The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 884 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6 1892. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news 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 9d 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 THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient, and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888. Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples, thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am the most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours, ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors:
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

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

CONTAMINATIONS

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

Importers of Furniture, Ironmongery, and Crockery,

ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

One of the Largest and Best Stocks in the District.

Inspect for Yourselves & See Our Splendid Assortment.

100 NEW PATTERNS 5s 6d LAMPS 5s 6d 100 NEW PATTERNS

15s. WIRE STRAINERS 15s.

Fencing & Barbed Wire and Galvanized Iron

Of Every Description.

Highest Test Kerosene at Less than Cost.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

£5 5s. Hollis' Latest Improvement. £5 5s. Best value in the market.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. All Descriptions in Stock at

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

J. McKeich's

GREAT CASH SALE!

(Prior to STOCK-TAKING) of

Drapery, Millinery,

Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

—COMMENCES—

SATURDAY, JULY 2 1892,

When the Whole Stock will be Offered

AT RIDICULOUS PRICES, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

Business Notices.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

GRAND AUTUMN SHOW!

OF

MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS,

ULSTERS JACKETS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK 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. SAPOLIO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!!

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

WILLETTS,

Vice Regal Photographer.

For the BEST and most ARTISTIC PORTRAITS go to WILLETT'S, Elite Studio, STUBY STREET, BALLARAT (near St. Patrick's Cathedral).

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,

NEWS AGENCY,

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS

TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Moneys, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at lowest rates of Interest. McEVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne. Business for 1891 exceeding £400,000.

Borrowers are requested to place themselves in direct communication, when any information required will be furnished. All communications treated strictly confidential.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER.

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

ONE BOX OF

CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back Guaranteed free from mercury. 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

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

Business Notices

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

£100,000,000 Unclaimed.—A Register, 330 pages, containing names of 70,000 persons advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price 2s 6d post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, England. A fortune may await you. Estd. 1844, or from D. MASON, Bookseller, Beaufort.

CRIMSON LUXENE.

THE NEW LIGHT.

THE NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT

is now having an extraordinary sale, where ever 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 all the great markets of the world.

It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary High-Test 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.

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 paths of professional etiquette, but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of 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 shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a title of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as SPECIALTIES; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their fawning advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day entertainment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own impudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England; is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, 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 indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to genuine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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 on their part should unquestionably prompt 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 can afterwards honourably marry.

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

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted into an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department which contains Gilmer's and Tepler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinization, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £1, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in those cases where the sufferers have but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN,

225 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,

MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

BEAUFORT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; oats, 2s 2d for stout; Danish, to 2s; Algerian, 2s; tea, 2s 6d; barley, to 3s 6d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 5s; manger hay, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; bran, 9d to 9½d; pollard, 10½d; flour, roller, L9 to L9 5s; stone, L8 10s to L8 15s; potatoes, L1 17s 6d to L2.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 6d; flour, stone-made, L8 15s; roller-made, L9 5s; oats, 1s 10d to 2s; pollard, 1s; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 2s 9d; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, L2 7s 6d; Ballarat, none; hay, sheaves, L2 10s; hay, trussed, L2 15s; straw, 25s; chaff, 3s 3d per cwt.; onions, 3s 6d per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, 1s 6d; butter, potted, 1s; hams, 10d; bacon, 7½d; cheese, 6½d; eggs, 1s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—A very small supply, numbering only 181 head, arrived for to-day's sale, about one-half comprising good and prime quality, remainder medium and inferior. There was an average attendance of the trade, and owing to the inadequate supply, competition throughout was exceedingly brisk, at prices fully 20s a head in advance of previous rates. Quotations:—Prime pens of bullocks, L11 10s to L12 10s; extra to L14; good, L10 to L11, medium, L8 to L9, inferior from L6. Fat calves—27 penned, nearly all being good and prime, which met with a brisk demand, best selling to 93s 6d. Fat sheep—1471 were penned for to-day's sale, a fair proportion being good and prime, balance ranging from medium to useful. There was a good attendance of buyers, still competition was hardly as firm as last week. Price obtained, except in a few instances, show a slight decline on former rates, sales closing weak. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 18s 6d to 19s 6d, extra to 20s 6d; good do, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; medium do, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; prime do ewes, 15s to 16s 3d; good do, 13s to 14s; medium do, 11s to 12s; prime merino wethers, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; good do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; medium do, 10s to 11s. Store Sheep—620 yarded, consisting solely of inferior descriptions, which were disposed of at low rates. Lambs—328 to hand, nearly all consisting of middling and inferior sorts, very few being fit for the trade; best selling to 12s.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 3rd inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 18d to 36d; good, 36d to 5½d; extra from 5½d to 6½d, country and station pelts, ½d to 2½d per pound; extra, from 5d per pound; lambskins, 2d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Heavies, from 2d to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; other sorts from 1½d to 1¾d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

The reason (says the "Adelaide Advertiser) why some farmers fail to get any good crops of maize, sorghum, millet, kail, and other summer and autumn crops of fodder is very easy to find. They neglect to hoe and cultivate them. In order to enable them to do this, the crops must be sown or planted in lines or drills, wide enough to allow of a horse walking between, and directly there is a sign of the surface of the soil becoming set down or caked, the horse hoe or harrows must be run over the space between. The roots of the plants must not be cut by the implements—therefore, do not work too deeply. If the ground becomes caked, the moisture rapidly rises from below and is evaporated; but whilst the surface is loose, only the heat is carried off, and moisture is absorbed from the air in considerable quantities. Instead of the soil becoming hot and dry it is made cool and moist by being maintained in a loose condition on the surface.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH'S GREAT CASH SALE
Prior to Stock-Taking, of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, commences SATURDAY, 2ND JULY, 1892, when the whole Stock will be Offered at Ridiculous Prices, for a Few Weeks only.

G. H. COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.
NEW GOODS NEW GOODS
Grand Autumn Show of Millinery, Dress Materials, Ulsters, Jackets, Men's and Boys' Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

HAWKES BROS
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND IRONMONGERS.
Beaufort and Geelong.
Selling Off! Great Reductions.
See Advertisement on First Page.

D. MASON,
NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER
Opposite Post Office,
Begs to inform the general public that he has taken those Premises adjoining his place of business as a
TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE,
And is prepared to supply Meals and good Accommodation on the most reasonable terms.
Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.
Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.
Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

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

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

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

WM. SMITH & SON,
Orders called for daily.
Corned Beef, 2d per lb per cwt. Mutton at any price. Beef, from 2d to 5d; Sausages, 5d. Terms Cash.

[A CARD.]
DR. ADAM,
M.B., C.M.,
May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (lately occupied by Dr. Croker); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.
Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

It is the intention of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, at an early date, to add materially to the library, and the opportunity is afforded subscribers desirous of getting favorite works included in the list of offering their suggestions by writing them in a book kept for that purpose in the reading-room. Whilst bringing this fact prominently under the notice of our readers, it may not be out of place to bespeak for the institution a heartier support from the public than it at present receives. We feel sure that one visit to the library will suffice to prove how worthy the institute is of that support. In point of fact, many a larger town in the colony can not boast of so admirable a collection of books. Strangers observe this, while old residents are indifferent as to whether the institute thrives or pines. Certain it is that but for the liberal help accorded by the Government, its maintenance would be a matter of extreme difficulty. A fair assumption to draw from this fact is that the district is not made up of a diligent reading population. Novel readers are, no doubt, plentiful enough, but the class of works which they most affect are of the thrilling and exciting order, rather than the works in which character, events, and scenes are depicted in choice and eloquent language. It would not, perhaps, be difficult to assign a reason for this preference. Our paramount aim is to make money and to enjoy the luxuries and pleasures of life, which the possession of wealth renders so easily obtainable. Hence it comes about that we make our reading dovetail in with the other concerns of our life. A day spent in excitement and enjoyment must naturally be wound up with fitting similarity. We must be lulled to sleep by the recitation of events which, while different in all material aspects, are pervaded by the same spirit of sensationalism. The works that feed such intellects are, however, often very wisely excluded from mechanics' institutes.

These institutes are educational monuments in this great Siberia of a world of ignorance. "Books," says Wordsworth, "are a real world," and when he gave utterance to this expression, he was, no doubt, thinking of the triumphs of pure intellect, the works of the great and deep thinking men of all ages. When we come to consider the matter, how very small a part of the world we live in speaks to us through our senses, compared with that vast realm of the mind which is peopled by memory and imagination. A college and a university education is no doubt a most excellent thing, but after all the better part of a man's education is that which he acquires himself; and it is for this that a library furnishes the means. Among books there is certainly much variety, ranging from good to bad, and it should be the endeavor of all young men to strive to cultivate the habit of reading the best that has been written and printed in the world. The choice lies wholly with ourselves. We have had the key placed in our hands; shall we unlock the kitchen or the drawing-room? There is a choice in books as in friends, and it behoves us to pick out those whose companionship is likely to have a more elevating than a demoralising tendency. And the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute certainly contains some of the choicest gems of literature. The library contains over 8,000 volumes, and there resides in the minds of the committee a desire to greatly increase the number if a liberal support is accorded the institution. In the library is something for all tastes. It is moderately well stocked with books of reference; there is a fair number of historical works. "History says "Bolingbroke, "is philosophy teaching by example." It certainly teaches many things which it is important to lay to heart. It teaches how much of the present is held in mortmain by the past. It is as well the biography of our intellectual giants. History is the experience which has passed through the filter and becomes clarified. Political economy, which Carlyle called the dismal science, has also its representatives. Australians are a people very much prone to the discussion of politics. But they are discussed in the spirit of the stump orator, and the views which are most generally advanced are those of the political chief of a sect, and are in no way compacted and built upon a solid foundation of logic or reason. Science also finds a place, and the person desirous of following Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Agassiz into the marvellous worship of science can satisfy that bent. Voyages and travels—these fast-sailing vessels which waft us to the Fortunate Ilea, to the depths of the Indian jungles, to the remotest parts of Darkest Africa, and to the most polished and civilised parts of the world—are by no means omitted.

What a material benefit, in many ways, farmer would reap, were they to cultivate a habit of reading. It would enlighten their minds, and enable them to pursue their callings in a more intelligent manner. It would induce them to cast aside any slovenly habits which they might have, and adopt more scientific methods of agriculture. Business people would also derive an incalculable amount of benefit from the perusal of good works. Their vision would be extended; their minds expanded; their views broadened; and a more courteous and gentlemanly bearing would go with them in their occupations. "The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, defy fortune and outlive calamity. They are beyond the reach of thief or moth or rust. As they cannot be inherited, so they cannot be alienated. But they may be shared, they may be distributed, and it is the object and office of a free public library to perform these beneficent functions."

Sir Graham Berry has dealt with the Budget in the masterful manner which he invariably displays when dealing with fiscal matters. At the outset he plumed himself upon being absent from the colony last year, and for that reason he was in the happy position of not "having the estimates of last year to justify, and no hostile criticism on that account to deal with." So far as he is personally concerned such may be quite true, but yet the Government of which he is a member is responsible for a great deal that took place in connection with the finances of the colony last year. Voluminous papers bearing upon the finances of the colony were laid before the House, and while Sir Graham Berry essayed the task of interpreting them, they were scanned with unusual eagerness by members. In the first place Sir Graham Berry directed the attention of members to the balance-sheet for 1891-2 which he had had prepared. This showed the colony to be in the unsatisfactory position of having to face a deficiency of L1,569,950. The Treasurer very succinctly described how this deficiency had arisen, naturally, as has happened in every previous instance, casting the blame on to the shoulders of the Treasurers who preceded him, and who were, according to Sir Graham Berry, the veriest blunderers under the sun. Sir Graham Berry's own time is coming, and we do not think the period will be very long before his own shortcomings, in the direction of financing, will be the subject of some very lively strictures. A conviction of such a possibility no doubt led Sir Graham Berry to be much less severe upon his predecessors than was his custom in the days of his youth, so to speak. It was not to be expected that the Treasurer would refrain from making special and marked reference to the "boom years." That period of great financial unrest and speculation will be likely to appear in many more financial statements, but as years go by its oppositeness will be less marked than at the present time. The enormous increase in the revenue during the exhibition year induced the then Treasurer to increase the expenditure to the tune of L1,725,834. For this no excuse can be made, the more so as it was not warranted by any urgent demand for an increase of expenditure, either in the management of the departments or in the carrying out of public works. He told the House that if the present demand upon the Government exchequer continued, the deficiency would be found to be, at the end of the financial year, L2,000,000, instead of the estimated L1,500,000. This is a very unpleasant condition of affairs, and one that must be looked fairly and squarely in the face, and some means devised whereby matters can be placed on a more satisfactory footing. As the first means of reducing this deficiency and preventing a recurrence of a similar deficiency next year, the Treasurer proposes to very considerably reduce the national expenditure. That such would be proposed did not come as any surprise, for ever since the assembling of Parliament the Government have been tinkering in the direction of retrenchment in all the departments. Their schemes of retrenchment have not all been wisely conceived, nor have they been judiciously carried out—indeed, in a number of instances, the public servants have been dealt with in an unnecessarily severe manner. We are told by Sir Graham Berry that the scheme of retrenchment proposed by the Government will run pretty much on the lines laid down by Mr Shiels when unfolding the Government policy at Casterton. Mr Shiels on that memorable occasion told the country that the Government proposed to make percentage reductions on the salaries of all civil servants in receipt of above L150 per annum of from 2½ to 7½ per cent., and that all increments should be stopped. The Treasurer now announces that the reductions in the salaries then proposed shall take place, but that the proposal to stop increments shall not be entertained. Calm reflection has shown the Government the utter absurdity of that proposal, and they have shot it overboard in just the same way as they have discarded a number of other equally brilliant proposals. Sir Graham Berry entered at some length into a statement of the precise saving that would result in the various departments by the percentage reductions, and there is one feature about this matter which we are bound to commend, and that is, allowing that it is absolutely necessary to make the reductions, that the Treasurer only proposes that the scheme shall be operative for this year, leaving to the member of parliament who may fill the position of Treasurer next year to adopt the same process of retrenchment, or to revert to the paying of the salaries in full. It is impossible to predict what will be the condition of our finances next year, but should the Ministry be successful in carrying their Budget proposals in full, we are disposed to think there will be no necessity for a continuance of the percentage reductions. In the matter of discharging the sexagenarian officers, Sir Graham Berry declares that no other means of thinning the service, than by dispensing with officers who had seen sixty years of life, offers. It was unfortunate for the Government that a cast iron agreement secures for most of the civil servants their position until they attain the advanced age of sixty or render themselves liable to ejectment by the committal of a punishable wrong. The inclination of the Government was to use the pruning knife with a lavish hand, so that had the civil servants of more tender years than sixty not been securely chained to their "billets," there would no doubt have been a regular exodus of youthful, middle-aged and aged officers—those whom the Government deemed to be the least efficient in the service. We do not hold with the rule of discharging officers when they attain the age of sixty. In a very great many cases they are then in splendid working fettle, and so far as the service they render the State is concerned, are more useful and efficient officers than they proved to be at any period of their service. But the condition of things being, as Sir Graham Berry stated, that they are the only officers who could legally be discharged, and retrenchment being absolutely compulsory, their dismissal had to take place. It is no doubt very hard on men to be cast adrift at a time of life when they have all their wits about them, and when their faculties for work have become in no way impaired. Besides this the experience they have gained in the public service is of small account in outside businesses, so that their chances of finding remunerative employment during the remaining years of their life are very remote. The one objectionable feature about the manner in which the Government have carried out this proposal is that they have shown partiality in the retention of the very highly paid officials. Sir Graham Berry endeavored to combat that objection, but the explanation he gave was a very lame and impotent one. These are in the main the retrenchment proposals of the Government, and from which they anticipate making a saving to the State of £158,372. In the percentage reductions the members of parliament are to be dealt with in precisely the same manner as the civil servants. It is very magnanimous on their part to calmly submit to such treatment, but we are inclined to think that one of the wisest acts the Government could perform would be to repeal the act providing for payment of members, and thus save the country the amount paid in salaries to them. As regards the new taxation proposals, we must defer consideration of them to a future issue.

Local and General News.

Fifty one points of rain were registered in Beaufort for the week.

Whilst getting up a ladder to light the lamp in front of Thomson's Commercial Hotel, Beaufort, on Saturday evening, John Cameron broke a small bone of his ankle, the ladder having slipped, and Cameron being precipitated to the ground. Under Dr Johnston's care Cameron is now able to get about on crutches.

Mr E. J. Nuzum, local land officer of Ballarat, who was for many years land officer at Horsham, is at present under suspension, and Mr Joy, who was to have reported himself in Melbourne this morning, has been placed in charge of the office, says Monday's "Standard." The real cause of Mr Nuzum being temporarily relieved from duty has not been made known, and the officers in Ballarat are very reticent on the subject.

A meeting of the Beaufort Football Club was held at Mr G. White's shop on Thursday evening; Mr E. P. Welsh in the chair, and there being a good attendance. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the secretary of the Mt. Lonarch Club, asking for a return match at Mt. Lonarch. The secretary was instructed to write and arrange to play at Chute next Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Baxters, 2oz 15dwts; Kinleyside and party, 5dwts; Robinson and party, 1oz; Firth and party, 3oz 2dwts; Vale and party, 2oz; Working Miners, 2oz 2dwts; Guyatt and party, 22oz 3dwts; Trompf and party, 2oz 3dwts; Waterloo, 3oz 9dwts. Cosmopolitan obtained 2 feet of wash in a bore at a depth of 80 feet: will start to sink shaft next week. McNish and party at Chute are erecting a whim.

Cr Oddie, the retiring representative for the east riding in the Riponshire Council, addressed a large number of ratepayers at McFadzean's Skipton Hotel on Saturday night, and was accorded a splendid reception. Mr Earles occupied the chair. Cr Oddie, who is being opposed by Mr D. Cameron, of Snake Valley, said that that person was brought out by a publican and a few fledglings there. He could only say that he had done everything in his power for Skipton, whilst admitting that they had not received all they were entitled to in the past. There were, however, so many demands in the district, that they were unable, for want of funds, to meet them all. The interests of Skipton being allied to the west riding, it was desirable that that riding should annex it. Such a proposal had been defeated on the casting-vote of the president. He forcibly pointed out that the Carngham district, with rateable property amounting to L4,594, had already two representatives, as against the one on the Skipton side, the latter district having rateable property to the extent of L11,864. To give them a third representative would be most unfair. Cr Oddie spoke at some length in giving an account of his stewardship, and concluded by remarking that if elected he would undertake to come amongst them often and see into their requirements for himself. A vote of confidence was passed in Cr Oddie, without a dissenting voice, on the motion of Mr Daly, seconded by Mr Crawford.

The secretary of the Beaufort Football Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—Mr D. Maher, 5s; Mr F. Rogers, Pretty Tower, 5s; Mr G. H. Cougle, 7s 6d.

On Tuesday next, at King Charles Gully, near Raglan, Mr W. Edward Nickols will sell by public auction, Mrs Harrison's freehold farm and garden, dwelling-house, furniture, stock, waggonette, harness, &c. Full particulars are given in posters. A clearing sale of furniture and effects, stock, etc., is also announced to be held at the auction rooms, Beaufort, on Saturday, 13th inst. Parties who have left goods with Mr Nickols are notified that if they are not removed before that date, they will be sold without further intimation.

The following insolvency schedule was filed on Monday with the chief clerk in Ballarat (Mr Anderson):—Henry Thomas Dell, of Gordons (late of Waterloo) miner; Debts, L58 13s 8d; assets, nil; deficiency, L58 13s 8d. Causes of insolvency, sickness in family and losses in mining. Mr E. Verey is the assignee.

