennis Cloths
New Snowflake Zephyrs
New Tartan Cashmeres
New French Muslins
&c., &c., &c,

In introducing the above Novelties, SNOW and ROOM wish to draw attention to the important fact that being in direct communication with the manufacturers of these choice goods, they are in a position to give their customers the benefit of all intermediate profits.

SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS

SNOW and ROOM take this opportunity of thanking the many ladies who have so kindly attested to the undoubted success achieved by Miss HEALE during the past season.

Sufficient proof has now been gained to fully justify the assertion that the dressmaking rooms have never been under more efficient management; and that in placing their orders for new gowns with Miss Heale, ladies can rely on obtaining a perfect fitting and stylish costume at a strictly moderate price.

MRS O'BRIEN'S ROOMS.—It is enough to mention to the ladies of this district that Mrs O'Brien continues the successful management of her mantle and dressmaking rooms, and is now ready for the demands of the new season.

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

SNOW and ROOM respectfully suggest to LADIES the advisability of MAKING AN EARLY SELECTION of their New Spring Dresses, for the double reason that the prettiest goods are bought up quickly, and proper care at the hands of the dressmaker can be more fully assured before the pressure of the season's business.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under the new management of Miss Swindley, who is recognised as one of the leading artistes in the colony, has already won a leading reputation, and this season public favor is confidently challenged.

The very latest FRENCH NOVELTIES in BONNETS, toques, and hats together with a charming selection of the most tempting headgear, copied from the newest Parisienne models, and constructed on the premises, may now be inspected in the showrooms.

The millinery manufacturing branch is under the supervision of Miss Colgate, who, until her engagement with Snow and Room, occupied the position of leading milliner to Messrs Buckley and Nunn for many years.

It will, therefore, be patent to ladies that S. and R. have secured the best talent in Victoria, and that the new spring millinery will marked by a welcome originality, excellence taste and style, and strict economy in price.

The NEW MANTLES,
The NEW GLOVES, RIBBONS, and SUNSHADES, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be noticed in future issues, and fresh novelties will now be opened every day.

SNOW & ROOM
Late "CRAWFORD'S."
STURT and ARMSTRONG STREETS,
BALLARAT.

GARDENING FOR OCTOBER.

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KITCHEN GARDEN.—If season be moist, carrots, leeks, onions, and parsnips may still be sown. Sow largely of kidney beans, early turnips, capsicums, tomato, cucumber, vegetable marrow, pumpkins, melons, and parsley; also tall-growing varieties of peas—they will not grow very high at this season of the year. Plant out largely of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and celery; also, sow again for succession. Weeds will grow apace—choose a fine sunny day for hoeing them down, and rake off when withered, to prevent them starting into growth again.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranthus, zinnias, and other tender annuals should still be sown, if not already done; if sown in pots, and transplanted into flower beds, place in sunny weather an empty flower-pot over the patches of young plants; remove the pots every evening, or the plants will grow up weak and spindling. Climbing plants will be growing fast, and will require constant trimming and training. See that flower-beds are kept filled, by turning out large plants in pots.

FARM.—This is the last month that potatoes can be planted, except in low-lying lands. Sow largely of maize and sorghum; mangold-sowing should also be completed. Earth up early crops of potatoes with double-breasted plough, without delay.

Intercolonial Postal Notes.

The postal authorities have completed arrangements for the establishment of a ystem of intercolonial postal notes between this colony and South Australia. The system is one which will enable small amounts to be sent from one colony to the other at a lower rate than by money order, the charges on the issue being as follows:—

		s.	d.
On notes of the value of 1s and 1s 6d...		0	0½
" " "	2s and up to 4s 6d	0	1
" " "	5s " 7s 6d	0	2
" " "	10s " 20s	0	3

An additional fee, equal to the original fee, will be collected by the paying office. The system will be brought into operation on the 1st February. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the late Postal Conference, arrangements will in due course be made to establish the system with New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

A Convenience.

—o—

The New Parcels' Post System has proved a great convenience to country residents. It enables families residing in the most remote parts of Victoria to send or receive parcels at a minimum of cost, and we have pleasure in giving prominence to the following:—

PARCELS POST RATES.

	s.	d.
Parcels weighing 2 lbs and under,	0	9
" " " 3 " "	1	0
" " " 4 " "	1	3
" " " 5 " "	1	6
" " " 6 " "	1	9
" " " 7 " "	2	0

Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs, but when mails are conveyed on horseback the limit is 3 lb.

IS DEAFNESS INCURABLE?

J. H. NICHOLSON, of 175 William street, Melbourne, has proved otherwise by making a complete cure of DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD OF OVER 40 YEARS' STANDING by a simple remedy and without the use of any "clap-trap" so called electro-medication treatment. A full prescription of this remedy, which has cured thousands of other cases of long standing, will be sent free on application.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The slightest indisposition (that it may not rapidly run its disastrous course from bad to worse) should engage the immediate attention of the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy.

Buy 10 lbs TEA Special Value at 1s 9d and secure the Gift Teapot, at JACKSON'S Cheap Cash Store.—[Advt.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are now decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.

THE ONLY SURE WAY TO WIN

Capt. Bridge's Trophy

IS BY DRINKING

JACKSON'S PURE 1s 6d TEA!

Thousands Buy It, and will have No Other.

1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s.

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT

To those about to visit Town.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

Are now displaying their early Shipments of

Spring Fashions,

In DRESSES, MANTLES, & MILLINERY

Which comprise all the latest Novelties and Newest Designs and Colorings.

FOY & GIBSON direct special attention to their House Furnishing Department, which contains the largest and most complete stock in the colony.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—BEDROOM SUITES.

The ECLIPSE SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, Tile-back Washstand, Towel Rail, Pedestal and Two Chairs. Price, £9 10s.

The TORQUAY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, with bevelled Glass Door and recess, three Drawers, Secretaire, and Cupboard, Duchesse Table with six drawers, Marble Top Washstand, with B. Glass Mirror, Pedestal, Towel Rail and Two Chairs. Price, in Ash, £26 10s.; in Walnut, £27 10s.

The WAVERLEY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, and Washstand, Towel Rail attached, Pedestal, Two Chairs. Upholstered in Plush. Price, in Ash, £31 10s.; Walnut, £32 10s.

The ROCKLEIGH SUITE is a very fine specimen of artistic design. Price, in Ash, £41; Walnut, or Ash and Walnut combined, £46 10s.

DININGROOM SUITES.

VIENNA SUITES, Upholstered in real leather, £10 10/-; very substantial suites, upholstered seat and back, in real leather, £14 10/-; real Morocco Suites, from £28 10/- to £60, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak or Cedar Frames. Extension Dining Table, 6 feet, 60/-, 70/-; 7 feet, 75/-, 85/-; in Cedar and Walnut, extra good do., 95/- to £12.

Handsome Sideboards with bevelled glass backs and richly carved, £9 10/- to £70.

DRAWINGROOM SUITES

in a great variety of designs, with rich Tapestry Brocatelle, in Geneva Velvet Coverings, £9 10/- to £60.

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

A large stock of Iron Nickel and Brass Bedsteads in all the newest designs. Single Iron Bedsteads, 10/6, 18/6, 23/6, 25/6. Double Iron Bedsteads, inch post and extended footrail, 27/6 32/6.

Brass or Nickel, 52/6, 70/-, 75/-, to £22 10/- Specially cheap, very strong half-tester Bedstead, 2 inch taper posts, with brass rods, 70/-

Flock Mattresses, 10/-, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6

Best Kapok Beds, 23/6, 25/6, 27/6, 29/-

Hair Mattresses, 57/6, 77/6, 95/, all made from the best purified materials.

Single woven Wire Mattresses for Single Beds, 10/6, 12/-, 12/6, 12/9; Double Beds, 13/6, 16/6. The best Double-woven Wire Mattress, full size, 21/-

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

5-frame Brussels Carpet, 4/6 per yard and the best 5-frame made, 5/- per yard, in a choice range of designs. Tapestry Carpets, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 3/3 per yard.

FLOORCLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Passage Linoleums or Floorcloths, 12 and 15 feet wide, 2/6, 2/9, 4/-, 4/6, per square yard. Two yards wide Floorcloth, 1/11, 2/6, 3/- 4/- per running yard.

NAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Our special make of pure bleached Sheetings—54 inches wide, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. 11½d. per yard; 66 inches wide, 1/-, 1/1½, 1/3, 1/4½; 72 inches, wide, 9½d, 10½d, 1/2, 1/5, 1/8; 80 inches wide, 11½d, 1/3½, 1/5 1/6, 1/10; 90 inches wide, 1/3½, 1/6, 1/7 1/9, 1/10, 2/2.

White Toilet Bed Quilts, single beds, 4/-, 5/, 6/3, 8/-, 10/-

Lace Window Curtains in lovely designs, 2/9, 4/6, 6/6, 8/6, 10/6 to 21/-

Real Guipure Curtains, 15/9, 21/-, 25/- to £7.

Table Linen, Damask, full bleached or half bleached, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 2/- to 4/6 per yd.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.

50 Pieces Dinner Sets, 21/-, 25/6, 27/6, 32/6, 37/6, 39/6; 66 Pieces, 42/6, 55/- 59/6, 65/-, 95/-

Toilet Sets, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6, 19/6, to 10/-

Tea Sets, 11/6, 14/6, 19/6, 27/6 to 100/-

HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY.

In this department we now hold a large stock of Electro-plate goods in choice designs from the best Sheffield makers. E.P. Tea and Coffee Services, 65/-, 90/-, 115/- to £25.

E.P. Teapots, 9/6, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, to 55/- E.P. Cruets, 4 Bottles, 8/9, 11/6, 13/- to 32/6; do., with 5 or 6 Bottles, 16/6, 20/-, 25/ to 100/- E.P. Biscuit Boxes, 9/6, 12/6, 16/6, 20/- to 30/-

CUTLERY.—Special care has been taken to keep only reliable makers' goods. Knives and Forks, 3-pin, 4/6 6/6, 9/-; best White Handle Knives, 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/- to 18/-; Pure Ivory Handle Knives, 16/-, 20/- to 45/- per dozen.

Pure Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 5/- per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, 10/-; Table Spoons or Forks, 12/- per dozen.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

We are the sole agents for the "Premier" and also the "Rudge" Safety Bicycles, and intend offering them to the public at a very keen price. New Model—a ball socket, steering and ball pedals, £20 10/- Model C.—This is a very fast and strong Machine, with ball pedals, £19 10/- Model F.—With diamond frame and ball pedals, £14 10/- Rudge. No. 1, £22 10/-; Rudge, No. 2, £17 10/-; Rudge, £13 10/-

Bicycle Lamps, 3/6, 5/6, 8/6, 11/6, and 14/6

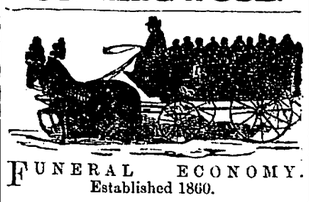
Silico Enamel, for Bicycle, no rust no tarnish. This Enamel protects without altering the appearance of all plated goods. Price 1/-. All goods marked in plain figures for cash without discount.

Bourke-street Cars to Collingwood pass FOY & GIBSON'S

WAREHOUSE—SMITH ST.,

STEAM POWER FACTORY—OXFORD ST.,

COLLINGWOOD.



FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All sufferers from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the utmost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "tickling cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Browne's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LOOK HERE!

JACKSON'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

TEA 1s		1s TEA
TEA 1s 3d		1s 3d TEA
TEA 1s 6d		1s 6d TEA
TEA 1s 9d		1s 9d TEA
TEA 2s		2s TEA

—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.—

Groceries! Groceries! Groceries!

WOOL AND GRAIN.

THE AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED,

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES, MELBOURNE,

HOLD AUCTION SALES OF

WOOL GRAIN
SHEEPSKINS LEATHER
TALLOW FURRED SKINS
HIDES BARK.

All Consignments fully displayed and carefully valued prior to sale. Proceeds remitted promptly.

FOR COUGHS COLDS, Bronchitis Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulce expectorant, for Coughs, Cold and Chest Complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c., Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

COAGULINE.—Cement for broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport England.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST.

DR. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered by the Medical Boards of Victoria and New South Wales, is aware that by departing from the usual routine of practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the paths of professional etiquette; but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of engaging as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

The true designation of quackery belongs to those shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a tittle of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the foll es of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner and also holds high testimonials which all patients may inspect.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from imprudence cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any among the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness in their systems, a sense of duty on their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. Any such one applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place him in that fitting condition of health, that he can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties, who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferers I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments; and the result will be all you could desire."

As a laborer in the field of fair dealing, I doubt not experiencing at least the reward of the approval of every honest man, and wish for nothing more; hoping my exertions will prevent the young and inexperienced from wasting their money on the various advertised nostrums.

