

# The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 862

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

## NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desires to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the subscription to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s. 6d. per quarter, and 12s. 6d. per annum, which will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their advantage 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 journal 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.

ARTHUR PARKER, Proprietor.

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

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LIME, ANISEED, SENEGA, SQUILL, TULU, &c., with Chloroform.

Welch, Perrin and Co., IMPORTERS OF AGRICULTURAL & MACHINERY

Moray Street, Queen's Bridge, MELBOURNE.

Saw Makers and Importers.

BLAKELEY, W. M., 115 Lonsdale Street, Sole Agent for H. Dixon Son's Patent Saw. Send your old circular saws to be recut in thickness and ground equal to new.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST.

DR. LEWELLYN, who is duly qualified and registered, is aware that by departing from the usual routine 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 the most legitimate means for the purpose of curing the cyclical irritation, and of securing as far as he is able the confidence of the patient. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

The true designation of quackery belongs to those who, without a particle of the real knowledge or a title of claim to the honorable department of the profession, practise extortion and deceive, and, as a consequence, are really a disgrace to the medical profession. Such men should be unmercifully exposed, and their names and addresses in all the newspapers, and in all the towns in Australia, and by their unwary admirers, should be made public, so that the attention of the community may be directed to the fact that the quackery of these persons is often times irremediable, and that the money they so liberally receive, is really a curse to the community. The true designation of quackery belongs to those who, without a particle of the real knowledge or a title of claim to the honorable department of the profession, practise extortion and deceive, and, as a consequence, are really a disgrace to the medical profession. Such men should be unmercifully exposed, and their names and addresses in all the newspapers, and in all the towns in Australia, and by their unwary admirers, should be made public, so that the attention of the community may be directed to the fact that the quackery of these persons is often times irremediable, and that the money they so liberally receive, is really a curse to the community.

The widest spread of diseases arising from excess and indigestion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that the readers of this paper will be enabled to suffer from these special complaints, and to be cured of their ailments. If there be any such cases, the readers of this paper will be enabled to suffer from these special complaints, and to be cured of their ailments. If there be any such cases, the readers of this paper will be enabled to suffer from these special complaints, and to be cured of their ailments.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness, a sense of duty to their partners should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man, and to have their ailments cured, and to be cured of their ailments. If there be any such cases, the readers of this paper will be enabled to suffer from these special complaints, and to be cured of their ailments.

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapy, when judiciously applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted up as an Electric Therapy, and I have all the necessary apparatus for Galvanism and Faradism. The treatment consists in the use of all the other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The treatment consists in the use of all the other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The treatment consists in the use of all the other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism.

DR. J. D. LEWELLYN, 25 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

## £1 Worth for 10s

### J. MCKEICH'S

# Great Clearing Sale!

## DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.

SALE DAY: SATURDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 1892, And will be Continued for a Few Weeks, for Cash Only.

GENUINE SALE! NO DISAPPOINTMENTS!

EVERYTHING CHEAP!

### J. MCKEICH,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET,

BEAUFORT.

## WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

GROCCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEAUFORT.

— FOR —

Scouring Kettles,  
Polishing Knives,  
Removing Rust,  
Cleaning Paint  
Work,  
Driving away  
Dirt.

# SAPOLIO

FOR ALL  
HOUSEHOLD  
CLEANING.

SOLD BY ALL  
GROCCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

## CLARKE'S 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 Sore of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs,  
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,  
Cures Scurvy Sores,  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,  
Cures Granular Ulcers,  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only 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 Sir, I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. My name is one of our church members, and is personally known to me. Yours truly,  
"Joseph B. Kingston, Secretary  
Primitive Methodist Mission,  
Gillespie Road, Highbury-va.  
"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 bath 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 6d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity. Its efficacy is 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 FLAND 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 raised off by unprincipled vendors. The words "LINCOLN and FLAND 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.

WILLETTS, Vice Royal Photographers, For the BEST and most ARTISTIC PORTRAITS go to WILLETTS, 51, St. Paul's Churchyard, BALLARAT (near St. Patrick's Cathedral).

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

Magnificent Display of all the Latest Novelties.

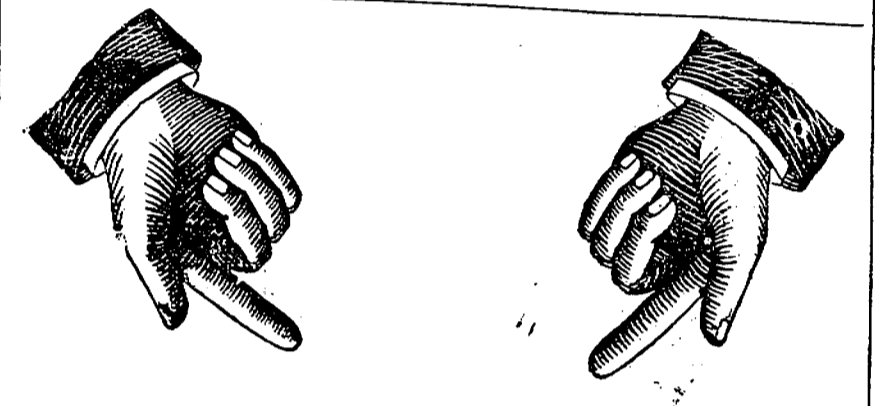
### CHOICE MILLINERY.

Everybody is invited to inspect—  
Beautiful French De Laines. Stylish Dress Materials  
Exquisite Colorings—Magnificent Assortment of  
Lovely Floral Muslins and Prints. Newest Styles  
in Jackets and Rainproof Dust Cloaks. Gloves,  
an immense variety. Children's Muslin Diaper  
and Fancy Pinafores. Ladies' and Children's  
Underclothing. Men's and Boys' Clothing,  
Boots and Shoes.

### MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING A SPECIALITY.

## G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.



## HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

### STOCKTAKING!

Great Clearing Sale Commences  
JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>.

All Goods Reduced and Remarkable.

Come and see for Yourself!

Liberal Discount for Cash.



## GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES  
The Advocate's Office Beaufort.

### CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

ONE BOX OF

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or 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.

### MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS

LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Monies, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at lowest rates of interest. Business for 1881, 21 Market Street, Melbourne. Borrowers are requested to place their names in direct communication, when information required will be furnished. All communications treated strictly confidential.

### ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,  
NEWS AGENCY,  
—WATERLOO—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.  
T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

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Business Notices

## W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and  
Blind and Bedding Manufacturer

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, Kauri, and other pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths table legs, sashes, door architecture and other mouldings, window frames, white lead, oils turps, and all the finishing materials.  
Sashes, doors, and all kinds of carpentry work made to order at the lowest possible prices.  
Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

### WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—  
From the Fireside 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, Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m.  
Fares—One Shilling each way to Beaufort and Waterloo; from Railway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort 2 pence.  
CHARLES VOWLES, Proprietor.

## CRIMSON LUXENE

### THE NEW LIGHT

### NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINATION

is now having an extraordinary sale, which is a distinct advance on ordinary light. It is PERFECTLY SAFE, and yields the most BRILLIANT LIGHT, and its beauty of appearance commands the admiration of every buyer. In every desirable respect

## LUXENE

has no EQUAL, and, as yet, no RIVAL in the great markets of the world. It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary light. It is PERFECTLY SAFE, and yields the most BRILLIANT LIGHT, and its beauty of appearance commands the admiration of every buyer. In every desirable respect

## LUXENE,

THE NEW LIGHT

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affection are afraid, from sheer bashfulness and modesty to PERSONALLY consult a medical man; and 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 persons (he or she) sit quietly down in the privacy of their own apartments, and with calm mind 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 be necessary; but 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 their 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 youthful 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 disease set in, and the sufferer gets beyond the 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 his doctor's case. His hopes are raised, his doctor's removal; and he is comparatively a new man in fact, 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 2l (two pounds) 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 cure, 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 of our 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 tarry. Delays are dangerous, and, as an expert, I 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 2l.—  
Fee for personal Consultation, 1l. 1s.  
The latter is inclusive of Medicines.

Medicines forwarded, well-packed, to all the Colonies, India and Europe.

The only locally qualified practitioner ever (being and registered under the Medical Board Victoria, and practicing the last 35 years.)  
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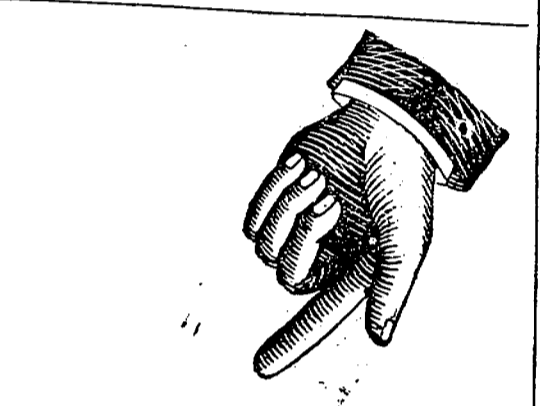
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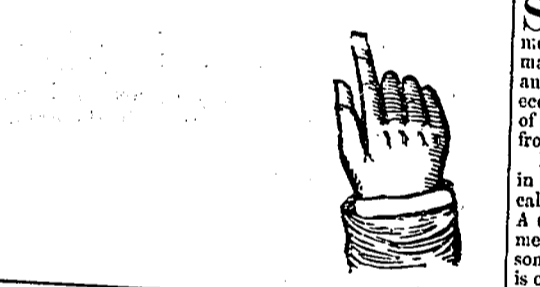
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COMMERCE. BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, 4s 1d to 4s 2d...

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET. Fat Cattle—307 head arrived for to-day's sale...

W. M. SMITH & SON, FAMILY BUTCHERS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

DR. ADAM, M.B., C.M., May in future be consulted at his Private Residence...

THE R. PONSHIRE ADVOCATE. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

The announcement that Mr Shields does not propose to contest the 19th March campaign until the 19th March...

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS. Wheat—The market has given way. Values for some time have been considerably above the average...

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, 3s 11d; flour, stone-mould, 10s 10d; roller-mould, 10s 10d...

MELBOURNE GRAIN MARKET. The Australian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, report under date of 2nd inst.:

Beaufort Business Directory. G. H. COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE, MAGNETS, DISPLAY CASES, LATEST NOVELTIES...

NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER. Begs to inform the general public that he has taken those premises adjoining his place of business...

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

H. GILL OCH, FAMILY BUTCHER, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

There only being four members of the Waterloominers' Association present...

A very kind act has been brought under our notice. At the time that the bush fire recently occurred at Messrs Ellis's...

Some alarm was caused in Beaufort about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning by a volume of smoke arising from the Waterloo road.

"Pedals," writing in this week's "Sportsman," says—Mr L. B. Sharp, of Beaufort, in a most unfortunate accident...

Up to the present, election matters have decidedly been very tame in this quarter, and it looked as though the sitting member for Rippon and Hampden...

Mr Shields, as the premier, owed it to parliament and the colony at large to state what line of action the reconstruction ministry proposed to take.

Local and General News. Saxon Consols Company, Waterloo. Yield of gold for last week, 16oz. 1dwt.

The anniversary services in connection with the Raglan Primitive Methodist Church take place to-morrow.

Her Majesty has taken the loss of her 300 present not more than about 200 voted. Mr Hancock asked the meeting to appoint a president and secretary pro tem.

The secretary of the Beaufort Cricket Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a donation of 10s towards the funds of the club from Mr Theo. Beggs.

A cricket match has been arranged for Wednesday afternoon next between the Ararat Union and Beaufort Clubs on the grounds of the former.

The determination of the farmers and graziers of the colony to obtain for themselves a share of protection by means of a stock tax was evidenced (says the Argus) by the large number of representative men who assembled at the Melbourne Town-hall on Wednesday in response to a circular inviting them to a conference on the subject.

Some members of the Kent Archaeological Society have examined the human skull recently discovered by convicts whilst carrying out some excavations in the construction of a fort at Linton near Chatham.

A strange commentary on the anxiety of women to possess the franchise is furnished by the city of Boston. The most advanced of the women's rights in that city are finding it difficult to explain the apathy which exists amongst the Boston women to make use of their right to vote for school commissioners.

A few weeks ago a dispute arose between the central executive of the Labor Electoral League and the Trades and Labor Council, in consequence of the former body demanding that the representatives of the Trades and Labor Council should be reduced from 11 to 3.

The latest heroine (says the Woman's Journal of Boston) is sister Margaret Frances, of St. Victor's Convent, near Montreal. The convent contained a large number of deaf mute children as pupils, but had no fire escape, although the children were lodged on the sixth floor.

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From Caulfieldshires, asking what amount this council will contribute towards appeal re Carslake v the Caulfieldshires Council.—No action taken.

From Araratshire, inquiring cost of proposed joint necessary temporary repairs in Kane's lane.—Referred to north riding members.

From C. Tucker, Raglan, intimating that the future of the district of Beaufort would have been lost and Beaufort left without water had it not been for the exertions of Harvey Tucker, who saved it from being burned by a recent bush fire; and considering amidst all the vandalism to shire property the act called for recognition at the hands of the council.—Referred to Water Commission.

From Patrick Lennon, Main Lead asking that matter of water supply objection to his application for 20 acres of land, south-east of C. Broadbent's selection, be referred to the north riding members, as if an inspection were made he believed that by an alteration of the boundaries no injury will accrue on account of water supply.—Referred to north riding members.

From J. W. Murray, Secretary Carnarvon Riding Club, asking for sole use of the Carnarvon Recreation reserve on Easter Monday for the purpose of holding annual races, and also right to charge entrance money at the gate; also asking sanction to erect a booth and effect other improvements.—Permission granted to use reserve on condition of Crs Oddie and Russell; question of erecting booth referred to north riding members with power to act.

From Mrs H. Stuart, Ararat road, Beaufort, asking remission of rates on property at Earambenee, as she was most destitute.—Referred to north riding members.

From J. W. Murray, Secretary Beaufort United Common, forwarding resolution passed by the managers asking the Government to excise the southern fringe of the colony, as shown on map forwarded to them on 12th inst. The resolution was passed by a large majority in small blocks under the 6th section.—Received.

From G. Pearson, Bhangor, requesting council to remove an obstruction erected by John Brennan across the road between their several blocks; also asking that young trees growing on the sides of the road between the same blocks be cut down.—Engineer to furnish report by next meeting on motion of Crs Andrews and Bridges.

From W. Parkes, Snake Valley, asking permission to put box drainage road at claim, also requesting cost for supply of water from mains for feeding boiler.—Referred to engineer for report on motion of Crs Murray and Oddie.

From John Crawford and 15 ratepayers, east riding, praying the council as early as possible to have the water laid on from the reservoir near Mr J. Slater's to a sand-pit, &c., in front of the court-house, Skipton.—Petitioners to be informed there are no funds available; the engineer remarking that the reservoir only being as full pond.—Received.

A similar communication was received through Mr Uren, M.L.A., who personally interviewed Mr Black on the subject, and for years in this district.

From Chief Inspector Black (per Mr A. Young, M.L.A.), intimating that as Inspector Fraser's report respecting rabbits on the boundaries of the shires of Ripon, Ararat, and Lexton were obtained for departmental information only, it is not considered advisable to accede to request to be furnished with a copy.—Received.

From Country Fire Brigades' Board, requesting return showing amount of rateable property within the boundaries of the shire of Beaufort, as is within the Western Fire District.—Return forwarded by secretary, the amount being £4,017.

From Caulfieldshires, asking what amount this council will contribute towards appeal re Carslake v the Caulfieldshires Council.—No action taken.

From Borough of Kew, calling attention to clause 55 of the Local Government Act 1891, which reduces the minimum annual valuation of rateable property from 5 to 3 per cent. of the capital value, and asking appointment of two delegates to conference in Melbourne on 11th inst., to devise the best means of getting the clause repealed.—Council's delegate to Ballarat Group Municipal Association's meeting was instructed, on motion of Crs Andrews and Uren, to support Berwickshire's proposition on the question.

From Ballaratshire, stating that a contract for works on the boundary road had been let for £73 11s, and 3 chains extra formation and metalling since authorized.—Referred to north riding members.

From Araratshire, inquiring cost of proposed joint necessary temporary repairs in Kane's lane.—Referred to north riding members.

From Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, intimating that admission to the institution had been granted to Victoria Smith.—Received.

From Dr Morrison, Ballarat, notifying case of diphtheria (Leah Smith) from Waterloo.—Received.

From John Currie, claiming £2 for damages done to his wagon through a bridge breaking down on the Smythes Creek road.—Referred to east riding members.

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From W. Parkes, Snake Valley, asking permission to put box drainage road at claim, also requesting cost for supply of water from mains for feeding boiler.—Referred to engineer for report on motion of Crs Murray and Oddie.

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A similar communication was received through Mr Uren, M.L.A., who personally interviewed Mr Black on the subject, and for years in this district.

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From Country Fire Brigades' Board, requesting return showing amount of rateable property within the boundaries of the shire of Beaufort, as is within the Western Fire District.—Return forwarded by secretary, the amount being £4,017.

From Caulfieldshires, asking what amount this council will contribute towards appeal re Carslake v the Caulfieldshires Council.—No action taken.

From Borough of Kew, calling attention to clause 55 of the Local Government Act 1891, which reduces the minimum annual valuation of rateable property from 5 to 3 per cent. of the capital value, and asking appointment of two delegates to conference in Melbourne on 11th inst., to devise the best means of getting the clause repealed.—Council's delegate to Ballarat Group Municipal Association's meeting was instructed, on motion of Crs Andrews and Uren, to support Berwickshire's proposition on the question.

From Ballaratshire, stating that a contract for works on the boundary road had been let for £73 11s, and 3 chains extra formation and metalling since authorized.—Referred to north riding members.

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From Dr Morrison, Ballarat, notifying case of diphtheria (Leah Smith) from Waterloo.—Received.

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MINING BOARD ELECTION.

On Saturday last an election took place for the return of one member of the Mining Board for the Ripon Division, in the room of Mr. A. Ansdid, who retired through ill-health.

Four candidates contested the election, viz.—Messrs Ansdid, J. W. Brown, D. Mason, and W. K. Shaw. From the first it was considered that the struggle lay between Messrs Ansdid and Brown, and doubtless this was something to do with the small number of votes recorded in favor of the others.

The result was that Mr. Ansdid was defeated by the narrow majority of 4. Competitively slight interest was taken in the election at Beaufort. The polling was as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, Beaufort, Waterloo, Main Lead, Nering. Total 82, 86, 16, 14.

At the last election, in 1890, the voting was as follows:—Humphreys, 93; Ansdid, 91; Brown, 79; Mason, 56; Shaw, 42; Gunning, 16.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The following contracts have been accepted for the supply of torse at percent I from the 1st March, 1892, to the 23rd February, 1893:—Beaufort, D. M. Uteley, oats, 6s 0 1/2; oat straw, 2s; straw, 2s; Linton and Skipton, N. McIntosh, oats 8s; bran 7s 3d; oat hay, 3s 9d; straw, 2s 9d.

GHASTLY CRIME AT WINDSOR.

A crime more horrible and mysterious than perhaps any that has been chronicled in the colony for a long time was discovered yesterday at Windsor. The body of a man was found in a room as follows:—A brick house in Andrew street, Windsor, No. 57, has been vacant for some time. Yesterday a lady called to see the owner, Mr. Stamford, butcher, of High-street, to ask the terms of the place, as she desired to rent it. He told her the amount of rent, and being satisfied thus far she expressed a desire to be shown over the house. The owner complied, and as they were going through the rooms the lady detected a strong odour of decomposing matter, and called Mr. Stamford's attention to it. He passed it off, but his agent, Mr. Connop, subsequently finding it so fearful as to indicate that something must be wrong, and tracing it to a bedroom fire-place, sent for the police. They opened up the fire place and there in the space of 2ft by 18in, found the body of a woman of middle age badly decomposed.

A fire has partially destroyed the fine Salle d'Audience at Grenoble. The fire has nearly ruined a splendid ceiling of historic interest, as well as some remarkable sculptures dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. The building was one of the ancient residences of the Dauphins of France.

There are 238,000 working women in Paris, of whom it is calculated 195,000 are dressmakers. The number of working men is 207,000, or only 35,000 more.

The Paris Scientists assert that they have no intention of making a disturbance at the annual labor demonstration on May Day. They will, however, circulate an address to soldiers, appealing to them never to fire upon the people when called upon to do so by the Government.

Holloway's Pills.—Teaching of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove deleterious, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, liver, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by cleansing the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease.

SKIPTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) A fire broke out on the Barrisallak run at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, about four miles below Skipton. Fortunately there was no wind, and lots of willing hands were available; it was got under before any great damage was done. Mr Austin losing about 600 acres of grass. The Skipton brigade were on the spot twenty minutes after the alarm was given. The fire only lasted about two hours.

A most enjoyable game of cricket was played on Mr J. Daly's paddock on Saturday between the Lismore and Skipton clubs. The Lismore club brought their best men, twelve in all, so it was agreed to play twelve aside. Only five of the picked men of Skipton were able to attend, the others being engaged watching the fire, and their places were filled up with school boys. Mr Austin, the Skipton captain, being absent, A. Elder took his place, and winning the toss from Captain Currie, sent Lismore to the wickets. Skipton won by 14 runs. The following are the scores:—

Table with 2 columns: Player, Runs. Total 48.

THE TRUE PROTECTION.

Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet it is a wise policy on the part of the consumer to place a tax on the articles which they do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instance, the customer pays 33 per cent on imported goods, whereas the laborer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, should be 33 per cent higher than in a free-trade country, to make things equal, but, it is even the case? True protection like charity, begins at home, and in these days when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behooves us all to be on guard against the common enemy; old age kills, but few disease slays its thousands and millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Neutra is one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention, before it has progressed beyond human aid and fatal disease has got hold of some vital organ. S. O. Reilly, Esq., writes under date June 18th 1891, from Garner's Avenue, Merrickville, N.S.W.: "I can with confidence bear testimony to the wonderful curative powers of Clements Tonic. For years I have been periodically attacked and a great sufferer from nervous and general debility, and anyone who has ever been afflicted with such nervous misery can form an idea of what I have suffered. It had also chronic indigestion, general languid feelings and an utter dislike to exert myself. The neuralgia was so severe that I have paced the hall all night and the agony was so excruciating that I was almost out of my mind. I tried all so called remedies, also various treatments, which did no good. At last a friend recommended Clements Tonic, and I was so miserable and disheartened, that I purchased a small bottle and after the second dose felt great relief. I continued its use and am thankful to say that after twenty-four hours the pain had disappeared and I was free from the nervous terror. I continued Clements Tonic and have now taken four bottles; all my languor is gone, I am free from indigestion, I can do a day's work with any man, and eat like a horse; and have great pleasure in recommending Clements Tonic to anyone suffering from nervous complaints. Yours truly S. O. Reilly."