It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that Friday, 12th inst., is appointed the day of nomination for the annual municipal elections. Candidates must be nominated between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on some day before the 12th inst.; the necessary papers and deposits having to be lodged with the shire secretary.

The first of four practices for places in the Victorian rifle team, to shoot in the Intercolonial Match, to be fired at Sydney in October, took place among the Rifle Clubs, Mounted Rifles, and Rangers, at Ballarat last Saturday. The highest score was made by Mr W. H. Olson, of Timor, namely, 123. Mr Jas. McKeich, of the Beaufort Rifle Club, came seventh on the list, with 109. He made 47, 31, and 31 at the 500, 600, and 700 yards ranges respectively. The second practice takes place to-day (Saturday.)

Mr H. H. Jackson, youngest son of Mr H. H. Jackson, shire engineer, met with an accident at Hamilton on 23rd ult., he being thrown from a horse. Being unable to attend to his duties in the Bank of Victoria, he came to Beaufort, when Dr Adam found that his right shoulder had been dislocated. Dr Adam performed a successful operation, and we are glad to say that Mr Jackson is now progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

The Beaufort detachment of Victorian Rangers will be inspected on Monday evening next, the 8th inst. The detachment will parade in the Societies' Hall at 8 p.m. sharp. Dress—Marching order, waterbottle, haversack, hats, great coats and capes neatly folded with field service caps on outside of packs, jags and sight protectors in pouches. Every man is expected to attend. Men unavoidably detained by illness or other pressing reason are to send a letter fully explaining the cause of their absence. All other absentees must expect to be dismissed in accordance with the regulations.

Unfortunately, for a long time past, the mining industry, so far as this district is concerned, has been in a terribly depressed condition. At present there is a brighter aspect. Some excitement was occasioned during the week by the report that the co-operative parties in Kewley's paddock, Waterloo, had enjoyed a slice of good luck. Guyatt and party and Trompf and party got amongst payable gold, the former obtaining 22oz 8dwts for last week's work, and the latter, on bottoming their shaft at a depth of 41ft., picking up some nice specimens of coarse gold, one nugget weighing 2oz 2dwts. Guyatt and party dropped upon another nice nugget on Wednesday last. Its exact weight was 3oz 0dwts 18 grains. We understand that the whole of the ground has been taken up, application having been made for two leases. There are 80 acres in the paddock, which is close to the rich old Hobart lead. There are seven co-operative parties at work, employing 50 men. The ground is very heavy. Old miners in the neighbourhood strongly aver that the paddock will produce greater mineral riches than the immensely profitable Swamp close by, which lasted about two and a half years. That the prognostication may be amply verified is our heartfelt wish. All the claims wash up to-day, and the results are anxiously awaited. With the allocation of the Prospecting Vote an impetus to mining, sadly needed, will be given throughout the whole of the district, and we sincerely trust that some good claims may be opened up.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club was held at the secretary's (Mr Sinclair's) residence on Monday evening. Present—Messrs T. A. Archard (in the chair), R. A. D. Sinclair, R. Wilson, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read a statement of receipts and expenditure to date, showing the former to have amounted to L16 4s and the latter to L12 17s, leaving a credit-balance of L3 17s. The question of running a puppy stakes was then discussed. It was found there were not sufficient puppies in the district to run a sixteen stake, and it was resolved to run a 16 all-aged dog stake. Mr Archard said he would get a good silver cup for first prize, and it was further decided to give the runner-up 30s (presented by Captain Bridges, R.N.,) and two dogs 10s each. The entrance money was fixed at 5s. The meeting was arranged for Wednesday, 7th September, to be run on St. Enoch's Estate. The chairman pointed out the necessity of appointing a slipping-steward. This matter was left to a future meeting. The secretary intimated that he had paid over the stakes in connection with the last match in accordance with the steward's decision, on receiving a telegram from the secretary to the Linton Club stating that Ratepayer had run as a black dog there.

Ministers to-day (wrote the *Star's* Melbourne correspondent on Monday night) profess the utmost ignorance respecting the position of affairs with regard to the Agent-Generalship. Although rumors are afloat to the effect, first, that Mr Munro has resigned, and second, that he has refused to resign, Mr Shiels states that he has not written or received a single word officially on the subject. His colleagues profess to know nothing definite on the matter, but it is nevertheless a certainty that there is a good deal of quiet intrigue going on. That Mr Munro will have to come back may be taken for granted and the only question is, who is to replace him? Sir Graham Berry would, it is known, prefer to return to London to staying here, while Mr Shiels is understood to be especially anxious to get out of his present peculiar position. Mr Duffy, again, it is said, is desirous of going to London, and it is quite on the cards that between the rival parties he will secure the position, unless they should decide to offer the position to Mr Gillies, who is, however, unlikely to accept.

We would again remind our readers of the tea meeting and concert to be held in the Societies' Hall on Wednesday evening next in aid of St. John's Church of England Stipend Fund. Captain Bridges, R.N., of Trawalla, is to preside at the concert. A very attractive programme has been issued, and in addition to the old favorites, the names of several new vocalists appear on the list. There should certainly be a large gathering on the occasion.

Two candidates are in the field for the election of local auditor to the Shire of Ripon, namely, Messrs Jno. Humphreys and J. W. Browne. A close fight is anticipated.

The boys of Skipton and Beaufort try conclusions at football in the Beaufort Park this (Saturday) afternoon.

Sportsmen are reminded that the close season for teal and wild ducks of all descriptions, bronze winged pigeons, quail, turkeys &c., commenced on the 1st instant.

A splendid crushing is reported from Payne's claim, Tooloom, near Tenterfield, in New South Wales. A lot of 10½ tons of stone yielded 200oz of gold.

On Wednesday evening last Mr J. F. Watkin, of "Belmont," entertained a number of Beaufort friends in his usual royal manner. The visitors being all musically inclined, and "Belmont" being so noted for its hospitality, it is altogether needless to state that a thoroughly enjoyable time was the result. When at midnight the guests took their departure, they felt that in Mr Watkin "Belmont" had a most worthy host for so fine a residence.

We take the followed particulars in reference to the late Mr Samuel, M.L.A. for Dundas, whose sudden death we reported in our last issue, from the "Tribune" of Monday:—The inquest on the body of the late Mr S. Samuel, was conducted by Dr Youl at the morgue on Saturday. The medical evidence was to the effect that deceased died from suffocation through the inhalation of chloroform. At the same time it was added that the examination showed that Mr Samuel had undoubtedly been in very bad health for some considerable time previous to his decease. It was also testified that in the condition of health in which deceased was at the time of death, he could not have lived for any length of time. Evidence was tendered showing that Mr Samuel used soporifics, and a verdict that deceased met his death through suffocation caused through the inhalation of chloroform was returned. The remains of Mr Samuel were interred in the Melbourne cemetery on Saturday. The hearse contained numerous wreaths and other floral tributes..... The business affairs of the deceased are said to be very much involved. They are being investigated by Mr John Wallace and Mr James Gray. By an informal will deceased leaves the whole of the property to his widow, but through the character of the will it cannot come into operation, and the deceased has therefore died intestate. Great surprise is manifested at the small value of the estate, which was expected to be a comparatively wealthy one. The estate is not expected to realise over L3000 at the best.

A meeting of Mr D Cameron's committee was (writes a correspondent) held on Monday evening, 1st August, at the Man of Kent hotel, Snake Valley, the attendance being fair. Mr Cameron's nomination was fully signed, and will be presented, with the necessary deposit to its proper quarters as soon as the advertisement calling for the same appears in the local paper.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Application for Licenses Approved.—John Cochran, 678a., section 65, Eurambeen.

Application for Grant Approved.—Robert Forbes, 20a., section 18, Eurambeen.

THE PROSPECTING VOTE.

ALLOCATION OF THE MONEY.

Parliament having passed on Thursday, 28th ult., a Supply Bill, authorising the expenditure of L32,667 in the shape of grants to mining companies, prospecting associations and private persons engaged in searching for gold, the Minister of Mines has lost no time in allocating the money, in accordance with the recommendations of the prospecting boards, to the seven different mining districts. In this district the money has been allocated in the following manner:—

ARARAT MINING DISTRICT.

		£
New Langi Logan	...	507
North Magdala Moonlight	...	633
George Russell	...	206
Federal	...	533
New Eaglehawk	...	200
British Queen	...	100
Try Again	...	200
Nil Desperandum	...	206
Richard Bowen	...	100
M. J. Lilley	...	100
John Cadle	...	133
T. D. Martin	...	133
Matthew White	...	133
Cross Reef Consolidated	...	266
Peter Sinclair	...	100
James Bereton	...	66
Edward Shalders	...	66
James Tuson	...	133
James Matthews	...	100
Edward Crough	...	66
Joseph Frost	...	133
Devon and Cornwell	...	133
Henry Barnett	...	66
Job Ogden	...	66
C. J. Leadbeater	...	100
George M'Cracken	...	124
Richard Eayes	...	76
Total	...	£4667

The total sum of L4667 was allotted by the Minister to each division.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the delicate. Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, persevering rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. The Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 4th August, 1892.

Present—Crs. Cushing (president), Lewis, Oddie, Russell, Flynn, Andrews, and Bridges.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cr Murray wrote apologising for his absence, he having to go to Melbourne on important business connected with the Snake Valley post-office.—Received.

From Secretary for Lands, promising due consideration to application for reservation of site for a dam in parish of Carngham.—Received.

From same, intimating that the road previously referred to in the parish of Raglan (known as the Chute road) is chartered on the office plans and will be surveyed when the land through which it passes is being dealt with.—Received.

From Secretary to Distress Relief Fund, Melbourne, acknowledging with thanks receipt of donation of L14 12s from the councillors.—Received.

From Ararat shire, re destruction of foxes, to the effect that from 1st [illegible] 89, is to be paid for the destruction of foxes; that from the 1st January 92, 307 full grown and 19 fox cubs had been destroyed at a cost of L158 5s.—Received; the secretary stating that Riponshire had paid more than this.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, requesting that any motions the council may wish placed before the group meetings to be held in September next be forwarded not later than 22nd inst.—Received.

From Berwickshire, requesting that parliamentary representatives be urged to take immediate action towards getting section 55 of the Local Government Act 1891 repealed, with a view to reverting to the 5 per cent. minimum annual valuation of rateable property.—Received.

From Western District League, asking that a petition be forwarded to parliamentary representatives in opposition to the imposition of an export duty on sheepskins or similar products.—No action.

From Borough of Brunswick, requesting council to ask their parliamentary representatives to support the passing of the extension of the Municipal Overdrafts Act.—No action; the secretary stating that this council would be able to manage without it, and councillors considering plenty of opportunity had been afforded municipalities of doing the same.

From E. H. Austin, M.L.A., expressing his willingness to attend on the council's behalf the Vermin Destruction Act conference in Melbourne on 23rd inst.—Received.

From Government Statist, asking that circulars be forwarded to the addresses of certain vinegrowers in the district who had failed to forward particulars of produce.—Dealt with.

From J. W. Browne, secretary Beaufort United Common, intimating that the managers had let a contract to H. and W. Willox to destroy rabbits and their harbours on the common for 12 months from 1st inst. for L120.—Referred to north riding members, Cr Andrews pointing out that they had agreed to pay half the cost.

From Miss Clancy, teacher Middle Creek State School, reporting that William Liston and John Mill were affected with whooping cough.—Received.

From T. Whitfield, forwarding 10s for water rate, and asking for water to be cut off as he had no use for it.—Referred to north riding members.

From E. H. Austin, A. Young, D. M. Davies, M's.L.A., and W. H. Osmand, T. Dowling, and S. Williamson, M's.L.C., re municipal subsidy, promising to give the matter consideration and to oppose any reduction of the subsidy.—Received.

From Miss Dunn, head teacher Mt. Cole Flat State School, drawing attention to the improper drainage around the school rendering the ground unfit for the children to play in, and asking that the matter be attended to.—Referred to north riding members.

From G. Wotherspoon, Beaufort, drawing attention to the rotten condition of the fence dividing the council's allotment and his property, and asking council to bear half cost of a sawn timber and 6ft. paling fence.—Cr Oddie moved that the request be not complied with. Cr Flynn pointed out that Mr Wotherspoon was not a man to spend his money if the fence was not needed, and thought they might consider the matter. Cr Oddie objected to any of the east riding funds being taken for the purpose. If Mr Wotherspoon wished to make a nursery, he should do it himself. The fence was as good as on any allotment in Beaufort. Cr Flynn suggested that two councillors be appointed to inspect the fence during lunch time, and the matter was allowed to stand over. The fence was afterwards inspected, and the matter then postponed till next meeting.

From G. Russell, Carngham, asking permission to put up a rabbit-proof gate at the end of the lane leading to Trawalla railway station.

Cr Russell said that if the gate was found to be of any public inconvenience, he would remove it on any reasonable objection being made.

Permission was granted on condition that it be removed whenever required by the council.

PETITION.

From G. H. Clark, and 12 ratepayers, Middle Creek, drawing attention to the state of the road running north from Gould's corner past the Mt. Cole state school, and requesting that the work be placed on the estimates for the coming financial year.—Referred to north riding members.

From P. DeBaere, Beaufort, asking council to put a crossing over the new stone channel in front of his premises.—Referred to north riding members.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Salaries, L52 6s 8d; Mrs Taylor, L1 15s; J. Tompkins, L2 11s 6d; D. D. Cameron, L1; J. Wilson, L1; A. Gibson, L1; J. A. Taylor, L3; J. Daly, L1 5s; E. Whiting, L3 6s; W. Edward, L3; M. Kelly, 10s; E. Hill, L7; A. McIrdoe, 5s; A. M'Kay, L3 3s; J. Daly, L1 3s; J. Whitfield, L3; W. M'Farlane, L8; T. Buchanan, L3; R. Gibson, L8; W. Stevens, L5 10s; M. Muir, L7 6s 8d; M. Meehan, L13 5s; M. Carrigan, L14; I. Storey, L8; H. Kelly, L5 10s; W. Callaghan, L6 12s; J. Robertson, L7 6s 8d; Pimblett & Pedder, L1 5s 6d; H. M. Stuart, 15s; Marks & Coyte, L5 10s; J. Brown, 10s; R. Thomas, 8s 6d; G. Wilson, 19s; J. Tait, L3 3s 4d; W. Schlicht, L10 6s 6d; W. Williams, 4s 6d; J. F. Watkin, L159; M. Sheehan, L45 7s 6d; Madden Bros, L53 17s 6d; A. R. Slater, L31 0s 2d; rewards for foxes, L3 5s.

REPORTS.

The Engineer (Mr H. H. Jackson) reported as under:—

I have the honor to report that the long continued wet weather makes it very difficult to keep the roads in good order, especially those that have been recently made. I have not been able to get some of the new roads rolled, as they are too soft to work the roller. With respect to the water course through the school grounds at Main Lead, a small furrow runs through the ground, and carries the water to supply two houses; it has been there for a great number of years, and has not been found any inconvenience. I cannot see that the ground having been fenced in makes any difference in that respect. The school gets the gratuitous use of the water, which is surely of some advantage during the summer months. If the water is kept in a narrow rut I do not see that it can be any inconvenience. During the year 870 chains of road have been made in 16 contracts. Altogether 30 contracts were let. Four bridges have been built, 425 chains of road have been cleared, two dams have been made, 45 chains of fencing erected, 1640 yards of maintenance metal has been supplied, 26 culverts have been built, 213 yards of channels pitched; besides repairs to bridges and roads.—Received and adopted on motion of Cr Andrews; a copy to be sent to the Board of Advice for their information, they having complained of the water in the Main Lead school grounds.

E. Hill reported having killed 279 rabbits on the Beaufort common for 21 days. —Received.

On the recommendation of the rate-collector an amendment was made in the rate book.

Mr D. Mason was appointed the council's auditor of the Beaufort Common books, on the motion of Cr Flynn.

The agreement relative to the letting of the Carngham Recreation Reserve to T. Dunn at L12 per annum was adopted and duly signed.

The Snake Valley water rate having been entered in the rate book, the secretary was authorised to make the demands.

Cr Oddie moved that in accordance with the request of the Carngham township people, the engineer be requested to draw up specifications for a dam suitable for a permanent water supply, that it be fenced with wire-netting to keep out dogs, &c., and that a pump and trough be erected; tenders to be called for the work. Seconded by Cr Russell and carried.

Cr Russell moved that tenders for a similar dam at Preston's Hill be called for at next meeting in accordance with request of residents. Seconded by Cr Oddie, and carried.

Cr Oddie moved that the engineer inspect a piece of road in a very bad state of repair near Veddet's dam, Preston's Hill, and that tenders be called for the work at next meeting. Seconded by Cr Russell, and carried.

The secretary drew attention to the want of a letter box at the office. He was instructed to procure one on the motion of Crs Andrews and Oddie.

Cr Bridges moved that the engineer draw plans for pitching the drain in Pratt-street, Beaufort, with a view to calling for tenders at next meeting. He had inspected the place, and found it in a very bad state; in fact, it was positively dangerous, and he would be very sorry to live close by it as some residents were doing. Cr Andrews seconded, pointing out that the work had been promised at the beginning of last year. He had seen several of the property holders, who had promised to fill up their allotments if the drain affected their land. Cr Flynn, in supporting the motion, thought the work was very necessary, and that it should be completed before the summer months set in. The motion was carried.

Cr Flynn drew attention to the wanton destruction by boys of the young trees on the road to the Beaufort Park, the tops of which were broken off. He thought the council should take some steps to frighten the boys by offering a reward.

The engineer spoke of children wilfully kicking holes in the wire netting around the tree guards.

It was decided on the motion of Cr Flynn, seconded by Cr Andrews, to insert an advertisement in the local paper and procure placards offering L1 reward for the conviction of anyone found destroying the trees or guards.

The President referred to the complaints by municipalities of there being no uniform price for the destruction of foxes. Hampdenshire, with a large extent of forest ground, paid no reward, and that country therefore became a regular breeding ground for them. He moved, and Cr Andrews seconded, that the following motion be placed before the group meeting of the Municipal Association:—"That the Government be requested to amend the Vermin Destruction Act so as to make it compulsory for all shire councils to pay a uniform bonus of not less than 5s for the destruction of each fox and fox cub. Carried.

The President moved, and Cr Lewis seconded, that the following motion be also placed on the business sheet of the group meeting of the Municipal Association:—"That in order to bring the business of the Municipal Association more prominently before Parliament, a member of the Legislative Assembly be appointed as their spokesman in Parliament, irrespective as to whether the chairman of the association is a member of Parliament or not; that each group shall have the privilege of submitting the name of a member, the final selection and appointment to be made by the central committee." The mover thought that by taking this step the association's proposals would sooner become law.

Cr Andrews thought the motion should stand over, as it would lead to a lot of jealousy. It was unwise for councils to select one man, and would be the means of preventing other willing and anxious members from taking part when the councils had delegated another. Cr Lewis did not think there could be any harm in laying the matter before the association. Cr Andrews said if the council required any matter brought before Parliament it would be ridiculous to write to the member for Bogong and thus go over the head of their own member. The President pointed out that such a thing was not intended. The motion was carried.

Cr Lewis moved, and Cr Bridges seconded, that the following motion be also placed on the business sheet of the group meeting:—"That it be made compulsory on occupiers of land to erect rabbit-proof fencing whenever required by the rabbit inspector, the same also to apply to Crown lands."—Carried.