Lastly, I have no hesitation in assuring sufferers that they will receive from me the most straightforward and honourable treatment combined with undoubted skill, kindly sympathy, and the most inviolable confidence, whether they visit me at my consulting rooms, or communicate with me by letter, which will have my immediate attention.

Yours truly,

JAMES D. LLEWELLYN.

N.B. All personal consultations with me are free; but by letter a fee of £1 is charged, which is inclusive of medicines. All cases that are amenable to modern treatment, are guaranteed an absolute cure. Patients living at a distance and unable to attend personally, can be treated at their homes through the post without any interference to their business duties, and can have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australia, carefully packed and concealed from observation.

No notice will be taken of any letter that does not contain the consultation fee of £1.

Dr. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN,

325 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,

MELBOURNE.

CONTAMINATIONS Of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It is the only specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, etc., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

CAUTION.

PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.

The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle; without which none are genuine.

GRIEFENDORFF'S Bohemian Bitters. These well-known *German Hop Bitters* are an excellent tonic, and invaluable for Liver Kidney, and Urinary Diseases, Constipation Poorness of Blood, Mental Depression, Biliousness. Loss of Appetite, Stomachic Ailments and for staving off the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to. Sold everywhere Chemists, Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, &c

Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS,

FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fever and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhœa. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

Business

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture is to a more or less extent speculative; but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its original value. The "paper" money most valuable to a newspaper proprietor is that which paid him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts let, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district it has a claim for a considerably greater amount of support, and has a greater scope for extend d usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

Of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

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

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Henningsen and Klunder,

Printers and Publishers,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

Medical Notices.

JUST PUBLISHED

A MOST UNIQUE WORK ON

Medical, Social, and Hygienic Subjects.

It contains information most valuable in NERVOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

The advice on marriage is worth its weight in gold,

Send you full address, and we will send, post free, One Copy. Write to PROF. R. T. SELBY, Cleveland street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Survy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

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.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE.

"Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our church members, and is personally known to me. Yours truly,

"Joseph B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie Road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and had decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong; and in active work.—Yours truly, SIMON LENNEY"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d 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 LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors—The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln England

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 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 permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphteria Colds Coughs Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or tongid tonsils whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficulties of respiration also palpation 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 unvaluable 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 instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner

Gout and Rheumatism.

There is no preparation for salutary effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the effected parts after their due fermentation 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 peedil and effectually it ensures a cure.

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 effect 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 ineffacious.

In Disorders of the Kidney's Stone, and Gravel.

The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and as again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs	Fistulas	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Gout	Sore Throats
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Skin Diseases
Bunions		Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped hands	Piles	Tumours
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78 New 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 or Pot and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAYS 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 them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce comfort, and a continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this rectifying and reviving 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 noxious matters, expelling all humors which taint or impoverish it, and thereby purifying, invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may all experience their beneficent effects. Many affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

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

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Coughs.

In general debility, mental depression, nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these Pills. They sooothe and strengthen the nervous system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact the invalid is sensible of a total and most delightful change in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the bane of thousands, who pass one day after another cumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion and effect a cure without debilitating or overturning the system; on the contrary, they strengthen and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotchs on the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloreux
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Gout	Venerial Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause
Liver Complaints	&c., &c.
Lumbago	

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's establishment, 78 New 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 pot and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

"Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange eruptions."—Act iii. Scene 1.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affections are afraid, from sheer bashfulness and modesty to PERSONALLY consult a medical man; other patients have not the self-possession and coolness, when in the consulting room, to accurately describe their symptoms, their mode of life, and the nature of the disease they suffer from.

Let such person (he or she) sit quietly down in the privacy of their own apartments, and in calm minds describe each symptom of their case. A clear statement thus written, and laid before me is far preferable in nervous diseases to a personal consultation. Where, however, a disease is of a peculiar and exceptional character, a personal consultation may become necessary; but my success in correspondence is so great, that of the thousands upon thousands whom I have treated during the last thirty-two years, not a single mistake has ever occurred, nor a case has ever been made public—in fact, the very simplicity of my system of correspondence prevents publicity.

At the same time medicines are sent to my patients in such a form as to defy detection.

How many thousands have I not brought up old!

How many have been enabled to enter into the marriage state through consulting me!

How many after marriage have privately consulted me and been blessed, and their married lives made fruitful and happy!

How many wasted ruined youths of both sexes have also been restored to health, and received their manhood for having consulted me by letter!

How many questions arise where the family physician is unable to unravel the case, and where, often, the patient lingers on, not daring to tell his family medical adviser the nature of his complaint, until consumption, wasting or mental diseases set in, and the sufferer gets beyond the curable curable stage, and is left a hopeless wreck!

A letter, written in the privacy of the family and dropped in the post box, reaches me quietly. The answer is returned as quietly and unobtrusively, and the patient, without stopping from his chamber, except to post his letter, is by return of post put in full possession of the nature of his case. His hopes are raised; his doubts removed; and he is comparatively a new man—in fact, in many cases, a new being altogether.

The only addition to the ordinary written letter, is the age, occupation, habits, and symptoms—nothing more. The usual consultation fee of £1 (one pound) must be enclosed, otherwise no answer will be returned.

There are thousands of cases in daily life where a consultation with one at a distance will remove, by a single letter, a great fear, a great care, and it often solves what appears as an impenetrable mystery. Many a sad heart has been made joyful on receipt of an explanatory letter from me.

To those who are about to marry, I would say, consult me before doing so, and prevent many after troubles, and remove many unnecessary fears and prejudices; to those more especially who have suffered in early years from disease, or who have yielded to their passions—to these, I say at once, consult with me—do not tarry, delays are dangerous, and, as an expert, my time may not be always at your service. You can, by simply enclosing one pound, have the benefit of my experience in the same manner as if I lived in your own town, and with the additional advantage of thorough privacy.—Yours, truly,

LOUIS L. SMITH.

Address—

DR. L. L. SMITH,

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Fee for personal Consultation, £1 1s.

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The Ripon shire Advocate.

No. 791. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25. 1890. PRICE FOURPENCE

Medical Notices.

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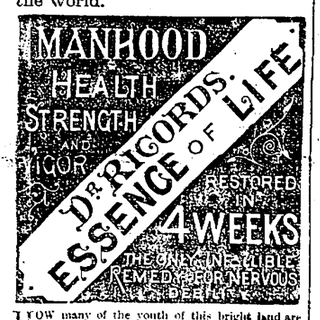

HOW many of the youth of this bright land are there who, instead of growing up into physically perfect manhood, groan under a *burden almost too great to be borne*. How many men are there in this colony who should be the living embodiment of *strength and manly vigor*, but who, from the *errors* of youth, are shorn of their functional powers, and rendered *physically impotent*. Their retaining powers gone, the least excitement induces a condition from which their better nature revolts, and the patient resolves that if he can but find a *real remedy* for his sad state, he will never err again. Such a remedy is before the public—*Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life*, and no one suffering from Nervous Debility or Physical Prostration induced by errors or excesses, need despair of recovery if the required short

FOUR WEEKS'

course of this renowned medicine be persevered in. The system is rapidly acted on, the relaxed tissues and enfeebled nerves resume their normal condition and the patient has the gratification of perceiving in a few weeks his restoration to *health and permanent happiness*.

This valuable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from Wasting and Withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhœa, and all Urinary Deposits which cause incapacity and decrepitude, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system—*regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.*

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SAVON-ORIZA (Oriza Soap). From the formula of Dr O. Reveil. The best soap for rendering the skin white and soft. Sweetly and refreshingly scented—rose, green and white.

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Oriza-Savon-Incolore—Superior quality, rose tea, white heliotrope and white violet.

Oriza-Tonica—Extract of Plants, to cleanse the hair. New mown hay, moss-rose, violet &c.

Oriza-Powder—Flowers of Carolina rice. For softening and refreshing the skin. In elegant boxes, with powder puff.

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Oriza-Hay—A toilet water with perfume of new mown hay.

Oriza-Acidulina—Toilet vinegar, aromatic and disinfectant, specially adapted for ladies' toilets.

Oriza-Scotch-Lavendar—Sprigs of Scotch Lavender Flowers; a rich toilet water.

Eau De Cologne Oriza—The High-Life Toilet Water.

Oriza Water—Concentrated and distilled Extract of superior Eau de Cologne.

Gouttes-Oriza Dentifrice—An elixir for preserving the teeth and gums in good health, and preventing decay.

Oriza-Dentaire—In paste or powder for whitening the teeth without affecting the enamel.

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Has never been better Stocked, with Men's Suits, Trousers and Vests, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Suites and Solitaires than at the present time.

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Lenitive Pectoral Syrup, H. Flon is an infallible remedy for **Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Colds,** and and **Bronchial Affections.**

It is for over Sixty Years prescribed by the medical celebrities.

George's Paste of Epinal, a **Pectoral Liquorice Bonbon,** is proved to be efficacious against COLDS, NERVOUS COUGHS, and all irritations of the THROAT and CHEST. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MELICINE, Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofula (tumors, King's Evil, etc.), the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40, rue Bonaparte, Paris."

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"Man's body, when 'tis stricken by disease, So surely will the mind be ill at ease."

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Suffering from the results of early follies, transgressions, prostration, loss of energy, love of solitude and moping alone, loss of memory giddiness, dullness of hearing, no power of attention to business, lassitude, no refreshment after sleep, varicose veins, timidity, involuntry blushing, self distrust, excesses, bladder difficulties, whitish or dark ropey sediment in the water, accompanied by slight burning or smarting sensation, headaches, drowsiness, during the day, circles round the eyes, irregularity of the bowels, specks before the eyes, discontentedness, weakness, pains in the back, liver and kidney complaints, dreams, buzzing noises in the ears and head, pimples, a fear that something is going to happen, weak stomach, yellow, or bloodshed eyes, impure blood, hasty uncontrollable temper, hacking cough, who can honorably marry, palpitation of the heart, general weakness, and all other symptoms which lead to misery.

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Wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; oats, to 2s 7d for stout; Danish, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; Algerian, 2s to 2s 1d; peas are to 2s 10d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d; Cape up to 2s 4d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 10s 6d; medium, up to L2 10s; manger hay, L3 5s to L3 10s; straw, 30s; flour, roller, L9 5s to L9 10s; stone, L8 5s to L8 10s; potatoes, to L3.

GEELONG PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date October 22:—Wool—We held our opening sale of the season yesterday, when we submitted a catalogue of 578 bales, consisting almost entirely of inferior to medium wools. The attendance of buyers was larger than we have ever seen in previous years, and all appeared anxious to operate prices that will compare favorably with those lately ruling in London, although considerably below those ruling in the colony last season. Our highest price was 11¾d, which we got for a lot of well got up, light conditioned fine crossbred fleece marked A & J, grown by Mr A. Gillespie of Stockyard Hill; the second cross of the same clip bringing 10½d per pound. We also got 10½d for Mr Michae Hall's comeback. 15½d, was top price in scoured, Mr R. Ayrton's 1st combing. Sheepskins—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 33d to 50d each; good to superior, 60d to 78d each; extra large, 80d to 84d each; country and station skins, short woolled 1d to 3½d per lb; medium 4d to 5d per lb; good to superior, 5½d to 6½d per lb; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb. Hides—Heavies, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; salted, 2d to 2½d per lb; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per lb; kip, 2½d to 2¾d per lb; calf, 4d to 5d per lb. Tallow—We have cleared a fair line of good country mixed sorts, in pipes and casks, and our usual weekly supply at current rates.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKETS.

Messrs Dalgety and Company report under date 23rd Octob r, 1890:—Wool—Our local season is now fairly opened, and in a few days the sales will be in full swing. About 6,500 bales have been sold to date. Prices were firmly maintained at the level established, being fully equivalent to London values. Greasy wool realised to 12d for superior comeback, while merino brought to 11½d, scoured wool to 13½d. We offered 1400; and sold 1250 bales. Tallow:—Good to prime mutton, to L23; prime mixed, L22 to L22 10s; medium, L22 to L22 10s; ordinary country consignments, L20 to L20 10s, in good shipping order, L21 to L21 15s. Sheepskins—Full business to report. Prices firm at late rates, Butchers' green skins and pelts, 4s to 6s 6d; lambskins, up to 3s; lamb pelts to 2s each; dry skins, in bales and bundles—merinos, 5½d to 6¾d; do., crossbreds, 4d to 6d per lb; dry pelts, 1½d to 3d per lb. Hides—A little better feeling. Our quotations are—Butchers' green ox of prime quality and weight, up to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light hides, 1½d to 2d per pound; cow hides, to 2d per lb; kip, to 2½d per lb; calfskins (Victorian) 4½d per lb; New Zealand calfskins to 5½d per lb; medium lots, Victorian hides, 2d to 2½d per lb; extra heavy lots, and in prime condition, to 3d per lb; prime New Zealand heavies, 4d to 5d per lb; medium 2¾d to 3d per lb; light, to 2½d per lb. Kangaroo and furred skins.—Prime kangaroo up to 3s 2d per lb; medium, 1s 3d to 2s 6d per lb; red skins to 2s 6d per lb; brush 7d to 1s 2d per lb.; wallaby up to 1s per lb.; medium 6d to 9d per lb; bear skins up to 2s per dozen; rabbit skins to 11d per lb. firsts; do, 4d to 7d per lb., seconds; kittens 1d to 2d per lb; opossum skins, silver greys, 5s 6d to 6s per dozen; average skins 2s 6d to 4s per dozen; mountain skins 10s to 20s per dozen. Bark—Superior, bundled, up to L8 per ton; medium, L4 to L6 per ton: superior, to L8 10s per ton; ground bark (superior), to L10 per ton.