It is notified in our advertising columns that in order to check the wasteful use of water in the Township of Beaufort, the supply will be cut off from 7 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning.

MINING BOARD ELECTION.

First meeting of the Ripon Mining Board. A committee meeting will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening next, the 8th inst., at 7 P. A. PARKER, Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for BUILDING BRICK HOUSE for Donald McDonald, Esq., at Middle Creek, near Beaufort, to be completed by the 15th of March. Plans and specifications at Mr H. H. Jackson's, Beaufort.

BEAUFORT WATER SUPPLY. In order to check the wasteful use of water in the Township, the supply will be cut off from 7 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning. JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary. Beaufort, 4th March, 1892.

A FUNNY GAME.

A few friends met the other night in a Newtown store to spend a jovial evening, but as they were all teetotallers and none of them drank anything stronger than Clements Tonic, drunkenness was out of the question. One proposed a game at chess, and Jones said that had by all play for something to give the game an interest and make it lively, but times were slow, so they did not care to play for money. Smith, however, spied a box of Fletcher's Pills and liver pills, and proposed that each time a man was beaten he should take a pill, and this made the game lively and the fun was fast and furious. Simpson swallowed five, Jones got away with four and Smith and Hopkins each had a Mac got off scot-free. The game terminated by a general exodus at 3 a.m.; for Dr Fletcher's pills never labour in vain. They are the best and mildest pills made, and are sold by all chemists and druggists everywhere; being a positive, safe, and reliable cure for constipation, liver complaint, headache, &c. They always give satisfaction. The proprietors give away 500 (in seven parts) Xmas, for the seven nearest guesses sent in, as to how many of these pills a large Clements Tonic (over full) holds. A guess form is around every box, and all such forms are eligible for this competition, come from around a box. One box of Fletcher's Pills proves their virtues and can be obtained everywhere at 1s, or post free 12 penny stamps from F. M. Clements, Newtown, N.S.W.

Verily is the Trades Hall worth and dismayed at the rapid and vigorous organisation of the National Association. Just when the Hall looked forward to the harvesting of the crop it had sown with so much toil and trouble, it found the ripening of that crop delayed by an unexpected agent. Young Australia has taken in hand the checking of the aggression of the Labor Party and the logging of the wheels of the Socialistic chariot with an enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose that must be surprising to those of their circles who have declared that young Australians have no higher aims than those the sports, field and the racecourse afford. But the action of the National Association is one refutation of this calumny. The approaching election may furnish, others, a valuable correspondence to "Advertiser."

A bush fire has been raging on the ranges between Linton and Carburgh. Fears were entertained that the fire would reach the Linton Cemetery. Fortunately the wind that had been blowing from the north, turned and blew from the west, carrying the fire across the Linton to Carburgh road, and it is now burning in the ranges toward Canico. Several houses in the bush had very narrow escapes. Constable Barry and a number of residents rendered good services in protecting the bush residences.

Of the 150 fishermen who were off the Newfoundland coast during the blizzard of the 29th February, it has now been ascertained that 40 were frozen to death. The survivors have returned, crippled for life.

CLASS A—GRAIN.

10s for best eight bushels Wheat 10s for second best do. 10s for best eight bushels Tatarian Oats 10s for second best do. 10s for best eight bushels Short Oats 10s for second best do. 10s for best four bushels English Barley 10s for second best do. 10s for best four bushels Cape Barley 10s for second best do. 10s for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass 10s for second best do.

CLASS B—ROOTS, HAY, FRUIT, &c.

10s for best sample of Sheaf Hay, not less than one cwt. 10s for second best do. 10s for best sample of Trussed Hay, in one truss, not less than one cwt. 10s for second best do. 10s for best cwt. Potatoes. 10s for second best do. 10s for best cwt. Carrots 10s for second best do. 10s for best half-ton roots Mangold 10s for second best do.

CLASS C—DAIRY PRODUCE.

10s for best collection of Vegetables 10s for second best do. 10s for best cwt. Onions 10s for second best do. 10s for best collection of Apples 10s for second best do. 10s for best collection of Plums. 10s for second best do. 10s for best collection of Grapes. Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq. 10s for best collection of Grapes.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION! Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on Thursday, March 24, '92.

The following PRIZES will be awarded For Agricultural and Dairy Produce, Fruit, Flowers, Vines, and Miscellaneous exhibits:—

Special Class for Sheep. Section 1. 10s for best Long-wooled Ram, over one year. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 2. 10s for best Long-wooled Ram, under one year. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 3. 10s for best Long-wooled Ewe, over one year. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 4. 10s for best Long-wooled Ewe, under one year. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 5. £1 10s for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 6. 10s for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 7. 10s for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 8. £1 for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months. 10s for second best do. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 9. £1 for best three fat Long-wooled Wethers. 10s for second best do. Section 10. £1 for best three fat Long-wooled Ewes. 10s for second best do. Section 11. £1 for best three fat Merino Ewes. 10s for second best do. Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq. £1 for best Merino Ram £1 for best Merino Ewe.

Section 12. 10s for best eight bushels Wheat 10s for second best do. Section 13. 10s for best eight bushels Tatarian Oats 10s for second best do. Section 14. 10s for best eight bushels Short Oats 10s for second best do. Section 15. 10s for best four bushels English Barley 10s for second best do. Section 16. 10s for best four bushels Cape Barley 10s for second best do. Section 17. 10s for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass 10s for second best do.

Section 18. 10s for best collection of Vegetables 10s for second best do. Section 19. 10s for best cwt. Onions 10s for second best do. Section 20. 10s for best collection of Apples 10s for second best do. Section 21. 10s for best collection of Plums. 10s for second best do. Section 22. 10s for best collection of Grapes. Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq. 10s for best collection of Grapes.

Section 23. 10s for best Dairy Produce, including Butter, Cheese, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 24. 10s for best Dairy Produce, including Milk, Cream, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 25. 10s for best Dairy Produce, including Eggs, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 26. 10s for best Fruit, including Apples, Pears, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 27. 10s for best Fruit, including Strawberries, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 28. 10s for best Fruit, including Raspberries, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 29. 10s for best Fruit, including Currants, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 30. 10s for best Flowers, including Tulips, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 31. 10s for best Flowers, including Carnations, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 32. 10s for best Flowers, including Pansies, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 33. 10s for best Flowers, including Violets, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 34. 10s for best Vines, including Grapes, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 35. 10s for best Vines, including Currants, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 36. 10s for best Vines, including Raspberries, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 37. 10s for best Vines, including Strawberries, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 38. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Toys, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 39. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Books, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 40. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Pictures, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 41. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Models, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 42. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Clocks, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 43. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Watches, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 44. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Jewellery, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 45. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Silverware, &c. 10s for second best do.

Section 46. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Glassware, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 47. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Pottery, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 48. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Textiles, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 49. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Linens, &c. 10s for second best do. Section 50. 10s for best Miscellaneous Exhibits, including Cloths, &c. 10s for second best do.

SECTION 4.

10s for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight. 10s for second best do. 10s for third best do. Section 5. 10s for best Ham. Section 6. 10s for best Fitch Bacon.

Section 7. 10s for best Dairy Produce to be made up by the exhibitor. Salted Butter (section 2) to be delivered to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr George Wotherspoon, and entered with the Secretary, not later than four weeks prior to the date of Show. Spring made Salted Butter to be delivered at Show yards on morning of Show.

Class D—Agricultural Implements. Section 1. 10s for best Single-furrow Plough 10s for second best do. Section 2. 10s for best Double-furrow Plough 10s for second best do. Section 3. 10s for best Treble-furrow Plough 10s for second best do. Section 4. 10s for best Reaper 10s for second best do. Section 5. 10s for best set of Harrows. 10s for second best do. Section 6. 10s for best Disc Harrow, with Seeder attached. 10s for second best do. Section 7. 10s for best Delivery Horse, to be driven in cart. 10s for second best do. Section 8. 10s for best Buggy Horse, to be driven in buggy. 10s for second best do. Section 9. 10s for best Dry for farm purposes. 10s for second best do. Section 10. 10s for best Waggonette 10s for second best do. Section 11. 10s for best Seed-dresser 10s for second best do. Section 12. 10s for best Chaff-cutting Machine 10s for second best do. Section 13. 10s for best Horseworks 10s for second best do.

Class E—Swine. Section 1. 10s for best Boar, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 2. 10s for best Sow, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 3. 10s for best Pig, any breed, under twelve months. 10s for second best do. Section 4. 10s for best Sow, any breed, under twelve months. 10s for second best do. Section 5. 10s for best Berkshire Pig 10s for second best do. Section 6. 10s for best Dorking Pig 10s for second best do. Section 7. 10s for best Plymouth Rock Pig 10s for second best do. Section 8. 10s for best Malay Pig 10s for second best do. Section 9. 10s for best Andalusian Pig 10s for second best do. Section 10. 10s for best pair of Turkeys 10s for second best do. Section 11. 10s for best pair of Ducks 10s for second best do. Section 12. 10s for best pair of Geese 10s for second best do.

Class F—Poultry. Section 1. 10s for best Brahma Poultry Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 2. 10s for best Houdan Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 3. 10s for best Game Poultry. Special Prizes by F. Beggs, Esq. 10s for best Dorking Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 4. 10s for best best Spanish Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 5. 10s for best Cochins Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 6. 10s for best Hamburg Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 7. 10s for best Plymouth Rock Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 8. 10s for best Malay Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 9. 10s for best Andalusian Cuck and Hen 10s for second best do. Section 10. 10s for best pair of Turkeys 10s for second best do. Section 11. 10s for best pair of Ducks 10s for second best do. Section 12. 10s for best pair of Geese 10s for second best do.

Class G—Horses & Cattle. Section 1. 10s for best Draught Entire Horse 10s for second best do. Section 2. 10s for best Draught Mare 10s for second best do. Section 3. 10s for best Draught Gelding 10s for second best do. Section 4. 10s for best two-year old Draught Colt 10s for second best do. Section 5. 10s for best yearling Draught Colt 10s for second best do. Section 6. 10s for best Draught Gelding 10s for second best do. Section 7. 10s for best pair Plough Horses 10s for second best do. Section 8. 10s for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under three years 10s for second best do. Section 9. 10s for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under two years 10s for second best do. Section 10. 10s for best Draught Foal 10s for second best do. Section 11. 10s for best Draught Foal 10s for second best do. Section 12. 10s for best collection of Fancy Work. 10s for second best do.

Section 13. 10s for best pair of Bulls, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 14. 10s for best pair of Cows, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 15. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 16. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 17. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 18. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 19. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 20. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do.

Section 21. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 22. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 23. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 24. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 25. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 26. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do.

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Section 39. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 40. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 41. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 42. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 43. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 44. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do.

SECTION 12.

10s for best Blood E mare 10s for second best do. Section 13. 10s for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under three years 10s for second best do. Section 14. 10s for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under two years 10s for second best do. Section 15. 10s for best thoroughbred Mare 10s for second best do. Section 16.—Special Prize of £5 by Captain Hedges, R.N. For highest Jumper 10s for second best do. Section 17. 10s for best Hunter, to carry not less than 12st, to be judged by hunting qualities; the jump to be 3ft. 6in. Section 18. 10s for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 13st. 10s for second best do. Section 19. 10s for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 9st. 10s for second best do. Section 20. 10s for best Lady's Palfrey, to be ridden by a lady. 10s for second best do. Section 21. 10s for best Delivery Horse, to be driven in cart. 10s for second best do. Section 22. 10s for best Buggy Horse, to be driven in buggy. 10s for second best do. Section 23. 10s for best Pony Stallion, under fourteen hands. 10s for second best do. Section 24. 10s for best Pony Mare or Gelding, under 14 hands, to be ridden in the ring. 10s for second best do. Section 25. 10s for best Pony Mare, under fourteen hands. 10s for second best do. Section 26.—Special Prize by E. H. Austin, Esq. 10s for best Pony, under twelve hands. 10s for second best do. Section 27. 10s for best pair Buggy Ponies, fourteen hands and under, to be driven in harness. Section 28. 10s for best pair Ponies, under twelve hands, to be driven in harness. Section 29.—Special Prize by Mr Arthur Parker. 10s for best Foal at foot, the progeny of any Thoroughbred Stallion advertised in The Riponshire Advocate in the year 1890. Section 30. 10s for best Bull, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 31. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 32.—Special Prizes by Messrs Beys Bros. 10s for best Hereford Bull 10s for second best do. 10s for best Hereford Cow 10s for second best do. Section 33.—Champion Prize. Certificate of Merit for best Draught Horse or Mare, any age, in the year. Note.—Exhibitors in the above class, when making their entries, are requested to give the name of each horse or mare exhibited. Section 14.—The date of foaling of foals at foot to be given to the secretary when entries are made.

Class H—Miscellaneous. Section 1. 10s for best twelve bottles Colonial Wine made in the colony and grown by the exhibitor. Section 2. 10s for best Collection of Jams 10s for second best do. Section 3. 10s for best Collection of Sauces 2s 6d for second best do. Section 4. 7s 6d for best Collection of Cut Flowers 10s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 5. 10s for best home-made Bread, loaf not less than 4lbs. 5s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 6. 10s for best home-made Socks, made of home-spun wool by the exhibitor. 2s for second best do. 5s 6d for third best do. Note.—A sample of the wool and worsted to be shown by the exhibitor. Section 8. 10s for best pair Knitted Socks, made from bought wool. 5s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 9. 10s for best pair Dyed Socks. 5s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 10. 10s for best Knitted Quilt. 5s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 11. 10s for best Quilt, other than knitted quilts. 5s for second best do. 2s 6d for third best do. Section 12. 10s for best collection of Fancy Work. 5s for second best do.

Section 13. 10s for best pair of Bulls, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 14. 10s for best pair of Cows, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 15. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 16. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 17. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 18. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 19. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do. Section 20. 10s for best Dairy Cow 10s for second best do.

Section 21. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 22. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 23. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 24. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 25. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 26. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do.

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Section 51. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 52. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 53. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 54. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 55. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 56. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do.

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Section 63. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 64. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 65. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 66. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 67. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do. Section 68. 10s for best pair of Horses, any breed 10s for second best do.

BUANGOR RACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1892. STEWARDS.—Messrs G. Thomson, J. Reid, J. Muir, Chas. Webb, J. H. Hinton, E. W. Donald, Thos. Gibson, J. D. Young, E. W. Jackson, G. W. F. Mackenzie, J. R. Ford, A. Richardson, William Hedges, F. H. Young, Thos. Ford, T. Beattie, H. Gibb, G. Lewis, J. W. H. Davidson, Wm. H. Hinton, M. Guinness, Clerk of Stables—Mr. J. W. Hedges, Clerk of Scales—Mr. J. W. Hedges, Assistant—Mr. W. E. Nickels.

TRIAL STAKES, of 50 guineas, for the best horse that have never won an event of the value of more than 200 guineas for age; entrance, 5s; 22 to be run; to second horse; one mile and a half; to be run on Tuesday, 15th March, 1892. BUANGOR HANDICAP, of 175 guineas; 22 to be run; to second horse; one mile and a half; to be run on Tuesday, 15th March, 1892. SELLING HACK RACE, of 5 guineas; to be run on Tuesday, 15th March, 18



# The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 863

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

### Business Notices.

#### NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits the renewal of support, and desires to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavor to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, cordially appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to reduce the subscription to the "Advocate" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 6d per quarter, and trusts 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.

ARTHUR PARKER.

Proprietor.

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

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSPEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chloroform.

Welch, Perrin and Co., IMPORTERS OF AGRICULTURAL & MACHINERY

Moray Street, Queen's Bridge, MELBOURNE.

Saw Makers and Importers.

BLAKELEY, W. M., 115 Lonsdale Street, Sole Agent for H. Dixon Saw's Celebrated Saws. Send your old circular saws to be reduced in thickness and ground equal to new.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST.

DR. LLEWELLYN, who is duly qualified and Registered, is aware that by departing from the usual routine practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the path of professional etiquette, but, as a considerable body of the profession are well disposed to stand coolly aloof from those of their number who acquire popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and in certain specialties, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of discharging his professional duties, and of securing 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 unscrupulous adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a title of claim, to the humbug treatment of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as cure-all, and whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flimsy advertisements attract the attention of the ignorant and the credulous, who, by swallowing the noxious and costly concoctions they offer, are rendered more wretched than when they first purchased, 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 quack, that if quackery is to be honored and respected as such, that the necessary inquiry and reflection, which are the hall-marks of a sound mind, should be abandoned, and that the quack-mongers to the respectable practitioner.

It is the dilemma in which a man finds himself when he is anxious to conceal, and reads his more scientific to show the respectable and to creep into books and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bush.

Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England, and is a member of the registered medical profession in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and intemperance cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from their effects, will be induced to be awakened to their fearful consequences, and to seek an amicable remedy for their distress, which will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place them in that fitting condition of health, that they may afterwards honorably marry.

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent defect or weakness, a special duty on their part should unquestionably press them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. All patients 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 them in that fitting condition of health, that they may afterwards honorably 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 who are in the habit of sending the same-called Remedy to all who apply to them, who have been victimized by any of the horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions will veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be deceived, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in the special ailments, and the result will be all you could desire."

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electro-Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my success in curing these cases is due to the use of an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department, which contains Glasser's and Topfer-Holtz Machines for Galvanism and Faradism, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The current from the instruments is imparted to the nerves, across the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigor.

Patients living at a distance and unable to attend personally, can be treated at the distance, and without any interference to their business duties, and have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australia, carefully packed and concealed from observation.

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £2, which is inclusive of all medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in these cases where the sufferer has but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of "Give unto others what I would wish should be done unto me."

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN, 325 LONSDALE STREET, Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets, MELBOURNE.

## £1 Worth for 10s

AT

# J. McKEICH'S

## Great Clearing Sale!

—OF—

### DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.

SALE DAY: SATURDAY, 20<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 1892, And will be Continued for a Few Weeks, for Cash Only.

GENUINE SALE! NO DISAPPOINTMENTS!

### EVERYTHING CHEAP!

# J. McKEICH,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,  
NEILL STREET,  
BEAUFORT.

## WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.

GROCERS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT,  
AND  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
BEAUFORT.

## SAPOLIO

— FOR —

- Scouring Kettles,
- Polishing Knives,
- Removing Rust,
- Cleaning Paint Work,
- Driving away Dirt.

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS.

PRICE 6d. LARG BARS.

### Business Notices.

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

Magnificent Display of all the Latest Novelties.

### CHOICE MILLINERY.


—Everybody is Invited to Inspect—

Beautiful French De Laines. Stylish Dress Materials. Exquisite Colorings—Magnificent Assortment of Lovely Floral Muslins and Prints. Newest Styles in Jackets and Rainproof Dust Cloaks. Gloves, an immense variety. Children's Muslin Diaper and Fancy Pinafores. Ladies' and Children's Underclothing. Men's and Boys' Clothing. Boots and Shoes.

### MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING A SPECIALITY

## G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.



## HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

### STOCKTAKING!

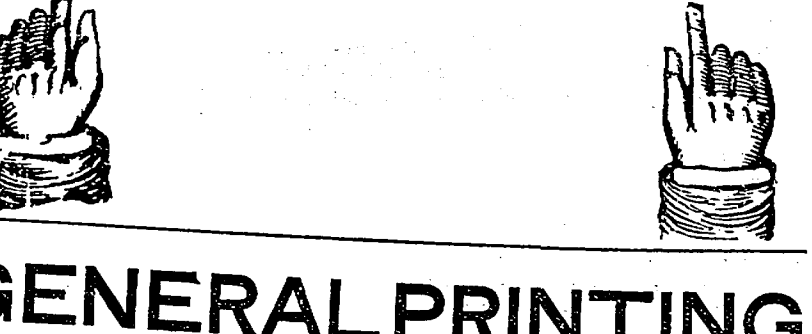
Great Clearing Sale Commences

JULY 4<sup>th</sup>.

All Goods Reduced and Remarkable.

Come and see for Yourself!

Liberal Discount for Cash.



## GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

### The Advocate's Office Beaufort.

### ONE BOX OF

## CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

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.

### MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS

TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Money, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, or 10 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Land, at lowest rates of interest. Business for 1881 exceeding £340,000. Borrowers are requested to place themselves in direct communication, when any information required will be furnished. All communications treated strictly confidential.

### ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,  
NEWS AGENCY,  
—WATERLOO—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

### CONTAMINATIONS

Of the Blood, whether the effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or for material of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and purifying the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, etc., everywhere at 2s 6d 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 placed 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" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

### WILLIAMS,

Vico Regal Photographer.

For the best and most artistic portraits go to WILLIAMS, 215 St. Paul's Street, BALLALAT (near St. Patrick's Church).

### Money! Money! Money!

Wanted Securities, farms or stations, £400 to £10,000, available from 51 per cent. Applications invited. W. WISHART, 271 Collins Street.

### "KEATING'S POWDER"

destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Bedbugs the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are numerous and ineffectual. Sold in tins 6d. 1s., and 2s. 6d. each by all chemists.

### Business Notices

## W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

W. Baker has ON SALE the following:—Blue Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, Kauri, 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 requisites. Sashes, Doors, and all kinds of carpenter work made to order at the lowest possible prices. Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

### WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:— From the Fireside Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m. From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. Fares—One Shilling each way to and from Beaufort and Waterloo; from half-way Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.

CHARLES VOWLES, Proprietor.

## CRIMSON LUXENE.

### THE NEW LIGHT.

THIS NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT is now having an extraordinary sale, where it is introduced. It is PERFECTLY SAFE, and yields the most BRILLIANT LIGHT yet obtained from any ILLUMINANT, whilst its beauty of appearance commands the admiration of every buyer. In every desirable respect

## LUXENE

has no EQUAL, and, as yet, no RIVAL in the great markets of the world. It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary High-Tint Kerosene, and needs only to be shown and used to ensure an active demand. Ask your Storekeeper for it, and insist upon having

## LUXENE, THE NEW LIGHT.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Diseased Nature often times breaks forth in strange eruptions.—Act III. Scene I.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME patients suffering from nervous affection are afraid, from sheer lassitude and modesty to PERSONALLY consult a medical officer; other patients have not the self-possession and coolness, when in the consulting room, 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 modesty to PERSONALLY 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 success in correspondence is so great, that of the thousands upon thousands who have been 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 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 neural disease set in, and the suffering 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 the better of rest and in full possession of the nature of his case. His hopes are raised; his doubts removed; and he is comparatively a new man.