The President drew attention to Cr Bridges having at the Revision Court presented the council with a picture of the British Houses of Parliament, and moved that a vote of thanks be accorded him. Seconded by Cr Oddie. Cr Bridges, in responding, said it was not worth thanking him for. When at Government House, he happened to see a gentleman with a photograph of it, and thinking it the best he had ever seen, had sent home for the picture. He was pleased at the council accepting it.

The council then rose, the business having been transacted in a remarkably quick time.

CONCERT AT WATERLOO.

A concert, which was greatly appreciated by the large audience present, was held in the Mechanics' Hall at Waterloo on Thursday evening for the benefit of Mrs G. Hanrahan and family, who were left in distressed circumstances. It is anticipated that the proceeds will amount to about £15. Cr Flynn officiated as chairman. The first part of the performance was contributed by the Waterloo Minstrels, the following songs being given:—Opening chorus, "Row, boatman, row," full company; "I haven't told the missus up till now," Mr C. Woodfine; Mr G. Vowles contributed a song; "Scarlet fever Jane," Mr J. Lytle; "The old abbey ruin," Mr R. Hatfield; "Gone for ever," Mr C. Woodfine; "Good old Jeff," Mr J. Penhall; "Going home from the cotton fields," Mr W. Woodfine; "Her maiden name is Dixon," Mr J. Lytle; concluding with a laughable burlesque, entitled "Arranging a party." Mr H. Smith acted as interlocutor, and Messrs C. Woodfine and J. Lyzle as tambo and bones respectively. The jokes and witticisms of the corner men afforded considerable mirth. The majority of the singers were encored—a proof that the audience were well pleased with their efforts. After a short interval, Misses Vowles and Anderson played a pianoforte duet in good style. Mrs E. Milligan sweetly sang "Golden love," and was loudly applauded. Mr J. Edwards danced a hornpipe, and it took so well that he had to repeat it. Mr G. Vowles sang "The day when McGuinness gets a job," and created quite a furore. In response to an unmistakable encore he sang equally well "The two little kids in the street." Miss Sudleir rendered "Don't put the poor working man down," and was encored. Mr J. Wills gave a sword dance, and had perforce to re-appear. Mr R. Hatfield contributed one of the best songs of the evening, "Gold on shore," and was deservedly encored. Miss Frusher was well received in the song, "Does your heart beat true to me?" Mr G. Smith gave as a stump speech, "You don't know you're born," displaying very fine elocutionary abilities. He fairly "brought down the house," and was prepared with a second humourous speech, which was also much enjoyed. Mr J. Lytle then rendered the song, "I believe it for my mother told me so," and met with a cordial reception. Mr R. Hatfield danced a hornpipe in fine style, in fact, it was the best "step" of the evening. He was compelled to give a second exhibition. An amusing farce, entitled "Do you know Slocum?" followed. The principal parts were sustained by Messrs Lytle and Woodfine. The National Anthem having been rendered, the chairman heartily thanked all who had assisted in making the concert a success. About 40 couples attended the ball held afterwards, and a very social time was spent. An excellent supper was provided, the refreshments being gratuitously supplied by a number of the local residents.

A match played at Skipton on Saturday between a team from Lake Bolac and the local men, for the James Stoddart trophy, resulted in a win for the Skiptonians, by 3 goals 3 behinds to 1 goal. The goal-kickers for Skipton were—M'Intyre, Cornish, and Glover; and for Lake Bolac—M'Master. Mr Smith of Ballarat, acted as umpire throughout, and his decisions were never questioned. H. Elder captained the Skipton men, and M'Master the visitors. The medals, after being suitably inscribed, will be duly handed over to the winners, of which event timely notice will be given. In the evening the visitors were entertained in the Mechanics' Hall, at a splendid supper, provided by the local men, and after full justice had been done the good things supplied, a few songs, &c., were indulged in, and a very enjoyable time spent.

In estimating the food value of fruit the soluble constituents of dried fruit are taken as a guide, and from this standpoint apples are the most valuable. These contain 88 per cent., grapes, 81 per cent., pears, 73 per cent., plums, 72 per cent., cherries and strawberries, 67 per cent., and raspberries, 46 per cent.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

(From the Melbourne Dailies.)

A rumor has gained currency to the effect that Mr Gladstone, in his forthcoming Home Rule scheme, intends to annex the Isle of Man to Ireland, and bring it under the government of the Irish Legislature. Considerable excitement prevails in consequence at Douglas, the capital of the island.

A report has been received that an attempt has been made to destroy with dynamite several buildings at Versailles. The rumor, however, needs confirmation.

The insurgents in Venezuela, who recently defeated the army of President Palacio and surrounded the capital, Caracas, are now completely triumphant and are virtually in possession of the whole country.

Three hundred persons have died from sunstroke during the prevalence of the hot weather in New York.

Some uneasiness is felt as to the health of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, (Princess Mary of Cambridge), who is reported to be seriously indisposed.

Further news to hand shows that Princess Beatrice had an extremely narrow escape from death or serious injury in the fire which broke out at Heiligenberg Castle, the residence of the Battenberg family. The conflagration, which destroyed one of the wings of the castle, originated in the Princess' bedroom, and was caused by the carelessness of a maid, who accidentally ignited the bed curtains. Her Royal Highness, who was in bed at the time, only escaped being burnt by rushing from the room in her nightdress. She then awoke the household and gave the alarm. Princess Beatrice has sustained great loss in jewellery and clothing by the fire.

A prisoner in custody at Glasgow has made a sensational disclosure respecting the agrarian crimes which were rife in Ireland 10 years ago. He has confessed that he was employed to assist in the murders of Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorres. His employer in these crimes was, he states, Patrick O'Donnell, the man who afterwards followed the approver, James Carey, to the Cape, and shot him on board the Melrose Castle.

LABOR RIOTS IN AMERICA.

The law courts in the State of Idaho have decided that the Miners' Union is a conspiracy. The miners belonging to the union who have been arrested for being concerned in the recent outrages at the Cœur Dalene mine will therefore be charged with conspiracy as well as with murder.—"Argus."

The soldier who, for cheering the assassin of Mr Carnegies manager at Pittsburg, was strung up by his comrades for half an hour by the thumbs, and then expelled his regiment, has instituted legal proceedings against three officers of the regiment, who are alleged to have been concerned in the outrage on him. He claims L1000 compensation for the sufferings and indignities he endured.

The "Daily Chronicle," in an article on the labor troubles of the violence and intimidation practised by the unionists in the Pittsburg strike will be to influence public opinion in the United States against the M'Kinley tariff, and to help the Democratic party considerably in the Presidential election.—"Age."

When the Legislative Assembly met yesterday members were prepared for the Budget debate, and throughout the evening they were not permitted to forget that a revision of the tariff had been proposed. As usual on such occasions the main hall was thronged by persons anxious to obtain remissions of some duties increases of others, and so on, and it appeared to be plain that the business of the country was not to be settled in the legislative chambers by the representatives of the people, but in the vestibule by astute and persistent "lobbyists." In the Assembly the first work was on the Coal Mines Railway Construction Bill, and the amendments of the Council limiting the measure to the one line to Coal Creek were agreed to without dissent from any member but Mr Bosisto. Then the House went into committee of the whole to deal with the Budget, and in the absence of Mr Gillies, who was detained at home by indisposition, Mr Patterson led off. He was followed by Mr M'Intyre and Mr Harper. It is difficult to class Mr Patterson, but taking the speech as a whole, perhaps, it should be said that he was against the Government. Certainly, whenever, he touched the budget he was against them, but he spoke of much else not absolutely relevant. Mr M'Intyre and Mr Harper were both pronounced and effective in their opposition, and it was generally admitted that Mr Harper's address was worthy of the best days of Parliament. He had taken the pains to master the subject, and it was evident that members generally were pleased to listen to one who had paid them the compliment of thoroughly considering what he proposed to say. At 10 o'clock Mr Richardsen moved that progress be reported, and the Treasurer, who had been under fire all night, gladly consented. The House immediately adjourned.—"Argus," Thursday.

With regard to the cabled announcement that a writ has been issued against Mr James Munro, Agent-General for Victoria, for the recovery of a sum of L37,515 alleged to be due as calls made by the liquidator of the Real Estate Bank in respect of 15,000 shares held by him in that institution, Mr Munro, who is at present visiting Scotland, has stated that he has no fear of the results of any enquiry that may be made into his connection with this or any other of the institutions or transactions in which he has been concerned. It is believed that Mr Munro is about to return to Australia. A later wire states that Mr Munro has returned to Thurso, a seaport town in the north of Scotland.—*Age.*

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bed-rooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day-time, but at night. An ill-ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For that reason there is greater logic in prosecuting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease heralds its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health as in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes:—"Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, '91.—Last December while travelling from Muttaburra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. On my arrival at Winton, Mr Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, judge of the Central District Court, Winton."

Certainly it must be admitted that the scene on Thursday evening in the Legislative Assembly was unique. There was the usual rush of members to the Opposition benches, the better to hear the speaker; the usual crowding of Ms.L.C. into the Press Gallery, already filled with faces unfamiliar; and at the table one of the champions of free-trade in the past, an ex-lecturer in the cause, which always seems in the colonies to command more money than votes, assisting the author of Protection to deliver a Budget speech charged with the heaviest protective duties that have ever been imposed in Victoria. But everyone felt that there was no more fitting man in Australia to propose that 35, 45 and 50 per cent. duties be imposed than Graham Berry. For he has always been consistent in in the assertion that Protection must, if necessary, be pushed to the extent of prohibition; that if 15 per cent. was not sufficient to keep out the article produced over sea, then we should have 25 per cent. if 25 failed, then 40 and so on. He recognised from the first this was the inevitable tendency of Protection, and it was therefore the more fitting that he should be the dispenser of third batch of favors to manufacturers and local industries. And certainly his Budget Speech was a model of what such deliverances should be. It was from start to finish as clear, so connected and so thoroughly explanatory that no one present, accustomed to listen to the annual exposition of our national finances, could for a moment have failed to grasp the situation completely. After the halting, labored, unsatisfactory expositions we have been accustomed to of late years, in which recoups and loans and interest wrongly charged were mingled in an inextricable jumble, and expenditure was taken credit for as assets, it was a treat to hear an address on the finances delivered by one who evidently understood his subject, and who gathered up all the tangled skeins of account, separated them and explained each lucidly. Towards the end he began to fail a little and allowed the ultra freetrader, Mr Shiels, to have the enjoyment of reading to the House the proposals to impose the most prohibitive protective duties that have ever been submitted to an Australian Legislative Chamber. Such is the irony of politics! It seems to me (Melbourne correspondent to the "Ararat Advertiser") that since the Budget was delivered and the worst has become known there is a more cheerful feeling has prevailed. People can go about their work with more heart. They seem to walk more briskly, with a lighter step. The prospect of the revival of the manufacturing industry stimulates them. They look as if the old days had unexpectedly come back again. For whether, as free-traders contend, the ultimate result is hurtful, yet there can be no doubt but that increased protection does, for a time, stimulate local industry. Of that the evidence taken before the recent investigating committee of the Chamber of Manufactures is conclusive.

G. N. Taylor, formerly manager of the Land Credit Bank, and C. E. Clarke, one of the customers of the bank, who were on Friday convicted of conspiracy to defraud the bank of L37,000, were on Saturday (says the Melbourne correspondent of the "Star") brought up for sentence. Mr Justice Hood, since his elevation to the bench, has not been remarkable for severe sentences, and it consequently came as somewhat of a surprise when his Honor, who appeared nervous and agitated, sentenced Taylor to pay a fine of L5000 and be imprisoned for eight years, in addition to his present sentence of two years on another charge. Clarke was sentenced to pay a fine of L500, and be imprisoned for four years. In his remarks on the conduct of prisoners, his Honor was very severe, saying that Taylor, who was bitten with the gambling mania, had abused the confidence of the bank most shamefully, while Clarke, although in a very different position, had gone on for years perpetrating acts which no sane man could have believed innocent. Prior to being sentenced Taylor made a statement, denying that he had benefited personally, all his gains going into land companies, in some of which the directors were mixed up, particularly Dr Clarke. The prisoner Clarke said nothing, but was much affected by the severity of the sentence

The law makers of the State of Mississipi have embarked upon a war of extermination against drink and tobacco. By a law which has just passed both houses of the Legislature the licence of public houses is raised to sums ranging from L200 to L300 per annum, while heavy penalties are inflicted for the sale of liquor to children or habitual drunkards. The Upper House has also passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment to sell or smoke any cigarette, or any substance rolled in paper on the public building, railway station, tramcar or ferry, or in the vicinity of any cotton warehouse.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Would you kindly correct an error? I notice in your last issue a paragraph, referring to the gentlemanly imposter, stating that Mrs W. H. Elliott, senr., had fitted up three rooms for the accommodation of that person and his wife, which I beg leave to state is not correct, as only one room was repaired, and that attached to the house, but unused by the family. All other rooms are in daily use by family, and are certainly fitted up too well for the likes of Mr Grenfell, impostor, to occupy. It also stated that the family were quite elated at their good fortune. Not so, as it was with much persuasion that Mrs Elliott consented to take them as boarders, but was certainly very pleased at the prospect of having a man in our district who would circulate his money and give employment to many; and was also pleased at the prospect of employment for her son. Thanking you in anticipation of insertion,—I am, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM Hy. ELLIOTT, SENR.

Ararat, August 3rd, 1892.

[The information which we obtained from Mrs Elliott certainly gave the impressions contained in the paragraph.—ED. R.A.]

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquiring fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will keep better time than those which are made to sell and can keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed, how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats too fast and sometimes too slow. What makes it act in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you see "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself; and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Cant? Yes, you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man nears his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of influenza, or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

No doubt he describes the sens tion correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too *little* blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was undermined through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power; just as a ship rolls and tumbles about from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and dizziness were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over three months I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day.

Certainly, what else could be expected? "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicine and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the Freeman's Journal about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinamore, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to relish. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Seigel's Syrup was made known to me, and I am wishful to inform the public of its excellence so other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lannanaroiugh, Bawnboy, Curlough, County Cavan, Ireland. June 5th, 1891.

Mr O'Hara is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach, the latter being inflated with gas generated by the fermented food. The poison from the same source also entered the blood and threw the brain and nervous system into disorder, thus assisting the general collapse. When Seigel's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery once more in motion, strength returned as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. Had Mr O'Hara understood that all his various aches and pains had one and the same origin he would have been less disconcerted.

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Seigel's Syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Ballyfarnan, a village in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. A woman, abjectly poor, during the absence of her husband, filled a tub with boiling water, and held her three children, one by one, head downwards in the water, scalding them to death. Afterwards she attempted to destroy herself, but the screams of the children had by that time attracted the neighbours to the house before she could fully accomplish her purpose.

(For continuation of reading matter see fourth page.)

V. R.

Department of Public Works,
Melbourne, 21st July, 1892.

TENDERS will be received, subject to the Conditions of Tendering, for POLICE STATION, BUANGOR, until Twelve o'clock on Thursday, 18th August, 1892.

Particulars may be learnt at this Office, and at the Police Station, Buangor, until August 6th; after that date upon application to District Inspector of Buildings, Ballarat.

The amount of preliminary deposit to accompany the Tender is £15, and the amount of the deposit as cash security for the due performance of the Contract is 5 per cent.

The Board of Land and Works will not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Public Works.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Dark Bay Horse, hind feet white, A near shoulder, white face, fore legs blistered.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 3rd September, 1892.

W. G. STEVENS, Pounckeeper.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

WHEREAS many of the TREES planted in the STREETS of BEAUFORT have been wilfully DESTROYED, NOTICE is hereby given that a REWARD OF ONE POUND will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person damaging any Trees so planted, or the Guards, or Wire Netting protecting the trees.

By order,
JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary.

4th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

I give Notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of One COUNCILLOR for the EAST RIDING of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 25th August, 1892, and I appoint Friday, 12th August instant, the day of Nomination.

I require all Candidates to be Nominated between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon and Four o'clock in the afternoon on some day before the said 12th August instant, at the Shire Office, Beaufort, where Nomination papers, with the necessary deposits, will be received by my deputy, Joseph Watson, Shire Secretary.

WM. MURRAY, Returning Officer.

5th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

I give Notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of One COUNCILLOR for the NORTH RIDING of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 25th August, 1892, and I appoint Friday, 12th August instant, the day of Nomination.

I require all Candidates to be Nominated between the Hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon and Four o'clock in the afternoon on some day before the said 12th August instant, at the Shire Office, Beaufort, where Nomination papers, with the necessary deposits, will be received by my deputy, Joseph Watson, Shire Secretary.

MICHAEL FLYNN, Returning Officer.

Beaufort, 5th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

I give Notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of One COUNCILLOR for the WEST RIDING of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 25th August, 1892, and I appoint Friday, 12th August instant, the day of Nomination.

I require all Candidates to be Nominated between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon and Four o'clock in the afternoon on some day before the said 12th August instant, at the Shire Office, Beaufort, where Nomination papers, with the necessary deposits, will be received by my deputy, Joseph Watson, Shire Secretary.

HUGH CUSHING, Returning Officer.

5th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

I give Notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of One AUDITOR for the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 25th August, 1892, and I appoint Friday, 12th August instant, the day of Nomination.

I require all Candidates to be Nominated between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon and Four o'clock in the afternoon on some day before the said 12th August instant, at the Shire Office, Beaufort, where Nomination papers, with the necessary deposits, will be received by my deputy, Joseph Watson, Shire Secretary.

HUGH CUSHING, President.

5th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NORTH RIDING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

As there will be a vacancy in the representation for the North Riding, occurring through effluxion of time, I beg respectfully to offer myself for Election as Councillor.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
THEODORE BEGGS.

Eurambeen, 26th July, 1892.

Election Day—Thursday, 25th August.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Being a Candidate for the office of Auditor at the Election which takes place on Thursday, the 25th August next, I respectfully solicit your Vote and Interest.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Beaufort, 6th August, 1892.

THE EATEPAYERS OF RIPONSHIRE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce my intention to stand as a Candidate for the office of Local Auditor, and most respectfully solicit your Votes at the forthcoming Election.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROWNE.

KING CHARLES GULLY, NEAR RAGLAN.

TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1892,
At One O'clock,
Sale By Auction.
On the premises, King Charles Gully, near Raglan.

FREEHOLD FARM AND GARDEN, DWELLING HOUSE FURNITURE, HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGGONETTE, &C.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by Mrs Harrison, to sell, as above, all her Valuable Farm and Garden, situate in King Charles Gully, near Raglan, with all Improvements thereon, comprising—Dwelling-house, Stables, Workshop, and a Garden well stocked with choice Fruit Trees in full bearing, all securely fenced, and well watered; also Furniture and Effects, Horse, Harness, and Waggonette, set Dray and Leading Harness, 3 Saddles and Bridles, Cow and Calf, a lot of choice Pot Plants, a large quantity of Sundries, &c., &c.

Sale Absolute. Terms at Sale.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS,
Auctioneer.

☞ See Posters.

Clearing Sale by Auction at Nickols' Auction Rooms, Neill street, Beaufort.

SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1892,
At One o'clock.

Furniture, Cooking and Kitchen requisites, Crockery, Milch Cow (near calving), 2 young Steers, a valuable Sheep Dog and a lot of Poultry, &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS will sell without reserve on Saturday next, the 13th August, on account of various owners, who are removing from the district. Terms Cash.

NOTICE to parties having left goods in my rooms.—If not removed before Saturday next, will be sold to the highest bidder without further intimation.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Fireshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m.