The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, report under date October 22nd:—Wool—During the early part of the current week no sales have been held in Melbourne, but a large catalogue is under offer to-day, and will be followed by four other auctions before the end of the week. We hold our own first sale of the season on Friday, 24th inst., when we expect to submit a fairly representative catalogue of about 2,000 bales, including Tchelery, Steam Plains, Cowl Cowl, Narringa, Myall Plains, Billaah, H.D over Cobram, Rudd's Point, &c. Sheepskins—No alteration has taken place in relative values. Hides—This market is without change. Furred Skins—Kangaroo Skins have improved a little in value. Bark—Remains unchanged.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, report under date October 23:—Wool—We held our weekly sale to-day, and submitted some 1,600 bales Low scoured sold freely at slightly better prices. Greasy sold 10d, for 6 bales marked W. Hendy, from near Heathcote, and 9½d for 87 bales Hull Plain from near Corowa. Scoured sold to 15d. Wheat, prime, 3s 10d; medium, 3s 5½d; flour, stone-made, £8 5s, roller, £9 10s; Oats, thin Victorian, 1s 6d; Danish, 2s 7d; stout, 2s 8½d; barley, Cape, 1s 11d; malting, 3s 9d; peas, 2s 11d to 3s; maize, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; bran, to 8½d; pollard, 8½d.

Beaufort Business Directory.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Every Department thoroughly Assorted with the most Fashionable Goods.

The Goods are the Best.

The Prices are the Lowest.

J. McKEICH,

— Neill Street, Beaufort. —

GRAND SPRING SHOW OF LOVELY MILLINERY.

The Latest Shapes and Styles in HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies can rely on getting a Stylish Hat or Bonnet at a reasonable price.

Inspection Invited.

G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

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Beaufort and Geelong.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.

R. JACKSON,

GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER,

Lawrence Street.

What a Question to Ask!

Where do you get your Printing done?

Why, at the

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE

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Don't you know that they do it Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

Give them a turn, and thereby Support Local Industry.

BEAUFORT SPORTS' DEPOT.

Tobacco, Cricketing Material, Fishing Tackle, School Requisites, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

G. WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

MRS HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT,

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR—

The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, &c.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE

ALL LONG-STANDING and CHRONIC COMPLICATED CASES OF DISEASE,

CONSULT

MR. H. E. KUGELMANN,

OF

1 2 and 174 WILLIAM STREET,

MELBOURNE,

The Only Naturally Qualified Herbalist of the Present Century Consulting, and who has Cured more

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE

Than any 10 Medical Men in Australia.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given, which provides that NO COST is incurred in event of CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

As Mr H. E. KUGELMANN cannot possibly visit every town in Victoria and adjacent colonies, and in order that all suffe ers from any Chronic or suupposed Incurable Disease may be enabled to obtain the benefit of his undoubted skill and ability in curing all Diseases by his new and wonderful Herbal Magnetic treatment without Drugs or Poisons, he has appointed his Associate and Representative, Mr E. SPENCER JAMES, who is a skilled and careful Diagnosist of many years' experience, to visit regularly the following amongst other towns for the purpose of making a thorough and complete Diagnosis of every individual consulting him, and he will at once forward the Diagnosis to Mr H. E. Kugelmann at Melbourne Head Office, when Mr Kugelmann will thoroughly and carefully consider the same, and prepare and forward immediately the remedies necessary to effect a complete, radical and permanent cure in the quickest possible time. By this method each patient can be cured as well and quickly as if they consulted Mr Kugelmann personally. All who are ailing and suffering, therefore, should not fail to avail themselves of this treatment, for no matter what other treatment you may have tried, Mr Kugelmann has cured very many thousands that doctors had declared incurable. Read the sworn certificates published here.

Kindly note Dates of Visits.

BEAUFORT—At Golden Age Hotel. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays, 22nd August—19th September—17th October—14th November—12th December.

SWORN CERTIFICATES.

A few of thousands more.

Noble Street, Newton,

Geelong, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To H. E. KUGELMANN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I, Patrick Keenan, was taken ill about three years ago with a severe cold, which turned into bronchitis, and became chronic. *I consulted more than one doctor, and during that time took a great quantity of medicine* without it doing me the slightest good, but I became worse every day, *wasting away until I became a perfect skeleton.* About February last I began to spit up blood, and what with the cough and severe pains in my left lung, and the quantity of bad matter I was expectorating every day, I became very much alarmed. Hearing of your professional skill, I consulted you, and you told me you could cure me for a given sum. I agreed, and went under your treatment in March last. At the end of three months I was taken very bad one morning, and vomited about two pints of blood, matter, and stringy phlegm. From that time I commenced to improve, and was gaining in weight every day. About a month ago the blood ceased coming, the cough disappeared and the lung healed completely, and thank God and your professional skill, I am as well as ever.

P. KEENAN.

Declared and subscribed before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick, in the County of Grant, this 10th day of December, 1888.

PETER SMYTHE, J.P.

7 Commercial Road, South Yarra.

MR H. E. KUGELMANN.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering for about eight years from extreme nervous debility and weakness, so much so that I could not sleep, and at last I became so bad and so weak that I could scarcely walk. My food, what little I took, seemed to do me no good, and I had to leave my situation through it. I had medical treatment, but got do better. I had just given up in despair when one of your circulars came to hand, and, as a last resource, I placed myself under your treatment for twelve months. I began slowly to improve. Three years have now elapsed, and I am happy to say that I am, and have been during that time, fairly well; my nervousness left me, and I have not had any return of it. What I felt I wanted was rest, which I seldom got. I think it my duty to thank you also for the extreme kindness and attention I received at your hands; altogether I shall ever remember you with gratitude. Several of my friends have been to you and have received lasting benefit at your hands. Anyone calling upon me I shall be happy to speak to.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. J. EBDALE.

Signed at Prahran, in the Colony of Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1888, before me.

TEMPLETON BENNETT, J.P.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

NOTICE.—If preferred, a Signed Agreement given which provides that NO COST is incurred in the event of a CURE NOT BEING EFFECTED.

GEORGE LOFT,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall, BEAUFORT.

J. COWANS,

BAKER, CATERER, &c.,

— NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. —

D. MASON,

NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER, Opposite Post Office.

Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.

Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.

Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

R. THOMAS,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute are about to order NEW BOOKS, and Subscribers desiring any particular Books are requested to notify the Librarian before the 31st inst.

T. W. DUNGEY, Hon. Sec.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Croker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE

Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1890.

THERE is a vein of apology and explanation throughout the annual report of the Commissioners of Railway, which we would gladly find wanting. The previous report held out the hope that the revenue from the working of the lines would be sufficient to meet the interest charges, and that, consequently, we should be able to look upon our lines as self-supporting—that in point of fact we should have an asset fully representing the amount of its cost, and fully defraying the charges of that cost. This expectation was not realised. Between the net revenue last year and the amount due for interest, there was a discrepancy of £221,482. Part of this discrepancy is attributed by the Commissioners to the fact that last season's harvest was not up to expectations; and part to the fact that a great deal of the wheat, instead of being sent to market, was stored in the country. They calculate that if market conditions had been as favorable as was hoped, they would have had an addition to their receipts of from £50,000 to £75,000, the bulk of which would have been net profit, and the deficiency for the year would have been proportionately reduced. We need not trouble ourselves greatly about this. Commissioners of Railways are, after all, only mortal; and are, consequently, liable to err. It is not to be assumed that the most careful calculations, which are based, more or less, upon contingencies, will always be strictly accurate; and we may be well content that our lines are showing such progressively satisfactory results, even although we may have to wait a little longer than was anticipated for that full result which is to complete the measure of our satisfaction. This is, surely, little ground for complaint when we find, as we do from the report itself, that for the six years ending on last June, the accumulated interest on railway loans was £6,294,841, and that the whole of this, with the exception of £178,742, has been paid out of the railway revenue. The figures are ample to show that but for the extravagantly costly manner in which we commenced the work of railway construction, our lines would be now returning a handsome profit. They are sufficient to show that we have but to continue the system of cheap construction to convert the present small annual loss into a very respectable profit.

The Commissioners, however, are not willing to admit so much. They view with distrust the opening of new lines; and they do so on the smallest and narrowest grounds. They admit that last year, for example, the new lines contributed a traffic valued at £400,000 to the old lines, and the natural argument is that an amount like this must be taken in account in calculating, not merely the earnings, but the influences of the newest extensions. If they do not give a profit themselves but, nevertheless, largely increase the profits of the old lines, the result, from a national point of view, would appear to be virtually the same. The Commissioners take the opposite view. They contend that the old lines would still have had this £400,000, if it had not been brought to them by the new ones. But it is clear that they would not. Every mile of railway extension stimulates and increases production. There are thousands of acres which would go out of cultivation next season if railway facilities were withdrawn. There would be no hope of increased cultivation in the remote districts, if railway facilites were not confidently looked forward to. And stagnation in production, or retrogression in production cannot be without an injurious consequence upon those old lines, to which the Commissioners appear so disposed to confine their parental solicitude. They will not admit that their Department is more than an old fashioned carrying concern, every section of which must be expected to give its annual balance on the right side of the ledger, or be debarred from operating at all. Above all, they decline to take into account that it is because railway extension promotes settlement and ensures production that it is chiefly desirable. It may be answered that it is no part of their business to consider this; that they are restricted to considerations affecting the working of the lines, and that their duty is simply to ensure a profit and prevent a loss. But even when this is contended, it is evident, if we are to have an extension of our railway system at all, the extension must be coincident with settlement, or as nearly so as possible. Settlers will not continue to produce—they will not continue to contribute £400,000 per annum to the net profits of existing lines—unless full facilities are given to them for the transmission of what they produce. It is because increased production is essential to progressive prosperity, and because we cannot hope for the former unless the essentially necessary conditions are supplied, that every effort should be made to push forward a work which is absolutely indispensable to our success.

The Commissioners tell us that the railways constructed and opened during the past two years represent a capital of about £3,500,000. They point out also that railways require time to develop, and remind us that no one expects, however good the prospects may be, "that new lines will immediately respond by either paying their working expenses or interest upon cost of construction." They estimate the loss from both sources upon these lines at £222,500, and they evidently look forward to such a development of traffic as will remove the loss. There is no ground for dissatisfaction with such a prospect as this. Above all, it does not encourage that timidity which is so apparent when the question of recently completed lines, or of lines proposed to be constructed, has to be dealt with. It may be that in the general eagerness for extensions, and the general disposition on the part of members of Parliament to procure them, the Commissioners feel it incumbent to play the part of a wet blanket and to clothe their counsel in none but words of caution. But to these it is not desirable to pay too strict heed. We may be over-cautious just as we may be over-zealous; and the majority of those who give careful attention to the annual report just published will be disposed to believe that we have every reason to be content with the financial position of our railway system, and that it is making very fair headway to that point all the more surely—all the more speedily—by remembering that it is not the chief point at which we are aiming; that we shall, in short, have a thoroughly paying concern in our network of railways when we have so extended them; and that in no part of the colony will settlers be able to complain that they are restricted in the work of production because markets are practically inaccessible.

Local and General News.

The weather has been unusually gusty and stormy during the week, dust, rain, and wind alternating.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Progress Tent, I.O.R., Beaufort, is to be celebrated next Monday evening with a grand scioptic on entertainment (by Mr A. Gunn, J.P., district superintendent of juvenile tents), and Rechabite social. Full particulars will be found in handbills.

Acting upon our suggestion of last week regarding the formation of a cadet corps in connection with the Beaufort State school, we are pleased to notice that Mr E. P. Welsh has energetically taken the matter in hand, and forwarded the enrolment of 25 recruits to the Education Department for approval, as well as having taken other necessary steps to bring the desired object about.