In the many cases, a new being altogether, is the result of the ordinary written letter. It 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 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.—1891, truly,

LOUIS L. SMITH.

Address—  
DR. L. L. SMITH,  
N. 41 COLLINS STREET,  
MELBOURNE.

Consultation Fee by Letter 21/-  
Fee for personal Consultation, 11/-  
The latter is inclusive of medicine.

Medicines forwarded, well-packed, to all the Colonies, India and Europe.

The only legally qualified practitioner ever tested and registered under the Medical Board Victoria, and practising the last 33 years.

No. 41 COLLINS STREET  
MELBOURNE.

### Save Money

By sending to LINCOLN, STUART & CO., Ltd., 218 Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Largest Valuing Establishment in the City. They will post you, free on application, samples of Tweeds and serviceable all-wool Suits to measure for £2 2s. Try them—(1891)

### A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

A SURE FORTUNE.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

IN THE CITY OF PERTH.

BUSINESS AND BUILDING BLOCKS, £3 Per Block.

With most soon become the Melbourne of the Colony.

City Land! City Land!! City Land!!!  
BUY CITY BLOCKS AND MAKE YOUR FUTURE ASSURED.

Plans and Particulars Posted Free to any part of the Colony.

KIDLEIGH & CO., Town Hall Chambers, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

### Money! Money! Money!

Wanted Securities, farms or stations, £400 to £10,000, available from 51 per cent. Applications invited. W. WISHART, 271 Collins Street.

### "KEATING'S POWDER"

destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Bedbugs the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are numerous and ineffectual. Sold in tins 6d. 1s., and 2s. 6d. each by all chemists.



Supplement to the "Riponshire Advocate."

## The National Association.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

HELD AT

The MASONIC HALL, MELBOURNE,

FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

Reprinted from "The Argus" of Thursday, February 25, 1892.

The members of the National Association made their annual meeting, which was held last night in the Freemasons' hall, the occasion for an imposing political demonstration, representatives of the Country party and the newly-formed Young Victorian Patriotic League joining forces with them for that purpose. Keen interest was taken in the proceedings, and considerably before 8 o'clock the hall was crowded, both as regards the floor space and the galleries. The vice-chairman of the association, Mr. R. S. Inglis, presided in the absence through illness of the president, Mr. James Macdonnell. He was supported by a number of gentlemen, among them being Mr. J. B. Patterson, M.L.A., Mr. R. Murray Smith, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. E. Langton, Mr. R. Harper, M.L.A., Mr. L. L. Smith, M.L.A., Mr. J. M. Bruce, Mr. W. Knox, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. J. G. W. Wilmot, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. D. R. McGregor, Mr. W. E. Johnston, Mr. E. Jowett, Mr. F. Madden, Mr. J. Buchan, Mr. A. S. King, Mr. J. Catto, Mr. C. H. Davis, Mr. G. G. Cressin, Mr. F. A. Keating, Mr. L. Kiddle.

The CHAIRMAN said they were met that night as an association in conformity with their rule which provided that the annual meeting should be held in February. They had been only seven months in existence, but the council of the association had wisely determined that, instead of having a mere formal meeting for the presentation of a report, they would invite some of the most prominent political men to give their views on some of the prominent questions which would agitate their minds at the general election. (Cheers.) It was to be regretted that their president (Mr. James Macdonnell) was absent through illness; but he (the chairman) felt pleased to preside over so large and influential a meeting. He trusted that a fair hearing would be given to all the speakers. (Hear, hear.) This was a time of importance when it behoved every man who had the interest of the colony at heart to take one

side or the other. (Hear, hear.) He moved the adoption of the following report:—  
"We take this opportunity of submitting a brief report of the association's operations in order to conform with our rules. During the association's existence a number of public meetings have been held in the suburbs to expound our views, with the result that numerous branches have been established around the metropolis, and at the same time constant correspondence has been kept up with the various country districts, where a number of pamphlets have been issued. The result is that our cause has taken a good hold in the provinces, and that our programme has been generally adopted. The department of our operations devoted to electoral registration has done very satisfactory work. The apathetic section of the public were aroused to a sense of their duties before the time expired for the issue of electors' rights, the result being visible in the large accession to the suburban rolls. This, combined with the operations of the Rolls Purification Act, will have a marked influence in favour of the peace and progress candidates at the next elections."

He congratulated the association on the amount of work it had been able to do. It had affirmed, not only in Melbourne and suburbs, but throughout the country districts, the desirability of taking decided action at the coming election. (Cheers.) It had also done good work in connection with the electoral roll. It was surprising that so many young men did not take advantage of their right to vote, but he could assure them that when the new roll came out it would be seen that there had been a large accession to the numbers of manhood suffrage votes. (Cheers.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. Madden, and carried unanimously.

#### RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. J. B. PATTERSON, M.L.A., who was received with prolonged cheers, moved the first resolution. They had to take into consideration how they desired to be represented for the next three years; and the term of Parliament itself did not by any means express or represent the influence of that Parliament for good or ill. There might be many sections and groups of parties; but, in his opinion, the central consideration after all was that there were two distinct parties in this community. One must be regarded as the party of order—(hear, hear)—which, according to the laws of nature and the evidences of experience, led to national prosperity. (Cheers.) The other party, by its teaching, was justly entitled to be called the party of anarchy. (Cheers and

interruption.) Such teachings led to national decay. (Cheers and "No, no.") They had had a bitter experience of the arrogance and tyranny of one party—(cheers and "No, no")—which had ripened into a public respect for the other, and they had the advantage of knowing what was wanted for the good of the community and what was not wanted. Now was the time to speak what they meant. He could point out a few things that we did not want. We did not want a continuation of the present depression, nor the elevation of political power of any set of men to increase our misfortunes. (Cheers and interruption.) We did not wish to foster any form of tyranny or boycott in this community. (Cheers.) We did not want to confiscate other people's earnings and shirk liability ourselves. (Cheers.) We did not want to increase the voting power of the metropolis and cripple the country districts. (Cheers.) We would do our best to avoid the calamity of handing over the government of this beautiful country to a communistic crowd who were howling about the streets. (Prolonged cheering.) That was very plain speaking—remarkably plain speaking. (Hear, hear.) Now he wished to speak of some things we did want. We wanted to restore prosperity in this community, and to pay our way with our own money. (Cheers.) We were resolved to maintain order, and to uphold constitutional authority at any cost. (Cheers.) We wanted to encourage the investment of capital, so that our great resources might be developed and our products increased. The call list, as against that of the dividends, was an admirable lesson to those who desired to drive capital out of the country. They all wanted employment to be plentiful and profitable in every branch of industry, and they looked to private enterprise as the foundation of success. (Cheers.) He might say further—although he trusted his friend, Mr. Shields, would not be offended—that they wanted a Government with a policy and with the courage to proclaim that policy without procrastination. (Cheers.) And having proclaimed that policy, a Government was wanted with backbone to carry it out. We had had no Government in this country since the first week in January, and now the Premier, it was authoritatively stated, would make no speech until the 19th March. That was flouting the community. Close on the day of the general election we knew nothing of the policy of the men in power,

and therefore the other parties had to make up a policy outside the Government, and that was radically unconstitutional. (Cheers.) He had given them something like what he called his confession of faith, and he regarded that meeting as something like a triple alliance to give a guarantee of peace and security for the future. (Cheers.) In the ranks he saw before him there were old heads of wisdom and experience, and there were young men of vision and intellect. (Cheers.) And therefore they welcomed to this meeting the Victorian patriotic youngsters. (Cheers.) The country party were the practical party of progress in this country. They desired to foster and encourage agricultural and horticultural, mining, and manufacturing industries to the utmost, and if it was desired to gain the favour of the farmer it would be necessary to recognise his claims and treat him justly in matters both of legislation and administration. (Cheers.) The National Association inscribed on its banner the words dear to the British race everywhere, viz., "Freedom and Personal Liberty." (Cheers.) The Young Victorian Patriotic party carried the flag of patriotism. With patriotism the progress of these colonies need know no bounds. With these three sections or parties combined for good, what advancement we would have here! And if united to resist the poisoned doctrines being taught—the leading influence of which was not known to those who prescribed the poison—these parties, so consolidated, could take into their ranks men from every walk of life. A great deal had been said about the "one man one vote." It ran trippingly on the tongue like the prattle of the parrot, and a great many were caught by the music who knew nothing about the matter. As the result of one vote we had these hard-working labouring men like his logical friend Mr. Trewith in Parliament, the bluff Mr. Hancock, and the suave and kind-hearted Mr. Maloney. (Laughter.) And yet round the city of Melbourne and the suburbs from the lips of these men who were continually clamouring for one man one vote we had many other vain conceits. The thing itself was not so very bad at the proper time, but it came, like Hamlet's ghost, in such a questionable shape that we had only to speak to it, and, depend upon it, it would vanish away. If ever there was a time when we were called upon in the interests of this colony to put our minds together, to put the national train on patriotic rails, that time was now, and the coming struggle would not be the end but the beginning. (Cheers.) The general elections would introduce into Parliament a number of young men, a number of new men, and he trusted to see a higher and nobler political life, because we had been drifting and drifting, and men had become indifferent to the great interests of the colony, till at last we began to look to some hero, or some patent medicine, for rescue. That was a reflection upon our common sense. He felt convinced that if they presented themselves before the public under the standard of progress, freedom, and liberty, and if the three parties combined, the public would not be appeased in vain. He was glad to see this large gathering. He was glad that public feeling was aroused. In France and other countries the great change was that the best men did not come forward. These men were ashamed to face a matter of this kind, which was not a simple matter. These men did not care to present themselves before public criticism. He was pleased and delighted to be present at this great gathering, and he had much pleasure in submitting the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regards it as imperative for the restoration of industrial prosperity that the credit of the colony should be strengthened, and with this object antecedent such increased taxation, coupled with general retrenchment, as will place the finances on a thoroughly sound basis and justify a moderate expenditure on reproductive public works." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. MURRAY SMITH, who was received with cheers, seconded the resolution. Mr. Patterson had dealt so broadly and comprehensively with the general question involved in the foundation and progress of the National Association that he proposed, in following that gentleman, to address himself chiefly to the financial details of the resolution, which appeared to him to be a series of pretty well indisputable propositions. He supposed no one would deny that credit was absolutely necessary for the progress of any new country. In proportion as the natural resources of any new country were great, and in proportion to the energy and activity of its inhabitants, was the necessity for appealing to older countries for a supply of that necessary capital without which these resources could not be utilised or that energy demonstrated. It was desirable that that supply of capital should be judicious, constant, and liberal. With regard to the judiciousness of that supply Sir Graham Berry in his remarks the other day seemed to think that the English capitalist was to some extent responsible for our present situation, inasmuch as he had almost forced on Sir Graham, when Agent-General, rather more money than he wanted. That capital had been lent to us with the implied obligation that we should use it wisely and well, and if we failed to do so the fault was not with the English capitalist—the fault was our own. With regard to the liberality and constancy of the supply we had had nothing to complain of up to the present moment. On the 1st of January, 1883, the debt of this colony was £22,000,000; it was now, or was on the 1st of January, 1892, £43,600,000. So that in Government capital alone we had derived from the mother country in the short space of nine years £22,500,000. In addition to that—he took no account of the Treasury bills which were to be negotiated—according to Mr. Hayter's statistics the borrowing of the various public and municipal bodies amounted to £6,000,000, and he thought it would be a very moderate estimate indeed to take the private borrowings as equivalent to that, which made up a total of about £34,000,000, which during nine years the colony had received from the mother country. This no doubt was responsible for two evils—firstly, the excessive land speculation, and secondly, and more important, the gigantic and reckless expenditure to which our apparent prosperity had tempted the Government. The expenditure of 1887-8 was large enough, but that of the following year was more by half a million, and that again was topped by the expenditure of 1889-90, which exceeded it by a million and three-quarters. As everyone knew, the reducing of expenditure was difficult, and the succeeding Treasurer had been forced into an expenditure which landed the colony last year in a deficit of over £200,000, which, if increased by unrecouped advances, would amount to over £700,000. Under these circumstances it was not surprising if our credit had rather waned; but what, it must be asked, had we done with this mass of money? Much of it, he feared, had been wasted. (Hear, hear.) Railways had been made, as he had heard it said, starting from a publichouse and ending in a swamp, public works undertaken which served no useful

purpose, and, as regarded private expenditure, palatial houses and gorgeous shops built for which there were no tenants. No wonder, therefore, our credit had suffered to the extent shown by the late Agent-General recently when he called attention to the fact that our 3½ per cent. debentures floated at 103 were now only saleable at 91, a loss of 12 per cent., which meant of course that in every million we might borrow now we should lose, compared with that operation, £120,000. Another instance was furnished by the city of Melbourne loan, which during the early period of his own term as Agent-General was floated at 101 gross, or 100½ net, while the Metropolitan Board of Works at present was unable to float a loan of exactly the same amount at any reasonable rate. The question was what steps were now to be taken, because credit was absolutely necessary to us if we were to go on progressing. The first step that must occur to everyone was retrenchment—the setting of our finances upon an equilibrium, and making income and expenditure balance. Nothing produced a stronger and more direct effect upon the finances of Great Britain than an examination of the public balance-sheets year by year. When they saw that a country was attending to its financial business, and making its ledger balance, its credit was regarded as safe, and they hastened to entrust their gigantic savings to the custody of that country. Therefore, men of all sides would agree that the first thing necessary to be done was to adjust our finances. That, however, could not be done to any large extent by retrenchment. Retrenchment hastily carried out was not an unmixed good. It was certain to inflict considerable hardship and injustice, and not the least evil of the previous reckless extravagance was that it rendered the path backward so difficult. The gaps must therefore be filled up mainly by new taxation. He himself, thank goodness, was not Treasurer of the country, and did not envy poor Mr. Shields his task. That gentleman would no doubt find some means of bridging over the gap, but this after all would only amount to temporary relief. We must turn our attention to the development of our industrial resources, especially to our export business. (Cheers.) Years ago, both in sneaking and writing, he pointed out the extraordinary discrepancy between our imports and exports. In 1890 the imports were £9,000,000 more than the exports, and though last year this difference was lessened to about £6,000,000, we had not yet as regarded our exports got back to the level of 1880. We absolutely exported from this colony more in 1880 than in 1891. Considering the increased population, the enormously increased expenditure, and the sums lavished upon us by the mother country, was not this an extraordinary and unsatisfactory state of things to everyone in the community? (Hear, hear.) To produce the change desired we must pay attention strictly to reproductive work, and, as a corollary, abandon unproductive work. It was no use digging holes and filling them up again. The subject was a difficult one, and in this connection he must allude to the unemployed problem. If we could always make certain of full work and high wages this would be a paradise for the working man and everyone else. (A Voice.—"What do you do for a living?") He could only say that he fancied he worked quite as hard as, if not a little harder than, the author of that interjection. (Cheers and laughter.) An extraordinary error many of these men made was that no one worked with any honour at all, no matter what a man did, whether he worked with his head or his hands, unless he belonged to the sacred ranks of those injudiciously and falsely called the labouring classes. (Cheers.) It would be a good thing if the working men could receive good employment at high wages, and he fully recognised the responsibility which the Government had to undergo at a period like this, because the Government was

and always had been, the largest employer of labour in the country. The Government must face the difficult situation and do their best to lessen the depression which previous extravagance had caused. It might be very hard on Mr. Shields and Mr. Munro to have answer for the sins of their predecessors, but a Government was continuous, and must accept its responsibilities. But the help of the Government could only be temporary, and must be obtained in the narrowest possible limits, and brought to an end as soon as possible. All classes were in the same boat and suffering alike. There had been no "lusses amongst them, who had not listened to the siren voices of the land boom, and had not found as a result an attenuated income and unsatisfactory bank balance. (Cheers and laughter.) The wage-earning class could not expect to be free from the depression. The wages had been temporarily only temporarily they hoped—depleted. If the same rate of wages were kept up, it must be divided amongst the smaller number, or if among the larger number, the rate of wages must be reduced. All they could do was to try to get rid of the depression as soon as possible, and take care that it did not occur again. Without having the slightest wish to question the sincerity or earnestness of the labour leaders, he said that it was because they did not appreciate or understand the important fact he had just mentioned, and because the objects they aimed at were impossible, and because any attempt at their realisation would be very damaging to the state—it was for these reasons he felt bound on the present occasion, as he had done many a time before, to urge a strenuous and united opposition to those labour leaders. (Cheers.) The realisation of their aims would be more disastrous even to the wage earners themselves than defeat would be. Their defeat would conduce to the advantage of the state at large and to their own class in particular. (Cheers and "No, No.") He earnestly asked all who thought with him to by all means all minor considerations in the coming contest. Every one of them had some particular predilection or particular dislike; but let them set aside all minor considerations and address themselves to the utmost of restoring peace, progress, and prosperity to the country to which we belonged. (Cheers.) He trusted the opposition would be strenuous, and he welcomed, as Mr. Patterson had done, the great assistance which the Young Victorian Patriotic Association was about to render to the cause of law, order, and progress. (Cheers.) He hoped the league would go on and prosper, possessed of youth, enthusiasm, energy, and education, which would rightly guide that enthusiasm and energy; and they could commit Victoria with confidence to the help and guidance of that patriotic association. (Cheers.) He wished before sitting down to say a few words to that very large class of decent orderly people who professed not to understand politics, who went their own road and public opinions were limited. Like Mr. Pickwick's, to sit on the ground, and, if there were two crowds, with the larger. (Cheers.) The time was past for that sort of thing. They could no longer halt between two opinions. It was not sufficient to mean well by their country, if they never carried out that meaning in any possible direction. Their opponents, and rightly too, took the trouble to get votes. All ought to make up their minds for one side or the other. The general population of the country was thoroughly in favour of progress and order; and if they acted intelligently he felt certain they would be successful, and their victory would be beneficial, not only or chiefly to themselves, but to every man, by his opinions what they might, who was interested in the progress and prosperity of the colony. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

#### ALLIANCE OF POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Mr. ROBERT HARPER, M.L.A., who was received with cheers and some mild "boohooing," moved the following resolution:—

"That inasmuch as the sole object of the National Association is the preservation of the interest of all sections of the community, and especially of the great producing interests, it is in the opinion of this meeting highly desirable that every effort be made to form effective alliances with organisations having similar aims, in order that concerted action may be taken at the forthcoming elections."

It was about seven months since he had the honour of proposing a resolution at the formation of this association. On that occasion there was a widespread feeling that our political affairs had become almost desperate, and that we were drifting into a position which would be disastrous in the extreme, and the formation of that association was the first sign of new life starting the mass in this country. The resolution he had proposed was one that recognised the fact that the National Association was not the only exhibition of a wide and deep feeling about the condition of this country. Other associations had been formed to achieve the same objects, and it was his duty to propose that, while they recognised these associations, they sought to join with them hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, in order to pull this country through. (Cheers.) The National Association had been objected to on the grounds that it was purely a conservative contrivance which was meant to take away the liberties of the people, and that it was intended to promote class interests. Those who made that charge had not read the programme of the association, else they could make no such assertion. This society was formed to embrace all classes. Owing to the recent course of politics, it was considered necessary that new alliances should be formed, and that men in opposing camps should be brought together in order that the country might be saved. (Cheers.) If the liberals had not come into the association it was their fault, but he was glad to say that the chairman of the meeting was one of the liberals who had come in. (Cheers.) On the other hand, they had been told that the association was too neutral and too colourless. The promoters of the association showed wisdom in making the programme neutral as far as party politics were concerned, but there was no uncertainty of sound as to its objects, which were to preserve and promote the right of personal liberty. (Cheers.) If this association had done nothing more than to bring into being the Young Victorian Patriotic League there would be no cause to regret the crisis which now existed. In a free and democratic country there was nothing so dangerous as apathy, and the apathy of the young men who would have to govern in the future was the most dangerous of all. They were desirous of co-operating with these young men as a new regiment in the army, which they trusted was now marching on to victory. (Cheers and "disorder.") The National Association sought to promote the interests of all the great producing classes of this country, and the country party in Parliament had recently adopted a programme which in every respect was covered by that of the National Association. They all rejoiced that at last the great backbone of the country—the great producing interests of this country—were waking up to their true interests, and were determined to be no longer sacrificed. (Cheers.) Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to welcome a fourth regiment

which would be composed of those respectable working men—(cheers)—who were dominated by the Trades-hall influence. (Interruption and cheers.) He believed that to no small degree we owed the failure of our credit to the thorough want of confidence generated during the last three years by the belief prevailing that a class of socialistic agitators—(interruption and cheers)—had to some extent succeeded in misleading a large body of the working classes, and were striving to get hold of the reins of Government. Our safety lay in restoring confidence, avoiding extremes, laying aside all the various socialistic and communistic theories—(interruption and cheers)—and practising industry. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. D. MEDFEL seconded the resolution. The National Association—(A Voice: "National Ass.")—had paid the high compliment to the Young Victorian Patriotic League of inviting its members to be present that evening, and the council of the latter had done Mr. E. Jowett and himself the honour of asking them to explain why the league was created and how it meant to work. It was only right to take the opportunity of thanking the National Association, committee, members, and secretary, who had from the first extended the right hand of fellowship to the league. (Hear, hear.) Chiefly because the National Association was composed of their fathers and older friends representing the pioneers who had developed this great country and built up this great city, he wished to make it clear that the Young Victorian Patriotic League had no desire to supersede those pioneers, or ask them to step aside and allow the younger men to try and govern this colony. The most satisfactory evidence of this was, that the older politicians did not resent the entrance of the league into the domain. They were, as Mr. Harper had said, but a regiment in the great electoral army, but they would furnish volunteers for foreboding hopes, and they would always be found in the very van of the fighting ranks. (Cheers, groans, and laughter.) The point he wished to make plain with some vehemence was that they were not an offshoot of the National Association. The latter body never suggested or started the league, and the league would never be absorbed by it. For years past, since the unfortunate abolition of party government, the country had been asleep, and there had been no way for young men to exercise political thought. This period of inactivity had been disastrous, because the generation which must supply the statesmen and workers of the future had in consequence not been politically educated. The young men were, therefore, politically ignorant. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This was now to be remedied. The young men were to be taught to take up the mantle of the older men, and would in time guide this country to the greatest height of prosperity any nation had ever attained. (Applause and ironical cheers.) As the result of the influence of the past, power had been boldly bit for by a band of unscrupulous and scheming agitators—(Hear, hear, and groans)—and the remedy for political apathy was to be found in united action now. Of 290,000 Assembly voters 155,000 were between the ages of 21 and 40, so it would be seen that those whom the league was likely to embrace were as three to two to the rest of the community, and had the power of actually deciding the ensuing elections. (Cheers.) A number of them had awakened at last to the fact that they had political rights, and meant to advance them. They were getting tired of going to the alleged logical Trewith, the humorous Hancock, and the kind-hearted Dr. Maloney—(laughter)—cap in hand, and asking these three gentlemen with bated breath



for leave to live in their own native land. (Cheers.) At present we wanted peace, not votes—(hear, hear)—work for the unemployed, not only the labouring classes, but for clerks, shopmen, and even some employers. That the league would do its best to obtain the great strength of the Tradeshall was desired from the young men—(hear, hear)—and many of these could be persuaded to see he believed that their interests were those of the league—(cries of "No")—and by proper persuasion he believed many struggles would be won from the socialist camp. (Cheers.) As Mr. Harper had said, the great cowardice—(A Voice—"Where will you be when the time comes?")—but the league looked with faith to the people themselves, and trusted that they would no longer be seen going about whining over the situation. He expressed a sense of abasement to think that Australians, the proud sons of a proud race, should give way in this manner. (Cheers, and a voice—"Don't cry.") And who as no man spoke of his own private financial affairs, so we should avoid national finances, and if they were mentioned it should be only to bolster up our credit, not to run it down. Notwithstanding that the league had over 1,000 members, and that it had twelve suburban meetings to come, he had heard it described as a flash in the pan. (A Voice—"So it is.") Perhaps the train of patriotic groupwork which they hoped would blow to the four winds of heaven the proceedings of selfishness, treason, and anarchy. The league meant to do its best by organisation to tear this up root and branch. (Hear, hear.) The members did not intend that their heritage should descend to the level of the Argentine Republic, and were resolved to work untiringly for the restoration of confidence.