Fares—One Shilling each way to and from Beaufort and Waterloo; from halfway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.

CHARLES VOWLES,
Proprietor.

SCHEDULE A.—[RULE 5 (b),].

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within six days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Raglan, an application for a lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:—

Name in full of applicant, or applicants, and style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried on	Frederick Guyatt; The Lucky Gold Mining Company of Guyatt and party
Full address of each applicant	Waterloo, near Beaufort.
Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode...	About three acres, both on and below the surface.
Name of each person (if any) who is in occupation of the land, so far as the applicant has been able to learn	Thomas Kewley, of Waterloo.
Minimum number of men to be employed	For the first six months, seven men, subsequently, when in full work, seven men.
Precise locality of the land ...	Kewley's No 5 block, on Waterloo Flat.
Term required ...	15 years.
Time of commencing operations ...	Now working the ground under miners' rights and registration under the bye-laws of the Raglan Division of the Ararat Mining District.
Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be worked	About £200; manual labour and horse power.
Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent water, spring, artificial reservoir, public road, or subject to any public rights	Trawalla Creek.
General remarks ...	None.

Date and place—4th of August, 1892, Waterloo and Beaufort.

The minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are—Alluvial gold.

The address for the service of all notices of objection or otherwise is—Frederick Guyatt, Waterloo, near Beaufort.

(Signature of Applicant)
FREDERICK GUYATT.

WANTED KNOWN.—That CHAPMAN'S AUSTRALIAN FOLIAGE BALSAM is one of the Best and Purest Eucalyptus Preparations for Internal Use. Try its wonderful effect for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, &c., &c. Sold in 1 oz. phials at 1s 6d, and in 2oz. phials at 2s 6d, by Chemists and Storekeepers.

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

Is now landing, ex ship Loch Ryan, from Glasgow, a really splendid assortment of old Scotch Whiskies, both bottled and draught; direct from the best distilleries in Scotland; also, a consignment of rare old Irish Whisky, from those famous distillers, J. and J. McConnell & Co., Limited, Belfast; both of which will be sold in case lots at prices to meet the times. Those Whiskies are all guaranteed seven years old.

CHEAP SALE!
On Saturday, 9th inst.,
For one month only. Goods almost given away
☞ See Handbills.

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

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅓in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
Frames, casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1892-1893.

GEORGE HAGUE
& CO.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES
built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,
splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping right at the doors.

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

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool Trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1892.

"August Flower"

Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach Pains.

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benefaction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness

Jesse Barker, Printer, Humboldt, Kansas.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is the cause of many pains and aches which some people consider are separate and distinct complaints. Headaches, palpitation, indigestion, flatulence, &c., are symptoms of a disordered liver and stomach. Many are the quack nostrums sold as cures for "indigestion;" but surely the world is getting sufficiently enlightened to see through the quackery which is so prevalent in this country. There are broken-down plumbers, painters, plasterers, and printers selling 'medicines' to cure diseases of which these people do not even know the symptoms, to say nothing of the therapeutics. Such is not the case with Dr Fletcher's Pills. These are the prescriptions of one of England's most eminent physicians and pathologists, and have been most successfully used by him for the last thirty years in private and hospital practice. They have ever been found effectual in all bilious, stomach and liver complaints, and can be used by both sexes with the utmost confidence. They are sold by all medicine vendors, and F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney, post free, thirteen penny stamps. Mr H. Downing, chemist, Brisbane, writes referring to these Pills:—

"Since taking Dr Fletcher's Pills my health has wonderfully improved. I have discarded all others, and I consider these worth £100 a box.

"HENRY DOWNING."

The Russian Government has decided, as a means of gaining additional revenue to impose an income tax.

Last year Mrs John Hankinson, of Aylmer, Ontario, kept an exact account of the amount of butter she made from cows from the time they came in until they were dried up. It amounted to just 1400 pounds. The average price she received for it was 18 cents per pound, making a total of $252, or an average of $42 for each cow.

General Sir Frederick Roberts, the distinguished British soldier, in a speech on the military condition of the British Empire, stated that he thinks it improbable that England would be involved in a European war, were hostilities to break out on the Continent. He, however, emphatically declares that it is the duty of England to increase her military forces and to promote the strengthening of defences in her colonies, that she may be prepared for whatever contingencies may arise. General Roberts maintains that to improve the condition of the army it is necessary that the long service system should be restored.—*Age.*

Co-operative punning.—The American newspapers print the following:—Why should the bean keep ahead of all other vegetables?—Because it has the pole.—'Lowell Courier.' The bean has the pole, but in the vegetable race the cabbage is sure to come out ahead.—"Adviser." Hold! Don't you know that the carrot was never beet?—"Herald." It might have been beet if it had not been pulled up suddenly. But, as the whole thing is likely to be run into the ground, and we shall have to wait for something else to turnip.—"Boston Advertiser." If this kind of thing goes on much longer, the whole vegetable kingdom will exclaim, "Lettuce alone."—"New Bedford Standard." We should like to know what celery those fellows get for writing such pseudantic puns.—"N. Y. Com. Adviser." We don't see why it should concern you.—"American Grocer." These vegetable puns have become so numerous that one cannot make an oat of them without a rye face—it goes against the grain.—"Boston Com. Bulletin."

A correspondent from Clarkville, in the "Bombala Times," writes as follows:—This is one of the most isolated places in Victoria. The recent tax of 30s per head on cattle makes it very rough on the miners here. Fancy paying our own Government 30s for every head of cattle that we kill. We cannot breed them here ourselves, and we cannot get them from Orbost for less money for the simple reason that we are a small population and can only consume a few head per month, that is to say that one butcher can only make a living at his trade, and then he has no market for the hides and sheepskins in Victoria, as the only access we have is a pack horse track to any port from here. So the butcher buys cattle and sheep in New South Wales, just a stone throw from the border, and pays 30s tax or £2 and then when he sells the hides and skins he has to pay another tax on them, as the only market is New South Wales or Delegate, sixteen miles from here, and four miles from the border. So you see we have very hard luck in this matter. Oh, if we could only shift that d—— border line back a few miles along the coast range to the Snowy River, what a blessing it would be for this place."

YOU MUST HAVE A GOOD STOVE.

You can't have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. You agree to this? Why of course. Well, now suppose you had bought a stove in which *no fuel whatever would burn* what would you do? Throw it back on the dealer's hand and get another? To be sure.

Now, fancy you had ——

But let us have the story first and draw the conclusions afterwards.

A woman tells this bit of experience:—

"It was in 1882," she say, "when I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I did not know what was the matter with me. In the morning I was tired and languid, and was constantly spitting and belching up a clear fluid like water. My appetite gradually left me, and I had great pain after every morsel I ate. I had great pain at the chest, which at times seemed to strike through to the back and shoulders. I lost a good deal of sleep at night, owing to spasms and to wind that appeared to gather in my sides. No food, however simple, agreed with me. For three years I suffered like this, and could take no solid food, such as a meat dinner

"Now, as I had always been of an active disposition, I strove hard to do my work and attend to my shop, but in April, 1885, I got so bad that I sent for my daughter, who was living at Priest Hutton, near Carnforth, and she returned home. Whilst away she had been under a doctor for weakness and neuralgia, but getting no better she had been recommended to take a medicine called Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and this cured her; so she insisted upon my taking the same medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs Needham Bros., chemists, Brighouse, and began to take it. In a day or two I found relief. Soon all my pains left me, and I gradually gained strength. I could eat my food, and after having used two bottles I found myself completely cured.

"I have also recommended this medicine to all my friends and customers who come to my shop, and it has done them good; so I think it right that its virtues should be made as widely known as soon as possible."

(Signed) Mrs Collinge, grocer, Rastrick, Brighouse, near Halifax.

Another woman says:—In December, 1885, after my confinement, I began to have a poor appetite and much pain and sickness after eating. My food seemed to turn to wind, and I suffered from rulnes in the chest and pain in the stomach. I gradually lost my strength and fell into a low, desponding state of mind.

However light food I took I had pain, so that *I became afraid to eat*, I lost a good deal of sleep, and got so weak I was frequently obliged to lie down on a couch and rest. At times the pain was almost more than I could bear, and I had to go to bed and have hot salt applied to my chest and stomach, for when these attacks came on *I felt as if I was dying*. The doctor who attended me said I was suffering from Chronic Indigestion, and that something was wrong with the "*upper stomach.*" What a strange statement for a doctor to make! He did all he could to relieve me, but without success, and I lingered on in this way for twelve months. About this time Mr Connor, Swedoro, living at Dennison Street, told my father of the great benefit he had derived from taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I sent and got a bottle, and after taking three bottles all pain left me. I got strong and could eat anything, and from that time to this I have never been ill. I keep the medicine in the house, and if any of the family ail anything a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup sets them right.

(Signed) Mrs Reid, 19, Galton Street, Great Howard Street, Liverpool.

We said you cannot have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. The human stomach is a stove, and food is the fuel we put into it. If the food is consumed, or digested, the body is nourished and built up, and we enjoy health and strength; but if otherwise we quickly waste away and perish. Now, when the stomach refuses to digest, burn or consume food, we have what is called indigestion and dyspepsia, the most common and dangerous of all diseases. This is what ailed these two women, and what ails millions more in this country. The conclusion is plain enough:—The remedy which cured them will cure others. Then (the fire burning well) we shall have heat, which is life and power.

An undomesticated editor thus relates his matrimonial experience:—"A woman is a handy thing to have about the house. She doesn't cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself, and more too. Of course, she will know where you've been, and what kept you out so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and if, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that either; it's her nature."

A Camperdown farmer a day or two since dispensed with the services of two of his men who were not required because the work they were employed to do was completed. He paid them £4 each, and when they had received their cheques he asked where they were going. "Oh, to Melbourne of course; we will join the unemployed, and make the money you have given us last us through the winter; the Government will keep us," was the answer.—"Chronicle."

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

A North of Ireland weekly paper advertises itself thus: "During a late thunderstorm a man crept for shelter into a hollow log. The rain fell in torrents, causing the log to swell so that the man was caught and held firmly within. Death stared him in the face, and the sins of his past life rose up before him in all their vividness. Suddenly he remembered that he wasn't a subscriber to our paper, and he immediately felt so small he was able to back right out."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all vinous odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

WINTER CLEARING SALE

AT

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON & THOMAS'

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MANTLES, MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, DRESS MATERIAL, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, FANCY GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Visitors to Melbourne will more than defray expenses by making their purchases at our Clearing Sale.

Terms strictly net cash. *All orders must be accompanied with cheque or bank draft.*

14 TO 22 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.

NEVER USED IN VAIN.

Diseases of the Skin.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this famous Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin, no remedy can equal it. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Ulcerated Legs.

In this class of maladies, an improvement rapidly follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be applied to the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed in around the diseased, swollen or painful parts. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; *but the surface of sores*, when healing, should never be cleansed with sponge or anything else.

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this Ointment, as it has relieved thousands from torture, after every other means had been fruitless. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been fomented with warm salt and water and dried. The pain gradually abates, and a cure soon follows.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, AND QUINSEY.

To combat these diseases with success, penetrating remedies are necessary. Such are Holloway's Ointment and Pills. When rubbed on the skin, the former penetrates to the glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all reparative matters; in all the above class of cases, the Ointment and Pills, used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

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, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used for the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London.

And are sold by all Vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the pots and boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Persistent advertising.—Advertising, as a means of prosperity, is not as well understood as it should be. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing, that it was the best spent money he put into his business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the right way, without success, would be a curiosity, and on proof we will advertise him a year free.

Anoint thine Eyes with Eye Salve

Sassoon Lunley et Cie, Cairo.

Among the inexhaustible 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.

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 climes, subject to various diseases; but in the land of the East, in the countries of Egypt and Arabia, Inflammation, Blight, and Ophthalmia, are so universal, that we may be sure Mother Nature has not failed to provide a remedy near at hand.

The SALVE that we are now offering to the public is prepared from a plant, growing on 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 eyes, causing 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 this plant is preserved, so that its virtues are not impaired by age nor 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.

We can guarantee it as a certain remedy for Weakness of the eyes, Inflammation, Swelling, Watery humors, Granulations, Ulcers, Opthalmia, and all complaints the eye is subject to.

Testimonials telling of wonderful cures have been received from all parts of the world, and the following amongst the many from Australia, will show the estimation in which it is held by all who have used it.

"The Egyptian Eye Salve has done me more good than any other ointment or lotion I ever used. It has cured my eyes, and several of my friends who have tried it, have obtained the same beneficial results. It has a great name in this district, which it deserves. I would not like to be without it."—(Signed) FRANCIS LLOYD, Benalla.

"After using a number of so called remedies, which seemed to make her eyes worse instead of better, my wife was persuaded by our clergymen to try the Egyptian Eye Salve, two boxes forwhich, I am thankful to say, have completely cured her after years of suffering."—(Signed) G. S. FERGUSON, Deniliquin.

It is sold in all British possessions at 2s 6d per box.

AGENTS.—BEAUFORT—A. ANDREWS. MELBOURNE—W H. BATEMAN, 442 Bourke St.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. packets by Grocers, labelled thus—

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

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/9 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

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

FAILING HEALTH RESTORED.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of them may always be alleviated by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any local congestions, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

These organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs, and stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, acting upon the bowels without griping. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity and flatulency.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the exhalant and absorbent systems, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and promote watery discharges.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. They remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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 erring 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:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic-Doulourreux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS:—

BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Blacksmith & Wheelwright, having commenced business in the premises opposite the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, trusts, by strict attention to business and skilful workmanship, to merit a fair share of public patronage. The favor of a trial is respectfully solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport, England.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. W. TIMMINS,

Monumental & General Mason,

Can supply Monuments in GRANITE, MARBLE or FREESTONE, At Lowest Prices.

MARBLE HEADSTONES From £3 upwards; also, Kerbing and Iron Railing.

All Cemetery Requisites done at Moderate Prices.

See designs and Price List before going elsewhere.

Estimates given for Sills and Steps and all kinds of General Masonry.

A 1 Work done in a first-class manner. Works—Queen Street (near Railway Station), Ararat.

Orders received by Mr W. Edward Nickols, Auctioneer, Beaufort, promptly attended to.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

The PROPER PLACE to PURCHASE your WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY —IS AT—

M. BLOUSTEIN'S,
5 STURT STREET (Valo's Corner),
—BALLARAT.—

☞ COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY. ☜
Goods sent on approval to all parts of the Colony.
Clubs Supplied with Medals and Trophies
Price Lists and Pamphleton application.
Repairs in Every Branch.

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.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, and are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists.

A wealthy London merchant is reported to have said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong, though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households, from which, if at all, my trade must come.

Business.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

upport Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Ripon shire Advocate

s the Advertising Medium for all Communications, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, as s the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Ripon shire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CIRCULATES in the following districts—Beaufort, Steckyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Buninyong, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise.

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Ripon shire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS.
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.
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&c., &c.,

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, of Beaufort, at the Office of the *Ripon shire Advocate* Newspaper, Lawrence Street Beaufort Victoria.

MELBOURNE 15 AUG 1892 PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 885 | BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13 1892. | PRICE FOURPENCE.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news 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 9d 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 THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient, and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888. Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples, thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am the most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors:
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

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

CONTAMINATIONS

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

CAUTION.

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

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

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

Importers of Furniture, Ironmongery, and Crockery,

WE ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

One of the Largest and Best Stocks in the District.

Inspect for Yourselves & See Our Splendid Assortment.

100 NEW PATTERNS 5s 6d LAMPS 5s 6d 100 NEW PATTERNS

15s. WIRE STRAINERS 15s.

Fencing & Barbed Wire and Galvanized Iron

Of Every Description.

Highest Test Kerosene at Less than Cost.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

£5 5s. Hollis' Latest Improvement. £5 5s. Best value in the market.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. All Descriptions in Stock at

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

J. McKeich's

GREAT CASH SALE!

(Prior to STOCK-TAKING) of

Drapery, Millinery,

Clothing Boots & Shoes

—COMMENCES—

SATURDAY, JULY 2 1892,

When the Whole Stock will be Offered

AT RIDICULOUS PRICES, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

Business Notices.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

GRAND AUTUMN SHOW!

OF

MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS,

ULSTERS JACKETS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK 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. SAPOLIO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

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AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!!

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

WILLETTS,
Wise Regal Photographer.

For the BEST and most ARTISTIC PORTRAITS go to WILLETT'S, Elite Studio, SNUDT STREET, BALLARAT (near St. Patrick's Cathedral).

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO.—

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

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS

TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Moneys, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at lowest rates of interest. McEVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne. Business for 1891 exceeding £400,000. Borrowers are requested to place themselves in direct communication with us.

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

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

ONE BOX OF
CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back Guaranteed free from mercury. 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.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S."

Business Notices

W. BAKER,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

£100,000,000 Unclaimed.—A Register, 330 pages, containing names 70,000 persons advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price 2s 6d post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, England. A fortune may await you. Estd. 1844, or from D. MASON, Bookseller, Beaufort.

CRIMSON LUXENE.

THE NEW LIGHT.

THE

NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT

is now having an extraordinary sale, where 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 all the great markets of the world.

It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary High-Test 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.

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 paths of professional etiquette, but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of 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 shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a title of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE-ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, 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 indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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 on their part should unquestionably prompt 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 can afterwards honourably marry.

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

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted into an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department which contains Glaser's and Tepler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinization, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary necessaries for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £1, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in those cases where the sufferers have but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; oats, 2s 1d for stout; Danish, to 2s; Algerian, 2s; pea, 2s 5d; barley, to 3s 6d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10 to L2 15s; medium, L2 5 to L2 7s 6d; manger hay, L2 15s to L3; straw, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; bran, 9d to 9½d; pollard, 10½d to 11d; flour, roller, L9 to L9 5; stone, L8 10s to L8 15s; potatoes L1 17s 6d to L2.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 6d; flour, stone-made, L8 15s; roller-made, L9 15s; oats, 1s 10d to 2s; pollard, 1s; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 2s 9d; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; hay, sheaves, L2 10s; hay, trussed, L2 15s; straw, 25s; chaff, 3s 3d per cwt.; onions, 4s per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, 1s 4d; butter, potted, 1s; hams, 10½d; bacon, 7½d; cheese, 7d; eggs, 10d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—321 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, about one-half consisting of good and prime quality, remainder ranging from medium to useful. There was a good attendance of the trade, and throughout competition was brisk, last week's advanced rates being fully maintained. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L11 10s to L12 10s; extra, to L14 7s 6d; good, L10 to L11; medium, L8 to L9; inferior from L6. Fat Calves—23 yarded, which sold readily at prices up to 6½d. Fat Sheep—4291 came to hand for to-day's sale, the bulk of the supply consisting of merinos and crossbacks, very few prime crossbreds being yarded. There was an average attendance of the trade, still competition throughout, except for a few choice lots, lacked animation, prices ruling a shade easier than last week. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 18s 6d to 19s 3d; good do, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; medium do, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; good do, ewes, 13s to 14s 7d; medium do, 11s to 12s; prime merino wethers, 13s to 14s; extra to 15s 9d; good do, 11s to 12s; medium do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; merino ewes, to 7s 8d. Fat Lambs—151 to hand, including a small draft of this season's drop, which were disposed of at prices ranging from 9s to 10s.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Wheat.—The market continues very firm, the demand being good both for local requirements and shipment to Sydney. In some lots of prime an advance of ¼d per bushel has been obtained. The quotations are:—Screenings, 2s to 2s 6d; inferior and faulty, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fair to prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s per bushel. Barley.—The demand still continues good, but prices show no appreciable advance. Sales are:—Cape at 2s 8d; thin English, 2s 8d to 3s; inferior to medium malting, 3s to 3s 6d; fair to good, 3s 8d to 3s 11d per bushel. Oats are unaltered, the demand still being very limited. Quotations are:—Algerian, 2s to 2s 1d; light to fair average feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; and stout to 3s 3½d per bushel. Peas in fair demand at 2s 7d to 2s 8d per bushel. Maize also in fair demand, fair to good old selling at 2s 9d to 2s 10d, and new 2s 6d to 2s 7d per bushel. Bran and pollard have sold at 9½d to 10d for the former, and up to 11d for the latter. Flour has moderately good demand, quotations being—Country stone, to L8 10s; roller, L9 5s to L9 10s per ton.