We have this week been shown by Mr Minchin, Clerk of Courts, Beaufort, a neat silver Waltham watch, which has been subscribed by the friends and well-wishers of Master Ernest Elliott for presentation to him as a memento of their esteem and in appreciation of the obliging manner in which he discharged his duties whilst occupying the position of letter-carrier and telegraph-messenger for three years here. The watch will be forwarded to Master Elliott, who some four or five weeks ago was promoted to messenger operator at East Charlton.

A meeting of the Fire Brigade Sports Committee was held at the brigade hall on Monday evening last, when progress was reported. The secretary announced that Mr T. G. McCraw, jeweller, of Ballarat, had given a cup, value £2, for a prize in the Hydrant Race. The gift was accepted with thanks, and ordered to be inserted in the programme. Treasurer Stevens reported that he was formulating arrangements for the holding of a bazaar and art union, and anticipated a successful issue. Captain Humphreys, Treasurer Stevens, and the Secretary were appointed to arrange for the concert; and after talking over sundry matters, the meeting adjourned.

Beaufort was the scene of another railway accident on Tuesday morning—the second within 18 days. It appears that as the last goods train was coming down the steep incline into the Beaufort station at 1.45 a.m., a faulty coupling gave way, and a K truck was thrown off the line. Instead of the usual treble hook coupling, a screw coupling had been put on at Stawell, and coming down the bank with the brakes hard on the buffers struck together, causing the coupling to slip off the hook on the K truck, which was joined to a Q truck. Both were badly damaged, the ends of the trucks being pulled out, and the hind wheels were torn clean from underneath the K truck. The interlocking apparatus also suffered severely. There were about 150 bags of wheat on one truck, and five tons of the same commodity on the other. Something over two bags of grain were scattered along the line, but although lost to the owner, were not altogether wasted, seeing that a number of lads were busily occupied next day in gleaning cheap fowls' food. The line was cleared in time to prevent the traffic being blocked, the local railway officials working with a will and accomplishing their task in a quarter of an hour before the Adelaide express was due—5.15 a.m.

The loving cup presented by Captain W. B. Bridges, R.N., to the Beaufort District Rifle Club for competition amongst the members, is now on view in the window of Mr J. McKeich's drapery establishment, Neill street, Beaufort.

Martin Culkin, who was remanded last week on a charge of vagrancy, was again presented on Saturday morning, and as he pleaded hard for liberty, was discharged with a caution.

We are informed that Mr E. H. Austin, of St. Enochs', is generously paying shearers at the rate of 20s per hundred for heavy-woolled sheep, and 17s 6d for light fleeces, at one of his stations, the only stipulation being that the sheep must be shorn carefully and closely.

Mr E. H. Austin's horse, Enuc, ran a good third in the race for the Caulfield Cup on Saturday last. In yesterday's quotations of the betting market for the Cup, Enuc was quoted at 100 to 7 (tk and off.)

Mr W. G. Stevens, the secretary, desires to acknowledge with thanks a donation of £2 2s from Wm. Lewis, Esq., of Stoneleigh, in aid of the bazaar to be held on Boxing Day in connection with the fire brigade's sports.

We are pleased to notice that Mr Thomas Jess' well-known Clydesdale stallion "Purves" was again to the fore at the Clunes and Talbot show on Thursday last. The display of draught stock is said to have been particularly good. "Purves" took first prize for colonial-bred draught stallion, any age. This makes fifty-one first prizes that he has taken. "Purves'" pedigree will be found in our advertising columns.

Snakes are beginning to make their appearance, having shaken off their winter's lethargic state. On Tuesday afternoon last two ladies observed a large black snake on the Camp Hill, quite close to the township of Beaufort. It made for its hole and escaped. The following day some young men, having heard of the reptile being seen, went to the spot and dug the hole out. His snakeship was there, and very quickly received its quietus. It measured 4ft. 6in. Last years' cast off skin was discovered in the hole.

The mining manager of the Saxon Consols G.M.Co., reports as under:—Yield of gold for the week ending 24th inst., from 4 machines, 32 oz. 2 dwts. Making fair headway with reef drive.

William Nixon, miner, Waterloo, has filed his schedule. Causes of insolvency—Want of remunerate employment during the last two years, and having been engaged during that period in working in a tribute party that was very unsuccessful. Debts, L61 10s; assets, L1; deficiency, L60 10s. Mr W. D. M'Kee, official assignee.

We learn from the "Advertiser" that Mr Morkham, one of the officers of the Public Works Department, was to have paid a visit to Ararat yesterday (Friday), in reference to the proposed alterations of the boundaries of the Shires of Ararat, Ripon and Stawell, to which exception has been taken by the Ararat Shire Council.

A young man, named George Baker, a resident of Beaufort, and following the avocation of a woodcutter, met with an unfortunate mishap on Wednesday morning last. It seems he had climbed up a tree, and was cutting off a limb therefrom, when the axe caught in another limb and was jerked out of his hand. Baker's leg, unfortunately, was in the road of the axe's descent, and falling face downwards it split his knee open, inflicting a painful wound. Dr. Adam's professional services were procured, and he found it necessary to put in no less than nine stitches. We were glad to learn yesterday that Baker is progressing favorably under Dr. Adam's care.

Messrs Pimblett and Pedder, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, Beaufort, have just completed an order which reflects credit alike on their good workmanship and the township. We allude to a strong double-shaft platform waggon for carting wool. The fact of Mr John Dickie, of Jerilderie, New South Wales, having entrusted the work to the firm mentioned, speaks volumes for the good name they have earned for themselves. It is the largest waggon ever turned out of a local establishment, and is composed of the very best materials, having been built on Gilpen's best axles, and fitted with a double brake, with broad tires (4 inches wide). The waggon measures six and a half feet in width, and its carrying capacity is six tons. All qualified to judge who have seen it express their appreciation of the build, and it cannot fail to give the owner unbounded satisfaction. The waggon will be on view at Messrs Pimblett and Pedder's for a few days.

Two men, named John Clancey and George Scott, aged 27 and 29 respectively, were the cause of a somewhat unusual disturbance in Beaufort on Tuesday evening last. They had been working at the Trawalla station, and came into Beaufort and got drunk during the day. Early in the evening the men visited Mr Andrews' chemist's shop, during that gentleman's absence, and Clancey broke a showcase on the counter, which he declined to pay for. The Commercial hotel was next visited by the couple, and Mr Andrews, in company with Constable Twomey, subsequently saw Clancey and demanded payment for the damage done, but met with a positive refusal. Senior-Constable Gibson was then called in, and Clancey was given a last chance to pay for the damage he had done. As he again declined, he was given in charge. Clancey, however, was not disposed to be taken to the lock-up quietly, and a severe struggle ensued, during which Senior-Constable Gibson received a nasty kick over the eye. Scott took very little part in the disturbance, but caused the police much annoyance by his interference. Clancey had to be handcuffed and leg roped; and Mr Flynn's delivery waggon was obtained to convey him to the lock-up. After being placed in the cart, Clancey kicked and did his utmost to throw himself out, but when the senior-constable clambered into the waggon and placed his weight—16 or 17 stone—on the prisoner's chest, to prevent his doing an injury to himself, all signs of resistance vanished, and beyond an occasional groan, the prisoner was quite quiet as a number of lads dragged the waggon at a smart pace to the police station, where Clancey received lodgings. Scott was arrested and locked up by Constable Twomey. Clancey was brought up on Tuesday, before Mr J. W. Harris J.P., on charges of wilful damage to property and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. On the first charge he was fined 5s, with 5s damages, and on the second charge he was sent to Ballarat gaol for 14 days. Mr Andrews, however, did not accept the damages. Scott was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was fined 2s 6d, or twelve hours' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

A very pleasing ceremony was performed at the Main Lead State school on Wednesday last, namely, the presentation to Captain G. A. Eddy (who is severing his connection as head teacher for a more remunerative position in the Defence Department) of a very handsome silver-mounted pipe, parcel of tobacco and pouch. Master Charles Troy, on behalf of the scholars, begged Captain Eddy's acceptance of the gift as a slight token of their love and esteem, with their high appreciation of his past efforts on their behalf, and best wishes for his success in his new sphere of labor. Captain Eddy, who was pleasantly taken by surprise, warmly thanked his scholars for their kind token of regard, and promised them that as long as their handsome present remained in his possession—and he would take care it would be for a long time—it would remind him when he used it of their affection.

A public meeting is announced to be held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, next Tuesday evening, the subject being "Missions." The Rev. Mr Mackay, of East Ballarat, and others are the speakers.

Householders had better be on their guard against burglars. One of these prowlers paid a visit to Mr Geo. Wotherspoon's residence in Lawrence-street on Wednesday evening last, but was scared off before able to profit by his nefarious practices. Mr and Mrs Wotherspoon were absent from home, having gone to the Catholic concert, and the children and servant were playing out in the street. One of Mr Wotherspoon's sons observed a tall man emerge from the washhouse and hide behind a tree, and upon an alarm being raised he was then seen to go into the fowlhouse and disappear at the back of the premises. No trace of him could be found shortly afterwards. Nothing has been missed, so that evidently the would-be thief was frustrated in his evil designs.

ARARAT.

—o—

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The recent repeated outbreaks of typhoid fever at the Ararat Lunatic Asylum is causing a good deal of discussion. Several cases of this terrible disease have occurred, principally amongst the attendants. Only last Monday a young woman named Mary J. Cummings, an attendant, succumbed to the disease. Much sympathy is felt for the mother, an old lady, she now being left without husband or child, another daughter, also an attendant, having died about 12 months ago, and her husband some years ago, of the same disease. Fortunately, the town itself seems pretty clear of the infection, which is confined to the Lunatic Asylum. The local board of health seems powerless to bring about any improvement, as the property of the Crown apparently does not come under the supervision or control of the board. Several theories are put forth to account for the disease; but one and the most probable is that night soil is extensively used on the Asylum farm, and portions of this farm form the catchment area, which supplies a large dam from which the dairy cows drink. This, together with the fact that the night soil is very imperfectly buried, is sufficient to account for the outbreak.

The town is making steady progress. One or two substantial stores have lately been built and opened, while the erection of a number of cottages prove that investors have a good opinion of the future prospects of Ararat.

In mining matters there is every indication of an improvement. The Heather Bell Company is taken up by a Maryborough company, and is to be shortly resumed with energy. The Langi-Logan Company's machinery is to be erected shortly, and many are sanguine that the results will amply repay the outlay undertaken by the shareholders.

I have also heard it rumoured that our esteemed citizen, Mr Jas. Tuson, intends shortly to go to England to float the Glen Dhu claim, near Crowlands, on the London market.

Ararat has suffered recently very much through the death of some of its most energetic and esteemed townsmen.

Many will regret the loss by removal from the town of Mr F. Thompson. This gentleman has for several years carried on business as a draper, and married a daughter of Mr Tuson some years ago. He is a gentleman who cannot fail to be missed in a community, as he is kindly disposed, genial in manners, and energetic in forwarding any worthy object. He has been a councillor in the borough, and was elected mayor of the town two years ago, a position which he filled with credit to himself. Many will miss the genial smile and hearty friendship of Florence Thompson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

—o—

We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

DEAR SIR,—I notice by your report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Fire Brigade that another art union is under way, and I would like to ask a few questions, and will await the answers before I venture on the "spec.":—1st. Who won the first prize last year of 7 golden sovs? 2nd. How is it that so many valuable prizes are won by the committee, and disposed of at a future date by raffle? 3rd. How is it that the same man always has sole charge of the art union? When I get an answer I will then buy my tickets.—Yours truly, VENUS.

October 24.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject Norton's Pills, which justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—o—

The annual meeting of the above was held in the Shire Hall on Saturday, [illegible] instant. Present—Messrs H. Cushing (president), J. Humphreys (secretary), T. Jess, M. Kelly, M. Kirkpatrick, H. Gordon, M. Lewis, R. Ward, C. Stevens, G. Wotherspoon, D. Maher, H. H. Jackson, T. G. Archard, D. Mulcahy, J. Brennan, E. H. Hughes and N. M'Intosh.

The minutes of a special general and committee meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following report:—

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS. Gentlemen,—The committee have much pleasure in presenting you with their report on the present position of the society and its progress during the past year. There was received in subscriptions and donations the sum of £117 [illegible]. [illegible] prizes were awarded to the amount of £[illegible] 3s 6d. The entries in special class for [illegible] were equal to the previous year. In [illegible] some excellent samples of wheat were shown by Messrs Berryman, Kirkpatrick, and Minchin Lewis; also Tartarian oats by Messrs T. Lewis and W. Sutherland; and in short oats by Messrs Charles Stewart and Minchin Lewis. The exhibits in dairy produce were of good quality. In horses and cattle, particularly the former, the entries were large. In other classes some very good exhibits received well-deserved prizes, [illegible] the past year the sum of L40 has been expended in enlarging the shed for dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, and in additional pens for horses. The balance-sheet which will be submitted to you shows a credit balance of L34 13s 4d, which after the expenditure above alluded to, augurs well for the future prosperity of the society, which are, &c., HUGH CUSHING, president; J. H. HUMPHREYS, secretary.