**THE HOME FRANCHISE  
versus  
ONE MAN ONE VOTE.**

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL moved—  
"That this meeting is opposed to the principle of one man one vote as tending to throw the balance of political power into the hands of the class who have no settled interests in the colony, and advocates the due representation of thrift in any reform of the franchise."  
He had had such a great deal to do recently with the one man one vote question, that he was afraid he had got it on the brain. (Laughter.) He had a few ideas to lay before that meeting. Some five years ago he was in Japan, and there, near Yokohama, in the middle of a plain, stood a magnificent idol, one of the grandest works ever executed by man, some 50 ft. high, and of so majestic an expression that one had a feeling to fall down and do it reverence. But on going round to the back, and entering a little door, one was tempted to burst into the exclamation of the Yankee on looking down into the hole of a ship, "Why, the darned thing is hollow." (Cheers and laughter.) Lately a great idol had been erected on the plains of Victoria. (Cheers, "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") We had been called to bow down and do reverence before it. There was a procession, headed by Mr. Shiels or Mr. Munro, he was not sure which, with a

dulcimer, Mr. Trenwith with a psalter, and Mr. Hancock with a socklout—(cheers and laughter)—and winding up the procession, as a kind of anachronism, came Mr. Maloney with a penny whistle. (Cheers and laughter.) This great Victorian idol was called "one man one vote." It was very beautiful, very majestic; but when they got inside they found the darned thing was hollow. (Laughter and cheers.) He was a great admirer of the theory of one man one vote. Starting as it might sound, he admitted the theory. It had, however, two trifling defects. The first was that it was logically false—(Cheers, "No, no," and "Yes, yes.")—and the second was that it was practically dangerous. (Cheers, "No," and "Yes.") The theory of the one man one vote, entitled to a vote because he was a man. (Cheers.) Ah, did that not make the great heart of Collingwood respond? (Laughter, cheers, and interruption.) He asked a question the other day and was longing for an answer. The question was, "Are there any who believe in one man one vote—who believe in giving a man a vote for his manhood only—who would give a vote to a Chinaman?" (Cheers, laughter, and interruption.) Would they give the Solomon Islanders a vote simply because they were men? They knew they would not. Before they gave a man a vote they demanded something else beside mere manhood. (Cheers, "No," and "Yes.") What made manhood great was not the physical semblance of a man but the moral qualities in a man. (Cheers and interruption.) Would any gentleman who believed in one man one vote give, in his private business, equal rewards for unequal merits? Would they, then, in public affairs give equal political powers to those of unequal merits? Under the existing law they said that no man should vote unless he could read and write. (Hear, hear.) That was admirable and right and proper, but did the supporters of one man one vote not see that it cut from under their feet instantly the ground that a man was entitled to a vote simply because he was a man? There were certain qualities which must be in a man before he could exercise the franchise; and he trusted Victoria would always insist on qualities, and say that men should prove themselves worthy of the franchise before it could be committed to them. (Cheers.) There were external limitations in nature that man could not surpass. The supporters of the one man one vote practically said they would put aside the laws of nature and give all men equal merit and position. That was a fatal mental fallacy from the beginning. There never could be good legislation, or a nation built up on what was a false foundation to start with. Some people asked how the best way were to be found. That was a practical objection. All the difficulties that could be put in the way regarding the dual vote were difficulties of mechanism; but the difficulty that could be thrown in the way of the one man one vote was that it was beginning with what was radically wrong at the start, and must work out wrong, in the same way as a calculation beginning with one wrong figure. (Cheers.)  
A Voice—"What about New Zealand?"  
Mr. CAMPBELL.—They had to remember that the life of a nation was counted by decades and centuries, and not by years; and they had to wait to see how it would work out. Furthermore, the political history of New Zealand was not very encouraging. (Cheers.) The one man one vote was dangerous, because so far as this colony was concerned it was likely to shift the balance of power into the wrong hands. (Cheers, and prolonged interruption.) It was obvious that he was stinging his opponents. (Laughter.) They had heard Mr. Patterson as to the effect of the one man one vote on the residents of the country; and one of the most thoughtful things

said for many years was that the great cities were cankers of civilisation. What should be done as far as possible was to hold the balance of power in safe hands as against mischievous hands. They wished to maintain the equilibrium, and to have the power of the country in the hands of the strong solid element of society which could build up a strong national life. (Cheers.) They might ask how did the one man one vote legislation arise. It was never really demanded by a great consensus of public opinion. But it had arisen, and had to be faced, and it had to be replied to, and it had been replied to by the dual vote. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) When first the dual vote was proposed, it was laughed to scorn by a large section of people who had no idea of the strength of public opinion behind the demand. They had discovered, as the Americans said, that the dual vote had caught on, and what they were now praying for was a comfortable back door through which to slip. (Cheers.) He could not say that the existing proposal of the dual vote covered all the ground. It would require to be amended in many ways—it would have to be enlarged. There should be a representation of thrift in other forms than that of property. It was an open question whether education should not be represented. He should be inclined to substitute for the term "dual vote" the term "home franchise." (Cheers.) The men who owned houses were the solid men—(cheers)—and should have a voting power because they had homes. (Cheers.) They were the very salt of the community—the backbone of the nation. In their hands the franchise was safe. (Cheers.) This was a practical programme, which repudiated the miserable bastard political communism that so much had been heard of, and if they made this their programme they would make the pillars of the state, and set them down on the foundation of equity and justice. (Cheers.)  
Mr. E. JOWETT seconded the motion. (Cheers.) The only moral justification for governing lay in the well-being of the community. The valid claim that any man had to a vote lay not in the fact that he was a man, but in his capacity and desire to use that vote for the well-being of the community. (Cheers.) The claim that every man had a right to the same voting power was an attempt to establish the spurious right of equality where no such equality existed. (Cheers.) The real object of the men who were behind this "one man one vote" proposal was to destroy the influence of the working classes who were thrifty and provident—(cheers)—to destroy the legitimate political influence of the former and the business man, the political influence of the settled interests of this country, because they knew that so long as this influence prevailed, it would always stand in the way of their socialistic experiments and schemes of confiscation and disorder. (Cheers.) Their real object was not to raise the position of the working classes, but to usurp the control of the Legislature for their own purposes, to confiscate property of the thrifty classes of the community, and to revenge themselves upon the employers of labour. (Cheers.) It behoved all law-abiding citizens to subordinate all party and local considerations, and to combine together as one man to resist the attempted domination of the "labour party" and their "one man one vote." (Cheers.)  
The motion was put, and declared carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.  
Mr. H. BURRUM moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for his impartiality and firmness in reserving order.  
The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting then closed.

From the secretary for Mines, acknowledging receipt of letter from the board in reference to the conference held in respect to the abolition of the Ararat United Common, stating that the Mines Department would ask the Lands Department to hold the matter over until after the annual meeting of the board.

From the Lands Department in answer to the resolution passed by the board objecting to certain deductions being made from the Ararat United Common and leased to applicants under Section 67 of the Land Act 1890, stating the common managers give their consent to same and it could not be altered.

From the Ripon Divisional Members reporting favorably on the application of W. Edington, for sale of 20 acres at Trawalla, and adversely on the applications of W. Whiting, D. Crosbie and J. and W. Walker. Received.

From Secretary for Mines, requesting reports upon the following applications:—W. Edington, for sale of 20, Trawalla; J. and W. Walker and D. Crosbie, Beaufort; W. Keen, Euramkeen.

Mr. Brown proposed, and Mr. Hodgetts seconded, the Ararat divisional members and the chairman of the board appear at the local land board this day to represent this board in respect to the application made to abolish, dissolve and subdivide the Ararat United Common.—Carried.

Mr. Foster proposed, Mr. Burke seconded, that this board respectfully inform the Minister of Mines that the regulations gazetted 2nd October, 1891, folio 4062, having reference to notices and colored corner posts on land held under section 65, Land Act 1890 are generally ignored in this district. Also we would respectfully suggest that the Lands Department be apprised of the fact and requested to issue directions to the various land bailiffs to report as to such regulations having been complied with prior to any renewal of the licenses referred to being approved of.—Carried.

After some other routine business being disposed of the board adjourned sine die. Abridged from "Chronicle"

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The second competition for the "Chimside Trophy" was fired on the Beaufort Rifle Club's range on Wednesday and Saturday, the 2nd and 5th inst.; 7 shots each at 300 and 500 yards. There were 29 entries. Mr. W. Trompf came first with a score of 60, and as this is the second time he has come out at the top of the list the first prize of £3 must fall to him. The second place in this competition fell to Mr. J. Clegg, who also scored 60 but on a larger handicap. Mr. A. Allison came third with 58. So far the result of the competitions are—W. C. Trompf, 10 points; E. P. Welsh and J. Clegg, 3 points; H. Loft and A. Allison, 2 points. The final match is to be fired on the 23rd and 26th inst. Mr. J. McKeich is leading for the bulseye prize with 16; Mr. W. Trompf coming next with 13. Appended are the scores:—

Table with columns: Yds.—300, 500, and names of participants with their scores.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities, yielding to pressure brought to bear by the British Foreign office, have arrested the publishers of literature circulated in China inciting the lower classes to pillage and murder the foreign residents, who, fearing another rising, had petitioned the Marquis of Salisbury to interfere. The printing plant used in the production of the dangerous literature has been destroyed.

The consignment of Australian butter brought by the Orient Steam Navigation Company's Omba has arrived in sound condition. The market is strong. Best factory made butter is realising 116s to 118s per cwt. Ordinary butter is selling at 110s to 114s per cwt.

George Davis, of Sydney, has sailed from Liverpool for America with the avowed intention of attempting to swim the Niagara rapids.

Mr. H. J. Atkinson, Conservative M.P., for Boston, who has lately become noted for his eccentric behavior, has been declared insane. During last session Mr. Atkinson became involved in an angry conflict with the Speaker of the House of Commons, and during the sittings of the Wesleyan Ecclesiastical Conference at Washington last year his behavior was the subject of comment.

The inquest in connection with the Windsor tragedy was opened at the Morgue on Tuesday last, when sufficient evidence was adduced to identify the dead woman as Emily Williams, and her murderer as Albert Williams, and the inquest was adjourned till the 22nd inst. In the meantime (writes the Argus) the detectives hope to be in a position to capture Williams, and have him in readiness to be presented as the accused before the jury when the adjourned hearing is gone on with. A man answering to the description of Williams, was seen at Golden-Square, Bendigo, on Tuesday. He had been drinking, and the detectives are now searching for him and watching all his trains. The description given of him tallies closely with that of the murderer, even to a scar on the arm. The man speaks with a Lancashire accent, and says that he is an engineer and toolmaker. Williams told Mr. Samuel Bradley, who was one of their fellow passengers, a romantic story about Miss Williams. He said that her father died when she was 16 years old, and that being the eldest of the family, which had been left totally unprotected, she bravely started to sell papers in order to obtain a living for them. The gentleness of her character and her untiring attention to her work attracted the attention of Messrs W. H. Smith and Son's, the celebrated railway book-stall firm, and Messrs Riley Bros, fancy goods merchants of Liverpool, and these two powerful firms established her in business, which she soon made highly remunerative. The most important information which Mr. Bradley can give however, is an extremely minute description of Williams's personal appearance. Williams, he says, is five feet six inches high, is from 40 to 50 years old, rather thick set, short necked, very broad in the shoulders, and stooping a little, giving evidence of work in the trenches when in the army. His complexion is fair, with twinkling light grey eyes, square forehead, a slight scowl, and a rather coarse mouth, clean shaved save for a heavy ginger moustache. His hair is soft and of a yellow-brown, inclined to be wavy. He is of a talkative nature, but not fluent in speech, his aspirations, and speaking in a muffled way, trying to ape a style better than his normal one. His voice is pitched high, and when excited almost reaches a squeak. He has marks of a bullet wound on the head and a sword wound on the shoulder, and the calf of one leg is not a scar.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION! Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on Thursday, March 24, '92.

The following PRIZES will be awarded For Agricultural and Dairy Produce, Fruit, Flowers, Wines, and Miscellaneous exhibits:—

Special Class for Sheep. Section 1. L1 10s for best Long-wooled Ram, over one year. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 2. L1 for best Long-wooled Ram, under one year. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 3. L1 for best Long-wooled Ewe, over one year. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 4. L1 for best Long-wooled Ewe, under one year. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 5. £1 10s for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 6. L1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 7. L1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 8. £1 for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months. Certificate of merit for third best do. Section 9. £1 for best three fat Long-wooled Ewes. Section 10. £1 for best three fat Merino Wethers. Section 11. £1 for best three fat Long-wooled Ewes. Section 12. £1 for best three fat Merino Ewes. Section 13. Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq. £1 1s for best Merino Ram. £1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

Class A—Grain. Section 1. L1 10s for best eight bushels Wheat. L1 for second best do. L1 for third best do. Section 2. L1 10s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats. L1 for second best do. L1 for third best do. Section 3. L1 10s for best eight bushels Short Oats. L1 for second best do. L1 for third best do. Section 4. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 5. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 6. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass. L1 for second best do. Section 7. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 8. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 9. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 10. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 11. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 12. L1 for best four bushels English Barley. L1 for second best do. Section 13. 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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.

The law of exchange was never so true in its working; thus it was that the country buying and selling, using a standard currency was introduced.

The Riponshire Advocate is the Advertising Medium for all Colonies, and notifications of the Share of the Colony.

ONLY NEWSPAPER That is Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire.

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate is Steadily Increasing.

And the Proprietors, recognizing the support in this direction, will use their endeavours to merit and sustain the confidence shown by giving the Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

The Advocate. CIRCULATES in the following Colonies: Beaufort, Stockton, Hill, Fitzroy, Sailors Gully, Main Lead, Hazlemere, Waterloo, Eumarella, Burra, Sunday, Transville, Burra, Sutherland, Saffron, and others.

With every issue of the Paper a FOURTEEN-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

Interesting and Amusing Agricultural Intelligence, Gardening, etc.

Business Men, etc.

It was Benjamin Franklin who said: "What steam is to machinery, what printing is to business."

And another writer has said that: "He who is in his 'biz' would be a Must either 'bust' or 'advance'."

And advertisers cannot do better than to place their advertisements in the Riponshire Advocate.

Arthur Parker, Printer and Publisher, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES.

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.

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.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, of Beaufort, at the Office of the Riponshire Advocate, No. 10, Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

MELBOURNE ADVERTISEMENTS. BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Claff and Grain Merchants, and Commission Agents: R. C. ROBERTSON & Co., 56 Spencer-street.

HERBERT WILSON & Co., 42 Elizabeth-street. Telephone 1181.

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

COAGULINE.—Cement for broken Articles. Sole Makers—KAY & THE IS LTD, Stockport England.

IMPORTANT TO VISITORS TO MELBOURNE!!! Opening of New Furnishing Showrooms.

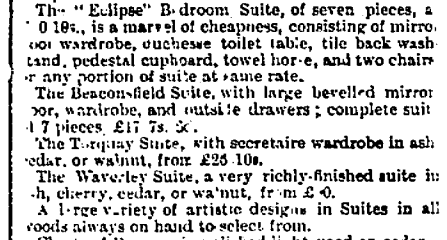
FOY & GIBSON, SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD.

The largest and most complete house furnisher in the Southern Hemisphere, invite inspection of their enormous stock of all kinds of furniture.

The gentleman who makes the foregoing statement is a person of position and known to all the people of Lynn.

The case was an aggravated one of indigestion and dyspepsia and its natural consequences.

FALLING HEALTH RESTORED.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

These organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.

Lisord is Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND SICK HEADACHES.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder and serious disease as the liver.

Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every enfeebled organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Age, Asthma, Biliousness, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Catarrhs, Constipation, Consumption, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Female Irregularities, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Hysteria, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Disease, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Spasms, Stomachic Disorders, Urinary Affections, Venereal Diseases, Weakness from Excess, Worms, &c.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78 Bowdler Street, London. And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World.

Craig Williamson & Thomas

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

Manifes, Costumes, Millinery, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Material, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Fancy Goods, Face.

Boots & Shoes

Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Galicoes, Bed & Table Linen, Curtains, Furniture, CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

Houses Furnished Throughout the finest & best assorted stock in the Colony to select from.

ALL GOODS sold at actual Wholesale prices for NET CASH. Cheque or Money Order must accompany each order to ensure dispatch

Craig Williamson & Thomas

14-16-18-20-22 ELIZABETH ST MELBOURNE.

COLOSSAL CLEARING SALE

Summer Millinery, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes. Boys', Youths' and Gent's Clothing, Mercery, &c.

LARGE AND SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

Samples and Prices sent free on application. Visitors to Melbourne should call early. The Penny Tram passes the Door.

CRAWFORD, KING & CO.,

250 & 252 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

EGYPTIAN TRADE MARK EYE SALVE

Sassaparilla Lintimentum, &c., Cairo. Among the innumerable wonders of Nature, not one is more remarkable than the fact, that in whatever part of the world a disease is most prevalent, there the most efficacious antidote is to be found.

This law is well known, and in no instance is the truth of it more strikingly apparent than with reference to affections of the Eye.

This most tender and delicate organ is at all times, and in all climates, subject to various diseases; but in the land of the East, in the countries of Egypt and Arabia, Inflammation, Brightness, Opacities, and other ailments, are so common, that it is not surprising that a remedy should be provided for their relief.

The SALVE that we are now offering to the public is prepared from a plant growing in the boundaries of the vast expanses of desert for which these countries are remarkable, the wonderful healing properties of which have been known for hundreds of years.

Being a vegetable preparation it has a soothing effect on the eye, stopping all pain and inflammation to disappear, so that in every case recovery is speedy and certain.

By a beautiful chemical process, known only to the proprietors, the active principle of the plant is preserved, so that its virtues are not impaired by age or climate; and thus its healing powers are brought within the reach of all. It is no quack nostrum, but the oldest medicine in the world—Nature's own remedy—provided by her for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Complete Illustrated Price List sent free on application. Foy & Gibson, SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD.

COFFEE PALACE

SMITH STREET, FITZROY. Unsurpassed for cleanliness and comfort. Trams from Station pass door.

80,000 TO LEND

in small and large sums, to suit borrowers, on Freehold and Leasehold Property.

H. J. CLEARY, GRAIN, FLOUR, OILS, AND COMMISSION

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING PEPP'S COCOA

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Pepp has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

Sold in 1/2b. packets by Grocers labelled thus:—JAMES PEPP & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

R. J. POULTON, CHEMIST

77 Bourke Street East, MELBOURNE (next Y.M.C.A.)

M. FLYNN, Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper, Wine and Spirit Merchant

BEAUFORT and WATERLOO. DRESS and MANTLE MAKING done on the Premises, in the Newest and most Fashionable Style.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

WILLIAM BAKER, UNDERTAKER

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.



COMMERCIAL.

BALARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, 3s 10d to 3s 11d;...

BALARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—A small supply, numbering 223 head come forward for today's sale...

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 9d; flour, stone-made, 10s 10d;...

GEORGE TOWN MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 18th inst...

MELBOURNE GRAIN MARKET.

The Australian Mortgage and Agency Company Limited, on 18th inst...

BEAUFORT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

H. COOGLÉ, MANCHESTER HOUSE, BAVEROCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

W. WORTH FOR TEN SHELLINGS at McKEIGH'S GREAT CLEARING SALE...

J. McKEIGH, The Direct Importer, Nail Street, Beaufort.

D. MASON, NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER, Opposite Post Office.

A. W. KESBROS, FURNITURE DEALERS, AND IRONMONGERS, Beaufort and Geelong.

GILLOCH, FAMILY BUTCHER, WELL STREET, BEAUFORT.

GEORGE LOFT, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, 100, High Street, near Shire Hall, BEAUFORT.

HENNINGSEN, HOSIERY AND NEWS AGENT, Beaufort Street, Beaufort.

SMITH & SON, FAMILY BUTCHERS, 100, High Street, BEAUFORT.

W. HENNINGSEN, HOSIERY AND NEWS AGENT, Beaufort Street, Beaufort.

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W. HENNINGSEN, HOSIERY AND NEWS AGENT, Beaufort Street, Beaufort.

DR. ADAM, M.B., C.M., May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence...

DEATHS. MAJOR.—On 15th January, 1892, at St Ives Cornwall, England, Jane, the beloved wife of William Major, aged 83; also, on the 20th January, William Major, aged 85...

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

OUR agricultural friends must bear in mind that Monday next is the last day upon which they can make entries for the Beaufort Agricultural Society's annual exhibition...

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held on Monday last, the minutes of the meeting held on the 11th inst. were read and approved.

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We feel confident that when the country has the opportunity of expressing its views on the question it will be found to be very strongly in favour of the dual vote.