Cheese.—Prime matured in short supply from 7d to 8d per lb. Potted butter.—New—Very little forward, from 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb. Fresh butter—A very large supply to hand to-day, and prices in consequence were fully 2d per pound lower than last week. The best dairies brought from 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb; medium and mixed lots, from 1s to 1s 2d, the market closing dull. Eggs—Increased supplies, and market lower, from 10d to 10½d per dozen. Bacon dull of sale from 6½d to 7d; hams, 7½d to 8d; lard in bladders, 7d; carcase pork, 3d to 4½d, according to size. Friday is the best day for this line. Green honey dull at 3d; beeswax to 10½d.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 10th inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 18d to 33d; good, 40d to 60d; extra from 54d to 66d; country and station pelts, 1d to 2½d per pound; extra, from 3½d per pound; lambskins, 2½d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Heavies, from 2d to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; other sorts from 1½d to 1¾d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH'S GREAT CASH SALE

Prior to Stock-Taking, of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, commences SATURDAY, 2ND JULY, 1892, when the whole Stock will be Offered at Ridiculous Prices, for a Few Weeks only.

G. H. COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS.

Grand Autumn Show of Millinery, Dress Materials, Ulsters, Jackets, Men's and Boys' Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

HAWKES BROS.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND IRONMONGERS

Beaufort and Geelong.

Selling Off! Great Reductions.

See Advertisement on First Page.

D. MASON,

NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER

Opposite Post Office,

Begs to inform the general public that he has taken those Premises adjoining his place of business as a

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE,

And is prepared to supply Meals and good Accommodation on the most reasonable terms.

Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.

Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.

Good Supply of Tobaccos on Hand.

MRS HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR—

The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Australian Journal, Week-a-Week, &c.

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

GEORGE LOFT,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall

BEAUFORT.

W. M. SMITH & SON,

—FAMILY BUTCHERS,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand. Orders called for daily.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

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

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

McNICOL—CUMMING.—On the 3rd August, at the Australian Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. Chas. Strong, D.D., Norman, the eldest son of the late Daniel McNicol, of Melbourne, to Lonie, the younger daughter of Alexander Cumming, of Beaufort.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

WHILE admitting that the finances of the colony are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that some very stringent measures must be adopted in order to reduce the deficit under which we stand we find ourselves quite unable to look with a favorable eye upon the whole of the methods by which the Government propose to wipe out that deficiency. Retrenchment on the matter of departmental expenditure must be adopted, and the proposals under this head of the Government are, with one or two exceptions, such as will meet with general approval When, however, the matter of the new tariff proposals come under review, commendation must cease. We are aware that Sir Graham Berry himself has strong protectionist leanings, but we never had a thought that he would propose such enormous increases as he has done. The plea that the increases are to be made simply for revenue raising purposes appears to us not to have one atom of force, because the importation of goods being made subject to heavy imposts must lead to a curtailment in the quantity imported, and consequently the Customs revenue is more likely to decrease than increase What purpose can Sir Graham Berry have in view in proposing such enormously heavy duties, is the question that must be asked when it is found that its resultant will not be an increase in the revenue. We are loth to think that Sir Graham Berry can desire to pander to the Trades-hall, notwithstanding that we are fully aware of his pronouncedly radical political beliefs. Being, however, aware that some sort of a secret agreement existed between Mr. Shiels and the Trades-hall members ever since the time when they constituted the greatest number of his platform supporters who hung upon, admired and applauded his well rehearsed speech at Casterton, are not then these heavy proposals made in ratification of that agreement? We incline to the belief that they are. The most cursory glance down the list of the proposed increases on the tariff rates will show to what an alarming extent they will oppress not only the farmers, but every resident in country districts. The residents in the city will, of course, feel the pinch, but there is this in favor of the towns that cannot be urged in favor of the country, and it is that by the imposition of these duties some spirit is likely to be infused into the manufacturing industries, thus causing an increase of work. That being the case, the country is virtually being taxed to benefit the towns. This is manifestly unfair. Already Melbourne is over populated, and the new tariff proposals of the Government are likely to, if not increase the population, at any rate to keep it in an over populated condition, so that with the natural ebb and flow that takes place in commercial operations, distress, if not on so huge and distressful a scale as has been experienced this year, at any rate to some magnitude must take place. The improvement that will be felt in connection with the manufacturing industries cannot occasion the employment of anything like such a vast number of men as are at present living in a state of enforced idleness, therefore the proposals for increased duties cannot be viewed favorably even from the point of view of a city resident. That the Treasurer's proposals will meet with strenuous opposition in the House, we have not a doubt—but then there are members who would be found to support absolutely prohibitive duties. Those, of course, are members who look no further than the interests of their own special class, and who would care not the slightest if every other industry were crippled to an extent Such men we shall always have in Parliament; but it becomes most regretful when the Ministry of the day, possessing a majority of the House as followers, proposes to pander to the desires of a small proportion of those followers We shall not go *seriatim* through the list of duties proposed to be imposted, but we will say there is scarcely an item enumerated upon which the Ministry are justified, for revenue purposes, in laying on such heavy imposts. In the face of having to face such a heavy deficiency the Government see an opportunity to impose a lot of almost prohibitive duties, and so carry out the behests of the Trades-hall. Are country members going to allow such an outrage to be perpetrated? Will they not, for this once at any rate, unite themselves into a strong opposition, and so defeat the aims of the Government? If these duties are allowed to become law, they are not likely to be taken off, for an immense number of years at any rate—the rather will an attempt be made in a few years time to still further increase them. Surely the country members will act in concert on this occasion, and so present the Trades-hall from running the Ministry and ruining the colony.

Local and General News.

Considering the inclemency of the weather, Mr W. Edward Nickols held a very successful clearing sale at Mrs Harrison's, Main Lead, on Tuesday. The land was knocked down to Mr Kerr, of Trawalla, at L3 8s per acre. The house and garden brought a satisfactory price, as also did almost everything submitted for sale.

The fancy fair committee (writes an occasional Waterloo correspondent) report that they have met with great encouragement from the ladies interviewed and a large number of articles, both useful and ornamental are in course of preparation. At last meeting the day of opening was fixed for Wednesday, the 7th day of September. This is a fortnight earlier than first proposed. Also a sub-committee was formed to arrange musical programme for the promenade entertainment during the evening, and being full moon this should be a great attraction to the residents surrounding Waterloo. The effort being strictly voluntary, and for a good cause, the innocent amusement will undoubtedly be appreciated, as there will be fun and enjoyment for both old folk and young at the Fair. Weather permitting, the 7th of September will be a red letter day for the district of Waterloo.

There was a short sitting of the Beaufort Police Court on Monday, Mr W. H. Foster, P.M., presided. At the instigation of Truant-officer Thurlow, Jas. Wright and Jas. Somers were each fined 10s. in default 14 hours imprisonment, for neglecting to send their children to school the required number of days. The following debt cases were disposed of:—P. DeBaere v. Jno Phillips. Order for L3 11s 6d (less 7s 6d paid since service of summons). J. Cowans v. J. Francis,—L1 6s 9d. Order for amount with 12s 6d costs. Another case was settled. Jas. Cowans proceeded against Mrs M. White, for detention of four ducks. As defendant did not appear, the case was adjourned till next court day, plaintiff being allowed 10s costs.

The adjutant of the Victorian Rangers, Captain Geo. Eddy, made the customary half-yearly inspection of the Beaufort detachment on Monday evening. Of a total strength of 28 members, 20 were present, 5 being absent on leave, and 3 without leave. After the adjutant had carefully examined the arms, accoutrements, and uniform, &c., of the company, and Sergeant-Major Gray, Lieut. Palmer (of Ararat) and the non-commissioned officers had put the men through their drill, Captain Eddy briefly addressed the men. He said that on the whole the inspection was satisfactory. Three men being absent without leave might seem a blemish on the company, but under the special consideration of the notice being so short and also of Sergeant-Major Gray being away in Melbourne, a very great exception could not be taken of it, more especially if the three men turned up at Ararat or Moyston before the complete inspection of the whole company was made. He thought the Beaufort detachment had done exceedingly well, and the turn out was very creditable. The adjutant, in referring to three missing buttons, a wrong short coat strap, and two jags being forgotten, impressed upon the men the necessity of attending to even these small details, and pointed out that by neither borrowing or lending things were not so likely to get lost. The drill was very satisfactory, and showed a slight improvement on the last inspection; but the manual exercise was not so good The firing exercise was also very well done. Colonel Otter wished particularly to have inspected them, but being called out of the colony on important business was prevented from doing so, and rather than disappoint the men by putting the inspection off for a fortnight, he (Captain Eddy) had taken his place. He could promise them, however, that Colonel Otter would take the first opportunity of inspecting the detachment, and no doubt they would see him before very long. The men were then dismissed.

The committee of the Beaufort District Rifle Club met at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, when there were present—Messrs W. C. Trompf (vice-president), Brooks, Cougle (captain), Orde, A. Trompf (secretary), G. Loft, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Captain Cougle reported the result of the Mt. Emu trophy as under:—Mr J. Jackson, 1st, L1 10s; Mr J. Wotherspoon, 2nd, L1; Mr A. Trompf, 3rd, 10s; Mr J. McRae and Mr J. W. Harris 100 rounds of ammunition each. Received and adopted. Correspondence—From J. Sussams, resigning his position as president, and wishing the club every prosperity. Resignation accepted with regret. From Headquarters, re alterations in regulations, the most important being the classification of shots for musketry, as under:—137 points, marksman; 125 do., 1st class; 100 do., 2nd class; 75 do., 3rd class. Every rifleman obtaining 75 points or more will earn for his club the undermentioned sums provided he has attended at least two "battle-firing" parades during the year ending 30th June—75 points and less than 100, 5s; 100 and less than 125, 7s 6d; 125 and over, 10s. Bullseyes to count 5; centre, 4; magpie, 3; outer, 2. From same, notifying alterations in targets; appointment of district committee (Mr Orde representing Beaufort); increase in prices of ammunition and rifles; names of clubs not allowed to practice on their ranges till danger signals are complied with; satisfactory increase of 305 men completing musketry course, and liability to disbandment for not sending returns; increase or decrease of numbers putting in musketry course in different clubs; asking for return of 13 muzzle-loading rifles, bayonets and scabbards, loaned from the department in 1884 for which a bond had been entered into. Letters on the same subject were received from Capt. Eddy and Mr W. C. Thomas The matter was allowed to stand over till the half-yearly meeting, with a view to getting information as to what had become of them The remainder of the correspondence was received. Captain Cougle proposed Mr D. Nicholson as a member of the club. Seconded by Mr Orde, and carried. The following accounts were passed for payment:—A. Parker, 8s; Hawkes Bros. 5s; Broadbent Bros. and Co., 19s 7d; A. Trompf, petty cash, 14s 6d. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Fourteen members of the Legislative Council will retire by effluxion of time at the commencement of next month. Under the provisions of the Constitution Act the election of the new members will take place on the second Thursday in September, which will be the 8th prox For the Nelson Province the retiring member is Mr Thomas Dowling, of Jellalabad, Darlington, and for some time past it has been asserted, though we "Ararat Advertiser" do not know if with authority, that it is not his intention to again seek re-election.

A match was played in the Beaufort Park on Saturday last between the Skipton and Beaufort juveniles. W. Stoddart and A. Welsh captained the Skipton and Beaufort teams respectively. The game was very evenly contested from start to finish, and resulted in a win for Beaufort by 2 goals 2 behinds to 1 behind; the goal-kickers being T. Rogers and G. Johnston. After the match both teams sat down to an excellent repast provided by Mr R. Wilson, and full justice was done to the good things with which the tables were loaded. The visitors left for home about 9 o'clock.

A young man named Donald Murchison had a very narrow escape from serious injury on Monday. He and Mr W. Humphrhies were engaged at Mr Schlicht's in getting chaff-works in readiness to cut chaff, and whilst in the act of putting a large belt over a wheel the horse started unexpectedly. Murchison got entangled in the belt, but luckily for him the strain broke the pole to which the horse was attached, and he escaped with a badly bruised hand. Mr Humphries, who was in danger of having his hand dragged into the knives, saw the horse start and let go in time, and thus got off scot free.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Baxters, 3oz 6dwts; Kinleyside and party, 3oz 3dwts; Robinson and party, 1oz 11dwts; Kennedy and party, 1oz 13dwts; Sneddon and party, 17dwts; Firth and party, 2oz 9dwts; Vale and party, 5oz 10dwts; Kitchen and party, 2oz 2dwts; Working Miners, 3oz 6dwts; Lucky Company, 30oz 13dwts; Waterloo, 4oz 15dwts.

We would again draw attention to the clearing sale of furniture, cooking and kitchen requisites, crockery, milch cow, steers, sheep dog, poultry, &c., at Mr W. Edward Nickols' auction rooms, Neill street, Beaufort, to-day (Saturday). Parties who have goods in the rooms are also reminded that unless the same are removed before the sale in question, they will be sold to the highest bidder.

Some excitement was caused by a bolt in Havelock and Neill streets on Monday. It appears that Mr R. Hannah, of Stockyard Hill, hitched a pair of ponies to the spouting on the verandah at Mrs Henningsen's shop. One of the ponies, being young and restless, pulled back and broke the spouting; and the rattle of the tin caused the pair to bolt. They made for Messrs Wotherspoon Bros. and Co.'s large gates, but being turned sharply, completely capsized the buggy, which was then dragged round and round until Mr A. Driver managed to catch the runaways. The top of the trap was pretty well smashed to pieces.

No time was lost in the Legislative Assembly yesterday (says Thursday's "Argus") in getting on to the Budget, and Mr Stuart delivered a long speech, in which he endeavored to persuade country members that it was to the interest of the farmers that the duties to protect city industries should be raised. Mr Wheeler followed, and was speaking when the time arrived for private business. On a proposal by Mr Best for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Melbourne Tramways Trust Act, a few words were said as to the necessity for the state to protect itself against the "monopoly" of the trust, and on the questions of penny sections in the city proper Sir Bryan O'Loghlen suggested that an arrangement should be made for an extension of the lease of the Tramway Company in return for such a concession. More will be heard of these matters when the second reading of the bill is proposed. For the remainder of the evening members were occupied in the consideration of Mr Dixon's motion for the appointment of Agents-General being made subject to the approval of Parliament. Mr Patterson wished the House to deal with the question as to whether or not Mr Munro should remain in his present position, but without avail. The motion was discussed mainly in the abstract, and was ultimately negatived by 43 votes to 14. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 11.

A public meeting (writes a "Star" correspondent) was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Snake Valley, on Tuesday night, to receive the report of the deputation that waited on the Postmaster-General on Wednesday last in reference to the reduction of the status of the local post office. Mr J. Sheehan occupied the chair, and there were about 80 residents of the district present. Cr Murray stated that the Postmaster General had promised the deputation to hold the matter over for one month to give the people an opportunity of agreeing or otherwise to defray half the cost of the loss between the present system and the proposed alteration, and that in the meantime no alteration would be effected, but, to his surprise, on returning from Melbourne he found the telegraph had been dismantled and a telephone substituted, he being under the impression that the alteration had been effected without the consent of the Postmaster-General, which surmise proved correct, as, on his being acquainted with what had been done, orders were at once issued to have the telegraph instruments restored, which had been carried out, as the telephone was immediately removed. As the department did not furnish any returns to rely upon in reference to the costs of the different systems, the idea of entering into an agreement, would not, he thought, be entertained by the meeting. Subsequently a committee was appointed to further interview the P.M. and try and obtain the desired information. Crs Russell and Oddie, and several other gentlemen, denounced the action of the department in attempting to upset the present arrangements, and instanced the loss sustained by their action in sending a fitter and telephones from Melbourne last week, and then having to send another officer and telegraph instruments to undo the work done. Votes of thanks to the deputation and to the five members of Parliament who accompanied them, were passed by acclamation, after which the meeting adjourned.

Byron Squire, a pianoforte tuner, is suing for a divorce from his wife at Sydney, on the grounds of her misconduct with a Presbyterian clergyman.

At the Beaufort Licensing Court on Monday, before Mr W. H Foster, P.M., the application of John Humphreys and George White, on behalf of the M.U.I.O.O.F. Lodge, for permission to hold a social in the Golden Age Hall on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., was granted; the police offering no objection.

A Revision Court, for the purpose of revising the supplementary list of voters for the Beaufort division of the electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, was held on Monday; Mr W. H. Foster, P.M., presiding. The lists were certified to as being correct by the registrar, Mr Minchin, and were duly allowed. There were no claims or objections.

Mr W. H. Foster, P.M., conducted a Warden's Court at Beaufort on Monday. In the adjourned application of Bending and party for a mining on private property lease, of about 20 acres at Poverty Point, the Warden regretted the delay in fixing the amount of compensation. He found that he was not authorized to fix this, and had to forward the documents to the Mines Department. The depositions previously taken and published were re-sworn. Applicant did not think that more than perhaps one or two acres would subside. The Warden, in fixing the compensation at L37 10s, said he considered Mr Smith's claim altogether preposterous, and that Mr Bending's evidence, upon which he had based the award principally, showed fair consideration for the actual injury to the land, which seemed would be small—infinitesimal almost. He informed applicant that the money would have to be paid to the Minister of Mines before he got the lease.

About twenty gentlemen met Captain Bridges, R.N., of Trawalla, by invitation, at Welsh's Camp Hotel at the conclusion of the Church of England concert on Wednesday evening, and passed a very pleasant and convivial hour. Captain Bridges' health, coupled with that of his wife and children, was drunk with great enthusiasm, and was accorded musical honors, all being agreed that in very truth Captain Bridges is a "jolly good fellow." The toast of "The Commercial Interests" was given by Mr J. McRae; Messrs Hughes, W. Smith, Troy, and Flynn responding. Mr Flynn proposed the toast of "Government Officials," alluding in flattering terms to the considerate manner in which Messrs McRae and Orde discharged their functions as rabbit inspector and Crown lands bailiff respectively. These gentlemen having suitably responded, "Auld lang syne" was sung, and the company dispersed.

For some time past certain residents at this end of Lawrence street (about a stone throw from the post-office) have been annoyed at having to wait for their early morning mails till those in the outskirts of the town were served, unless they took steps to allow their mails to be left in the office till called for. Complaints were made to the department, with the result that the absurd reply was received that the persons so desiring their mails "lived in a back street," and could not be served till delivery had been effected to other business people of the town. The answer being at such variance with the truth, our new Member, Mr Austin, was acquainted with the unsatisfactory state of affairs. For a time he could not get the concession, but knowing that the complaint was a just one, he brought such pressure to bear that at last the department could not refuse his requests. We have been shown a very satisfactory letter received by Mr Austin from the department, and forwarded by him to the person who sought his services, conveying the information that instructions have been issued for the letters, etc., to be delivered immediately after those for the railway station. Seeing that one of the parties affected has unsuccessfully tried to obtain this boon for years, Mr Austin deserves to be highly commended for the energy displayed by him in the matter. Whilst on post-office business, we might again take the opportunity of reverting to the subject of a local receipt and pay office. The public inconvenience caused by the absence of such a necessary office in Beaufort is something considerable and totally unwarranted, and if Mr Austin could but secure this additional boon for Beaufort, he will earn the thanks of the immense number of people from all parts of the district who are now compelled to transact their business at Ballarat.