The balance sheet was then submitted. The receipts amounted to £313 6s and the expenditure to £278 12s 8d, leaving a credit balance of £34 13s 4d. The assets were estimated at £129 13s 4d, and the liabilities at £23 19s 6d.

Messrs Archard and Wotherspoon reported having audited the books and vouchers of the society and found them correct and in good order, and expressed the opinion that the secretary was inadequately paid for the work entailed on him.

The reports and balance sheet were received and adopted, on the motion of Mr Lewis, seconded by Mr Kelly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From importers of reapers and binders, requesting the society to refrain from giving showground prizes in future for these machines.—Received.

From Department of Agriculture, notifying that £150 had been provided in the estimates for prizes for the best managed farms in Victoria, to be awarded as follows:—Three first prizes of £[illegible] each, for the best managed farms in the southern and northern districts and in the mallee districts.—The secretary intimated that he had nominated Mr Hugh Gordon's farm at Ballyrogan on behalf of the society, and read an acknowledgement of the nomination.

From same, forwarding circular re destruction of locusts, and seeking co-operation. As this is a matter of great importance to agriculturists and graziers, we append the circular in full:—

Department of Agriculture, Melbourne, 8th October, 1890. SIR,—As there are reasons for fearing that the ravages of crops in this colony by locusts may be repeated this year, especially in the Northern Districts, I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to suggest that a day be appointed on which uniform action is to be taken for destruction of the insects. The time at which the crusade would be most effectual is shortly after the insects have emerged from the egg, but much good may be done by destroying the eggs by rolling. As the habit of the insects in their early stage is to gather in large swarms, closely assembled, their destruction is easily accomplished by drawing a brush, or chain harrow, over them, and where such a course is not practicable, much good may be done by beating with branches. Another method is that of spreading straw or other inflammable substances over the infested places, and setting fire thereto. I shall be pleased if you will be good enough to bring the subject under the notice of your council in order that preliminary steps may be taken pending the fixing of a day, which will be duly announced, as soon as information is obtained enabling the best selection to be made. Valuable help would be afforded if your council would obtain from the farmers and others information as to where the pests are located, so that the proposed operations may be brought to bear as effectively as possible. As this matter is urgent, and the time for action is approaching, the immediate attention of your council is earnestly requested, so that all in your district may be urged in their own interest, to act vigorously. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, D. E. MARTIN, Secretary for Agriculture.

Mr Gordon said the locusts had been very bad about a mile north from Navo Bridge, in his district, where the eggs on the road was a mass of holes. Between Beaufort and Burrumbeet they had been plentiful. He would take the straw and urge his neighbors to do likewise to destroy them if they were prevalent this year.

No action was taken in the matter, the President not knowing of any in the immediate neighborhood this year, but they came he urged them to follow the directions given.

From same, notifying that a conference of representatives from agricultural societies would be held in the board room of the Agricultural Department, on Wednesday, 12th Novr., on the question of the distribution of grants to agricultural societies.

The President referred to a paragraph appearing in the "Age" of Saturday regarding an effort about to be made to take away with small societies and prevent them from sharing in the Government subsidy unless they had a large revenue. He thought this conference would deal with the question, as at a similar one a few months ago the matter was brought up, and it was then moved that the society gave £500 in prizes it should participate in the subsidy. If this were carried out, it would cripple one-third of the societies in the colony. It was most important thing that their society should be kept alive, and that judgment should not go by default; for if the small societies sat quietly by and allowed the large ones to use their influence upon the Minister of Agriculture, who seemed favorable to the proposal, this society would [illegible] be injured.

Mr Archard advised them to send a delegate, and referred to the [illegible] as another decentralisation one. This was an old society, with a good show [illegible] and year after year the society was getting better. They should send a delegate to support a movement to keep the present system in existence.

Mr Stuart having coincided with the view,

Mr Gordon proposed that Mr Cushing be appointed to attend the conference, and that £3 3s be granted [illegible] expenses. Seconded by Mr [illegible] and carried.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Fire insurance premium, £1 2s 6d; secretary (commission, salary, and petty cash), £14 17s; auditors, £2 2s.

It was stated that the auditors would give the money passed to them back to the society as a donation.

A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to Messrs Archard and Wotherspoon for their kindness in auditing the books and returning the fees, on the motion of Mr Gordon.

Mr Archard suitably acknowledged the compliment, and said that as he probably would be going to Melbourne at the time of the conference, he would be happy to accompany Mr Cushing if the society would authorise him to do so. He was a great friend of Mr Dow's, and might have *some* influence in the matter.

Mr Gordon moved that Mr Archard's offer be accepted. Seconded by Mr Stewart, and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr Hughes proposed that Mr Cushing be re-elected president. Seconded by Mr Kirkpatrick.

Mr Stewart was sorry to go against the motion, but he intended moving an amendment, although having no fault with Mr Cushing; in fact, he believed they could not get a better one. At the same time it was desirable that the honor should go round, and Mr Cushing had acted for one or two years previous to last. As the rule of nominating a person in his absence was broken through last year, he had great pleasure in moving as an amendment that Mr E. H Austin, of St. Enoch's, be elected president for the ensuing twelve months.

Mr Archard, in seconding it, endorsed all that was just said. He knew personally that Mr Cushing was not desirous of the position. He had been the best president the society ever had; but he thought Mr Austin would make a very good president, and that he would accept it. He had been very liberal to the society and would feel the honor of being elected to the position.

Mr Cushing remarked that he had never thought of being elected. Since his connection with the position the society had advanced year by year, although going along very slowly. He would not like his name to enter into competition with Mr Austin, and would only be too happy to withdraw in Mr Austin's favor; in fact he was as pleased to withdraw in that gentleman's favor as if he himself were appointed.

The mover and seconder withdrew the motion, and Mr Austin was unanimously elected.

Mr Archard moved, and Mr Stewart seconded, that Messrs Cushing and Gordon be appointed vice-presidents. Carried; the mover and seconder having declined the position.

Mr Stewart proposed that Mr W. C. Thomas be re-elected treasurer.

Messrs Archard and Wotherspoon were in turn proposed; but declined the honor, it being pointed out that the exhibits of salt butter were received by the treasurer, and that Mr Thomas had been put to a good deal of inconvenience in rigging up rooms to put them in.

The secretary thought it right that he should call attention to Mr Thomas having as their officer made use of the following remarks at Beaufort in public, as reported in the THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE:—"He had taken an active part in connection with the Agricultural Society, being treasurer soon after he first came here, and acting for a while as secretary, as well as being on the committee. He took credit in moving for some reforms for the benefit of all. One was that one exhibitor of one thing should not obtain three or four prizes. Latterly he had not taken an active part in the society, believing that it only brought people together, whilst the farmers and societies got very little good from the shows."

Mr Archard considered that when an individual accepted a position he should uphold his office in the society.

Mr Archard was ultimately pressed into accepting the position of treasurer, Messrs Wotherspoon and Maher being the mover and seconder, and Mr Wotherspoon promising the use of his cellar to store the exhibits of salt butter in.

Messrs Hughes and Wotherspoon were elected auditors on the motion of Messrs Kelly and Gordon.

The whole of the members present were elected a committee, with power to add, on the motion of Mr Stewart, seconded by Mr Gordon.

REAPER AND BINDER TRIAL.

With reference to the field trial of the Massey and Mercer reaper and binder for prizes offered at last show, a good deal of discussion arose, and ultimately it was decided, to save additional expense, that the prizes be added together and divided equally between the two exhibitors, on the motion of Mr Archard, seconded by Mr Stewart.

Mr Gordon proposed that Messrs Archard, Stewart and Cushing, be appointed a committee to arrange the matter and carry the trial out if necessary. Seconded by Mr Kelly, and carried.

Secretary's salary—Mr Archard moved that the secretary's salary in future be £20 per annum and 5 per cent on monies collected. He alluded to the splendid manner in which Mr Humphreys had kept the books and did his work, and said he believed in a good servant being fairly paid. Mr Gordon seconded the motion.

Mr Cushing said Mr Humphreys had obtained subscriptions which had never been got before; they all had worked the society up to its present pitch, for which he deserved every credit; and that he required to be well paid.

Mr Stewart would move an amendment that the secretary's salary be L15 and 10 per cent. Seconded by Mr Lewis.

Mr Archard withdrew his motion, and Mr Stewart's motion was adopted; Mr Wotherspoon stating it was a pleasure to audit Mr Humphreys' books, and that he was deserving of an increased salary.

Mr Archard proposed that a bonus of £2 10s be passed to the secretary for past services. Seconded by Mr Gordon, and carried.

Mr Humphreys returned thanks, remarking that he had always done his best for the society, and he would continue to do so.

Mr Kelly thought members' tickets should be sent to intending members before the show. The secretary pointed out that when he had done this the tickets were used, and never paid for. Mr Stewart spoke of it as objectionable.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

Mr Stewart referred to annoyances brought up at the meeting after the show, and moved that the regulation re selling of grain at the show at a certain figure be rescinded. He did not see why anyone exhibiting grain should be compelled to sell any more than an exhibitor of sheep, horses, or implements. It had been tried for two or three years in the Ararat Society, and found unworkable. Seconded by Mr Brennan.

Mr Jackson pointed out that some years ago it was found that certain farmers were in the habit of getting their children to hand pick an extremely good sample of wheat, so as to show it year after year and get the prizes, and to prevent this the rule was made.

The motion was lost, Mr Stewart stating that he would positively decline to become a member or exhibit at the show through it; and Mr Lewis said he would follow in the same footsteps.

Mr Archard hoped the hasty remarks would not be carried out.

Mr Stewart moved that the fine of 10s to be inflicted on exhibitors in horse class failing to exhibit after entry, be rescinded. Seconded by Mr Kelly, and carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

—o—

A very pleasant evening was spent in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday, the occasion being a grand concert in aid of liquidating the debt on the local Catholic Church. Despite the fact that a half-hour prior to the commencement of the entertainment rain fell in torrents, the hall was well filled. The Rev. Father Harrington acted as chairman, and gave a brief history of the church's advancement—from a tent to a weatherboard building, and from that to a brick edifice, of which the people of the town might well be proud of as an ornament to the public buildings of the town. It had cost little short of £1000, which was a great debt for a small congregation like theirs to undertake to pay off. They had subscribed nobly, but being so few, they were unable to pay it all off. The last entertainment was in aid of the seats, but this one was to go towards the four walls of the building. A certain person had said that if a concert were got up it would be the death blow to the debt; another had said it would be the last nail in the coffin of the debt; but he thought, from the host he saw before him, he could confidently say they would be able to put up a tombstone to the debt. In concluding an able speech, Father Harrington expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the audience to assist his congregation, and called upon Jackson's String Band to open the flood-gates of music by playing an overture. It was a rare old Irish tune, and its splendid rendition gave unbounded satisfaction. Mr W. H. Elliott was in fine voice, and sang "Dublin Bay" in his customary good style, meeting with great approbation. Later on he contributed "I'll conquer or die" quite as creditably. Miss Brooks (of Ballarat) charmed the audience with her exquisitely sweet warbling, and her renditions of "Down the river" and "Old and new" betokened careful training. She was undoubtedly the gem of the evening. She received an unmistakable encore in the last song, and responded with another pretty on called "A penny for your thoughts." Mr J. Heffernan gave three comic songs, in character, namely, "The roving Irish boy," "M'Carty's mare," and "Pat from Mullingar." He created great amusement, especially among the "gods of the gallery," and was favored with an encore each time. Miss Stuart sang "The Kerry dance" very prettily, receiving a well-earned recall, and repeating the last verse. This talented young lady was also heard to advantage in a duet with with Mr Robt. Jackson, entitled "Very improper indeed," and the delighted listeners showed their appreciation by demanding their re-appearance. The last verse was once more repeated. In addition Mr Jackson contributed two solos, his selections of "The captain's lifeboat" and "Shipwrecked" causing great enthusiasm. He received an encore in the last, but failed to respond. Mr V. Woolcock also gave two songs—"Yes, let me like a soldier fall" and "Killarney." The latter was one of the choicest of the evening, although not favored, like the first, with an encore. A pianoforte overture was well manipulated by the Misses O'Neill, whose efforts were cordially received. The only remaining performer was Mr J. E. Loft, who sang "The minstrel boy," and received some applause. There were three absentees, and the entertainment was accordingly finished sooner than anticipated. The Chairman tendered thanks to the performers and others assisting, and specially thanked members of other denominations, who had no other obligation than that of the golden obligation of their own goodwill for assisting the Catholics to clear the debt off their building, and assured them that their gratitude would be felt so long as one stone endured on another in the building on the hill. Three hearty cheers were given for the chairman, and the entertainment concluded by the audience rising *en masse* and singing the National Anthem.