We are aware that the principle is in operation in some of the other colonies, and we also know that the advocates of the proposal claim that it works well.

That belief is to our thinking quite open to question, inasmuch as it has only had a very limited trial, and the political forces are by no means very encouraging.

There is certainly a nice ring about the sentence, "That all men are equal, and should have equal voting powers." But it is not without fallacious reasoning, as there are not two classes in the community whose services to the State are of precisely the same value.

A general condition of inequality the rather runs through the human family. We are told that if the passing of the "one man one vote" proposal, the character of the country representation would not be materially altered.

At the present time, the representation of the large centres would be so hugely altered that their strength would be increased tenfold, and by the granting of so much greater power to the large centres is diminished the country's influence.

Already the country is too much handicapped in the parliamentary race, so that it behooves every farmer to fight strenuously against the introduction of a franchise which will tend to minimise the country's influence in Parliament.

The "one man one vote" proposal cannot work for the farming interests, therefore a bold opposition should be shown to it in every possible way.

Local and General News. An interesting supplement, entitled "Thoughts for the General Election," is published with this issue.

Saxon Consols Company, Waterloo.—Yield of gold for last week, 22oz. 5dw. At the close of the week (Saturday) afternoon Mr. W. Edwards, of Swamp Gully, the Bunyip Gold Mining Co., lease of acres and plant.

Superintendent Palmer gave Commissioned Palmer great credit for the intelligence displayed in working up the incendiary case of the late Mr. O'Brien (reported elsewhere), and made a suitable entry on his record sheet.

Madame Somerset Stanley, the eminent lady doctor, is now paying a professional visit to Ararat for one week only. Ladies who are suffering from those diseases which she has so successfully treated in other portions of the colony, should not lose a present favorable opportunity of consulting so skilful a lady. See advertisement, page 1 of 184.

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The secretary of the Beaufort Athletic Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards Easter Monday's sports:—Captain Bridges, R.N., 15s;...

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Race Club passed off very successfully on Tuesday last, notwithstanding that the threatening weather militated against the attendance, which was not equal to previous years. The racing, however, was quite as interesting, and if the club will revert to their old day—Wednesday, which is observed as a half-holiday both at Beaufort and Ararat—the attendance would be very largely increased.

The arrangements were all that could be desired, the club possessing a highly efficient officer in the person of Mr. Robt. Edwards, the hon. secretary. The following officers were also faithfully carried out their respective duties:—Judge, Mr. W. H. Dawson; starter, Mr. A. McGuiness; clerk of course, Mr. Chas. Welch; handicapper, Mr. J. Gibby; clerk of scales, Mr. W. Pickford; auctioneer, Mr. W. Edwards; stewards, Messrs Theo. Boggs, G. Thomson, C. Welsh, W. Hillman, J. E. McDonell, T. Gibson, J. G. Stawell, E. M. Leard, J. C. Warr, S. Pickford, W. Pickford, and H. Glen. There was a large number of bookmakers present, but the betting was not spirited. Liquors were dispensed by Mr. J. McDonald (of the Beaufort hotel), who also provided the stewards with an excellent luncheon, at which several toasts were enthusiastically honored. With the exception of the Trot, the fields were very small. The suspicious running of Oakleigh in the Trot, and the hand-holding of Smith were disqualified for six months. Appended are the details of the racing: for all horses that have never won an advertised race of the value of more than 25s; weight in stone; entrance, 5s.

Mr. F. Boggs' Elphinstone, 8st 9lb (Elvyn) 1. Mr. W. H. Welch's Elphinstone, 8st 10lb (Curtin) 2. Mr. F. Boggs' St. Marrocks, 8st 6lb (Mitchell) 3. Velveten and Reporter also started. The horses got away well together, Velveten making the running for the first half mile, when Elphinstone forged ahead, hand pressed by Fingal. In the run home a grand race ensued, Elphinstone winning by half a length under the whip. St. Marrocks being two lengths behind Fingal, and Velveten in the original name—Time—1min, 53sec.

Butting—Evans Velveten, 2 to 1 Fingal, 3 to 1 others. Buxton's Handicap, of 17 sows; 2 to 1 Stawell and Black Range; 2 to 1 Richard E. and others, Belvidere Reef, Landsborough; 1 to 1 John P. Smyth and others, Ararat; 1 to 1 Flat, Beaufort; 1 to 1 James Bergeron and others, Dividing Range, Beaufort and Waterloo; 1 to 1 Wm. Morgan and others, Moor's Reef, Ararat; 1 to 1 John G. Cadden and others, Dividing Range, Beaufort and Waterloo; 1 to 1 Wm. Parson's Close's Gully Beaufort; 1 to 1 Phillip Blackmore, for Saxon Consols Peter Sinclear and others, near Barkly; 1 to 1 F. F. Levin and others, Warrak; 1 to 1 Hugh McLean and others, from Richard E. and others, Belvidere Reef, Landsborough; 1 to 1 John P. Smyth and others, Ararat; 1 to 1 Flat, Beaufort; 1 to 1 James Bergeron and others, Dividing Range, Beaufort and Waterloo; 1 to 1 Wm. Morgan and others, Moor's Reef, Ararat; 1 to 1 John G. Cadden and others, Dividing Range, Beaufort and Waterloo; 1 to 1 Wm. 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# THOUGHTS FOR The General Election.

Reprinted from "The Argus," (by permission.)

BY JAMES CAMPBELL.

## SUPPLEMENT.

### INTRODUCTION

The following articles having attracted considerable notice when they originally appeared, it is thought fitting to republish them at the present juncture of political affairs.

The matters dealt with will, no doubt, be perused with deep interest by persons of all shades of politics, in view of the forthcoming general election.

No. 1.

### THE REVOLT AGAINST "ONE MAN ONE VOTE."

The Trades Hall party, and all the politicians who vainly would have the support of that party whilst degrading its methods and principles, may meditate upon the French saying that nothing occurs but the unexpected. Commencing with a crusade against the plural vote, they find themselves confronted with the dual vote. The gallant gentlemen went out in the joy of their hearts to shoot a hare, and with only small shot in their guns, find themselves face to face with a lion. Nothing more instructive has ever happened in Victorian history, and as one hearing the country's best interests at heart, I would like to point out one or two of the lessons which may be learned.

Going straight to the root of the matter at once, the vote on Mr. L. L. Smith's motion and the agitation which is now going on in the country against "one man one vote," are simply the explosions of pent-up forces which have been gathering strength in the minds of all thoughtful men for years. Hitherto in Australia, the perfection of wisdom has been to level down. The doctrine of the equality of men has been perverted from its true meaning, to a meaning false in itself and disastrous to the people. It is true that all men are equal in the eye of the law; it is false that all men are equal to one another. All men are of equal value when standing before the judge; men are of singularly unequal value when standing before the returning officer. In odden times the rich and the powerful could utterly oppress the poor and the weak under the law, or in the absence of law, and hence the cry (a noble one) for the equality of man. These injustices have been remedied, or nearly so, under British free-

dom. That freedom now runs to seed, and those enjoying it demand that injustice shall be done the other way by making equal things that are not equal and never can be. Let men be equal in the sight of the law; let them be free to rise to the highest positions in the government of the land, unimpeded by questions of birth or wealth, and well nigh all has been done by the state that ought to be done. Let inequality continue in all else. I venture to say that those who look beneath the surface of things, see that equality would be the greatest curse which could afflict the world. The whole order of things is based upon life, motion, struggle. Equality leads to stagnation; inequality leads to progress, and progress is the first article of the Liberal creed. Inequality is the incentive to all advancement—the motive of all strugglings after higher things, and the spur of all right ambition, whether that ambition be the humble man's desire to own a brick cottage instead of a hut, or the politician's ambition to rise to be Premier of Victoria.

The present and past Premiers, Mr. Munro and Mr. Gillies, are singularly unlike each other, but they are both of one mind in scornfully repudiating the levelling doctrines of Communism. Yet, all unknowing to themselves, these gentlemen are admirably playing the Communists' game. It is not the communism of property, but the communism of political rights. These gentlemen would laugh with derision if some of their present allies from Collingwood came along and demanded an equal division of the past seven and a half years' salary, paid to Mr. Gillies as Premier, and the past year's paid to Mr. Munro. "My dear sirs," they would say, "you are paid £100 a year for guiding accurately a machine for shaping soles—we greatly honour your profession—but we were paid £2,000 a year for guiding accurately—or approximately so—the ship of state. There is no comparison between the values of the services rendered;" and with profuse protestations of friendship, the Hons. Coellin and Short would bow the Collingwood visitors out of the room. We entirely agree with the hon. gentlemen, and beg of them—a superfluous petition—to retain their salaries; but we also beg of them to explain why they deny equality of salary on the ground of superior merit, and yet are willing to grant equality

of political powers. If every man has simply one vote, all men are absolutely equal politically, and that is the Communists' aim. I do not fear communism—I merely hold it in contempt; but I have more respect for the Communism which seeks an equal division of this world's goods, than for this bastard type which seeks an equal division of that power which, when properly exercised, debases and degrades it. In the exercise of the franchise the highest qualities of men are called forth. Knowledge, judgment, wisdom are all required to be behind the pencil which scores out the name of a candidate. Do men hold these qualities in common? Is the ignorant Jullard of the same value as the scholar, the judgment of the fool of equal weight with the wise? The moral element in politics is of even greater value than wisdom. Is the sounder of the same value as the honest man, the drunkard on a level footing with the sober, the lazy and thriftless with the industrious and prudent? These questions have been asked a thousand times and answered with a storm of "No," by the very men who now advocate this "one man one vote." If they are not equal then why do you make them equal? If you detest communism of property because of the differences in men, why do you give to those same men communism of political power? The disqualifications are as strong in the one case as the other. If men are not equal to you because of their incapacities or vices in earning a salary, why do you try to make them equal to you in casting a vote? You are not willing to divide your shilling, because it affects the nation, of which you are only a unit, and the consequences of your act are indirect and remote. You are the strictest Tories in personal interests, but Communists in the affairs of the nation.

The stock reply that the superior electors have the Upper House, is singularly inadequate. If that House had equal powers, and were of equal influence with the lower House, not much could be said beyond laying down the broad principle that no voting power must be allowed to cause the Legislative Assembly to deteriorate. But the powers and influence of the two Houses are exceedingly unequal. As a member at one time of the Legislative Council, I have sat and listened with a sense of shame and humiliation, to

objections raised amongst ourselves, or rulings by the President, that we had not the power to do this or that, because it trenchanted upon the privileges of the Legislative Assembly. I remember on one occasion we were debarred from passing a five-shilling tax on dogs! Ministers and members of the Assembly have exercised their ingenuity to find out how clauses in a bill can be construed into money clauses so as to prevent amendments by the Council, and get their bill passed without trouble. If anywhere in our politics, honorable and independent men are wanted it is in questions of finance, for there, as the United States and Canada show, the greatest openings for corruption are given; yet in this very department of the state's affairs the Council, distinguished for honorable and independent men, has no voice. Even more important is the choice of men who hold the administration of the country in their hands, and in selecting or rejecting these men the Council is powerless. Most of all, when an appeal is made to the country it is made in the persons of the members of the Legislative Assembly only. The gravest changes of policy, the most far-reaching laws, the issues which may mean the nation's prosperity or downfall, are all made or taken on the vote for the members of the Lower Chamber. In face of such enormous differences as these, how can it be contended that the vote for the Upper House is an equivalent to that for the Lower?

We are asked how we differentiate the superior man from the inferior, and are met by much shallow talk about property having neither sense nor feeling. It was astonishing that when Mr. Munro went off at this tangent the other day, no one pointed out to him that his parody of Shylock was utterly beside the mark. Property has no feelings, and cannot vote, but the men who represent the property, and, much more, pay the taxes on it, have feelings, and want the vote. Is it not an article of Mr. Munro's own faith that there must be no taxation without representation? Still further we are treated to gushy disquisitions about the value of a man as a man, (provided he is not a Chinaman), and have hurled at us that oft-quoted vulgar and ignorant rich man, who is immeasurably inferior to his poor but intelligent neighbour. Behind all this seemingly sympathetic talk

for the poor man, there is often a good deal of sour hatred of the rich man. There are scores and hundreds of poor men far superior to those around them better off, but all the same it is good for all classes to boldly announce the eternal law, that the average of those better off are so because they are better men. Nature is governed by self-adjusting laws, and these act in the domain of morals with the same precision as in the domain of matter. Men in these colonies place themselves in the positions in which they are found. You may point out hundreds, even thousands, of exceptions, and yet the law holds good all the same. Men sift themselves and put labels on their own backs, telling how they are to be classified. It may at once be conceded that the extremely rich or, the rich by inheritance, do not give an accurate measure of themselves, inasmuch as wealth beyond a certain point creates wealth almost without effort, but these are a handful in the community. The great law is that the various shades of laborers, artisans, farmers, tradespeople, professional men, and others in this colony, are graded according to their merits and by their own acts. If a thousand artisans own each a two-roomed cottage, and a thousand more own each a four-roomed cottage, it is as certain as the law of gravitation, that the average of the latter is composed of superior men to the former. They are not equal, and never could be made so, for there are qualities in the one lacking in the other. A box tree has not the qualities of an oak; a poor gritty soil cannot be made to give such results as a rich vegetable mould.

Hence we now face the facts as they stand. Too long has the process of political abasement been going on. Too long have politicians saluted and kotowed and grovelled before the image of a false Democracy. This false democracy demands that all men shall have an equal voice in the government of the country; the true democracy demands that every man worthy of a vote shall have a voice in the government of the country, but not an equal voice. In very truth the country has been simply afflicted with cant. Herds of ignorant and unthinking men have crowded into political meetings prepared to loo-hoo men who have the courage to speak the truth, and to frantically applaud every kind of claptrap which has for its aim to flatter the vanity of the ignorant, or tickle the self-esteem of the unthinking. So the process of deterioration has gone on, and politicians have sought how they might please, and not how they might instruct or elevate. More and more the deluding doctrine has gained ground that a member of Parliament is not to lead, but to follow. He is degraded into a political phonograph, which must only speak out the words spoken into it. But members, or some of them, have revolted at last. The democratic doctrine, which for years has aimed to degrade the member of Parliament into the delegate, and to exalt the unworthy and foolish into the equal of the worthy and wise, has produced the revolt we see at this hour. This is a democratic country, and we are all deeply imbued with democratic feeling, but we are not democrats run mad. We do not want to be under the domination of the exclusive few, nor of the unthinking and inferior many.

It is probable an outcry will be raised—Democracy in danger! An attack upon universal suffrage! I am not careful to answer you in this matter. I avow that I do boldly

attack, and would gladly destroy, the spurious democracy represented by one man one vote. I do not attack universal suffrage, for the simple reason that I can calmly and sincerely say I believe in it. I believe in universal suffrage, but not in equal suffrage. It seems to me just and good that every citizen of the state, however humble he may be, should have a voice in the election of the men who make laws to govern him. It educates him, it broadens his views, it elevates him as a man. He is not left to a merely sordid existence, but has to face from time to time the great questions which must expand his mental horizon. Those who are really attacking universal suffrage are those who are pushing the doctrine to dangerous and foolish extremes. The direct enemies of universal suffrage at present in Australia are the Trades Hall party of Australia, with their Parliamentary allies. Every elector who casts his vote for men of low character, as against men of high character; for ignorant and incapable men as against men of ability, casts a vote at the same moment against universal suffrage. Let Victorians ponder, and ponder deeply over the fact that all over the world at this present moment, there are mutterings in the air about the paralysis of Parliamentary Government. Those who are responsible for that paralysis are the inferior representatives sent by inferior electors. The worst foes of democracy are ignorant, envious, and ill-balanced democrats. There is no danger to democracy or universal suffrage from the most conservative men in Australia, if those who claim the name of democrats are wise. We are all agreed to give each man a share in the government of the country, but not an equal share. We agree with you that plural voting is to be condoned, but we resist you in replacing it by one man one vote. It is by such proposals as these that universal suffrage is really endangered. If you claim that every Queen's Wharf babbling is precisely of the same value in politics as the halloo of Mr. Deakin or Mr. Shields, Mr. Gillies or Mr. Munro or Mr. Shields, Mr. Gillies or Mr. Deakin; that every soundowner is entitled to the same weight in public affairs as Chief Justice Highbotham; that every drunken navy is of equal merit with Bishop Goe, or Archbishop Carr, I say you who vote these monstrous propositions by your one man one vote claims are the real foes of universal suffrage, and if it is attacked the responsibility rests with you. You endanger that which is good by the false school of extremes. You practically treat the best men of the country as if they were the best men of the party. You say in effect that those who have intelligence, property, and character—I embrace in this the humblest freholder who owns a cottage—is to be watched and worried as an enemy of the state, whilst the larrikin, the shiftless and thriftless, are those to whom the state looks for security and guidance. If there is any attack on universal suffrage, it is simply that it is wounded in the house of its injudicious friends.

Democracy simply defined is only another expression for fair play to all classes. We hear much about a triumphant democracy; what is wanted is a just democracy. And that does not mean the equal voice of all, but a voice for all in the affairs of the state, and the voice of each according to his merits. We want self-government, for that is the way to elevate us as a people, but all government must be in equilibrium. Where equilibrium is wanting, instability is present; and instability means danger to the nation.

Equal voting power is precisely that which is wanted. You may pass a thousand bills, but you cannot alter the unequal merits of men. One man one vote is false in principle, and however smoothly it may adjust itself to plausible theories, it is against those fundamental laws of nature on which alone society can be safely and solidly built. Nature nowhere proclaims equality, and whatever is against nature is false and unjust. Whatever is unjust cannot last, and a franchise based upon a principle which proclaims the lad equal to the govt, the foolish to the wise, stands self-condemned. Men may think that equal voting power in the future will be as refreshing draughts of contentment to their thirsty souls, but when they draw near, they will find it is but an illusive mirage radiating from the hot plains of folly.

### No. 11 WHO CAUSED THE REVOLT?

The Trades Hall party and those who snipe at them, are now filled with the most conflicting emotions at the unlooked-for insurrection which has arisen against their power. It is apparently such disloyalty to their principles to lay down the proposition that their better course is to fill the air with lamentations at the perversion of this untoward generation or to stand in the middle of the road and swear at large. Now they are inquiring who has caused this revolt or what that plural voting is to be condoned, but we resist you in replacing it by one man one vote. It is by such proposals as these that universal suffrage is really endangered. If you claim that every Queen's Wharf babbling is precisely of the same value in politics as the halloo of Mr. Deakin or Mr. Shields, Mr. Gillies or Mr. Deakin; that every soundowner is entitled to the same weight in public affairs as Chief Justice Highbotham; that every drunken navy is of equal merit with Bishop Goe, or Archbishop Carr, I say you who vote these monstrous propositions by your one man one vote claims are the real foes of universal suffrage, and if it is attacked the responsibility rests with you. You endanger that which is good by the false school of extremes. You practically treat the best men of the country as if they were the best men of the party. You say in effect that those who have intelligence, property, and character—I embrace in this the humblest freholder who owns a cottage—is to be watched and worried as an enemy of the state, whilst the larrikin, the shiftless and thriftless, are those to whom the state looks for security and guidance. If there is any attack on universal suffrage, it is simply that it is wounded in the house of its injudicious friends.

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Trades Hall party as a whole that the present revolt is due.

Having thus acted the part of the candid friend—a part which usually makes the other man foam at the mouth—I shall now proceed to prove my statement. I have to begin with what seems like ancient history, but I would remind politicians who read these lines that ancient history is a Parliamentary phrase flung at an opponent when he is quoting awkward facts or statements which show our inconsistency. "Timothens" made the just remark the other day, that prior to the last general election the Trades Hall had not taken to making history. They have done so since then with a vengeance, and the omission of this item from the tariff has shown the necessity of protection, for this new industry has resulted in the production of a colonial article of most miserable quality. But the Trades Hall did its best, and, curiously enough, were rather dragged into it at the beginning. The marine officers were the nominal cause of the struggle. Those excellent gentlemen had an undoubted grievance. They committed a huge blunder in affiliating with the Trades Hall, but it was a natural one. The trades unions had grown from more to more till scarcely any reverence in them dwelt. They thought they had but to speak and the masters would tremble; to command and instantly to be obeyed. The war was entered into with a light heart. It was merely another *promenade a Berlin*. Steamers were blockaded, which was perfectly legitimate warfare, and the whole thing was to be ended in a week or two. But somehow the end did not come; those pestilent fellows the ship-owners managed to struggle along, and then came illegitimate warfare. The gas-stokers were called out, and the first deliberate crime against society was perpetrated that startled and shocked the moral sense of the people of Victoria. It was an infamous act, and every man who approved of it must take his share of the infamy. We need not dwell on the details of the famous strike. It is enough to say that as it progressed it was seen that the unionists of Victoria were restrained from doing dire and terrible mischief to this Australia Felix of ours, not by the want of the will but by the want of the power. The lesson sank deeply into all our hearts. Yet men are kindly and forgiving when a battle is fought, and we might have forgotten all about the great strike had it not been that the unionists resolved we should not forget it. They decided not only to stamp its lessons on our memories, but to burn those lessons in letters which cannot be effaced.

The great strike spread, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide all plunged merrily into the strife. That the industries of the colonies were not paralysed was not the fault of the unionists party. All efforts that could be made were made, until finally the second crime was committed. A large section of the pastoralists had signed agreements with the unionists and agreed to shear under union rules. Those men were not in the smallest degree responsible for the actions of the ship-owners. If there is one sacred principle in British law it is that the guilty shall escape rather than the innocent suffer. If one solitary pastoralist had a sheep stolen, and dismissed a man who was innocent of any participation in the crime, in order to remove hurt in some fashion the man who actually committed the theft, the whole labor world would ring with denunciations of this tyrant capitalist. Yet that is precisely what the unionist leaders—the leaders in this case—ordered to be done, and the greater part of their base and ignoble followers had not the manliness or honesty to refuse to obey. A few did refuse, and they are to be honoured. The shearers struck their friends. The men who stood by them in signing the union agreement were abandoned, and a lesson of what baseness and treachery men may be capable of was read to the astonished Australian public.