A statement, which cannot but be viewed with alarm, was made by Mr A. Andrews, chairman of the Beaufort United Common, at the monthly meeting of the managers on Tuesday evening. In supporting an application by Mr C. Wright for permission to occupy 20 acres on the western side of Ding-dong Gully, he said that Wright, who is the nightman of the town, wanted the land to plough the nightsoil into, as the diggers' holes in which the nightsoil has been deposited for some time are all getting filled up, and that in this weather when the water overflowed out of them the drainage must pass through and pollute the town. If there is the slightest probability of such an abomination ever occurring, we cannot too strongly blame those who have allowed the objectionable practice to be carried out, nor, in designating it a disgrace to the town, can we too strongly urge the absolute necessity of its speedy discontinuance. For years Beaufort, which is noted for the salubrity of its climate, has enjoyed almost a complete immunity from infectious diseases, the few cases occurring having invariably been contracted elsewhere and brought here to develope. But we cannot expect the township to remain healthy if one of the chief laws of health is so foolishly disregarded. We do not wish to pose as alarmists, but the fact remains indisputable that if the foul drainage from these holes should percolate through the streets, an outbreak of typhoid fever or some such dread disease must inevitably follow. The awful consequences can readily be imagined. The council has passed a bye-law making it compulsory upon householders to employ the nightman. Many, however, have not complied with that order. The inspector of nuisances when asked recently to furnish a report in connection with this, stated that he found the places of those persons not employing the nightman clean and in no way, so far as he could discover, obnoxious or injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The nightsoil was either buried deep in their gardens or some distance from the township, where it could not be offensive. About half had promised to employ the nightman in future, but the others would sooner rest the point than do so. He asked the council's consent to his testing the point by prosecuting two or three at the Police Court on the 13th June. The north riding members do not think this advisable. To judge by the opinion expressed by the inspector, it would appear that the parties complained of are adopting the better method, from a health point of view. The matter of providing a proper depôt certainly demands immediate attention.

Captain and Mrs. Bridges, with their usual generosity, have sent several cases of oranges to the children attending the State schools of Waterloo and Raglan. It is needless to add that the children greatly enjoyed the fruit, and felt exceedingly grateful to the donors for their thoughtfulness.

In the second competition among the rifle clubs, mounted rifles and rangers in the Ballarat district for places in the Victorian team visiting Sydney in October, which took place at Ballarat on Saturday, Mr J. McKeich, of Beaufort, came fifth on the list, making the following scores:—500 yds., 45; 600 yds., 36; 700 yds., 34. Total 115. The next competition takes place to-day (Saturday).

We notice that the following prizes have been awarded to residents of the district at the Annual sheep show of the Australian Sheepbreeders' Association, which commenced in Melbourne on Thursday:—Third for ram over two years and a half old, second for ram under one year and a half, fourth for ewe under two years and a half and over one year and a half, Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., St. Enochs, Stockyard Hill; fourth for ram over two years and a half old and third for ewe under two years and a half, executors late Mr Philip Russell, Carngham; third for ewe over two years and a half, Sir Samuel Wilson Ercildoune. The exhibits, which comprise the finest stud sheep in Australia and Tasmania, are much more numerous than on any previous occasion. Some of the sheep are worth 2,000 and 3,000 guineas each.

The return football match between the Beaufort and Mount Lonach clubs was played in Fox's paddock at Chute on Wednesday afternoon last. The Beaufort club had a weak team, but they were fortunate in getting the services of J. Bailey, the goal sneak of the Allandale Club. From the bounce of the ball the Beaufort boys "ran rings" round their opponents, although the Lonach players had the services of four members of the Avoca club and footballers from Waterloo. The Beaufort boys were very unlucky in goal kicking, having 28 shots and only getting 6 goals. This can be accounted for by the ground being very wet, the players thus being unable to hold the ball. The game ended in a very easy win for Beaufort by 6 goals 22 behinds to nil. The goal kickers for Beaufort were—Sinclair, Harris and Bailey, 2 each.

That the Ministry is about to be reconstructed there is no doubt. Constant change and re-organisation appear to be the destiny of the Munro and Shiels' Governments. But the precise form of the alterations does not appear to be decided upon. Mr Wheeler was appointed Minister of Railways in order to pull the chestnuts out of the fire; now that that is accomplished, the monkey wants to get rid of the cat! But Mr Wheeler does not believe, as Richelieu, restored to royal favor, pointed out significantly to Barodus, that "his health requires repose," and he is inclined to hang on to the reduced perquisites that attain to the position of Minister of the Crown. That Sir Graham Berry, who dearly wants to go "home" again, will receive the Agent-Generalship appears to be now clear; indeed there is a whisper that one of his stipulations on joining Mr Shiels was that he should have the refusal of that office the first time it became vacant. Mr Best will join the Cabinet if only that awkward clause in his partnership agreement with Mr Fink can be overcome, and, as I (says the Melbourne correspondent to the "Ararat Advertiser") have suggested, Mr M'Lean will probably be relieved of the Chief Secretaryship. But other changes, and there seems to be some in contemplation, are not so clearly discernible, nor is it likely that Sir Graham will leave the colony until his Budget is through.

There was an illumination in the Legislative Assembly last evening, much to the surprise but greatly to the gratification of those members who had become tired of the Budget debate. Mr Gillies and Sir Graham Berry struck fire from each other, and for three hours the House was ablaze. The display was led up to by Mr Wheeler, who, in concluding his speech on the railway management begun on the previous evening, delivered a eulogium upon the Acting-Commissioners, which, as Mr Gillies said later on, required defending. After all, however, Mr Wheeler's address was no more than a curtain-raiser giving time to members to take their seats. The House was moderately well filled when Mr Gillies rose, and very soon the benches were thronged. The hon. gentleman was what is called in form—in good Opposition form—with his hitting power well developed. Almost as soon as he rose, and when trouble threatened, Sir Graham Berry moved to the table to take notes, and in order that no point might be lost, Mr Shiels also took pencil and paper, and used them freely. If Mr Gillies's effort was worthy of his best days, Sir Graham's was not less remarkable. Old members were reminded of the debates of fourteen years ago, when the champions often crossed swords, but the most notable phase of last night's proceedings was that Sir Graham's colleagues were the members who in former days were most sarcastic when he was most impassioned. Mr Shiels hung his head and smiled; Mr Duffy apparently longed to be in opposition for a few minutes; and Mr M'Lean could hardly realise that among other revenges time had wrought he had been made a colleague of the politician whom he had entered Parliament to oppose. New members passed under the swell very quickly, and the cheers told how completely many of them had been captivated. When Sir Graham concluded Mr Trenwith rose, and the House emptied itself. His was a long speech, and at its finish progress was reported. The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock.—"Argus," Friday.

The rainfall at Beaufort for the week was 36 points.

We have been requested to state that the nett proceeds of the Horticultural benefit concert, held at Waterloo on the 4th inst., amount at present to L12 16s 6d, and that a little more is expected to come in.

The applications to be dealt with at the Beaufort Local Land Board on Monday, 22nd inst., appear in our advertising columns.

Mr T. R. Oddie intends addressing the electors of the east riding of the Shire of Ripon at Carngham next Saturday evening, the 20th inst.

At the Beaufort Police Court yesterday, before Mr J. W. Harris, J.P., W. H. Williams was charged by Constable Guissane with drunkenness and also with resisting him in the execution of his duty. Fines of 2s 6d and 5s respectively were inflicted.

By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that Mr A. Andrews has arranged to address the ratepayers of the north riding of Riponshire as follows:—Waterloo, Saturday, 20th; Beaufort, Tuesday, 23rd; and Ararat, 24th.

Mr Walter Newling had rather an exciting experience on Saturday forenoon when returning home to Main Lead from his work. He was accosted by a man, who desired a pipe of tobacco. Upon Newling replying that he had none the man became very abusive, and followed this up by pulling a butcher's knife, old and very much worn, out of his coat sleeve and attempting to stab him. Newling, however, pluckily grappled with his opponent, and succeeded in wrenching the knife from his hand, getting slightly cut in doing so. The man made off into the scrub, saying "There's a L100 reward on my head." The matter was reported to the police, but they have not as yet come across the perpetrator of the deed, although they have searched diligently. As a lunatic escaped from the Ararat Asylum on the 24th ult., and this man tallies with his description in some respects, the two are believed to be identical. He has been seen along the ranges between Beaufort and Main Lead, the last time on Thursday by Dr. Adam's groom, between the Doctor's paddock and Mrs Gillodes' slaughteryard. If he is not captured before Sunday afternoon, the police intend to get as many young men in the place as possible to go out and scour the ranges for him.

The following are the nominations for the Riponshire annual elections:—West riding—Mr William Lewis, sheep farmer, of Stoneleigh (re-elected). East riding—Mr Donald Cameron, blacksmith, of Snake Valley; Mr Thomas Ralph Oddie, sheepfarmer, of Cheapstowe. North riding—Mr Albert Andrews, chemist, of Beaufort; Mr Theodore Beggs sheepfarmer, of Earnambeen. Auditor—Mr Jonathan Wade Browne, agent, of Beaufort; Mr John Humphreys, agent, of Beaufort. The polling places appear in our advertising columns.

Several charitably disposed residents quickly subscribed the train fare from Beaufort to Ararat on Thursday, upon a woman with a husband and three children telling a pitiable tale of destitution. They had tramped from Ballarat, and wished to reach friends in Ararat. As they did not wish to leave Beaufort till the following day, the money was placed in a porter's hands. The old woman soon afterwards begged him to give her some of the money, as the old man was very "sensitive," and she would be the better able to persuade him that kind friends were helping them. The porter had seen a paragraph in the Melbourne papers that morning showing that a family named Martin had by mistake received help from the Mayor's fund, and were ordered to clear out of Ballarat, so he refused to part with the coin. That was the last he saw of them; and the money was refunded to the donors. Ararat folks might take the hint.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was very pleased, on reading the report of the Shire Council meeting in your last issue, to see the Council had decided to get rid of that nuisance the drain in Pratt-street, and very much surprised to see the change in front of Mr Andrews. And when asked what was the reason, I was met with, "Don't you know the election is coming on, and he might have lost some votes?" But people will say ill-natured things.

RATEPAYER.

Beaufort, 12th August, 1892.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The members of the Beaufort Rifle Club competed on Wednesday, 27th ult., and Saturday, 6th inst., for the "Emu Trophy," at the 400 yards range, at both the small and large targets. There were 26 entries. The first prize, £1 10s was carried off by J. Jackson; the second, £1, by J. R. Wotherspoon; the third, 10s, by A. Trompf, and the fourth and fifth, 100 rounds of ammunition each, by J. McRae and J. W. Harris. Appended are the scores:—

	Yds—400	400	H'cap	Tl
J. Jackson ...	24	30	12	63
J. Wotherspoon ...	29	23	10	62
A. Trompf ...	24	34	2	60
J. W. Harris ...	21	29	10	60
J. McRae ...	26	28	4	58
G. Loft ...	19	27	12	58
J. McKeich ...	25	32	scr	57
J. Clegg ...	15	32	7	54
W. Trompf ...	13	29	1	53
J. Brooks ...	21	22	10	53
C. Loft ...	22	29	10	52
G. H. Cougle ...	15	18	18	51
F. Kendall ...	16	20	14	50

BRILLIANT FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

THERE have been many brilliant feats of horsemanship performed on the battlefield, both by individuals and by regiments. More than once during the Peninsular War a British cavalry officer was known to leap into one of the enemy's squares of infantry and cut his way out alive. There occurs to me, as I write, two remarkable acts of daring during that war, in both of which the horsemanship was as conspicuous as the heroism of the principal actor. The first of these episodes happened a few days after the battle of Sabugal, fought on the 3rd of April, 1811, which Wellington described as "one of the most glorious actions British troops were ever engaged in." Colonel Waters, one of the ablest and most daring officers on Wellington's staff, had been taken prisoner, but so confident was he in his own resources, and so certain that an opportunity of escape would sooner or later present itself, that he refused to give his parole. But he rashly mentioned his intention of escaping at the first chance he had to the Spaniard in whose house he was lodged at Ciudad Rodrigo. That treacherous rascal resolved to betray the Englishman, but a Spanish servant in the house got wind of his master's design, and offered to help Waters in escaping secretly. The Colonel, however, had conceived the bold idea of making his escape openly, and told the faithful Spaniard that all the assistance he needed was to have the rowels of his spurs sharpened. Guarded by four mounted *gens d'armes* and a sergeant, the Englishman was escorted to Salamanca. When they were near the city, the sergeant, who rode the only good horse of the escort party, alighted. Waters, who had been allowed to retain his own mare—a celebrated Irish hunter—instantly gave her the spurs and dashed off at full gallop, before the astonished *gens d'armes* could unsling their carbines. They were on a wide plain, and for many miles the road was covered with the French columns. Waters had to run the gauntlet; his hat fell off, and with the four *gens d'armes*, sword in hand, in hot pursuit, he galloped along the flank of the French army. Some of them, true sportsmen, regarded it as a race, and cheered the gallant Englishman, others took pot-shots at him. But as the *gens d'armes* appeared to be rapidly gaining on him, none of the spectators dreamt that there was any chance of the fugitive making good his escape. But the Colonel, who was a consummate horseman, was keeping his mare well in hand, whilst he artfully allowed his pursuers to fancy they were gaining on him. Keeping his "eyes skinned," as the Yankees say, and looking sharply to the right and left as he rode, he perceived at some distance a wooded hollow, and if he could only reach that he felt that he would be safe, especially as he noted that a stream of some breadth ran through the bottom. But to reach this spot he had to pass between two columns of the enemy. He slackened his pace until his pursuers were at his very heels, and his capture seemed certain, so certain that it never occurred to the troops in front of him to raise a musket against him. Suddenly, just as he neared the two columns of the enemy, he put spurs to his mare, sped like lightning between the two bodies of infantry, the mare cleared the stream at the bottom in her stride, and left the baffled pursuers on the wrong side of it, staring in mingled rage and disappointment at the disappearing figure of the daring horseman who had so cleverly outwitted them. Two days later he reached his own headquarters, where Wellington received him without surprise, merely saying, "You see I have had your baggage brought on here, for I knew that you would not be long absent."

The other exploit to which I have referred was not a wit less daring. The hero of it was Captain William Light, of the 18th Hussars—the Admirable Crichton of the British service—distinguished by the variety of his attainments, for he was equally accomplished as artist, musician, mechanist, seaman, and soldier. During Soult's retreat from Spain at the close of the Peninsular War, as the beaten French General was slowly fighting his way back into France, Wellington, following in close pursuit, was much hampered in his movements by being unable to ascertain the number of the rear-guard which covered the retreat of the main force. One of these bodies of troops was posted on a hill, the end of which abutted on the high-road, the slope being clothed with trees and well-lined with skirmishers. Wellington was anxious to know the number of the force which thus barred his way, but all his attempts to explore were stopped by the enemy's fire. Then Captain Light volunteered to ride forward and reconnoitre. It was a most perilous undertaking, and, indeed, the odds seemed ten to one against any man who essayed it returning alive; but as it was of the utmost importance to gain the information Wellington consented to allow the intrepid Captain to make the attempt. Light rode forward as if he would force his way through the French skirmishers, who were popping away at him from behind every bush and tree, but when he reached the wood he dropped his reins and leaned back as if badly wounded. His perfectly-trained horse was completely under his control, though he guided it solely with his knees, but appeared to canter wildly along the front of the enemy's light infantry, as if its rider no longer had any mastery over it. The French sharpshooters thinking that the mad Englishman was mortally wounded, ceased their fire, and merely watched the course of the charger with idle curiosity. Captain Light then passed them without further molestation, till his horse carried him into the wood and through it to the other side of the hill, where there were no skirmishers. Then ascending to the open summit above, he put spurs to his horse and, galloping along the French main line, counted their regiments as he passed. His sudden appearance, his blue undress, his daring confidence, and the speed at which he rode, apparently towards them, made the French doubt if he were an enemy, and a few random shots only were discharged at him, whilst he, dashing down the opposite declivity, broke *from the rear* through the very skirmishers whose fire he had first faced *in front*, reached the spot where Wellington stood, and told him there were but five battalions on the hill. I do not think I have ever come across a more brilliant deed of daring than that. There was no Victoria Cross in those days, for Wellington would never for an instant have countenanced the theory that a special reward should be given to any soldier merely for displaying valour. As well, he would have said, grant women a special reward for virtue. But in all the annals of the Victoria Cross is there one recipient of that highly-prized decoration who has eclipsed or even equalled that splendid feat of Captain William Light's?

I have given two instances of individual heroism and horsemanship on the battlefield; I will conclude with one of regimental prowess in the saddle. There are few episodes in the annals of warfare that can compare with the memorable charge of the 23rd Light Dragoons at the battle of Talavera, the story of which thrilled the hearts of Englishmen with emotion hardly less intense than those which the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava evoked half a-century later. During the fight the brigade of the French General Villette, preceded by the picked grenadiers and supported by two regiments of light cavalry, advanced up the great valley, whilst another division of the enemy, under General Ruffin, crossed the valley and moved by the foot of the mountain to turn the British left. Sir Arthur Wellesley, perceiving the danger, directed Anson's cavalry, composed of the 23rd Light Dragoons and the first German Hussars, to charge the head of Villette's column. Going off at a canter, and increasing their speed as they advanced, these regiments rode straight for the enemy, but came suddenly upon the brink of a watercourse, which, descending from the hill, formed at that point a formidable chasm, though not perceptible at a distance. The French, knowing its existence and never dreaming that any cavalry could cross it, threw themselves into squares behind it and opened fire. The officer in command of the German Hussars Colonel Aveutschild, a veteran whom forty years' service had made a master in his art, reined up at the brink, exclaiming in his broken English, "I vill not kill my young mens." Higher up, however, facing the 23rd, the chasm was more practicable, though still an obstacle which even a first-flight man with the Quorn or the Atherstone might have been excused for hesitating to "negotiate." But the English officers, waving their swords, went with a ringing view-halloo straight at the chasm, and the men, setting their teeth grimly and driving the spur into their chargers, nobly followed their leaders. Some cleared it bravely, some rolled into it and were mangled below, others, whose horses refused to jump, rode down the precipitous incline and up the other bank, almost as steep as the roof of a barn. By twos and threes they formed on the opposite brink, and to use the glowing words of De Quincey, "went down upon the enemy with such divinity of fervour (I use the word *divinity* by design. The inspiration of God must have prompted this movement to those whom He was even then calling to His presence), that these results followed. As regarded the enemy, their 23rd Dragoons, not, I believe, originally 350 strong, paralysed a French column, six thousand strong, then ascended the hill, and fixed the gaze of the whole French army. As regards themselves the 23rd were supposed at first to have been nearly annihilated; but eventually, I think, about one in four survived." Napier says that after they cleared the chasm "their colonel, Seymour, was wounded, but Frederick Ponsonby, a hardy soldier, rallied all who came up, passed through Villette's column, which poured fire from each side, and fell, with inexpressible violence upon a brigade of French chasseurs in the rear. The combat was fierce, yet short; for Marshal Victor had before detached his Polish Lancers and Westphalian Light Horse to support Villette, and these fresh troops, coming up when the 23rd, already overmatched, could scarcely stand against the Chasseurs, entirely broke them. Those who were not killed or taken made for the Spanish Division on the mountains, leaving behind more than two hundred officers and men." As a feat of combined horsemanship and daring, that magnificent charge has never been surpassed; and though not a third of that splendid regiment returned to tell the tale and receive the reward of their valour, it was a revelation of British valour, and taught the Frenchmen that in these beef-fed islanders they had met a new and terrible foe, who would tax all the skill and prowess even of the veterans of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena.—Abridged from the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

A "FIRST" LOVE.