The hall was then cleared, and a ball afforded increased enjoyment to some 100 couples till early morn. The music of Jackson's String Band was all that could be desired, and the catering of Mr J. Cowans gave universal satisfaction.

LETTER LIST.

—o—

Letters and papers are waiting for the following persons at the Beaufort post office:—

A. Anderson	—Leckie
W. Allen	J. Miller
—Austin	E. A. Mannheim
G. Bell	J. McKinnon
J. Battice	H. Norman
Mrs J. Bending	J. W. Osborne
W. Brown	W. G. Parsons
Mrs B. Callaghan	Miss Robson
J. B. Conway	—Simpkin
J. Cowley	J. Summers
W. Dutton	W. Vial
G. Hamilton	J. Wilson
Hatton Bros.	Mrs F. H. Windley
D. Holbrook	

JACKSON'S 1s 6d TEA can't be beaten Try it.—[illegible]

THE MISER'S DIAMOND NECKLACE.

In the year 1740 there lived in the Latin quarter in Paris, a famous miser named Jean Avere. The wealth concealed in the obscure rookery where he resided was believed to be fabulous, and was no doubt really very great. Among his treasures was a celebrated diamond necklace of immense value. This he concealed so carefully that he ultimately forgot its hiding place himself. He sought diligently for weeks, and, failing to find it, became almost insane. This rendered him even less capable of remembrance, and he took to his bed broken in body as in mind. A few weeks later a doctor and an old woman, who had sometimes done odd jobs about his house, were both at his bed-side, seeing that the end was near. As the clock in the neighbouring tower tolled one, he ceased his low muttering and sat up and shrieked, "I remember where it is now. I can put my hand on the necklace. For God's sake let me go for it before I forget it again!" Here his weakness and excitement overcame him, and he sank back among his rags, stone dead. Physicians and students are familiar with these sudden outflashings of memory at the great crisis of human fate.

Let the reader consider this while we relate an episode in the humble career of a signalman, Andrew Agge, who may be found on duty in his box at Culgaith, a little station on the Midland, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle.

Mr Agge is on duty nearly every day, and must break his fast without leaving his post. The confinement and mental strain toll on the system. The strongest men cannot stand it long without feeling its effects. It makes one think of the passionate exclamation in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt,"

"Oh, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

Our friend had been at the same work for many years, although he was thirty-five when those lines were writ on. In 1884 he began to feel that he was about to break down. "I don't know what ails me," he would say, "but I can't eat." What he forced down produced no sense of satisfaction or strength. Sometimes he was alarmed at finding he could scarcely walk on account of giddiness. He said to himself, "What if I should be seized with this at some moment when there is trouble on the line, and I need all my wits about me?"

Other features of this ailment were pains in the chest and sides, costiveness, yellow skin and eyes, bad taste in the mouth, risings of foul gas in the throat, &c. The doctor said Agge must give up his confining work or risk utter disability. He could not. Wife and children were in the way. So he remained at his post and grew worse. But his work was always right telegrams were properly received and sent, and no train got into trouble through any neglect or fault of his. His disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—took a step further, and brought on kidney and bladder trouble. The doctor at Appleby, said "Agge, you are poisoned with the foul stuff in your stomach and blood. His doom seemed to be sealed. It was like a death warrant. He says—"I tumbled down on that locker and lay there all the forenoon" Signals might be given the telegraphic needle might click, but I heeded them no more than a man in the grave heeds the beating of the rain against his own tombstone."

He was alone at first, but help arrived, and the poor Signalman was carried home. Physicians laboured on his case without avail. Around his bed were five little children, the mother being absent in an institution, to be treated for a serious ailment

Here he lay for weeks, part of the time unconscious. Nothing was to be done but to wait for his end. Then the torpid faculties awakened or a moment. *Memory flashed up, and he recalled the fact that a medicine which he had used with benefit years before, and then thrown aside and forgotten, was concealed in a secret place at the signal box.* He sent for it, and took a dose. Soon his bowels moved, the kidneys acted, the pain ceased, he felt better. With brightened hope he sent to Carlisle for more. It arrived. He used it, and in few days the doctors were astonished to find their patient out of doors, and on the road to recovery. He regained his health completely, and in speaking of his experience, said to the writer, "What a wonderful thing it was that on what promised to be my death-bed, I suddenly remembered where I had put that half-used bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. That flash of memory probably saved me from death."

THE GREAT SALE NOW IN FULL SWING,

At MORREY & MURRAY'S 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat, and increasing every day as the sterling nature of the bargains become more widely known. This week we will show greater bargains than ever, Mr James Tyler having forwarded us the entire Manchester Stock of W. A. Baxton, Cardiff, South Wales, bought at a discount of 6s 8d in the pound, which we are now selling at less than English prices, with which we defy all the Sales in Victoria.—MORREY and MURRAY, the Cash Drapers and Direct Importers, 11 and 13 Bridge Street, Ballarat. —[ADVT.]

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroy BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in tins 6d. 1s., and 2s. 6d each, by all chemists.

WANTED,—An Eight to Fourteen Horse Power PORTABLE ENGINE, double cylinder, link motion, reversing gear, together with winding gear, flat or round rope, two iron baling tanks of about 250 gallons each, and everything requisite for working a wet claim. All to be in good order and condition. State price and full particulars to
W. B. HODGETTS, Landsborough.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, on TUESDAY Evening, 28th INST., at 7.30 p.m. Addresses by Rev. Mr. MACKAY, East Ballarat, and other speakers. SUBJECT: "MISSIONS."

TENDERS.

BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Tenders are invited up to the 31st inst., for PAINTING, PAPERING, &c. Specifications may be seen at the Institute.
T. W. DUNGEY, Hon. Sec.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS
Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.
AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.
Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

BEAUFORT.

SATURDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1890,
At one o'clock.

SALE BY AUCTION,
On the Premises, opposite the Railway Station, Burke street, Beaufort.
In the Estate of Mrs EDDY, late of Beaufort, deceased.

DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Garden well stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE by Rinade, Two HORSES, Saddle and Bridle, lot Fowls, &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by the Executors to sell, as above, and as the family is leaving the district, all must be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at Sale.
Further particulars see Bills.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

Anoint thine Eyes with Eye Salve.—Rev 3,18.

EGYPTIAN TRADE MARK EYE SALVE

Sassoon Lumley et Cie, Cairo.

This preparation has gained a world-wide celebrity for its astonishing power in curing Sandy Blight, Inflammation, Ophthalmia, Weakness, and all diseases the eye is subject to. It is prepared by a delicate and expensive process from a small plant growing on the borders of the great Egyptian Deserts, the extraordinary healing properties of which have been known for hundreds of years. In it Nature herself has provided a remedy for these distressing complaints, and like the rest of Nature's remedies it is never known to fail. Those who have once used it declare that it is

Worth Its Weight In Gold

and we have received testimonials from all parts of the world speaking of wonderful cures affected by it, when all other remedies have been tried without success. Being a vegetable preparation, this SALVE has a soothing effect on the eyes, causing all pain and inflammation to disappear, so that in every case recovery is speedy and certain. It is sold in all British possessions at 2s 6d per box, each box containing sufficient for the treatment of three or more patients. Since its introduction into Australia, the following among many testimonials will show the estimation in which it is held by all who have tried it:—

"I am very thankful for the relief obtained from Egyptian Eye Salve. For the last few years I have been so bad with blight and inflamation, that I have always dreaded the summer, with its heat and dust. But this ointment has so completely cured me that my eyes are stronger than ever, and I have no hesitation in praising a remedy that I have proved to be so good."—(Signed) JNO. S. SELLERS, Dandonong.

GEORGE SUMMERS, Nathalia, states that he obtained more benefit from one box of Egyptian Eye Salve than from all the lotions and eye ointments he ever used. He has been a great sufferer from sandy blight, but believes he is now thoroughly cured.

"After recovering from a long continued attack of eye disease, which threatened to make me blind, the least I can do is to write an thank you for recommending the Egyptian Eye Salve as it is to this wonderful ointment that owe my cure. The doctors could do me no good and considered my case hopeless, but I began to get better directly I used the salve and am now quite well. Mine has been a remarkable case, and if you choose to print this for the benefit of other sufferers, you are at liberty to do so."—(Signed) P. F. O'GRADY, Mackay, Queensland.

AGENT FOR BEAUFORT.—Mr A. Andrews, Chemist.

THE MERCER!

A NEW REAPER and BINDER,
Which Works Entirely Without Canvas.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION
combining the following
ADVANTAGES:—
Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Operating, Strength, Lightness of Draught, Completeness of Work done in all kinds of Grain, besides having no straps or buckles to tear off, no canvas to tighten or loosen, and not affected by weather.

Farmers will do well to see this New Machine before buying one.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Full particulars from
Messrs Brophy, Foley, and Dowling,
PRODUCE AGENTS, BALLARAT.
Sole Agents for Australasia.
BEAUFORT AGENT—Mr T. G. Archard.

DENNYS, LASCELLES, AUSTIN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

OUR SALES LAST SEASON—
32,978 Bales Wool.

ALL consignments receive the Personal Attention of Members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to
FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway siding.

All information as to CHARGES, which are Considerably Lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Offices also at
MELBOURNE and BALLARAT.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD,
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—
American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x ½ 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
¾in., ⅞in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Round palisags and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
GEELONG LIME.
NEXT TO POLICE STATION

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game on the Challicum Estate will be PROSECUTED.
G. THOMSON.
Challicum, 20th January, 1890.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

CRAWFORD, KING, AND CO.

{A. CRAWFORD, of Ballarat, ANDREW KING & CO.}

Wholesale Softgoods Importers and Warehousemen.

The PUBLIC SUPPLIED DIRECT at WHOLESALE PRODUCERS' PRICES.

A SAVING of on the AVERAGE at ONE-THIRD
Effected by BUYING your DRAPERY at
Crawford, King, and Company's
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

C., K. and Co. BUY ALL their GOODS in the BEST MARKETS at "Mill" Prices for Cash, thereby alone effecting a saving of at least 15 per cent., as the manufacturers have no risk.

C., K. and Co. SELL for CASH, Make no Bad Debts, Charge no Guarantee Profits, Sell their Stock Quickly, consequently keep their expenses small, and GIVE THEIR CLIENTS the BENEFIT therefrom.

DO YOUR SHOPPING BY POST.
And send for samples and prices to
CRAWFORD, KING, & CO.,
The Wholesale Warehousemen,
who devote special attention to orders by letters, and the instructions contained therein strictly adhered to.

Well-assorted Stocks always on hand of—
Manchester Goods, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mantles, Millinery,
Ribbons and Laces, Underclothing,
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery,
Fancy Goods, Trimmings,
Mercery, Outfittings,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Tailoring, Mantle, and Dress Making by Superior Workers.

Terms—Net Cash. No Second Prices.

Self-measurement forms and instructions free on application.

Crawford, King, & Co.,
THE MODERN
FAMILY WAREHOUSE
(Open to the Public),
250 and 252, FLINDERS STREET,
MELBOURNE
(Opposite Hobson's Bay Station).

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1890-1891.

GEORGE HAGUE
AND CO.

WILL hold WEEKLY WOOL SALES EVERY TUESDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to their
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS,
Splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.
Railway and Shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL
Than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Twenty-six years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

Auction Sales of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1890.

MONEY.

To Farmers, Landowners, and Others.
TO LEND—Large and small sums of TRUST and other MONEYS, for term of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, or as agreed upon, on freehold and leasehold lands at LOWEST RATES of INTEREST
McEVOY & CO.,
21, Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 1889 exceeding £619,000.
Borrowers are requested place themselves in direct communication. All communications treated strictly confidential.

THE STUD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
WILD DOG,
To Stand at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
GUARANTEE ... £3 3s.

Every care taken, but no responsibility. For full pedigree and particulars apply to
GEO. A. DUNNETT.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
MORRIS DANCER,
Winner of 18 first prizes will stand this Season at Stockyard Hill.
TERMS ... £4 4s EACH MARE.

Also, the Pony Stallion,
Young Bobby Dazzler,
Winner of 13 first prizes and the most handsome pony in the colony. For further comment see stud book.
TERMS ... £2 10s EACH MARE.
All mares to be paid for on removal. Every care taken, but no responsibility.
For full pedigree and particulars apply to ROBERT KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill.