The Queensland shearers' strike came next. We cannot tell what would have happened if the military had not been present in Melbourne and Sydney. There seems reasonable ground to believe that in Melbourne the Trades Hall leaders really tried to maintain order; in Sydney this was probably so, but it is doubtful; in Queensland there is no doubt that, but for the presence of armed forces, violence and bloodshed would have held sway in that colony. Who can forget the letters found upon some of the leaders? and it is certain that for one letter found, 20 were not found. Who can forget the bands of armed men, with spare horses, riding about the country; the broken fences, the attempts to fire the runs, the attempts to wreck trains, the forcible capturing of free laborers, and the other incidents of the conflict? I shall not dwell on these things, nor upon the folly of the succeeding shearers' strike in New South Wales, for more remains to be said. In all these strikes it must never be forgotten that in no case were the employers the aggressors. They did not attempt at any time to cut down wages, to lengthen hours, or to deprive the men of any of their privileges. They did not attack in any single instance, but the attack was upon them. It is true the shipowners might have conceded an advance to their officers, but even there it was not a matter of cutting down but of raising wages. It must be conceded the Trades Hall authorities were in an embarrassing position when the marine officers affiliated with them, and a valid excuse can be offered for their attack so long as it was within fair and legitimate lines. The calling out of the gas stokers and the threat, if not the attempt, at a universal boycott, were crimes and blunders of the Victorian leaders. The call out of the shearers was the principal Sydney blunder, but the Queensland and New South Wales shearers' strike were absolutely inexcusable. As time went on moderate and sensible men opened their eyes to these things tented. At last the end came—in Queensland, by sheer exhaustion on the part of the Shearers' Union; in New South Wales, by a little diplomacy which brought about a nominally unhampered conference. I think I have spoken with tolerable frankness of the Trades Hall party; with equal frankness, in seems to me, the refusal of the employers and pastoralists to grant an unhampered conference at first was one of those gigantic blunders in tactics, which leads us to O'Connell's oft-quoted reflection about, with what little wisdom the world is governed. So at last we found peace; but if you ask the members of the Trades Hall party what it was all about, and what tyranny infamously "capitalism" endeavored to perpetrate, they will tell you they don't exactly know what it was all about, but that they mean to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for everybody opposed to them at the next election.

Peace came in commercial and station circles, but the strike was transferred to the political arena. The labor party gained a few votes in South Australia, a fair number in New Zealand, and a large number in New South Wales. The effects have been promptly seen. In South Australia, legislation is talked of which has caused great alarm in England, and may possibly result in difficulties about future loans. In New Zealand legislation has been introduced of an extreme type, from which the country has only been saved by the good offices of the Legislative Council. In New South Wales the labor party representatives gave a cynical support to the Parkes Government until their tyranny became intolerable to men having a grain of self respect. One of their number has given notice that federation will not be satisfactory unless on the basis of an Australian republic.

From the columns of the press, from the utterances of the labor members, from the circulars of Mr. Temple, from the meetings of the Trades Hall Council, we know the new wisdom fairly well. Every interest in Australia is to be made subservient to trade-unionism; Parliament is to be degraded into the representation of a class, freeholders, the strength and glory of the great nations of the world, are to be put aside in favour of weakling and dependent leaseholders; the great natural industries of the colony are to be bartered in order that the artificial industries may be still further spoon-fed. The men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, who with brave hearts have gone into the country and literally dug their bones out of the wilderness, are to have all their profligate round Melbourne-earning good wages with short hours. The unearned increment of the farm is to be appropriated by the state, but the unearned increment of the city cottages is to remain the property of the artisan or laborer. A cod-dling, enfeebling set of state departments is to take the place of manliness, self-reliance, and self-help. Capital, which at bottom is merely accumulated savings, and marks the difference between the civilized state of society and the barbarous, is to be a danger to the state, and will be dealt with, regardless of the fact that blows aimed at civilization—and so through the whole gamut of a miserable bastard Socialism (the gamut, by the way, is defined as "the scale or compass of wind instruments,") with its crude theories, its envy and jealousy which it mistakes for justice and righteousness, its false political economy and topsy-turvy social philosophy.

What is the duty of every right-minded man in Victoria in view of all these things? Our duty is to resist this party to the face. They will respect us more by meeting them boldly, telling them the truth squarely and honestly, and defeating them side by side, than by any temporising policy, however specious it may seem or however pleasant for the sake of our immediate ease. There is not a man amongst us but recognises that the present condition of things is not the last word wisdom has to say to the world. Reforms must come, progress must be made, and a higher condition of society must arise from this present lower. But we say to the Trades Hall party, as at present constituted, your methods are wrong, and your objects are largely undesirable. If you were oppressed in past times, you have shown that you are

ready to become oppressors in your turn; if you were tyrannised over you were willing to become tyrants when you had the power; you have prospered, and it has not been good for you—like Jehu, you have waxed fat and kicked; you claim equal voting power for all men—we tell you then you are not yet ripe for equal voting power, and it is doubtful if all men ever can be equal in voting power. As there are differences of mental and moral qualities in men, so there must be differences in the exercise of powers based upon those qualities. All this may be blasphemy against your gods, but your gods are things of wood and stone, and the sooner you cast them out the better. You have been living in a fool's paradise, and the quicker you come out into the plain, bracing air of a common sense world the better for your moral and your mental health.

To resist the Trades Hall party to their face and tell them honest truths are the true tactics for this next election. There are many politicians who will do so, and the others who do not must realise there is no middle course. Either a man must take his stand as definitely in favor of that party or as definitely against it. That party intends to ignore the services of old Liberal members and the old Liberal party wherever it thinks it can run a straightout labor candidate. Where it cannot run such a man it will give the contemptuous support it has given to Sir Henry Parkes. If the old Liberals are willing to accept such, and to pander to obtain it, it merely proves the depths of self-abasement men are willing to descend to in order to gain political support. Mr. Harper spoke of the dirty game of politics, and this will show how accurate were his statements. Are the Liberals willing to accept this treacherous support? Some will, no doubt, but many will not. If they stand up boldly and speak the truth they will be honoured of all—their opponents included—and will probably succeed. If not, they must remember that there is something better than winning an election. This paroxysm of folly will pass away, as others have done before it. The men who bow low and cringe to it will be forgotten; the men who resist it will have done their duty, and duty bravely done leaves a memorial behind it better than a fleeting political success.

### NO. III. FOR FARMERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

Whose interests will be most affected if the Trades Hall party is successful at the next general election? Not the capitalists, for they are only a sprinkling in the community, but the farmers, selectors, miners, graziers, and all men developing the natural resources of the country, together with the storekeepers, workmen, and others dependent upon the development of these resources. I beg such of those classes as think on political subjects to follow me in a few thoughts upon their position in relation to the artisans of Melbourne.

There are only two classes in the world—those who produce food and those who live upon the food producers. The latter are broadly divided into those who produce manufactured articles, and those who carry on the business of both the other classes. There are sub-divisions, which we may dis-

miss. Modern political policy, as exemplified in all protective countries, tends to divide society into the food producers and business men on the one side, and the producers of manufactured articles on the other. Tariffs are made increasingly heavy to protect manufactures, but tariffs can give no adequate protection to the farmer, stockkeeper, or business man. The food producer has to go into the world for his market, the stockkeeper and his assistants must compete with everyone, but the producer of articles demands that the state shall step in and compel the farmer and all other members of society to pay an enhanced price for every article he makes, in order that he may obtain a higher wage. A high tariff raises the wages of the privileged artisan, and in precise proportion diminishes the purchasing power of the man who has to get his wages from the soil or the mine. Pound notes are mere counters, representing value; wheat, sheep, and gold are value, as is also a plough. Food is exchange for goods. If by law you prevent the food producer buying a plough for 100 bushels of wheat, and compel him to pay 133, you either force him to work one-third as long again, or to go without comforts or luxuries he otherwise would enjoy. If a law were passed to-morrow compelling farmers to pay 33 per cent. for borrowed money, how the Trades Hall would shriek about the tyranny of capital. Yet the Trades Hall insists on its 20 to 25 per cent. tariff, and the burden of that tariff falls on the producers of food, wool, and gold, with all other classes, comprising storekeepers, business and professional men, and that immense body of working men who are not artisans or engaged in the manufacturing of the colony. The privileged few lay a heavy burden upon the non-privileged many. The natural industries are bled that the artificial industries may fatten. Slavery is the enforced seritude of one man to another. What are these heavy burdens put upon the men who are developing the natural industries of the colony but a species of mild slavery? You may gild the chains and ornament them with pinchbeck jewels, they remain chains all the same. All the burdens which "capitalism" can put upon artisans are feather-weights compared with the genuine burdens the artisans of Victoria put upon farmers, miners, graziers, and general labourers under the existing tariff.

If it were possible for the farmer to turn round upon the artisan and compel him to pay 35 per cent. more than its market value for his wheat, or if the miner could raise the price of gold to £5 3s. 4d. per ounce by means of a law, all would be well, and no injustice would be done. But the conditions are absolutely unequal. The artisans regulate the rate of their own wages, and the hours of their labour. Their sweet reasonableness on this latter score is seen by the fact that the labor party of New South Wales has brought about a crisis through passing a law by which men were to be paid for eight hours, but were only to work seven hours and forty minutes. In other words, employers are to be coerced by law into paying men for the time they occupy in smoking! Selectors and graziers cannot regulate their wages, or their hours of labour. They cannot tell what their crops will be, nor what the number of their cattle at the end of the year. Rust may destroy the crops and pleuro decimate the cattle. You may prohibit the import of ploughs, but you cannot

prevent a drought or stop the devastations of a great flood. Fool producers have to battle with forces the article producers know little of, and thus we have a non-privileged class side by side. Artisans can keep an even standard of wages and short hours, whilst food producers are at the mercy of the elements and must work long hours. Of every shilling added to the wages of the artisan the greater part is at the cost of the food producer. The conditions are unequal and unfair. Those connected with the natural industries of the colony cannot raise the price artificially of corn, cattle, and gold, partly because the conditions vary from day to day, but chiefly because these producers have to export in order to find a market for their surplus. The moment they are outside Victoria they stand in competition with the world, and hence the unfairness of their position as compared with the privileged workers within the charmed circle of the industries upheld by a tariff which is all in favour of one side.

At first large numbers of the farmers, selectors, and miners voted for a protectionist tariff, and in many cases their motives were large-hearted and generous. They knew they would have to bear burdens, but they were willing to do so for the sake of establishing industries. Others were deceived by the cry of protection cheapening prices—a statement as accurate as that stones fall upwards—and in a steadily stiffening tariff and increased prices of everything have found out the hollowness of the cry. To others knowledge comes but wisdom lingers, and they are still hoping to extract silver from moonbeams. They are longing for a hair of the dog that bit them, and in export bounties, stock taxes, and other similar drams they see health and wealth. But the majority are disillusioned and see the truth. Now they are asking for the remedy, and not a few wild proposals have been made. Some have become Henry Georgeites and go for absolute free trade and land nationalisation—a remedy not unlike curing sea sickness by jumping overboard, whilst others want free trade in a modified form. Absolute free trade is not to be thought of, nor can any alterations of magnitude be made in the tariff. It would be disastrous to the colony if sweeping changes were suddenly made. We have called into existence great industries, involving hundreds of thousands of capital, and employing thousands of men, and we cannot repudiate our own act. Many of us belonged to the moderate school of freetraders, believing we might fairly assist industries based upon our natural resources, but strongly opposing industries which were utterly artificial industries—for example, where we have not an ounce of the raw material wherewith to commence them. But, moderate or extreme, all freetraders are practically agreed that it is impossible now to do more than restrict the extension of the tariff and ease it in its operations where it touches the natural industries of the colony. And this is the point to which I ask the attention of farmers, miners, and others. In brief, your watchword at the next election should be—Abolition of the burdens which fall upon natural industries, free trade in those articles directly used by farmers, selectors, and miners.

Let there be no illusions. The Trades Hall will stiffen the tariff and make it still more protective if they can. Some of them are

they mean ultimately prohibition of all foreign goods which can be manufactured here. The process of events in all protectionist countries has been the same steady increase of duties until McKinley tariffs are reached. Since this was written a prominent member of the Trades Hall party, Mr. S. Mauger, at a public meeting in Footscray, said:—"Present protection he considered a sham. Nothing short of a McKinley tariff would satisfy him," and it is very noteworthy that Mr. Sitch, the Ex-president of the Trades Hall Council, one of the ablest of its members, said, at a meeting of the Trades Hall Council, in reply to a question as to whether or not it was intended to try and relieve the burdens upon the farmers: "No; certainly not." The policy of all classes outside the privileged workers is to resist further encroachments. What has been done cannot be undone. If any large changes are to come they must be gradual, not violent, but under any circumstances the natural industries of the country must be freed from the burdens put upon them. Ease the food producers and miners, and you develop the country, and this development means prosperity to all classes—a prosperity that is solid because based upon natural conditions.

It is not enough that the Trades Hall party has placed heavy burdens upon the farmers and others in the past, but now there have arisen new prophets, who preach the acceptable doctrine (to them) that what's the farmer's is mine, but what's mine is my own. That is a highly condensed form of stating some forms of the doctrine of unearned increment. Or, put in another way, the farmer shall take the risk of the loss, and the state shall take the profit. If two selectors go out into the bush, and after a struggle of years have to abandon their holdings that's their lookout; if one hundred work on and finally raise the value of the land by their own presence whatever increase comes beyond their improvements and prairie value belongs to the state. The state, you observe, is a nice, euphemistic word which covers all the rest of us who have stayed in town because it paid us better. In no part of the colony has the unearned increment been greater than in Melbourne, and the thousands of artisans who own cottages have participated in the rise which has taken place. In all the schemes for taxation I notice some minimum is usually left, so that the labour party shall go tax free. They alternate periods of calm proposals to tax other people with periods of hysterics about the selfishness of "capitalism." The old definition of the communist has been improved. In Victoria he remains the same cheerful personage, with a slight difference.

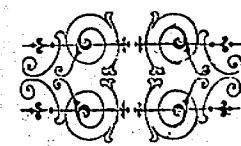
"What is a communist? One who is willing to fork out his penny and pocket your shilling." The improved edition is not willing to fork out his penny but smilingly claims your shilling. He sees clearly that the unearned increment of £2 an acre in Gippsland, or the Wimmera, belongs to the state, but the unearned increment of £2 a foot in Jones-street, Collingwood belongs to himself.

Some little time ago Mr. Henry George—a most able and admirable man—paid a visit to these colonies. In the eyes of large numbers of the labor party, his doctrines on the land question approached entire sanctification, whilst his heresies on the subject of

protection were simply straight from the Pit. He made his mark, however, as is seen in a number of amiable faddists pledged to the single tax, and in the more modified plank of the Progressive Political League. "No more Crown lands to be alienated, the land and material therein being the common property of the people." Have the farmers and land-owners ever realised what the single tax really means? If you abolish your tariff, establish absolute free trade, and draw all your revenue from a single tax, you raise all the revenue of the state from the necessities of life, and let the luxuries go free. From the land your food is obtained, your sheep and cattle raised, and thus it is proposed to tax the instrument which produces wheat, maize, fruit, sheep, cattle, and horses (the few acres of hops, &c., are not worth considering), and allow brandy, wines, silks, and luxuries generally to pay not one farthing to the revenue. I will join with the most pronounced protectionist in Victoria to resist this outrageous scheme, and yet, logically stated, that is precisely where the single tax proposal leads to. And, all unknowingly, the Trades Hall modified idea leads closely on to the same result. Not quite, but nearly. What is the idea of leasing the land? It has been stated over and over again to get such a revenue from it as would lead us to do without any other taxation. If this were so, would it not mean that all the land producers would bear all the taxation? The farmers would have to raise their prices locally, and probably cease exporting. Every 4th loaf, every bushel of oats consumed by cobby's horse, every loin chop on every breakfast table in the colony would have to be raised in price, whilst every luxury would go free. If, however, you modify your scheme, and do not lower your tariff, of what advantage is leasing the land? To get the rents, some reply. But if you get large rents you do not need a tariff, and if you get low rents in what does that differ from a land tax? So long as the state has the power of levying taxes to meet its requirements, it does not need more. The state cannot raise money to put in a safe and look at it. The state cannot make dividends, for that would be merely gathering shillings to distribute them again minus the cost of a useless collection. The state does state work, and pays for it by taxes raised, and leaves its individual members free to become better off in their own way. Will men be better as leaseholders under the Crown than as freeholders? Will men go out into the wilds of Gippsland to struggle with a big bush, knowing that after years of heavy toil in clearing scrub, destroying giant trees, and contending with heart-breaking difficulties, when their selections are turned into fertile farms they must yield them up at the end of a lease? Even if a long lease be given, he knows that he is improving for the sake of that beloved entity, the State, and not for those indifferent persons, his own sons and daughters. Destroy freehold and you cut the sinew of effort. The freehold-owning farmers of the west of Europe are the finest type of men of their class in the world; the lease-holding farmers of the east of Europe are the laziest, most ignorant, and least civilised of their class in Europe. Lease-holding is a step backwards to a primitive condition of things which civilisation has outgrown.

The Trades Hall party comes along smiling sweetly, and avowing it is the nearest and

dearest friend the farmers and miners ever had or ever will have. It disguises itself behind the Progressive Political League, and vouches that it is not itself but quite another man. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is that of Jacob. That Scriptural gentleman was known as a deceiver, and the P.P.L. is his lineal descendant. It is consumed with a burning desire to elevate the people; its great heart is overflowing with affection for the farmer. Its lofty concern for the people, translated into ordinary prose, is in reality the domination of a class, and that class the least fitted to exercise franchise; its love and devotion for the farmer, when tested by the facts of the past and the programme for the future, resolve themselves into cold selfishness, which has burdened him with heavy burdens, would harass his tenure, and impose a wide-reaching land tax; its patriotism towards the people as a whole is seen in the policy of the labor members of New South Wales, where any party is to be supported and the great questions of the state regarded with cynical indifference, so that the petty interests of a class are made paramount. Largeness of view, statesmanship, the welfare of the nation as a whole, are to be sacrificed to the cold-blooded selfishness of a section of the nation. Well has it been said that a people has just as good government as it deserves; and if in answer to demands for one-man-one-vote follies, or at the bidding of labour or other factions, we allow a class to obtain domination at the next election, we shall well deserve all that may befall us. But I have faith in the saving common-sense and enlightenment of our people when a really critical time comes.





CRICKET.

BEAUFORT V. ARARAT ASYLUM.

The return match between the above clubs was played in the Beaufort Park on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the home team by 24 runs and 3 wickets.

ARARAT ASYLUM. Daley, c Gibson, b W. Tromp ... 7 Sheppard, b E. Welch ... 14

Bowling analysis—W. Tromp, 83 balls, 5 mins., 26 runs, 4 wks.; E. Welch, 48 balls, 1 min., 28 runs, 2 wks.

BEAUFORT. W. C. Tromp, c Carver, b Doyle ... 4 A. Tromp, run out ... 38

BOARD OF ADVICE. A meeting of the Board of Advice for the north riding of the Shire of Ripon was held at the correspondent's residence on Wednesday, 9th inst.

From W. C. Johns, head teacher Main Lead State school, requesting the board to take into consideration the advisability of fencing in the school ground, and if done, the teachers and parents would plant trees and shrubs to beautify the place.

From Education Department, in answer to an application made by the correspondent on behalf of the family of William Meadows, of Shireley Hill, for assistance to enable them to attend from the said school, to the effect that the request will be taken into consideration on receipt of list of the children's names and ages, and other particulars being furnished to the department.

Resolved that the Department be requested to appoint a male head teacher to school No. 717, as the residents of Waterloo are dissatisfied with the present state of things, and in consequence of the school being the largest in the district.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1892.

(Before Messrs A. Andrews, C. J. Leadbeter, and Captain W. B. Bridges, J's.P.) Chas. Broadbent v. James Bowes. Mr Barrett, who appeared for defendant, raised the objection that the court had no jurisdiction, the claim for money received by defendant for share in the Bunyip company, Waterloo, agreed to for the warrant, being a matter for the court to settle as to the partnership concerned.

Constable McPherson v. Patrick O'Brien. Charged with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack, the property of Francis Beggs, Broomfield. At the request of Supt. Palmer, who conducted the prosecution, and wished to bring the case under the 22nd section of the Police Offences Statute, as the boy was under 17 years of age, and should be altered to the reformatory, the charge was altered to did ignite certain inflammable material near a stack of straw, the property of Francis Beggs, at Euramben, on the 4th inst., also that he did ignite inflammable material within 20 yards of grass land, the property of Francis Beggs, on 22nd January last.

Francis Beggs, sworn, stated: I am a grazier and sheepfarmer, living at Euramben. This lad, Patrick O'Brien, was in my employ on 20th February last. I had a stack of straw at my place. On Friday evening, 4th March, the stack was burnt down. I gave him a week's notice that I would not require his services after that date. Value the stack of straw at about £2. It was situated about 20 yards south of the stable near a loose box, where I had an engine. The wind being in that direction it would have endangered the stable. Had about 400 acres of grass destroyed by fire on my property at Euramben on 22nd January last. Prisoner was brought before me by Constable McPherson, who said, "This is the boy, Mr Beggs, who lit your grass." I asked him why he did so, and he said "For mischief." Value the grass destroyed at about £100, and the value of fencing burned at £60.

Superintendent Palmer said he had other evidence, but it was unnecessary to go into it. This was sufficient to explain to the authorities the circumstances under which prisoner entered the Reformatory. The Bench committed prisoner to the Reformatory for four years. Defendant pleaded not guilty. An Goon, sworn: I am a gardener, residing at the Chinese garden, Main Lead, 6th inst. Had a hoe handle in my hand. When coming out of the door I met defendant, who wanted to take the hoe from me. He gave me a blow in the face. I fell down, and after a little while one of my countrymen picked me up. Came into Beaufort and gave information to the police, and saw the doctor. My face was bleeding.

Ah Chue gave corroborative evidence. To defendant—did not take the stick from you. Was not with eight Chinamen beating another Englishman. William Broadbent, son of defendant, deposed that he heard some one call out, and he and his father were looking for the cow. The voice said, "Come for God's sake, or the Chinaman will kill Bellingher." They were about 8 of them. This is the Chinaman (Ah Chue) who pulled the stick away from another was rushing up with a piling.

To Mr Barrett—We had not been at the camp. Do not know where Maggie Connolly's is. Was not sitting with my father under a verandah there. Defendant, who said he was not a frequent attendant at the Chinese Camp, asked for an adjournment so as to be able to call Ah Mee. Being in the court, the Chinaman was called upon to give evidence. Ah Mee, sworn, said he did not see defendant hit the Chinaman, but saw an Goon lying down with his chin out. Was not there at the time. Was at his supper. Saw Barrett come in and make a row and get put out. Saw Bellingher take a stick and hit a Chinaman, and the Chinaman hit him back.