JACK LEVER sat beside her on the sofa. That was a little way he had, but to-night he sat more beside her than ever. Not even a street-car conductor would have had the nerve to ask them to "sit a little closer, please."

Jack seemed strangely excited. He strove to give utterance to his thoughts, but his voice broke and died away in unintelligible sighs.

Finally he spoke in tones tremulous with deep emotion.

"Miss Prentice! Ethel!"

"Yes, Jack."

"Do you not know; can you not guess what I have to say to you to-night? Does not your heart throb in answering echo to the message mine would convey? Do not the loving glances of these tell-tale eyes transmit, as by a subtle electric current of psychological sympathy, a spark of divine intelligence? Surely you must guess the words I scarcely dare to speak?"

Ethel slid her little hand into his, and cuddled closer to him. Her keen womanly intuition, far more alert than man's clumsy reason, told her that the fatal moment had arrived.

"I may have a glimpse of your meaning, Jack," she murmured gently; but I think I should derive a sweeter pleasure from a plainer and more unmistakable assurance. Do not be afraid, but tell me boldly what you want to say to me to-night."

For a moment he was silent; enthralled by the glamour of her soft, maidenly loveliness.

The rare perfume of her breath gently slipping between the half-parted rosebud lips; the sight of the little curling tendrils of hair clearly shaded against the white round neck, upon which was poised with queenly dignity her slender, Grecian head, unmanned and shook him to the utmost fibre of his being.

But gathering courage from the timid pressure of her tiny fingers, he leaned towards her.

"All I have to say to you to-night, Ethel," he whispered into her blushing, shell-like ear, may be compressed into two small but potent words: *April Fool!*"

HE WOULD NOT PAY FOR THE BOY.

THE way certain officials handle the bags and portmanteaus of travellers is sometimes shocking to the most indifferent spectator, and has earned for them the familiar name of "luggage smashers."

A few years ago one of these men tumbled a long, peculiar-looking box from the porter's truck into a luggage compartment, and stood it on end, in the usual rough fashion, when a stifled voice cried—

"Oh, don't!"

"Don't what?" said the astonished porter, staring at the box.

"Don't stand me on my head! Turn me over, quick!" said the voice.

The excited porter hurriedly placed the box in a horizonal position.

Then a voice, more stifled than before, called out—

"That won't do! You've put me on my face! Oh! Oh!"

"The man hastened to turn the box over, and was rewarded by a grunt of satisfaction from the voice. Then turning to the owner—a quiet-looking little man standing by—he exclaimed, wiping the perspiration from his forehead:

Look here! you must pay the fare for this boy in the box!"

"Oh, no!" said the owner. "I have carried him thousands of miles on railways, and have never paid his fare yet."

"No matter," said the porter, "you can't smuggle anybody over this line, and if you don't take a ticket I'll send him out on the platform, and leave him standing on his head till you do."

"Why, sir, he's a dead-head! He has been passed many a time," remonstrated the traveller.

"We don't pass no live folks in boxes!" said the smasher, and he was about to tumble the box out when the guard came along, and recognising the traveller, inquired—

"Why, what is the matter, Professor B——?"

It was in fact, Professor B——, the ventriloquist, and the occupant of the box was no other than his automaton "boy," Bobby that figured in his performances, and always travelled with his owner in this way.

A ROYAL WAY OF MAKING WAR.

MALEK, Vizier of the Caliph Mosthudi, having obtained a victory over the Greeks, made their King prisoner. When the monarch was brought before him, he asked him what treatment he expected at the hands of his vanquisher.

"If you make war royally," said the King, "you will release me; if, as a merchant, you will ransom me; and if, as a butcher, you will kill me."

The Mussulman General released him.

AN ARIZONA ADVENTURE.

WHILE in command of a small scouting party in Arizona I went into camp one bright day on the Rio Puerco, very near the new Mexican line. The tents had been pitched and the animals sent out to graze under a strong guard, and I was walking before my tent impatiently waiting a summons to dinner, which I knew by the strong odour wafted from an adjacent coffee pot would not be much longer delayed.

We were about ninety miles from the nearest fort, and hundreds from any settlement.

"Dinner is ready, Lieutenant," was the welcome summons with which my cook greeted me, and I was soon doing full justice to an army field dinner of bean soup and "slapjacks."

I was in the midst of this savoury repast when I noticed a stranger approaching me. He was a well-built powerful-looking man, about 40 years of age; his face was intellectual and very handsome; he wore a full beard and moustache, both of which were iron gray.

He was coarsely clad and carried no weapon. This latter circumstance was the most remarkable thing of all, for in those days in Arizona one scarcely moved without his arms.

Nearing me he asked, in a pleasant, quiet manner, if I were the commanding officer.

I replied that I was.

"I came to see if you would lend me a pistol or a carbine for a few days," he said.

"You don't mean to tell me that you are entirely without arms?" I said, not unreasonably astonished.

"Yes; I have nothing of the kind," he answered. "I have been annoyed for the past three months by those infernal Californian lions, and if I had a shooting iron I might kill some of them."

"Are you camping near here?"

"I live just round the bend of the river. Will you walk down with me?"

Little dreaming I was so near a residence, I eagerly accepted his invitation, and filling my pipe, and leaving the sergeant in charge of camp, I started forth with my new acquaintance. As we made the turn in the river I saw a large shelving rock rising from the level prairie. It was not more than a hundred yards from the river's bank, and was really quite imposing in its dimensions. It struck me as so peculiar, so entirely out of place, that I expressed my surprise to my companion.

"Yes," he answered, "I fancy it is a meteorite. I am under great obligations to it, whatever it is, and however it came here, for it has protected me for months. That rock is my house."

Greatly astonished, I asked if he lived there quite alone.

"Oh, no," he replied. "My wife and mother live with me."

By this time we had reached the natural dwelling. At what might be termed its opening the rock was about ten feet or more from the ground, and it sheltered a space about twenty feet in breadth, gradually sloping backward and downward. As I stepped under the protecting roof I saw two women sitting at work.

My host presented me to his mother and wife respectively, and I saw at a glance that they were Mexicans.

I learned that they had been living there for two or three months. They came with the intention of farming, and later proposed erecting a suitable dwelling.

The Indians had not molested them, but they were worried by the lions, which came by twos and threes nightly to the opening of their habitation, and there howled till day-light, when they returned to the mountain.

They told me it was necessary for one of them to be up all night to keep the fire burning, which was their only protection from these monsters.

Consequently they had taken turns sitting up nights for the last three months.

What surprised me most was the absence of all defensive weapons and farming implements.

Having listened to a graphic description of their far from pleasant neighbours, I told them frankly that if I had a pistol or carbine of my own I would willingly lend or give them one, but all the weapons in the command, even those on my person, belonged to the Government, and that the orders respecting them were so stringent that I was utterly unable to accommodate them.

"I tell you what I will do," I said. "I will send the company in charge of the sergeant about five miles further down the river to encamp; then I will bring Curley with me, and he will stay here to-night with you. Curley is an old frontiersman, and is acting guide for me. He is a good shot, and will enjoy the sport."

My proposal was joyfully accepted, and I returned to camp to give the necessary directions. About an hour later the company moved out, and Curley and I were alone.

"What sort of an outfit is that down there?" said my companion, pointing to the stone mansion I had recently left.

"I cannot tell you," I answered. "The people say they are worried by the lions, and I have told them you and I will stay with them to-night and sample a few."

"Some escaped gaolbird, I suppose," said Curley. "The country's full of them."

"Yes," I answered, "the country is full of them, but I am sure this man is no criminal. His manner and appearance, barring his clothes, are those of a gentleman, and his wife seems more than ordinarily refined."

"Well," said Curley, "if they will trot out the lions for us we don't care what they are."

With that we started for the rock.

The California lion may have a legitimate name, but this is the only one I have ever heard applied to him. He belongs to the panther and wild cat families, being, I believe, a cross between the two.

We told our new friends all to retire when they felt disposed, and they wanted not a second bidding. We saw that our rifles were in good order, and that our ammunition was handy, then we permitted the fire to die out.

Not long did we wait; we had not been on guard more than half an hour when Curley whispered to me, "Did you see that thing sneaking up here?"

I had already seen it; but it was only a coyote, so I said, "It is nothing but a coyote; we must not shoot, it will frighten the lions."

"I believe you are right," said Curley. "But how about this 'senator' that is approaching?"

Sure enough, here came a large lion walking proudly along, scarcely thirty yards from us.

"Do not fire," said Curley. "Wait until we can get more of them."

A few minutes later four large lions were in our immediate front. The man had certainly told the truth thus far, whatever his intention as to farming might be.

"You take the one on the left, and I'll take the one on the right," said Curley. "Are you ready?"

"Ready," I replied.

"Fire!"

The report of our rifles and the screams of the startled sleepers were almost simultaneous; the three were sleeping soundly, and the shots naturally startled them. I threw another cartridge into my rifle and fired at an escaping lion, but I doubt if I injured him. We re-built the fire, and dragged two fine specimens of the brutes where its light would allow us to inspect them. I had shot one through the heart and Curley had sent a bullet through the brain of the other.

"I think we had better leave them outside," said Curley; "the others will scent the blood and come back."

Whether they scented the blood or not I am not prepared to say, but back they certainly came. We waited until a good opportunity offered, and then, at a given signal, fired again. Two more large lions fell, and Curley succeeded in loading and shooting one that was endeavouring to escape. This made five that we had killed. After watching another hour without any result, we made up the fire and slept until sunrise. The little family were overjoyed at behoiding our night's work, and succeeded in convincing us of their sincere gratitude.

After breakfast Curley skinned the five animals, and gallantly presented the pelts to the young wife. As we bade good-bye to the rock family, he said, "If you rub a little strychnine over these carcases, and stake them at some little distance from your ranch, you will not be troubled much longer by the lions."

Then, with a cordial farewell, we proceeded down the river to overtake the command.—L. L., in *Drake's Magazine.*

MALAPROPISMS.

SLIPS of the tongue, after the fashion of Mrs. Malaprop—and sometimes of Mrs. Candour—have added considerably to "the harmless gaiety of nations," whatever their effect on the reputation of the speaker. They divide themselves into different classes—the downright blunders which have a dignity of their own, the sly satire which underlies an apparently careless remark, and what may be called the jumble of fact and error. More or less, malapropisms are found every day in social life. There are the small fry; but there are some which stand out as classical models, which have indeed attained to the dignity of history. And if some of them be well known, it may fairly be said that, in their unintentional fun, they are far above most of the laboured witticisms of professed "comic" writers or talkers.

Of the first-class, the blunder pure and simple, rounded and complete, there is a rich selection. Some are far less familiar to "that convenient entity, the general reader," than are others—indeed, must be sought for amid forgotten memoirs and similar publications. Most, if not all, of these have one leading characteristic: the splendid unconsciousness of the utterer that he is, though not witty himself, the cause of wit in others—an unintentional purveyor of mirth such as would have delighted Charles Lamb.

It is scarcely fair to extract from Ireland's opulent soil specimens of its characteristic plant, but perhaps the genius who, in the Irish Parliament, said, "The best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump," has hardly the widespread reputation which he deserves. Another Irishman, however, whose name is immortal, and whose genius can only perhaps be paralleled by that of Francis Bacon, made on one occasion an amusing *lapsus linguæ* which proves that nationality may characterise even a mental Titan. Said Edmund Burke:

"The honourable gentleman sits down, and one-half of the House goes away; another gentleman gets up and harangues on the state of the nation, and in order to keep matters even, another half of the House retires; another gentleman follows his example, which rids the House of another half."

Scotland, however, as well as Ireland, can produce specimens which are equally valuable. We will only make a passing allusion to the famous

Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You'd hold up your hands and bless General Wade,

and come to a modern instance. When her present Majesty visited a famous Scotch town, crimson cloth was, as usual, laid down for the passage of royalty. The thrifty Town Council afterwards debated what should be done with the material. One of the councillors thereupon made the brilliant suggestion that it should be preserved as a *memento mori* of the visit!

A leading advocate usually considered a past-master of the tongue may, and not unfrequently at his own expense, make a malapropism delightful alike to his enemies and his candid friends. Sir Fletcher Norton, who was prominent in the last century, was somewhat remarkable for his *brusquerie* of speech and demeanour. Arguing a case in the Queen's Bench, he said, solemnly, "My lords, I will illustrate the point in my own person. I myself have *two little manors.*"

Said the Chief Justice, with much suavity and a bow, "We all know it, Sir Fletcher."

Speaking of Chief Justices, we may recall the delicious remark of the country mayor who, complimenting Lord Tenterden (the son of a barber) at a great banquet, extolled the happy constitution of the realm, which, he said, enabled the company to see the Chief Magistrate of their city and the Lord Chief Justice of England both holding their distinguished offices, "and both sprung from the dregs of the people."

This was something like so clever a man as Michael O'Kelly's blunder when, at an audience of the then Emperor of Austria, General Kavanagh, of the Austrian service, made some remark to O'Kelly in Irish, which the latter did not understand. The Emperor, noting this, asked O'Kelly whether he did not speak the language of his own country; to which the latter replied, "Please, your Majesty, none but the common order of Irish people speak Irish."

The malapropisms which may be taken either as simple blunders or as satirical hits are among the best of the species. Wilkes' remark was about one of the best double-edged malapropisms—or compliment, as you like to regard it—on record.

Said the Prince Regent to him, after his change of opinions: "How long, Wilkes, have you been a supporter of the Monarchy?" "Ever since, sir, I had the honour of knowing your Royal Highness," was the immediate reply.

There is what may be termed a malapropism, on the *ars celare artem* principle, of Sydney Smith, who innocently remarked to the Prince Regent, during an academic discussion at Carlton House as to who was the most depraved man in modern history, "The Duke of Orleans in Louis XIV.'s infancy—and he was a Regent." But this was neatly countered by his Royal auditor, who remarked: "But his tutor was Dubois—who was a priest!"

Even the tact of the Frenchman sometimes does not prevent a specimen of malapropism, as in the case of the gentleman who, listening to a new acquaintance's description of his mother's beauty, involuntarily remarked: "Apparently then you resemble your father!"

SHE SUITED HIM.

A FARMER entered a telegraph office in Central New York, and sent this message to a woman in Canada:

Will you be my wife? Please answer this at once by telegraph."

Then he sat down and waited. No answer came. He waited till late in the evening. Still no answer.

Early the next morning he came in again, and was handed a despatch—an affirmative reply.

The operator expressed his sympathy.

"'Twas a little rough to keep you so long in suspense."

"Look here, young feller," said the farmer, "I'll stand all the suspense. A woman that'll hold back her answer to a proposal all day so as to send it by night rates, is jest the economical woman that I'm waitin' for.

IN NO DANGER.

MRS. CHUGWATER: "Look out, Josi ah I'm going to throw at those hens."

MR. Chugwater (alarmed): "Where are they?"

"Right behind you."

(Relieved.) "Fire away, Samantha. Fire away."

AFFECTING.

"I WAS at the station this morning when the express went out, and I saw one of the saddest partings I ever witnessed in my life."

"Yes?"

"Yes; a man's suspenders parted when he was running for the train."

HIS FIRST CLIENT.

TWO friends sat lazily smoking in an office in one of our great midland towns, how many years ago deponent sayeth not. They had been separated for some time. Charley Cecil had been abroad enjoying an extended tour, and had just come upon George Brown as the latter sat in his chambers, a newly-fledged lawyer "waiting for his clients."

"And now," said Charley, "let me hear something about yourself. You have told me nothing in return."

"You talked so fast I could not get a word in edgeways; besides, there is little to tell. Here I am, just where you left me, waiting for clients, like the rest of young lawyers."

"Well, you must have patience, my boy. Some day the celebrated 'first client' will walk in and give you a chance to show the mettle you are made off. After that the briefs will come pouring in thick and heavy."

For a few moments Brown made no reply. He thrust his hands in his pockets, and, stealing a side glance at his friend, seemed struggling against an inclination to indulge in a fit of merriment.

The effort was a vain one, however, and the only reply the astonished Charley received in return for his encouraging sympathy was a hearty burst of laughter.

"Couldn't help it, old fellow!" panted Brown. "That celebrated 'first client' you spoke of—that is what upset my gravity, for 'thereby hangs a tale.' And as I have excited your curiosity, I must gratify it, I suppose, although I had resolved never to tell such a rich joke on myself. But I know it is safe with you, my boy; so here goes. I *have* had my 'first client.' That individual appeared only a couple of weeks after I entered these rooms. I don't make a boast of it, though—no, I really do not. For why? It was my bounden duty as a lawyer to outwit my client. Instead of that, my client outwitted me! Ha, ha! I can laugh at it now, but I felt rather crestfallen at the time, you may believe. You know, old fellow, that I always was fond of the ladies, from the time I wore petticoats myself up to the present time—or rather up to the time I am about to tell you of. At the present time I am rather shy of them all."

"Are you warranted not to fall in love again?" asked Charley, laughing. "If so, marvellous must have been the cure—for to my certain knowledge you used to fall in and out of love regularly twice a week."

"Fie on you for a slanderer, Charley! Now to go ahead again. I was busy at my work in my office here studying like a good fellow, when there came a tap at the door. I sprang to open it, my heart all in a flutter. Visions of briefs and clients swam before my eyes. I hoped to see some wealthy merchant ready to be plucked. Instead of that, there stood a tall, handsomely-dressed lady, not quite so young as she had been once, but still by no means old, and still very beautiful. Hardly knowing what I did, I was so much astonished, I motioned her to enter and take a chair, which she did with inimitable grace.

"'Mr. George Brown, I presume?' she said, in one of the most musical voices I ever heard.

"I bowed.

"'I was recommended to you, sir, by a friend of yours—Mr. Briggs.'

"She hesitated, and I muttered something about being highly honoured, while I wondered how Will Briggs came to send anyone to me."

"'I come to you, sir, on rather a delicate business. I am a married woman, but possess some property independent of my husband. It is in my power, in such a case, to dispose of it as I choose, I believe! I mean, I have the right to make a will, have I not?'

"'Most undoubtedly, madam,' I replied.

"'Without,' she said slowly—'without my husband's concurrence or knowledge?'

"'Certainly,' said I; 'if the property is settled on you alone, your husband has no control over it. You can act alone in regard to it.'

"She drew a long breath of relief, and then turned a pair of glorious blue eyes full upon me.

"'Thanks! thanks, sir! You do not know what a load your words have lifted from my heart. Would it be convenient for you to draw up a formula of the will at once while I wait?'

"I assured her it would; and I set to work at once, with my visitor sitting opposite me, her splendid eyes fixed on my face, as I could feel, though I did not look up.

"'Well, Charley, you may laugh if you will; but before I had got half through the formula I was head over heels in love with a woman at least ten years older than myself! How I ever finished my task I do not know; but at last I was ready to begin filling in the blank spaces, and I told her so. She put her hand in her pocket and drew out her portemonnaie.