TO Stand this Season, at Stockyard Hill,
THE CELEBRATED CLYDESDALE STALLION,
Rochford Champion.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is a beautiful dapple bay, with black points (no white); stands 16½ hands high; has good flat bone, and an abundance of fine silky hair. His sire, Champion of the North (imp.) was Champion horse of Victoria. Champion of the North took first prize at Glasgow Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. In 1877 he gained first prize at the following shows in England (all open competitions)—Congleton, Ottey, Doncaster, the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, Pontefract, Dudley Hill, Newcastle (beating Darnley, Prince of Altyre, Gleniffer, etc.), York, Halifax, Bingley, Skipton, Todmorden, Altringham, Whitechurch, and Birkenhead. His sire, Topsman, was got by that renowned horse, Wonderful, which was bred by Mr Reunie, Dunbar, out of his prize mare, Comely, which was by Baronet, the winner of over £300 in prize money.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION'S dam, Kate (imp.), who won £170 in purses and a silver medal before she was three years old. Kate, by Cromwell (imp.); g.g. dam, Jess, by Prince of Wales (imp.)

ROCHFORD CHAMPION, as a prize-taker, has no equal, and he has met and defeated some of the best imported horses.

ROCHFORD CHAMPION is the sire of several of the best stallions in the Northern districts.

TERMS ... £3 3s EACH MARE.
To be paid at end of season.
R. KIRKPATRICK.

TO STAND this SEASON at his Owner's Farm, Middle Creek, near Buangor,
The Celebrated Clydesdale Stallion,
PURVES.

PURVES is a dark bay, foaled 2nd November, 1881; sire Carmyle, dam Gipsy. In 1882, as a yearling, he carried off first honors at Smeaton for the best yearling colt on the ground, and one of a group of three; also two champion prizes. At Ballarat, in the spring of 1882, he won first prize for the best draught colt; at Kyneton the same year he took first prize, and also won the Mares' Produce Stakes of £40—open competition; at Clunes he was again first in his class; at Echuca he took first prize, and also a special for the best yearling colt on the ground; at Bendigo Grand National Show first again, his half-brother (got by the same sire) coming second—open competition; at Glenlyon he won first prize for the best yearling; thus showing an unbeaten record for no less than a dozen times as a yearling.

His sire, Carmyle, is too well known in this district to need comment.

PURVES' dam was Gipsy, by Surprise (imp); g.s. dam's side, Surprise, &c.

PURVES began his two-year old Showyard triumphs in Adelaide, S.A., in September 1883, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there; he won first in his own class and Hart Bros'. silver cup, value ten guineas; and the same day, in the All-aged Stallion Champion Class, in which many first-class horses competed, notably Waverley, PURVES carried off the massive Silver Medal and ten guineas. At Clare (S.A.) the following week he was again first in the all-aged class, winning the Champion Prize of ten guineas, and in his own class the two-year-old's first prize also.

His owner returned to Victoria in time to show Purves at the Grand National in Geelong; he again won first in his own class, and in competition with colts and fillies, two years old, he won the Champion prize. At Ballarat he won first in his class; at Clunes, shown among the three-year-olds, first; at Smeaton, among the three-year-olds, first; at Kyneton, the Larnarkshire of Victoria, PURVES, for the second time, carried off the Sires' Produce Challenge Cup, value 15 guineas, defeating Mr Bourke's grand two-year-old Black Prince, the first prize horse in Melbourne in the Sires' Produce Stakes. PURVES was also first in his own class; first at Donald Show in 1885; and again first at Ballarat in 1886; first at Ararat in 1888, and gained Mr G. Thomson's special prize of £5 same day; first at Ballarat 1888; first at Clunes 1888; first at Smeaton 1888; first at Beaufort 1889; first at Ararat 1889, and Mr Thomson's prize of £5 same day; his stock taking first same day wherever shown; first at Talbot 1889; first at Ballarat 1889; first at Smeaton 1889; and first at Daylesford 1890.

Some of PURVES' first gets were kept for stallions, and are prizetakers wherever shown. One of PURVES' yearlings gained the handsome prize of £8 at the Beaufort show in 1889.

PURVES has won 48 first prizes and £295 prize money.

TERMS:—£4 4s each mare, to be paid at the end of the season. All mares paddocked must have hind shoes taken off. Good grass paddocks with plenty of water provided. All care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

For further particulars apply to the Owner, THOMAS JESS, Shirley P.O.

Business Address.

ALWAYS LEADING.

New Spring Dresses.

New Spring Millinery.

New Spring Novelties.

Come the Spring with all its splendour,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers and leaves and grasses.
—LONGFELLOW.

SNOW & ROOM
SNOW & ROOM
Have pleasure in announcing the receipt o their first shipments of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Now showing in all departments, and including the latest and most elegant novelties of the Season.

In order to keep pace with the rapidly growing requirements of their extensive business,
Snow and Room's Importations
For the Spring of 1890 are largely in excess of all previous years, and the new goods already opened up amount in value to over
£10,000.
£10,000.

SNOW and ROOM direct special attention to their magnificent choice of new and superb spring dresses, charming in design, beautiful in textures, and at the same time thoroughly serviceable and remarkably cheap.

A FEW NOVELTIES may be QUOTED, viz.—
Early Spring Art De Laines
Early Spring Cheviot Tweeds
Early Spring Snowflake Cheviots
Early Spring Kinloss Homespuns
Early Spring Mottle Flecks
Early Spring Fine Checks
Early Spring Glendriff Tweeds
Early Spring Ben Nevis Tweeds,
And a limited selection of about 250 PARISIENNE COMBINATION ROBES, which may truly be described as positive gems of artistic taste and elegance.

SNOW and ROOM have also on view a profusion of novel styles and textures in new washing fabrics. It is, indeed, very difficult to select the prettiest, as they are all so delightfully fresh, springlike and tasteful.

The ranges include—
New Shaded Cashmerettes
New Satin Foulards
New Tosca Zephyrs
New Satinettes
New Liberty Sateens
New Boating Twills
New Pongee Fancies
New Tennis Cloths
New Snowflake Zephyrs
New Tartan Cashmeres
New French Muslins
&c., &c., &c.

In introducing the above Novelties, SNOW and ROOM wish to draw attent on to the important fact that being in direct communication with the manufacturers of these choice goods, they are in a position to give their customers the benefit of all intermediate profits.

SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS
SNOW & ROOM'S DRESSMAKING ROOMS

SNOW and ROOM take this opportunity of thanking the many ladies who have so kindly attested to the undoubted success achieved by Miss HEALE during the past season.

Sufficient proof has now been gained to fully justify the assertion that the dressmaking rooms have never been under more efficient management; and that in placing their orders for new gowns with Miss Heale, ladies can rely on obtaining a perfect fitting and stylish costume at a strictly moderate price.

MRS O'BRIEN'S ROOMS.—It is enough to mention to the ladies of this district that Mrs O'Brien continues the successful management of her mantle and dressmaking rooms, and is now ready for the demands of the new season.

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

SNOW and ROOM respectfully suggest to LADIES the advisability of MAKING AN EARLY SELECTION of their New Spring Dresses, for the double reason that the prettiest goods are bought up quickly, and proper care at the hands of the dressmaker can be more fully assured before the pressure of the season's business.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under the new management of Miss Swindley, who is recognised as one of the leading artistes in the colony, has already won a leading reputation, and this season public favor is confidently challenged.

The very latest FRENCH NOVELTIES in BONNETS, toques, and hats, together with a charming selection of the most tempting headgear, copied from the newest Parisienne models, and constructed on the premises, may now be inspected in the showrooms.

The millinery manufacturing branch is under the supervision of Miss Colgate, who, until her engagement with Snow and Room, occupied the position of leading milliner to Messrs Buckley and Nunn for many years.

It will, therefore, be patent to ladies that S. and R. have secured the best talent in Victoria, and that the new spring millinery will marked by a welcome originality, excellence taste and style, and strict economy in price.

The NEW MANTLES,
The NEW GLOVES, RIBBONS, and SUNSHADES, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be noticed in future issues, and fresh novelties will now be opened every day.

SNOW & ROOM.
Late "CRAWFORD'S."
STURT and ARMSTRONG STREETS,
BALLARAT.

GARDENING FOR OCTOBER.

—o—

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If season be moist, carrots, leeks, onions, and parsnips may still be sown. Sow largely of kidney beans, early turnips, capsicums, tomato, cucumber, vegetable marrow, pumpkins, melons, and parsley; also tall-growing varieties of peas—they will not grow very high at this season of the year. Plant out largely of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and celery; also, sow again for succession. Weeds will grow apace—choose a fine sunny day for hoeing them down, and rake off when withered, to prevent them starting into growth again.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Balsams, cocks combs, globe amaranthus, zinnias, and other tender annuals should still be sown, if not already done; if sown in pots, and transplanted into flower beds, place in sunny weather an empty flower-pot over the patches of young plants; remove the pots every evening, or the plants will grow up weak and spindling. Climbing plants will be growing fast, and will require constant trimming and training. See that flower-beds are kept filled, by turning out large plants in pots.

FARM.—This is the last month that potatoes can be planted, except in low-lying lands. Sow largely of maize and sorghum; mangold-sowing should also be completed. Earth up early crops of potatoes with double-breasted plough, without delay.

Intercolonial Postal Notes.

The postal authorities have completed arrangements for the establishment of a ystem of intercolonial postal notes between this colony and South Australia. The system is one which will enable small amounts to be sent from one colony to the other at a lower rate than by money order, the charges on the issue being as follows:—

	s.	d.
On notes of the value of 1s and 1s 6d...	0	0½
" " 2s and up to 5s 6d	0	1
" " 5s " 7s 6d	0	2
" " 10s " 20s	0	3

An additional fee, equal to the original fee, will be collected by the paying office. The system will be brought into operation on the 1st February. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the late Postal Conference, arrangements will in due course be made to establish the system with New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

A Convenience.

—o—

The New Parcels' Post System has proved a great convenience to country residents. It enables families residing in the most remote parts of Victoria to send or receive parcels at a minimum of cost, and we have pleasure in giving prominence to the following:—

Parcels Post Rates.	s.	d.
Parcels weighing 2 lbs and under,	0	9
" " 3 " "	1	0
" " 4 " "	1	3
" " 5 " "	1	6
" " 6 " "	1	9
" " 7 " "	2	0

Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs, but when mails are conveyed on horseback the limit is 3 lb.

IS DEAFNESS INCURABLE?

J. H. NICHOLSON, of 175 William street, Melbourne, has proved otherwise by making a complete cure of DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD OF OVER 40 YEARS' STANDING by a simple remedy and without the use of any "clap-trap" so called electro-medication treatment. A full description of this remedy, which has cured thousands of other cases of long standing, will be sent free on application.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The slightest indisposition (that it may not rapidly run its disastrous course from bad to worse) should engage the immediate attention of the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy.

Buy 10 lbs TEA Special Value at 1s 9d and secure the Gift Teapot, at JACKSON'S Cheap Cash Store.—[Advt.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are now decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.

THE ONLY SURE WAY TO WIN

Capt. Bridge's Trophy

IS BY DRINKING

JACKSON'S PURE 1s 6d TEA!

Thousands Buy It, and will have No Other.

1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s.

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT

To those about to visit Town.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

Are now displaying their early Shipments of

Spring Fashions,

In DRESSES, MANTLES, & MILLINERY Which comprise all the latest Novelties and Newest Designs and Colorings.

FOY & GIBSON direct special attention to their House Furnishing Department, which contains the largest and most complete stock in the colony.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—BEDROOM SUITES.

The ECLIPSE SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, Tile-back Washstand, Towel Rail, Pedestal and Two Chairs. Price, £9 10s.

The TORQUAY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, with bevelled Glass Door and recess, three Drawers, Secretaire, and Cupboard, Duchesse Table with six drawers, Marble Top Washstand, with B. Glass Mirror, Pedestal, Towel Rail and Two Chairs. Price, in Ash, £26 10s.; in Walnut, £27 10s.

The WAVERLEY SUITE comprises Wardrobe, Duchesse Table, and Washstand. Towel Rail attached, Pedestal, Two Chairs. Upholstered in Plush. Price, in Ash, £31 10s.; Walnut, £32 10s.

The ROCKLEIGH SUITE is a very fine specimen of artistic design. Price, in Ash, £41; Walnut, or Ash and Walnut combined, £46 10s.

DININGROOM SUITES.

VIENNA SUITES, Upholstered in real leather, £10 10/-; very substantial suites, upholstered seat and back, in real leather, £14 10/-; real Morocco Suites, from £28 10/- to £60, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak or Cedar Frames. Extension Dining Table, 6 feet, 60/-, 70/-; 7 feet, 75/-, 85/-; in Cedar and Walnut, extra good do., 95/- to £12.

Handsome Sideboards with bevelled glass backs and richly carved, £9 10/- to £70.

DRAWINGROOM SUITES

In a great variety of designs, with rich Tapestry Brocatelle, in Genova Velvet Coverings, £9 10/- to £60.

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

A large stock of Iron Nickel and Brass Bedsteads in all the newest designs. Single Iron Bedsteads, 10/6, 18/6, 23/6, 25/6. Double Iron Bedsteads, inch post and extended footrail, 27/6 32/6.