Dr. Johnson, sworn, deposed that Ah Goon called at his residence on Sunday, 13th inst. Defendant being full of blood, which in witness's opinion was caused by a blow. Defendant stated that he did not hit Ah Goon with his fist. He and his son rode up on hearing the row, and as eight Chinamen were assaulting Bellingher, he pulled the stick away from Ah Chue, and Bellingher could not go to work next day. There were marks of violence on him. The Bench fined Broadbent £1, with £2 19s 6d costs, in default distress. The fine was paid.

THE TRUE PROTECTION.

Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet it is a wise policy on the part of the Government to place a tax on the articles which they use for their own consumption? Suppose, for instance, the consumption duty is 33 per cent on imported goods, wages of the laborer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, would be 33 per cent higher than in a freetrade country, to make things equal, but it is over the top.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on Thursday, March 24, '92. The following PRIZES will be awarded For Agricultural and Dairy Produce, Fruit, Flowers, Wines, and Miscellaneous exhibits— Special Class for Sheep. SECTION 1. L1 10s for best Long-wooled Ram, over one year. SECTION 2. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 3. L1 for best Long-wooled Ram, under one year. SECTION 4. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 5. L1 10s for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half. SECTION 6. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 7. L1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months. SECTION 8. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 9. L1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half. SECTION 10. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 11. L1 10s for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months. SECTION 12. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 13. L1 for best three fat Long-wooled Wethers. SECTION 14. L1 for best three fat Merino Wethers. SECTION 15. L1 for best three fat Long-wooled Ewes. SECTION 16. L1 for best three fat Merino Ewes. SECTION 17. L1 1s for best Merino Ram. SECTION 18. L1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

SECTION 19. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 20. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 21. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 22. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 23. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 24. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 25. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 26. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 27. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 28. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 29. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 30. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 31. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 32. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 33. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 34. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 35. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 36. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 37. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 38. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 39. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 40. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 41. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 42. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 43. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 44. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 45. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 46. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 47. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 48. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 49. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 50. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 51. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 52. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 53. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 54. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 55. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 56. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 57. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 58. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 59. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 60. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 61. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 62. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 63. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 64. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 65. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 66. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 67. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 68. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 69. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 70. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 71. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 72. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 73. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 74. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 75. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 76. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 77. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 78. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 79. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 80. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 81. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 82. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 83. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 84. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 85. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 86. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 87. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 88. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 89. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 90. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 91. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 92. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 93. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 94. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 95. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 96. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 97. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 98. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 99. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 100. L1 for best Broom Tonic.

SECTION 1. L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight. SECTION 2. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 3. L1 for best third best do. SECTION 4. L1 for best Ham. SECTION 5. L1 for best Mutton. SECTION 6. L1 for best Bacon. SECTION 7. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 8. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 9. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 10. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 11. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 12. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 13. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 14. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 15. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 16. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 17. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 18. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 19. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 20. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 21. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 22. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 23. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 24. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 25. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 26. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 27. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 28. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 29. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 30. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 31. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 32. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 33. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 34. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 35. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 36. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 37. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 38. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 39. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 40. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 41. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 42. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 43. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 44. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 45. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 46. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 47. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 48. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 49. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 50. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 51. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 52. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 53. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 54. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 55. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 56. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 57. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 58. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 59. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 60. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 61. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 62. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 63. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 64. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 65. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 66. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 67. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 68. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 69. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 70. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 71. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 72. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 73. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 74. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 75. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 76. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 77. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 78. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 79. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 80. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 81. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 82. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 83. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 84. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 85. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 86. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 87. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 88. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 89. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 90. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 91. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 92. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 93. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 94. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 95. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 96. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 97. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 98. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 99. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 100. L1 for best Cream.

SECTION 1. L1 10s for best eight bushels Wheat. SECTION 2. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 3. L1 10s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats. SECTION 4. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 5. L1 10s for best eight bushels English Barley. SECTION 6. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 7. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley. SECTION 8. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 9. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass. SECTION 10. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 11. L1 10s for best Malay Cuck and Hen. SECTION 12. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 13. L1 10s for best Andalusian Cuck and Hen. SECTION 14. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 15. L1 10s for best pair of Turkeys. SECTION 16. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 17. L1 10s for best pair of Ducks. SECTION 18. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 19. L1 10s for best pair of Geese. SECTION 20. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 21. L1 10s for best half-dozen roots Mangold. SECTION 22. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 23. L1 for best Collection of Vegetables. SECTION 24. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 25. L1 10s for best collection of Apples. SECTION 26. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 27. L1 10s for best collection of Plums. SECTION 28. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 29. L1 for best Collection of Grapes. SECTION 30. L1 for best second best do.

SECTION 1. L1 for best 4lbs. Powdered Butter, put up in rolls as usually sent to the market, and without any print or private mark. SECTION 2. L1 10s for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 3. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 4. L1 10s for best third best do. SECTION 5. L1 for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 6. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 7. L1 10s for best third best do. SECTION 8. L1 for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 9. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 10. L1 10s for best third best do.

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BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on Thursday, March 24, '92.

SECTION 1. L1 10s for best Long-wooled Ram, over one year. SECTION 2. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 3. L1 for best Long-wooled Ram, under one year. SECTION 4. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 5. L1 10s for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half. SECTION 6. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 7. L1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months. SECTION 8. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 9. L1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half. SECTION 10. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 11. L1 10s for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months. SECTION 12. Certificate of merit for third best do. SECTION 13. L1 for best three fat Long-wooled Wethers. SECTION 14. L1 for best three fat Merino Wethers. SECTION 15. L1 for best three fat Long-wooled Ewes. SECTION 16. L1 for best three fat Merino Ewes. SECTION 17. L1 1s for best Merino Ram. SECTION 18. L1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

SECTION 19. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 20. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 21. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 22. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 23. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 24. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 25. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 26. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 27. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 28. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 29. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 30. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 31. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 32. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 33. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 34. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 35. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 36. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 37. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 38. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 39. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 40. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 41. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 42. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 43. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 44. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 45. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 46. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 47. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 48. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 49. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 50. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 51. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 52. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 53. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 54. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 55. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 56. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 57. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 58. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 59. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 60. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 61. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 62. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 63. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 64. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 65. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 66. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 67. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 68. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 69. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 70. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 71. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 72. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 73. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 74. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 75. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 76. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 77. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 78. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 79. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 80. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 81. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 82. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 83. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 84. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 85. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 86. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 87. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 88. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 89. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 90. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 91. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 92. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 93. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 94. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 95. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 96. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 97. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 98. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 99. L1 for best Broom Tonic. SECTION 100. L1 for best Broom Tonic.

SECTION 1. L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight. SECTION 2. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 3. L1 for best third best do. SECTION 4. L1 for best Ham. SECTION 5. L1 for best Mutton. SECTION 6. L1 for best Bacon. SECTION 7. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 8. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 9. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 10. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 11. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 12. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 13. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 14. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 15. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 16. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 17. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 18. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 19. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 20. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 21. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 22. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 23. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 24. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 25. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 26. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 27. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 28. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 29. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 30. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 31. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 32. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 33. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 34. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 35. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 36. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 37. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 38. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 39. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 40. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 41. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 42. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 43. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 44. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 45. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 46. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 47. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 48. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 49. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 50. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 51. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 52. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 53. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 54. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 55. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 56. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 57. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 58. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 59. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 60. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 61. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 62. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 63. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 64. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 65. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 66. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 67. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 68. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 69. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 70. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 71. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 72. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 73. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 74. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 75. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 76. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 77. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 78. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 79. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 80. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 81. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 82. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 83. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 84. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 85. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 86. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 87. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 88. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 89. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 90. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 91. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 92. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 93. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 94. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 95. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 96. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 97. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 98. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 99. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 100. L1 for best Cream.

SECTION 1. L1 10s for best eight bushels Wheat. SECTION 2. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 3. L1 10s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats. SECTION 4. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 5. L1 10s for best eight bushels English Barley. SECTION 6. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 7. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley. SECTION 8. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 9. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass. SECTION 10. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 11. L1 10s for best Malay Cuck and Hen. SECTION 12. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 13. L1 10s for best Andalusian Cuck and Hen. SECTION 14. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 15. L1 10s for best pair of Turkeys. SECTION 16. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 17. L1 10s for best pair of Ducks. SECTION 18. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 19. L1 10s for best pair of Geese. SECTION 20. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 21. L1 10s for best half-dozen roots Mangold. SECTION 22. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 23. L1 for best Collection of Vegetables. SECTION 24. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 25. L1 10s for best collection of Apples. SECTION 26. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 27. L1 10s for best collection of Plums. SECTION 28. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 29. L1 for best Collection of Grapes. SECTION 30. L1 for best second best do.

SECTION 1. L1 for best 4lbs. Powdered Butter, put up in rolls as usually sent to the market, and without any print or private mark. SECTION 2. L1 10s for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 3. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 4. L1 10s for best third best do. SECTION 5. L1 for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 6. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 7. L1 10s for best third best do. SECTION 8. L1 for best 25 lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor. SECTION 9. L1 for best 100lbs. Spring made Salted Butter made in the Spring of 1891. SECTION 10. L1 10s for best third best do.

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SECTION 4.

L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight.

SECTION 5. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 6. L1 for best third best do. SECTION 7. L1 for best Ham. SECTION 8. L1 for best Mutton. SECTION 9. L1 for best Bacon. SECTION 10. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 11. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 12. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 13. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 14. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 15. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 16. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 17. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 18. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 19. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 20. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 21. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 22. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 23. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 24. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 25. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 26. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 27. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 28. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 29. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 30. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 31. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 32. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 33. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 34. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 35. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 36. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 37. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 38. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 39. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 40. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 41. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 42. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 43. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 44. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 45. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 46. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 47. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 48. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 49. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 50. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 51. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 52. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 53. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 54. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 55. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 56. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 57. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 58. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 59. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 60. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 61. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 62. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 63. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 64. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 65. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 66. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 67. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 68. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 69. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 70. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 71. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 72. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 73. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 74. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 75. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 76. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 77. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 78. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 79. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 80. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 81. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 82. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 83. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 84. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 85. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 86. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 87. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 88. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 89. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 90. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 91. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 92. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 93. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 94. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 95. L1 for best Butter. SECTION 96. L1 for best Eggs. SECTION 97. L1 for best Milk. SECTION 98. L1 for best Cream. SECTION 99. L1 for best Cheese. SECTION 100. L1 for best Butter.

SECTION 1. L1 for best Single-furrow Plough. SECTION 2. L1 for best Double-furrow Plough. SECTION 3. L1 for best Treble-furrow Plough. SECTION 4. L1 for best Harrow. SECTION 5. L1 for best Dray for farm purposes. SECTION 6. L1 for best Waggon for farm purposes. SECTION 7. L1 for best Seed-dresser. SECTION 8. L1 for best Chaff-cutter. SECTION 9. L1 for best Horseworks. SECTION 10. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 11. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 12. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 13. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 14. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 15. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 16. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 17. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 18. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 19. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 20. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 21. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 22. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 23. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 24. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 25. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 26. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 27. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 28. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 29. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 30. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 31. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 32. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 33. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 34. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 35. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 36. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 37. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 38. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 39. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 40. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 41. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 42. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 43. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 44. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 45. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 46. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 47. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 48. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 49. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 50. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 51. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 52. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 53. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 54. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 55. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 56. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 57. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 58. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 59. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 60. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 61. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 62. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 63. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 64. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 65. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 66. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 67. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 68. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 69. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 70. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 71. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 72. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 73. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 74. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 75. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 76. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 77. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 78. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 79. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 80. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 81. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 82. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 83. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 84. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 85. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 86. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 87. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 88. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 89. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 90. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 91. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 92. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 93. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 94. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 95. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 96. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 97. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 98. L1 for best second best do. SECTION 99. L1 for best second best do

THEY ROLLED ON THE FLOR.

On Monday, November 21st, the American papers published the following news item: Mrs Sarah S. Stewart, of No. 73, East O Street, New York, died of a sudden on Monday morning...

MELBOURNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Chaff and Grain Merchants, and Commission Agents: R. C. ROBERTSON & CO., 50 Spencer-street. Agents: Messrs. Partridge, Hogg and Hose Makers...

HERBERT WILSON & CO., 42 Elizabeth-street, Telephone 1180. Sole Importers of the celebrated 'KAY'S' Compound...

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs, Cold and Chest Complaints. KAY'S COMPOUND for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

IMPORTANT TO VISITORS TO MELBOURNE!!! Opening of New Furnishing Showrooms. Now the Largest and Best Lighted in the Colonies.

FOY & GIBSON, SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD. The largest and most complete house furnisher in the Southern Hemisphere...

Full wire French Beds, 10 ft. posts, with extended mattress, in all colors, 2s. 6d. each. Best Wire Mattress to suit above, 10s. 6d. each...

Craig Williamson & Thomas NEW SEASON'S GOODS

Maniles, Costumes, Millinery, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Material, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Fancy Goods, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, Floorcloths, Bedsteads & Bedding.

Craig Williamson & Thomas 14-16-18-20-22 ELIZABETH ST MELBOURNE.

COLOSSAL CLEARING SALE OF Summer Millinery, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes.

CRAWFORD, KING & CO., 250 & 252 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

NEVER UDD IN VAIN. Diseases of the Skin. Uver all applications has been awarded to this famous Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin...

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints. Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this Ointment, as it has relieved thousands from torture...

ASTHMA, SHORTNESS OF BREATH. In these complaints the Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and between the shoulders, in order to make it penetrate to the lungs and air passages...

Complete Illustrated Price List sent free on application. Foy & Gibson, SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD.

EGYPTIAN TRADE MARK EYE SALVE. Among the inextinguishable wonders of Nature, not one is more remarkable than the fact that in whatever part of the world a disease is most prevalent, there the most effectual antidote is to be found...

H. J. O'LEARY, GRAIN, FLOUR, OILS AND COMMISSION AGENT. 250-252 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE.

COFFEE PALACE, SMITH STREET, FITZROY. Unsurpassed for cleanliness and comfort. Trams from Station pass door.

80,000 TO LEND in small and large sums to suit borrowers, on Freehold Leasehold Property...

M. FLYNN, Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

R. J. POULTON, CHEMIST, 77 Bourke Street East, MELBOURNE.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. Your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RESTORER'...

WILLIAM BAKER, UNDERTAKER, Lawrence Street, next Post Office.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT.

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

Business. To our Readers Patrons. THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT depends chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the local enterprise and industry...

The Riponshire Advocate is the Advertising Medium for all notices, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon.

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate is Steadily Increasing.

Business Men, Read It. It is Benjamin Franklin who wrote: 'What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business.'

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES. ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS.

Plain & Ornamental Printing. Of every description executed at the 'RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE' OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS. MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPTS, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, of Beaufort Street, Ripon, in the County of North Yorkshire.



COMMERCIAL

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 9d to 10s; oats, 2s for stout; barley, 3s 9d to 4s; maize, 3s 9d to 4s; potatoes, 1s 10d to 2s; flour, 1s 10d to 2s; butter, 1s 10d to 2s; cheese, 1s 10d to 2s; eggs, 1s 10d to 2s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET

Wool - 23 head arrived for to-day's sale, consisting of medium and coarse wools, a fair proportion being good quality. There was an average attendance of the trade, and owing to the short supply competition throughout was animated at prices about 10s to 15s in advance of last week's rates. Quotations - Prime 23 head, 10s to 12s; medium, 8s to 10s; fine, 6s to 8s; very fine, 4s to 6s; all quality sold well, best making 60s. Fat 23 head - 2300 were penned for to-day's sale, comprising chiefly mutton descriptions, with a fair number of good and quiet. There was an average attendance of the trade, and owing to the short supply competition throughout was animated at prices about 10s to 15s in advance of last week's rates.

MRS HENNINGSEN

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

W. M. SMITH & SON

FAMILY BUTCHERS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand. Orders called for daily. Corned Beef 2s per cwt. - other prices to meet the time.

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 telephonic.

MARRIAGE

MILLER-ANDREWS.-On 17th inst., at residence of bride's parents, Geelong, by the Rev. John Sinclair, Alexander James, second son of the late John Miller, Beaufort, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. Andrews, produce merchant, Geelong.

THE Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The nineteenth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Beaufort Agricultural Society, which was held on Thursday, was in every respect a most pronounced success. A fact which must have been peculiarly gratifying to the office-bearers and executive committee, who have been unsparring in their efforts to achieve success. The successful issue of a show such as that held on Thursday entails the expenditure of a vast amount of labor, as well as the forfeiture of a large amount of valuable time; therefore, those who so enthusiastically and with such singleness of purpose undertake the onerous duties are deserving of encouraging words of commendation. These remarks can be applied with especial fitness to the executive committee of the Beaufort Society. Everything by which the success of the show could be accentuated was done by them, and their efforts met with well-deserved recognition. The entries were much larger in number than last year, and the quality of exhibits, in most classes, were of a higher order of excellence than usual. Some splendid specimens of the Clydesdale breed were exhibited in the draught stock class - a fact which speaks eloquently as showing the desire to improve the breed of horses by which our farmers are possessed. A marked improvement was also noticeable in the cattle classes, and in others the quality of the exhibits were of an almost equally pronounced type. These are matters which it is pleasing for us to be in a position to dwell upon, as an advancement in the quality of any commodity, or article produced in a district, must work for a general weal thereof. The introduction of improved strains of breeding in any particular class of live stock must be a matter of infinite concern to a district, and year by year its effect will become more markedly manifest on our live stock products. The few interesting exhibits in the implement class showed that a high level of improvement has been reached, with immensely greater improvements than a short way off. From the old falling days down to the present day of harvester and threshing machine is but a span, and yet could but one of the good type of English farmer become rehabilitated in flesh and blood, and renew his acquaintance with this more earth of ours, he would express the utmost astonishment at the way things are done now-a-days. The exhibition of Thursday was a noteworthy material proof of the stability of the district. It spoke of its many resources, and thus, inferentially, of its great adaptability to still other pursuits and industries. And the great improvement in the quality of stock to which we have referred, indicates that it is populated by some thoroughly live men, who are ready and willing to run with the times - even to enter into competition with breeders who have earned enviable reputations throughout Australia. Such a spirit of progress must prove its self-renewing power, and will in time ramify through all sections of our community. Its permeating power may not be very active at first, but by degrees it must attain a much accelerated speed. There is no other gathering held in the district the year through which speaks so forcibly to the outside world of the merits of the district, and this year's show must have enlightened the great body of strangers who found their way thither upon the present resources of the Beaufort district, as well as serving to indicate the future in store for it. As a pleasure gathering and a means of entertainment, it had its attractive features, and many were those to whom it only appeared in that particular aspect. They, without a doubt, enjoyed themselves to the full, and will always retain pleasurable memories of the Beaufort show of 1892. It was a most decided success from whatever light it is viewed, and the office-bearers and executive committee deserve to be highly commended on the organizing and managing powers displayed. We are only, in conclusion, expressing the hope that each year the Beaufort Society will receive increased encouragement, thereby enabling it to make its annual shows more and more attractive.

Local and General News

The friends and supporters of Mr. E. H. Austin are requested to meet at the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening next, to form a committee.

A meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club is announced for Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Saxon Consols Company, Waterloo. Yield of gold for the week (three machines), 20oz 8dwt.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday considerable alarm was occasioned in Beaufort by the ringing of the fire bell. It appears that owing to a defective oven lighted in the kitchen at the Rev. W. H. Youlton's residence, the outside wall ignited, and the fire rapidly spread to the lining and ceiling. Miss Brookfield dashed a bucket of water on the flames just as they were taking a firm hold of the building, and without doubt thus saved the Parsonage. Help soon afterwards arrived in the persons of neighbors and members of the Fire Brigade. The damage is estimated at between £8 and £9.

A valedictory social is to be tendered to the Rev. Mr and Mrs Youlton on Monday evening next. The secretary of the Beaufort Athletic Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £1 from Mr. W. H. Uren, M.L.A., in aid of Easter Monday's sports.

With a view to making the sports in the Beaufort Park on Easter Monday as attractive as possible, the secretary of the Athletic Club has extended the time for receiving nominations till Wednesday next, the 30th inst. The entries already received exceed last year's by eight; 56 coming to hand for the bicycling events, and 20 for the footraces.

Stakes have been deposited with a sporting gentleman of Mr. Cole for a running-high-jump contest between W. Fleming, of Ararat, and R. Bell, of Mt. Cole, for £5 aside. The match, which arose out of a competition at Ellimorrah on St. Patrick's Day, is to take place at the Beaufort Athletic Club's sports on Easter Monday.

The Beaufort detachment Victorian Rangers performed the annual musketry course of volley and attack practices, on Wednesday afternoon last. 10 volleys were fired at 400 yards; at two straw head targets, one yard apart, representing head and shoulders, former being 8 inches across, latter 10 inches from top of head to neck 8 inches, leaving 11 inches to both m of target; 80 rounds fired, result 7 hits. The attack commenced at 700 yards (similar target), first volley fired at 650 and continued for every 30 yards up to 200 yards, when independent firing commenced, 100 rounds expended; result 30 hits (one target having 23 hits). This result is exceedingly good, giving a percentage of 16.25. The D Co. will hold a day-light parade next Wednesday afternoon at Ararat, falling in at 3.30 p.m. in drill order. A social to follow in evening at the orderly room.

We glean the following from the agricultural statistics for 1891 issued by the Government Statist - Sheep of Ripon - Acres under crop - Wheat, 226; oats, 181; potato, 32; hay, 2476. Grass produce of 43 farms in bushels - Wheat, 4087; Oats, 43476; Potatoes, 1572; Hay, 5580.

Mr. Adams in a letter received by Mr. Geo. Exall, of Stockyard Hill, from Superintendent Palmer, Ballarat, in which that officer gives Constable McPherson, of Beaufort, credit for the recovery of a watch stolen from Mr. Exall's farm, and conviction of the offender.

A deputation from the ladies of the Rev. A. Adam's congregation waited on him at the Manse last week for the purpose of presenting him with a very handsome Geneva gown and cassock, which had been subscribed for both by members of his own congregation and other friends, residing in Beaufort and elsewhere. Mr. Adams in a few suitable words, thanked the ladies very warmly for their handsome gift, and also for their kindly wish that he might be long spared to wear it. The old gown and cassock have done good service for the last 25 years, and judging from the appearance of the new, they are likely to last still longer.

The following regimental order, referring to the Easter Encampment at Langwarren, has been issued: - Headquarters, Victorian Rangers, Melbourne, 21st March, 1892. Regimental order, No. 47/92, by Lieut-Col. A. E. Otter, Commanding Victorian Rangers. - It is the intention of the Officer commanding Victorian Rangers to hold a four days' Camp of the Regiment at Langwarren, from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive. It must be understood by all that no Camp compensation will be paid, and that the Camp must be voluntary. Cooks will be engaged by each company. Men will proceed by ordinary trains as far as possible during the earlier part of the week preceding Easter, and will return by an ordinary train up to 23rd April or 30th, as may be arranged. Officers commanding companies are to forward to this office the following returns: - 1. Immediately - A correct approximation of numbers attending, to take the place of the return called for by G.O. No. 39/92. 2. To reach office not later than 29th March. A return giving the names of officers N.C. officers and men who will engage to attend the camp. It is to be clearly explained that men giving their names must on no account be absent, except in the event of pressing necessity. 3. To reach office not later than Tuesday, 5th April - Names of cooks, not more than two per Company of 16, will be selected. Payment on scale of last Camp, to be contributed by Companies pro rata to attendance. Names of 1 N.C. officer and eight privates per Company to form Advance Party - no payment for this duty. These men will leave Prince's Bridge Station at 8.40 a.m., on Thursday, 14th April, so they will require to reach Melbourne before Wednesday Night. By order, GEORGE A. EDDY, Captain Adjutant, Victorian Rangers.

At half-past 6 o'clock on Monday evening a girl named Emily Thomas, aged 13, was sitting on a fence, eating grapes a few yards from a window at Yackandandah. A boy named Ward, 6 1/2 years of age, picked up a gun in a ditch, and pulled the trigger. Dr. Mueller said that half the charge passed the girl, but the rest of the shot entered her body from the right side, penetrating the liver, and possibly the kidneys. He advised her removal to the Beechworth Hospital, where she died this morning. - "Argus."

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The nineteenth show under the auspices of the Beaufort Agricultural Society took place on Thursday in the show-grounds. The weather was all that could be desired, and in consequence the attendance was large - even better than the preceding year. From a very early hour in the morning the township presented an unusually lively appearance, exhibitors bringing their stock from short and long distances. Up to mid-day there was almost a continuous stream of traffic towards the grounds, which are conveniently situated in the heart of the township. A very attractive prize-list, to which the allotment of prize-money was fairly liberal, had been issued, bringing a good response in the shape of an increased number of entries. The exhibits were carefully arranged, and shown to the best advantage. The yards were closed to the admission of exhibitors at 10 a.m., an hour later than usual, and consequently the judges lost no time in attending to their arduous duties.

Until one o'clock the attendance mainly consisted of members of the society and exhibitors, but directly the stalling entrance tariff took effect the general body of visitors commenced to pour in. The interest taken in the Beaufort show, such of the immediate parts of the district transferred a large proportion of their population to it, for the day. At every turn one was confronted by prominent agriculturists, hailing from every point of the compass. On the score of attendance therefore, Thursday's show must be termed a brilliant success. A sum of £22 13s 6d was taken at the gates. The crowd was estimated at 1500. The entries in the various classes were as follows: - Sheep, 44; grain, 20; roots, hay, fruit, 22; dairy produce, 40; implements, 36; swine, 10; poultry, 45; bees, 155; cattle, 20; miscellaneous, 58. Extras - 31. The sections were well filled, so that those who were attracted out of curiosity to know what their confederates were doing in any particular direction, no doubt had their curiosity amply satisfied. Others who wished to see to what a stage of advancement farmers in the district had attained in the matter of live-stock breeding, must have been warmed to pre-eminently by the quality of some of the exhibits - indeed, in some of the sections the quality of stock would have been difficult to beat anywhere. It was certainly interesting to mingle in the throng of experts and mentally note their comments during an inspection of the exhibits. Each person was in his own right a judge, and afforded entertainment by the contradictory remarks regarding certain of the most prominent exhibits. There were likes and dislikes, but we suppose it is only natural that the class of stock for which a person has a penchant should meet with the greatest favor at his hands. Whilst one is immensely enthusiastic in the rearing of blood-stock, another "takes no stock in such," but a big, honey-haired Clydesdale makes the blood to course through his veins in wildest delight. The light spring gait of an equine passing attention, who of horse-flesh as "Parves" imp's him to break forth into effusive comments, as showing the aptitude of a farmer's interest, however, there could not fairly be said to be a class which had not some attraction for him. So far as the arrangements connected with the show were concerned, by saying that not a single hitch occurred it will be inferred that the various gentlemen who rendered assistance were active and zealous in the performance of whatever duties were allotted to them. Mr. E. H. Austin, the president of the society, was quite ubiquitous, and rendered the very greatest assistance in innumerable directions throughout the day, thus showing how fully he appreciates the fact that the presidency of such a society carries more than honorary obligations with it. The vice-president, Mr. H. Cushing, was equally as energetic, and whatever was required to be done he was always at hand with willing and useful assistance. The secretary, Mr. John Humphries, as usual was simply indefatigable, and the excellent and complete manner in which all the arrangements were made and carried out was only additional proof of the deep and absorbing interest he takes in the operations of the society. When it is remembered that the many matters which contributed to the enlightenment and entertainment of the visitors have occasioned him much serious thought and hard work for several months past, it will be heartily conceded that he is deserving of the very greatest measure of praise. He did not leave the smallest and apparently least significant item unattended to, and the successful issue of the show is in a very great measure due to him. And in Mrs. Humphries a most able and courteous assistant was found in the person of a woman who has not only the knowledge and appreciation of the work. A word of praise is also due to the stewards. Selected by reason of a special acquaintance with the exhibitors of their several classes, they could not fail to lighten the duties of, and give material assistance to the judges. These latter gentlemen also gave general satisfaction, there being few quibblings over awards. The public's booth was presided over by Mr. D. Maher, of the Farmers' Arus, whose experience in such matters enabled him to cater for the requirements of visitors in a thoroughly efficient manner. The refreshment booth was attended to by Mr. Jas. Cowan, who catered for the creature comforts of visitors in a highly satisfactory manner. The luncheon provided by him for the judges and stewards was in every respect admirable, and showed how exactly he

had hit their epicurean taste. The only toast honored was that of "The Judges." In proposing it, Mr. E. H. Austin (the president of the Society) thanked the judges for coming and doing their duty in such a good manner. They had had a lot of hard work to do on account of the large number of exhibits, but from what he could hear and see they had given great satisfaction. Mr. Melrose responded. He said that so far as the drought horse class was concerned Mr. Austin's remarks were perfectly correct, the judges having a most important duty, the large number of exhibits so neatly equal, requiring accurate judgment to discriminate between them. He was only sorry there had not been half-a-dozen more prizes to award for the draught mares, which were really a splendid lot. The entries were not improving in numbers, and he would like to see others come up and dispute the awards with them, so long as they continued a meritorious lot. He thanked Mr. Austin for the nice way in which he had proposed the toast and the company for their cordial reception of it. The Hon. Thos. Dowling, M.L.C., also returned thanks. He noticed that the sheep had not increased at this exhibition, which he could not exactly account for, seeing that the show was held at this early part of the season. It was not a very pleasing duty to stand and say, but to tell the truth the sheep were not up to what he had seen at Beaufort shows. The 2-tooth rams were a defective lot, and were hardly even worthy of a place. He hoped the people of the district would maintain a friendly rivalry and set an example, that next time he came he would see an increase of these exhibits, and that they would not remain in a stagnant state. He thanked them for the warm manner in which they had drunk the toast. Taken altogether the show was an eminently successful one, and must take rank amongst the best and most successful held under the auspices of the society. Amongst the visitors were the Hon. R. D. Waring, R. Simpson, M.L.C., and Mr. W. H. Uren, M.L.A., all of whom took an active interest in the proceedings. In briefly commenting in a general manner on the exhibits, we will take them in the order in which they appear on the prize-list, as detailed at foot hereof. The exhibits in the sheep class were not equal to last year's show, but in some instances the quality of the sheep exhibited reflected more creditably on the producing capabilities of the district, and the disposition shown to obtain the best classes of stock to be bred from. The growth of wool is an essentially interesting one to our agriculturists, sheep-grazing being an industry extensively adopted in these parts. Grain is always one of the most important factors at the Beaufort show, and the exhibition in this respect this year was quite on a par with its previous reputation. When products of the district gain world-wide reputation, it is only reasonable to suppose that considerable interest will be manifested in the exhibits; and in no portion of the yards was greater interest evoked than in the grain class. There were only six sections, comprising wheat, oats, barley, and rye; but the collection was one which spoke volumes for the district. Hay, vegetables, and fruit formed an attractive collection, and the society might very advantageously increase its attractiveness by providing greater inducements for exhibiting. The samples shown were of excellent quality. The dairy produce sections filled fairly well, and as regards the quality of exhibits equipped last year's show. The prime quality of the butter, cheese, ham, and bacon was really so noticeable as a feature of the show as to cause wonder whether, in by far too many instances, a sufficient amount of care and attention is bestowed on the quantity which finds its way to market. The implement class, though small, furnished a good display. The swine and poultry were up to the average, the latter including a few choice birds. The number of exhibits, however, pointed to the conclusion that farmers do not pay warm an interest in the rearing of poultry as might profitably be done; and we should be pleased to see a little more intelligent interest taken in poultry farming. The guide would find it a valuable adjunct to the farm were she to engage in the production of poultry of the purer strains of breeding. Horses form the chief contribution to the show. The draught horse stock is one which appeals very strongly to the agriculturist who has an eye to the breeding or purchase of a good upstanding muscular bit of horse-flesh with which to carry on his farming operations. It may fairly be said that the quality of the stock shown surpassed that at any previous show. The sections were well designed to attract the most necessary and useful kinds of animals - from the blood and hackney sections invariably produce large entries, and competition was very keen, there evidently being a great desire to enhance the quality and breed of all classes of light stock. The exhibited shown was really A1, and sections which partook of a racing character - the hunting and jumping competitions - were amongst the most attractive features of the show, and during the time the trials took place the ring was crowded, several deep, with eager and enthusiastic spectators. During the trial of the hunters, a young man named Alex. McDougal sustained an accident, but beyond being stunned for a short time and getting a severe shaking, he was none the worse for the mishap. The horse he was riding knocked the hurdles and came down, McDougal falling on his shoulder. The exhibition of lady riding was singularly attractive, the fair equestrians sitting their neatly caparisoned palfreys with blushing grace and ease. The cattle were a capital lot, and the prize-takers fully deserved the honors accorded them. The miscellaneous class comprised preserves, flowers, bread, needle and fancywork, and the exhibits were of the choicest description. The place where two articles were exhibited was quite a fancy good fair in itself, and formed a specially attractive rendezvous for the ladies. The work in the needlework section was carefully and deftly done, and showed skill and taste in its execution. There was a magnificent collection of paintings and drawings, the work of Messrs E. Nickols, Youlton, and Long. An exhibit which attracted considerable attention was that of a fine sample of engravings, shown by Captain W. B. Bridges, R.N., of the Traralga Estate. It was put into sale in November last and taken out just prior to the show. Farmers will doubtless be interested to learn that comparatively little trouble was taken in its preparation, and that merely the waste grass in the paddocks, not excepting thistles, and which otherwise would have been burnt, was used to cap and stock the fodder, which is very sweet with acidity. Messrs Hawkes Bros., ironmongers of Beaufort, showed a very interesting collection of exhibits, comprising butter churns, Gray's wire strainer, a ram's horn cutter, and a number of useful articles in the ironmongery line.

Appendix is the prize-list: - SHEEP - Judges - Longwools: Messrs W. O'Neill and W. Jeffrey. Merinos: Hon. Thos. Dowling, M.L.C., Messrs Thos. Phillips and McCook. Longwool rams, over one year - W. Sutherland, Stockyard Hill, 1; R. Kirkpatrick, Stockyard Hill, 2; Longwool ram, under one year - G. A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill, 1; G. A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill, 2; G. A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill, 3. Longwool ewe, over one year - W. Sutherland, Stockyard Hill, 1; R. Kirkpatrick, Stockyard Hill, 2; G. A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill, 3. Longwool ewe, under one year - G. A. Dunnet, 1; W. Sutherland, 2; G. A. Dunnet, 3. Merino rams, over one year and a half - W. Lewis, Stonehill, 1 and 3; E. H. Austin, St. Enoch's, 2. Merino ram, under fourteen months - Bezugs Bros., Eurambeen, 1; Captain Bridges, Traralga, 2; E. H. Austin, 3. Merino ewe, over one year and a half - E. H. Austin, 1; Bezugs Bros., 2. Merino ewe, under one year and a half - W. O'Neill, 1; Bezugs Bros., 2. Three fat longwool ewes - G. A. Dunnet, 1. Three fat merino ewes - W. Lewis, 1. Special prizes - Mr. E. H. Austin - Merino ram - W. Lewis, 1; merino ewe - W. O'Neill, 1.

GRAIN - Judges - Messrs J. J. Stoddard and W. Simpson. Eight bushels wheat - M. Lewis, Ballyrogon, 1; G. A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill, 2; Robt. McAlpine, Ararat, 3. Eight bushels Tartarian oats - Robt. McAlpine, 1; G. A. Dunnet, 2; D. Mulvaney, 3. Eight bushels short oats - C. Stewart, Ballyrogon, 1; M. Lewis, 2. Four bus. English barley - No entry. Four bushels Cape barley - R. McAlpine, 1; J. Brennan, Bannockburn, 2. Four bushels perennial ryegrass - H. Gordon, Ballyrogon, 1; C. Stewart, 2. Extras - The following were recommended prizes - G. A. Dunnet, Algerian oats; M. Kelly, Eurambeen Spanish hay. ROOTS, HAY, FRUIT, &c. - Judges - Messrs J. Stoddard and W. Simpson. Sheaf hay, not less than one cart - M. O'Brien, Eurambeen, 1; D. Mulvaney, Lake Goldsmith, 2. Truss hay, in one truss, not less than one cart - M. O'Brien, 1; D. Mulvaney, 2. Cwt. potatoes - J. Keating, Carranballe, 1; J. Brennan, 2. Cwt. carrots - W. O'Neill, 1. Half-dozen peas - mangold - G. Pearson, Bannockburn, 1; W. O'Neill, 2. Collection of vegetables - No entry. Cwt. onions - No entry. Collection of apples - R. Neil & Sons, Amphitheatre, 1. Collection of plums - No entry. Collection of grapes - No entry.

DAIRY PRODUCE - Judges Messrs M. McIntosh, D. McDonald, and R. Hornsby. 4lbs powdered butter - Mrs. Russell, Shirley, 1; Thos. Hutten, Raglan, 2; Miss Holdsworth, Shirley, 3. 25lbs. salted butter - Miss Agnes Cushing, Lake Goldsmith, 1; Mrs. Kerr, Beaufort, 2; Mrs. Lynch, Lake Goldsmith, 3. 100lb. spring made salted butter - Miss Holdsworth, 1; T. Hutten, 2; J. Conway, Beaufort, 3. Cheese, not less than 50lbs - Miss A. Cushing, 1; Mrs. Lynch, 2; Mrs. Excell, Stockyard Hill, 3. Ham - Miss A. Cushing, 1. Fitch bacon - Mrs. Lynch, 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS - Judges - Messrs Simpson and J. Keating. Single-furrow plough - Kelly and Preston, Ballarat, 1. Double-furrow plough - H. Gordon, Ballyrogon, 1; Kelly and Preston, 2. Tre-furrow plough - R. Ward, Lake Goldsmith, 1. Reaper - No entry. Set of harrows - Kelly and Preston, 1; R. Ward, 2. Disc harrow - C. Stewart, 1. Scarifier - Kelly and Preston, 1. Waggon for farm purposes - Kelly and Preston, 1; M. Lewis, 2; R. Ward, 3. Day for farm purposes - T. Liston, Shirley, 1; Wagonette, Harling and Son, Maryborough, 1; A. Gillespie, 2. Seed-drill, no award. Chaff-cutter, J. S. Smith, Ballarat, 1. Horseworks, Jas. Smith, 1 and 2. EXTRAS - The following were recommended prizes - J. H. Holdsworth, Middle Creek, Double-seated buggy; Hawkes Bros., Gray's wire strainer, ram's horn cutter, collection of ironmongery. SWINE - Judges - Messrs Jeffrey and O'Neill. Best, any breed, W. Smith, Beaufort, 1. Sow, any breed, W. Smith,

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS

Wheat - The market surroundings are unchanged, the quantity offering on the market being small and well within requirements, and prices all have been readily taken up. The market is still declining, and there is no prospect of any further business for export. The market is still declining, and there is no prospect of any further business for export. The market is still declining, and there is no prospect of any further business for export. The market is still declining, and there is no prospect of any further business for export.

BEAUFORT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 9d; flour, stone-made, 10s; roller-made, 11s; oats, 1s 9d; potatoes, 1s 10d; maize, 3s 9d; butter, 1s 10d; cheese, 1s 10d; eggs, 1s 10d.

MELBOURNE WEEKLY MARKET

Wool - 23 head arrived for to-day's sale, consisting of medium and coarse wools, a fair proportion being good quality. There was an average attendance of the trade, and owing to the short supply competition throughout was animated at prices about 10s to 15s in advance of last week's rates.

MELBOURNE GRAIN MARKET

Wheat - 3s 9d; flour, stone-made, 10s; roller-made, 11s; oats, 1s 9d; potatoes, 1s 10d; maize, 3s 9d; butter, 1s 10d; cheese, 1s 10d; eggs, 1s 10d.

MELBOURNE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

- H. COCKLE MANCHESTER HOUSE VELOCE STREET, BEAUFORT. SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS. Choice Millinery. Dress Making a Specialty. FORTH FOR BEN SHILLINGS. KEACH'S GREAT CLEARING. SALE OF DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892. B. MASON, AGENT AND STATIONER. J. MCKEICH, THE DIRECT IMPORTER, NELL STREET, BEAUFORT.

1. Sand 2. Bore, any breed, under 12 months...

HORSES AND CATTLE.—Judges.—Draught stock: Messrs Peery and McIntosh...

CAMPERDOWN, Tuesday. The election campaign as far as this district is concerned was opened in Camperdown to-night...

MISCELLANEOUS.—Judges.—Mrs J. Gilchrist and Miss A. Warl. Twelve bottles of wine made in colony and grown in exhibition...

Ripon & Hampden Election. Electioneering matters have taken a lively turn during the present week...

The Best Remedy for Indigestion.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for indigestion...

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs...

A curious little experiment in manuring has recently taken place in the St. Arnard district. On a paddock of 60 acres in extent, 317 dry loads of manure was spread...

CRICKET. BORRYALLOAK V. SKIPTON. A cricket match was played at Borryallock on Saturday, between the teams representing the above clubs...

BEAUFORT RECHABITES V. ARARAT TRINITY. (By "Ed O.") The Beaufort Juvenile Rechabites and the Ararat Trinity Cricket Clubs met on Wednesday last at Ararat...

THE TRUE PROTECTION. Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician...

LOVE, MURDER, AND SUICIDE. CONDOBOLIN, Friday. The evidence at the inquest on the young man Ryan proved that his murder by Stone was premeditated...

A FUNNY GAME. A few friends met the other night in a Newtown room to spend a jovial evening...

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB'S ANNUAL RACES! TO BE HELD ON THE NEW RACECOURSE, WATERLOO FLAT, OR QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (24th May, 1892.)

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGE. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis. Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies...

NOTICE. ANY PERSON found TRESPASSING on the GRANALLA ESTATE after this date will be PROSECUTED. W. B. BRIDGES.

CRICKET. BORRYALLOAK V. SKIPTON. H. Connor, c. 24; J. Stoddart, 18; F. Austin, c. b. G. Stoddart, 1; E. Shannon, c. b. G. Stoddart, 1; A. McIntyre, l.b.w. b. C. Grist, 24; P. Shannon, l.b.w. b. C. Grist, 2; John, b. G. Stoddart, 2; Trainor, l.b.w. b. C. Grist, 3; Mack, run out, 3; Woolley, run out, 3; J. McIntyre, c. and b. G. Stoddart, 4; Brown, not out, 0; Scott, b. G. Stoddart, 0; Byes, 5.

CRICKET. BORRYALLOAK V. SKIPTON. A. Eldor, b. Connor, 24; M. Daly, b. A. McIntyre, 0; G. Stoddart, run out, 0; P. Shannon, b. A. McIntyre, 0; H. Hardy, b. A. McIntyre, 0; C. Grist, run out, 0; J. Stoddart, b. E. Austin, 7; J. Tait, b. A. McIntyre, 2; Baldy, c. Connor, b. Trainor, 9; W. Osborne, not out, 1; M. Barney, run out, 0; Byes, 11.

CRICKET. BEAUFORT RECHABITES V. ARARAT TRINITY. A. Eldor, not out, 3; M. Daly, c. Connor, b. A. McIntyre, 0; G. Stoddart, b. A. McIntyre, 9; P. Shannon, b. Connor, 0; H. Hardy, hit wicket, b. Connor, 1; C. Grist, b. A. McIntyre, 1; J. Stoddart, b. Connor, 6; Baldy, c. F. Austin, b. A. McIntyre, 0; W. Osborne, b. A. McIntyre, 0; Byes, 4.

CRICKET. BEAUFORT RECHABITES V. ARARAT TRINITY. Total for eight wickets... 24. Bowling analysis.—Borryallock, A. McIntyre, 13 overs, 9 wickets, 10 runs; Connor, 8 overs, 4 wickets, 11 runs; Trainor, 1 over, 1 wicket, 3 runs; S. Skipton, G. Stoddart, 13 overs, 6 wickets, 33 runs; P. Shannon, 2 overs, 1 wicket, 3 runs; Hardy, 5 overs, 6 wickets, 25 runs; Grist, 7 overs, 4 wickets, 20 runs.

CRICKET. BEAUFORT RECHABITES V. ARARAT TRINITY. The cricket match between Lord Sheffield's team and a Victorian eleven was brought to a speedy conclusion on Saturday...

CRICKET. BEAUFORT RECHABITES V. ARARAT TRINITY. The third test cricket match between England and Australia, now being played on the Adelaide Oval, seems to be a gift to the Britishers...

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Here is another story, not so tragical, but with the same moral. The narrator tells it of himself...

"In spite of warm clothing and every comfort, I was always chilled, and felt shivering running through me...

"After a time a tolerable feeling of the skin spread all over me for about a year. Acting upon his advice I went to a doctor...

"In this miserable way I was dragged on for six months more, and became so much reduced I could scarcely get on to bed before the others...

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"DROPPICAL SWELLINGS. Whenever it is found in these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills...

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