Brass or Nickel, 52/6, 70/-, 75/-, to £22 10/- Specially cheap, very strong half-tester Bedstead, 2 inch taper posts, with brass rods, 70/-

Flock Mattresses, 10/-, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6

Best Kapok Beds, 23/6, 25/6, 27/6, 29/-

Hair Mattresses, 57/6, 77/6, 95/-, all made from the best purified materials.

Single woven Wire Mattresses for Single Beds, 10/6, 12/-, 12/6, 12/9; Double Beds, 13/6, 16/6. The best Double-woven Wire Mattress, full size, 21/-

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

5-frame Brussels Carpet, 4/6 per yard and the best 5-frame made, 5/- per yard, in a choice range of designs. Tapestry Carpets, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 3/3 per yard.

FLOORCLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Passage Linoleums or Floorcloths, 12 and 15 feet wide, 2/6, 2/9, 4/-, 4/6, per square yard. Two yards wide Floorcloth, 1/11, 2/6, 3/- 4/- per running yard.

NAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Our special make of pure bleached Sheetings—54 inches wide, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. 11½d. per yard; 66 inches wide, 1/-, 1/1½, 1/3, 1/4½; 72 inches, wide, 9½d, 10½d., 1/2, 1/5, 1/8; 80 inches wide, 11½d, 1/3½, 1/5 1/6, 1/10; 90 inches wide, 1/3½, 1/6, 1/7, 1/9, 1/10, 2/-.

White Toilet Bed Quilts, single beds, 4/-, 5/, 6/3, 8/-, 10/-

Lace Window Curtains in lovely designs, 2/9, 4/6, 6/6, 8/6, 10/6 to 21/-

Real Guipure Curtains, 15/9, 21/-, 25/- to £7.

Table Linen, Damask, full bleached or half bleached, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 2/- to 4/6 per yd.

CHINA & GLASSWARE.

50 Pieces Dinner Sets, 21/-, 25/6, 27/6, 32/6, 37/6, 39/6; 66 Pieces, 42/6, 55/- 59/6, 65/-, 95/-

Toilet Sets, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 16/6, 19/6, to 10/-

Tea Sets, 11/6, 14/6, 19/6, 27/6 to 100/-

HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY.

In this department we now hold a large stock of Electro-plate goods in choice designs from the best Sheffield makers. E.P. Tea and Coffee Services, 65/-, 90/-, 115/- to £25.

E.P. Teapots, 9/6, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, to 55/- E.P. Cruets, 4 Bottles, 8/9, 11/6, 13/- to 32/6; do., with 5 or 6 Bottles, 16/6, 20/-, 25/ to 100/- E.P. Biscuit Boxes, 9/6, 12/6, 16/6, 20/- to 30/-

CUTLERY.—Special care has been taken to keep only reliable makers' goods. Knives and Forks, 3-pin, 4/6 6/6, 9/-; best White Handle Knives, 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/- to 18/-; Pure Ivory Handle Knives, 16/-, 20/- to 45/- per dozen.

Pure Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 5/- per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, 10/-; Table Spoons or Forks, 12/- per dozen.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

We are the sole agents for the "Premier" and also the "Rudge" Safety Bicycles, and intend offering them to the public at a very keen price. New Model—a ball socket, steering and ball pedals, £20 10/- Model C.—This is a very fast and strong Machine, with ball pedals, £19 10/- Model F.—With diamond frame and ball pedals, £14 10/- Rudge. No. 1, £22 10/-; Rudge, No. 2, £17 10/-; Rudge, £13 10/-

Bicycle Lamps, 3/6, 5/6, 8/6, 11/6, and 14/6

Silico Enamel, for Bicycle, no rust no tarnish. This Enamel protects without altering the appearance of all plated goods. Price 1/-. All goods marked in plain figures for cash without discount.

Bourke-street Cars to Collingwood pass FOY & GIBSON'S

WAREHOUSE—SMITH ST.,

STEAM POWER FACTORY—OXFORD ST.,

COLLINGWOOD.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS,—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the utmost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "tickling cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Browne's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LOOK HERE!

JACKSON'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

TEA 1s — 1s TEA

TEA 1s 3d — 1s 3d TEA

TEA 1s 6d — 1s 6d TEA

TEA 1s 9d — 1s 9d TEA

TEA 2s — 2s TEA

—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BEAUFORT.—

Groceries! Groceries! Groceries!

WOOL AND GRAIN.

THE AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED,

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES, MELBOURNE,

HOLD AUCTION SALES OF

WOOL GRAIN

SHEEPSKINS LEATHER

TALLOW FURRED SKINS

HIDES BARK.

All Consignments fully displayed and carefully valued prior to sale. Proceeds remitted promptly.

FOR COUGHS COLDS, Bronchitis Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulce expectorant, for Coughs, Cold and Chest Complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Cough's and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c., Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

COAGULINE.—Cement for broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport England.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST.

DR. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered by the Medical Boards of Victoria and New South Wales, is aware that by departing from the usual routine of practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the paths of professional etiquette; but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of engaging as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

The true designation of quackery belongs to those shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a tittle of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner and also holds high testimonials which all patients may inspect.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from imprudence cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness in their systems, a sense of duty on their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. Any such one applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place him in that fitting condition of health, that he can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties, who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferers I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments; and the result will be all you could desire."

As a laborer in the field of fair dealing, I doubt not experiencing at least the reward of the approval of every honest man, and wish for nothing more; hoping my exertions will prevent the young and inexperienced from wasting their money on the various advertised nostrums.

Lastly, I have no hesitation in assuring sufferers that they will receive from me the most straightforward and honourable treatment, combined with undoubted skill, kindly sympathy, and the most inviolable confidence, whether they visit me at my consulting rooms, or communicate with me by letter, which will have my immediate attention.

Yours truly,

JAMES D. LLEWELLYN.

N.B. All personal consultations with me are free; but by letter a fee of £1 is charged, which is inclusive of medicines. All cases that are amenable to modern treatment, are guaranteed an absolute cure. Patients living at a distance and unable to attend personally, can be treated at their homes through the post without any interference to their business duties, and can have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australia, carefully packed and concealed from observation.

No notice will be taken of any letter that does not contain the consultation fee of £1.

Dr. JAMES D. LLEWELLYN,

325 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,

MELBOURNE.

CONTAMINATIONS Of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or to whatever of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It is the only specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, etc., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

CAUTION.

PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.

The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle; without which none are genuine.

GRIEFENDORFF'S Bohemian Bitters. These well-known *German Hop Bitters* are an excellent tonic, and invaluable for Liver, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases, Constipation, Poorness of Blood, Mental Depression, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Stomachic Ailments and for staving off the thousand and one hill that flesh is heir to. Sold everywhere Chemists, Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, &c

Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS,

FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you fell better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fever and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING Pills will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhœa. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

Business

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture is to a more or less extent speculative; but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its original value. The "paper" money most valuable to a newspaper proprietor is that which paid him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts let, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district it has a claim for a considerably greater amount or support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire offices.

The Circulation

Of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Streatham, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Burrumbeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business.'

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Henningsen and Klunder,

Printers and Publishers,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

Medical Notices.

JUST PUBLISHED

A MOST UNIQUE WORK ON

Medical, Social, and Hygienic Subjects.

It contains information most valuable in NERVOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

The advice on marriage is worth its weight in gold.

Send you full address, and we will send, post free, One Copy. Write to PROF. R. T. SELBY, Cleveland street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Is 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.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranteed 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.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE.

"Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Leaney is one of our church members, and is personally known to me. Yours truly,

"Joseph B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie Road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and had decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong; and in active work.—Yours truly, SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d 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 LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors—The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln England

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 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 permeates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives from the system.

Bronchitis, Diphteria Colds Cougns Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath.

Relaxed and congested throats elongated uvula ulcerated or tongid tonsols whooping cough, croup wheezing from accumulated mucous, and other difficulties of respiration also palpation 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 Granular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Disease of the Skin.

This unvaluable 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 instructions affixed to each pot. All settled aches and pains are remediable in the same manner

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

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 effect to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be in vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious.

In Disorders of the Kidney's Stone, and Gravel.

The Ointment is a sovereign remedy if it be well rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever the Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and as again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs	Fistulas	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Gout	Sore Throats
Burns	Glandular	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped hands	Piles	Tumours
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78 New 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 or Pot and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

No family should be without these. Their long tried efficacy in correcting disorders of the liver and stomach, stimulating the bowels and purifying the blood, has secured them an imperishable name throughout the world. A few doses produce such a change in the system as to convince the invalid that a permanent cure may look forward towards this invigorating and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief.

How to enjoy Life.

Is only known when the blood is pure, the circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of purifying all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills. These have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, expelling all humors that taint or impoverish it, and thereby purifying, invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may experience their beneficent effects. Many affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great results by purifying and regulating the digestive organs, strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters.

The functional irregularities to which the weaker sex are invariably subjected, cause pain or inconvenience only to be relieved by these Pills. They are the safest and surest remedy for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, when entering into womanhood.

Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Cases.

In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine that operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nervous system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact impart vigour sensible of a total and most delightful change in his whole system. Thousands of invalids have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the bane of thousands, who pass each day in accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They invigorate every man, woman and child, and effect a cure without doubt, strengthening the system; on the contrary, they purify and conserve the vital principle by a thorough purification of the blood.

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

Ague	Piles
Asthma	Rheumatism
Bilious Complaints	Retention of Urine
Blotches on the Skin	Scrofula or Kings Evil
Bowel Complaints	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Tic-Doloureux
Fevers of all kinds	Tumors
Gout	Venereal Affections
Headache	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from any cause whatever
Liver Complaints	
Lumbago	&c., &c.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at the Professor Holloway's establishment, 78 New 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 Ointment one ounce.

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

"Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks out in strange eruptions."—Act of Science.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affections are afraid, from some cause or other, modestly to PERSONALLY consult a man; other patients have not the means, and careless, allow it to run on, [illegible] of life, and the nature of the disease [illegible]

Let such persons be at ease, for in the privacy of confirmed solitude or the calm minds described such symptoms [illegible] A clear statement of the symptoms, to me, is far preferable in nervous cases to personal consultation. Where personal consultation is of a peculiar and exceptional character, personal consultation may become necessary; my success in correspondence is equal to that of the thousands upon thousands who have been treated during the last thirty years, not a single mistake has ever occurred, nor a case ever been made public—in fact, the strict privacy of my system of correspondence has ensured publicity.

At the same time medicines are sent to patients in such a form as to carry no [illegible]

How many thousands have I not seen old?

How many have been enabled to enter the marriage state through consulting me.

How many after marriage have I prevented from consulting me and been blessed and their lives made fruitful and happy!

How many wasted relations have I not to have also been restored to health, and their manhood restored by having consulted me by letter!

How many questions arise where the physician is unable to unravel the mystery, where, often, the patient hesitates to tell his family medical adviser the nature of his complaint, until consumption, or other mental diseases set in, and the sufferer is beyond the curable stage, or a hopeless wreck!

A letter, written in the plain language, and dropped in the post box, receives my attention. The answer is returned as quickly as possible, and secretly, without the patient leaving his chamber, except to post his letter, and on return of post put in full possession of the nature of his case. His hopes are raised; his fears removed; and he is comparatively a new being in fact, in many cases, a new being.

The only addition to the letter, is the age, occupation, and principal symptoms—nothing more. The consultation fee of £1 (one pound) must accompany the first letter, otherwise no answer will be returned.

There are thousands of cases in which a consultation with one at a distance may remove, by a single letter, a great burden of care, and it often solves what appears an impenetrable mystery. Many a sad heart has been made joyful on receipt of an explanatory letter from me.

To those who are about to marry, I would advise consult me before doing so, and prevent after troubles, and remove many fears and misgivings which have prevented many who have suffered in early years from marrying, or who have yielded to their passions, but I say at once, consult with me—do not let delays are dangerous, and, as an opportunity may not be always at your service, I can, by simply enclosing one pound, secure the benefit of my experience in the same way as if I lived in your own town, and with the additional advantage of thousands of miles distance.—I am truly,

LOUIS L. SMITH.

Address—

DR. L. L. SMITH,

No. 41 COLLINS STREET,

MELBOURNE.

Consultation Fee by letter £1.

Fee for personal Consultation, 1[illegible]

The latter is inclusive of Medicine.

Medicines forwarded, well packed, to all Colonies, India and Europe.

The only legally qualified practitioner advertising and registered under the Medical Act, Victoria, and practising the Art of Medicine.

No. 41 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Persons suffering from Diphtheria, Sore Throat Catarrh, Should consult the Specialist, "Thrapston," Toorak Road, South Melbourne. Pamphlet free.

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