"'I have the memorandum of what I wish done,' she said, as she opened it.

"But she was mistaken; she had forgotten to bring it with her. She grew very nervous and troubled as at length she was forced to give up the search in despair.

"'What shall I do?' she exclaimed. 'I am a stranger in the city, Mr. Brown, and in a few hours will have to leave it. I have weighty reasons for wishing to have this business settled before I go. I may never have another opportunity——'

"She stopped abruptly, and her face flushed as she looked hesitatingly in my face.

"'Can you not remember what you wished done?'

"'No; I cannot trust my memory—and yet I cannot go back to the hotel and return here, either. I would not dare?'

"Again she paused, and then continued, falteringly:

"'You must doubtless think, sir, that my words require explanation, and I acknowledge it. It is very painful to me to refer to the subject, but I must be more explicit. My husband is a man of violent passion, and—alas! that I should say it—has already squandered all his own property, and calculates on possessing *mine* at my death, which cannot be far distant. I have a sister in delicate health, and dependent on her own exertions for support. Hence I wish to make a will in her favour, and I am compelled to do so without my husband's knowledge. He is now away, for a few hours, on business, and I seized the opportunity to come here. I shall not have time to go back to the hotel, return here, and then reach home before he comes back! Oh, what *shall* I do?"

"By this time my visitor's tears were flowing fast, and my poor heart was all in a flutter of pity and love. How could I aid her, the victim of a brutal husband's tyranny? Suddenly an expedient occurred to me.

"'Madam,' said I, 'would it be of any assistance to you if I should accompany you to the hotel, and so save time?'

"She sprang to her feet and grasped my hand, while a smile broke through the tears, 'like a sunbeam struggling from beneath a cloud,' I thought, as I looked on the beautiful creature.

"'Oh, sir? would you? Could you? Indeed you are too kind!'

"Well, Charley, as you will imagine, the upshot of it was that I put on my hat and accompanied my fair client to her hotel.

"Before we set out, however, she asked the amount of my fee. I was foolish enough to feel embarrassed at the question. It seemed so commonplace from her lips; but she insisted on an answer, and so I finally told her.

"'Ah!' said she; 'and I have nothing less than a fifty-pound note. What is to be done, sir? I cannot accept your services unless I can remunerate you for them, and yet I am sorely in need of them.'

"I happened to have a roll of smaller notes and some gold in the office—more than enough to change her note—so the difficulty was easily settled.

"Reaching the hotel, the lady conducted me into a small private parlour, and placing pens and ink on the table, searched until she found the missing memorandum in the adjoining room.

"She placed a chair for me, and then sat down opposite me.

"Once, as I wrote, I thought I heard a movement in the next apartment. I started and looked behind me (I sat with my back towards the door leading into it). The lady, too, gave an exclamation of alarm, and hastened to examine into the cause of the noise.

"She returned directly, looking greatly relieved.

"'It was only my little dog,' said she. 'He has not come back, as I feared at first.'

"So I wrote on again, and had nearly completed my task, when I heard the door behind me swing open. Before I could look round, or utter a word, a thick blanket was thrown over my head and shoulders, effectually pinioning my arms, and so muffling my voice that I could not cry out.

"'Just keep quiet a bit now, my gay young chap,' said a man's voice, 'Keep quiet, I say, and I won't hurt you. You won't? Then I must hold you, my fine fellow! Here, Mollie, you search the fellow's pockets. Change for a fifty-pound note in there, eh, lawyer? Got it Mollie?'

"Foaming with rage, and vainly struggling in the man's iron grasp, it did not add to my peace of mind as I realised the truth that I had been duped, fairly duped, by the woman whose white tapered fingers were now employed in rifling my pockets.

"It did not take her long. She was expert, and judging from the low, mocking laugh that burst from her lips, as I writhed and twisted, she seemed to enjoy the sport.

"'There!' said the man, abruptly, 'are you done? I heard the carriage stop at the door. Put your things on quick!'

"He held me firmly, while the woman moved hastily about the room.

"'Come, I am ready now, Bill. As for you, my fine young lawyer,' she laughed in my ear, 'take good advice, and next time don't be so eager to catch your first client.'

"A moment more, and I heard the carriage drive away from the door.

"Then, resolved not to call in assistance in my ridiculous plight if I could help it, I rolled, and twisted, and dragged, until I freed myself from the blanket; then I slipped down stairs and coolly sauntered into the office.

"Making cautious inquiries, I found that the 'lady and gentleman' had arrived the day before, and entered their names as Mr. and Mrs. Jones. They had just paid their bill and gone away, no one knew where.

"How the woman came to know Briggs's name I could not imagine, until I questioned the porter who attends to our offices here. She had come that morning while I was out; had expressed regret at that circumstance, and then had asked the porter if I had any intimate friends who would be likely to know where I was, as she was in a hurry, and wished to see me at once.

"So he told her to go to Briggs's office.

"Now you know why I laughed at your allusion to the 'celebrated first client,' Charley. I assure you I've been shy of *all* ladies ever since."—*The Ha'porth.*

"WHO STOLE THE WATCH?"

A FEW years ago a respectable-looking man was charged at Bow-street before the chief magistrate, Sir James Ingham, with stealing a watch from a fellow-traveller in a railway carriage; but on the remand the prosecutor admitted that he had made a great mistake, for he found that he had left his watch at home on the day in question. Sir James, who was naturally a kind-hearted man, wished to throw oil on the troubled waters, and said, "It was a most remarkable occurrence. To show how liable we all are to mistakes, he might say that he had that day been guilty of the same oversight, for when he left his house at Kensington he was under the impression that he had his watch in his pocket, but when he arrived at the Court he found that he had left it at home by mistake.

The parties to the case having left the court, and the day's proceedings over, Sir James returned home, and was met by one of his daughters, who exclaimed:

"Papa, dear, I suppose you got your watch all right?"

"Well, my dear," replied the chief, "as a matter of fact, I went out this morning without it."

"Yes, I know, papa; but I gave it to the messenger from Bow-street, who called for it!"

There was an old thief at the back of the court. When he heard that Sir James had left his valuable watch at home, he whipped into a hansom cab, drove to Sir James's house, and, by representing himself as a *bona-fide* messsenger, had obtained the watch from Miss Ingham. The watch was never afterwards seen by Sir James, and the question is still a joke at the head police-office, "Who stole the watch?"

CRUSHING A LAWYER.

A YOUNG French advocate, in the course of his address to the court, flourished about his hand in such a manner as to show off a great, magnificent diamond ring. He was young, good looking, and pleading for a lady of quality, who demanded a separation from her husband.

The husband, who happened to be present, interrupted him in the middle of a period, and, turning to the judges, exclaimed theatrically: "My lords, you will appreciate the zeal which M. M——is displaying against me, and the sincerity of his argument, when you are informed that the diamond ring he wears is the very one which I placed on my wife's finger on the day of that union he is so anxious to dissolve." The court, said M. Berryer, who relates this story, was struck, and rose immediately. The cause was lost, and the advocate never had another. To add to the poignancy of the catastrophe the husband's insinuation had no foundation in fact.

A BOSTON GIRL WHOSE FATHER IS A UNICYCLIST.

SHE was in humble circumstances, but she was a Boston girl for all that.

"Yes, papa is a unicyclist," she remarked to the railroad reporter whom she met on an excursion train.

"Indeed!" responded the young gentleman addressed, very much concerned to know what a unicyclist might be, but very much afraid of exposing his Western rawness by asking.

From a Boston young man on the train it was learned that "papa" imparted the desired impetus to a wheelbarrow used in connection with city improvements.

He: "Don't you think it is wrong for people to marry their intellectual inferiors?"

She: "Yes—always wrong, and in some cases quite impossible."

A good vicar lately exhorted his congregation to give more freely, saying: "My brethren, do not be content with giving a tithe; give a twentieth."

Mother: "Mercy, children, what are you making such a noise for?"

Children's Chorus: "Why, to keep the baby quiet, mamma."

IN CARTER'S PASS.

A CORPORAL and two men—just three of us—and we left Camp Sheridan at the head-waters of White River, Neb., to open communication with the command which was expected to be encamped on the Loup Fork of the Platte, seventy-five miles to the south-east.

The red man was making his last fierce fight, and the agencies had been deserted by every buck who was classed as a warrior. Seventy-five miles to the south-east meant at least seventy miles through a country where Indians were likely to be met with at any moment. The chance of getting safely through was figured as one in fifty. That was terrible odds, you'll agree, but when an officer commands a private must obey. Little difference it would make to the general campaign whether your scalps were "present and accounted for" when winter came, or whether they had been hooped and dried, and were hanging at the belts of warriors.

Out into the darkness of a summer's night rides the corporal, and we ride after. The heavens are overcast, and we are scarcely clear of the camp before it begins to rain. It is well. A rainstorm will drive an Indian to shelter quicker than bullets. The softened earth would leave a plainer trail, but that did not count. It is only the flight of a bird which the Indian cannot follow as unerringly as a bloodhound. Straight on into the night, with a steady lope which nothing breaks, and we are twenty miles from camp before we pull up for ten minutes' rest. Then on again—another brief rest—and when daylight comes we have covered over half the distance and our horses are still strong and fresh.

The east reddens—shadowy spectres race across the plains—we can see the rocks and bushes to the right and left of us, and day gradually dawns. The upper rim of the blood-red sun is just showing above the ridges far away when we look back to the north-west over our trail.

Indians! Like tigers they have kept the trail through storm and darkness, and are only three miles behind. They are bunched and we cannot count them, but there must be a full dozen. We can hear a faint shout as they catch sight of us, but no one is surprised at the spectacle or startled by the shout. We had figured on only one chance in fifty.

We now move on three abreast. The horses would go off at the top of their speed, but we pull them down and speak soothing words. The gait is just a bit faster than during the night. The Indians will make a spurt and gain a mile or more. We figure on that. Then will come the test. Scarcely more than a mile separates us when the pace settles down to a steady gallop which would allow us to converse had we anything to say. Why talk? Miles ahead is Carter's Pass—beyond that the plains and the Loup. Behind are the Indians. If our horses tire out there is but one hope for us—dismount and stand the redmen off until help arrives or we are wiped out. Words would be wasted. The corporal looks back to gauge the distance, and as he increases or slackens the pace we follow suit.

The entrance of the pass at last! It is a roadway—a gully—twenty feet wide, separating two long and barren hills. It is five miles long, and the edges of the hills have been cut by storms until they are bluffs, up which only an active man can clamber. Here and there a great boulder has dropped down—here and there tons of earth have fallen and raised the natural bed a foot or more. Beyond the pass the Indians will make another spurt, and we shall have to increase the pace. An hour more will settle the matter

There has been no shouting for the last hour. As the corporal turns his face after a look over his shoulder we read the news as from a printed page. They still hang to the trail, of course. It would be folly to expect they had given over the pursuit. They have even gained a little. As we enter the pass you might figure it one chance in sixty. Half way through you can make it one in seventy. Terrible odds, you say, but we were even grateful. Now we hear for the first time the echo of their ponies' feet, and it is plain enough that they are gaining. Every buck utters a long-drawn yell, and the intruder is to increase the pace. A look from the corporal checks this, and after a minute the heart beats regularly again.

What's that? We are within half a mile of the end of the pass when a black object suddenly appears ahead. More Indians? Caught in a trap? Almost as speedily as we can

SUPPLEMENT.

"CONVICT NO. 29."

"It is a good offer, Matilda. Mr. Duff Esquire is a rich man, and he seems to be very fond of you," remarked Mrs. Samuels to her daughter, as they sat in the neat drawing-room of their villa at Clinden, a favourite watering-place.

"I know that well enough, mamma; but look at the name—Duff Esquire. Isn't it a trifle odd?"

"What's in a name, Matilda? I am sure your own has a Jewish sound; but you can please yourself, for you're uncle's legacy of £200 a year will be quite sufficient for you should you prefer a single life."

Matilda gave a slight sigh, then began to disentangle some knots in the wool she was knitting with.

But who was Duff Esquire? He had come to Clinden for the summer, where he took up his quarters in the principal hotel. Not too old, rather cheerful in manner, prosperous in appearance, he soon managed to become acquainted with the better-class residents and visitors of the place.

He was a proficient at tennis, a skilful rower—a brilliant talker—in short, an all-round society man. Not very tall, with dark eyes, crisp curling hair, large moustache, and a sharp profile—such to outward appearance was Duff Esquire. His name sounded strange, a fact he seemed to enjoy rather than otherwise.

Some romantic young ladies thought he must be a lord masquerading thus *incognito*; others, who had filled their imagination with an inferior kind of literature, thought him a returned convict or a suspected murderer. The greater number, however, believed him to be the very beau ideal of a society man, and bowed down and worshipped him accordingly. He was popular with the men, too, though they had been suspicious at first; but one or two of Duff Esquire's impromptu champagne suppers had dispelled their doubts. Some gentlemen even went the length of inquiring of the landlord of the hotel about the credentials of his guest. The landlord knew nothing about him, except that he paid his bills regular. The waiters, too, voted him a prime sort, and with this class you know what that means. Soon, however, Duff Esquire became so popular that his name ceased to be wondered at.

Many ladies grew quite fond of him, and innumerable garden parties, impromptu dances, tennis matches, and short yachting cruises were got up for his special benefit. Duff Esquire accepted the homage as if it were his due.

He met the languishing glances of Fanny Worthe with a stony stare; he resisted the artful wiles of Grace Anthony, the prettiest girl in the place; he shut his eyes to the very evident devotion of Amy Younger, a girl with a plain face and a stout figure, who had, however, £2,000 a year in her own right. But he did not escape. Matilda Samuels made the running from the very first. Matilda was a nice-looking girl, about medium height, with nut-brown hair and dark-blue eyes, but by no means the handsomest or richest girl in the place.

Duff Esquire's choice of her proved him to be neither a connoisseur of beauty nor a mere fortune hunter. Matilda played the usual game of fast and loose, which all young ladies with an admirer try, though often to their own hurt. Still, her suitor was not nonplussed, but kept up the siege. At the tennis courts or on the promenade he was always at her side. He visited the villa, too, where he made a conquest of Mrs. Samuels. The field seemed clear, for his only rival was a student who had still some years to go at the college, and whose prospects ended with a parsonage.

Matilda was a little coy at first, but bit by bit her suitor gained ground. He was so quiet, so attentive, so manifestly in love, that Matilda could not but feel flattered by his very evident devotion.

His proposal, however, came so suddenly that she did not know what to say. But yesternight it was, while he was escorting her from the tennis courts. How thankful she was that the fat invalid who was staying at the hydropathic had come upon them in time to interrupt the scene.

Still, her suitor had promised to call to-day, and he was about due when the above-recorded conversation took place between the mother and daughter. No wonder Matilda had knots in her wool, for she was more excited than she cared to show.

"I will go out into the garden, mamma," she said, quietly, as she picked up her knitting and left the room.

She had scarcely left when Duff Esquire was ushered in. He received a very cordial welcome from Mrs. Samuels, and without any preliminaries he told her of his love for Matilda. He had plenty, he said, to give her a comfortable home; but before settling down, however, they would in all probability spend a year in travelling on the Continent. Mrs. Samuels was quite pleased—the prospect for her daughter seemed bright enough, and Duff Esquire a nice gentleman to have for a son-in-law. She gave her consent to the marriage, provided Matilda was agreeable.

Duff Esquire then went out to the garden, where he found Matilda sitting with a somewhat thoughtful face.

"Matilda, love, I have seen your mamma. She is agreeable if you will but consent to be my wife."

Then Matilda spoke, in low tones, but with determination.

"I thank you for your offer, but before I can consider it you must tell me who and what you are."

Her suitor bit his lip and answered:

"You do not know me, love, or you would not ask this. Can you not trust your future to my keeping, as I would mine to yours?"

"No, I cannot; prudence bids me speak thus," Matilda replied.

"Hang prudence!" said her suitor, quickly. "I mean, love should leap over every barrier. I have sought, am still seeking, a love that will give up all for my sake. I thought you would do this, but I am disappointed."

He paused, and Matilda, in spite of her apparent calmness, was trembling in every limb. A moment of silence intervened, then he whispered, softly:

"Will you not trust me, love? Will you not be mine! Say you will, come as you are, strong in your faith in the husband of your choice."

The pleading voice told. Matilda felt her eyes grow moist; she felt her heart beat quickly; she almost surrendered. Her fate trembled in the balance, but prudence conquered as she answered, half brokenly:

"I cannot—I cannot, till you tell me all."

He turned away with a stern, set face and clenched his teeth, and left her. At the garden gate he paused, looked back, and a look of passion, eager and intense as that of a gambler's when he stakes his all, flitted across his face. He came back.

"Do you still send me away?" he asked, huskily. Matilda did not reply. "God only knows, woman," he burst out, heartbrokenly, "what this means to me."

Still Matilda did not answer; and with hasty strides he walked away. With gushing eyes and heaving bosom Matilda sought her room, where she spent a night such as women alone can describe.

Next morning Duff Esquire left Clinden, still an enigma, and Matilda Samuels had her first real sore heart since she was woman grown.

Three months passed away before Matilda realised that she did not love Duff Esquire with her whole heart. She could not, however, forget the final interview. The last words lingered in her memory, "God only knows, woman, what this means to me." What did the words mean—why had his rejection affected him so much? She was brooding over them in bed one night, three months after his departure, and as she brooded fell asleep. Then a strange thing happened—she saw the window open and someone enter. She knew the face, paler than of yore, but with the same look in the dark eyes. Breathless, she watched him glide softly towards her bed; she felt his breath upon her face, she felt his lips touch hers, then she stirred herself and awoke.

The room was dark, the window was shut, and the blind drawn—it must have been a dream. Yet it was strange—so passing strange that Matilda shuddered. Taking courage, however, she lit the gas, and examined the room. Everything was in its place—it must have been a dream after all. So at least Matilda thought as she went back to bed, where she spent a restless night.

Next morning she was greeted with the astounding intelligence that burglars had been about, and that three of the best houses in Clinden had been sacked of their valuables. Matilda's breath came thick and fast at the intelligence; she remembered her dream. By some strange law of association she connected the robbery with it; but when she examined her valuables every trinket was in its place. The very idea of connecting the robbery with her dream seemed ridiculous enough, yet it gave Matilda an aching head for days and days. She brooded over the events of that night till she grew quite pale. Her mother wondered why she had lost her good spirits, but set it down to regrets for Duff Esquire. At length a change became necessary, and Mrs. Samuels took her daughter to Paris for a visit. On her return Matilda was her usual self again; for she had learned to conquer her strange fancies—she had learned that it was best not to stir up her memory regarding Duff Esquire.

Meanwhile efforts were made to capture the burglars, but in vain. They had departed as mysteriously as they had come.

Three years passed away, and Duff Esquire had never come back to Clinden. Matilda meanwhile had given her whole heart to Philip Graham, her student lover. He had at length finished his curriculum, and was appointed chaplain of the convict prison at Chatham. The appointment was fairly lucrative, so Philip took Matilda to wife. After a short honeymoon, Philip began his duties as chaplain, and Matilda hers as the chaplain's wife.

Under the charge of the Governor Mrs. Graham made her first visit to the convicts—a visit she was never likely to forget; for Convict No. 29 proved to be none other than Duff Esquire. She grew pale when she recognised him, and hastily grasped the governor's arm.

"So you are the chaplain's wife, are you? Heavens! you might have been mine, a convict's wife, mark you!"

"Let us go," whispered Matilda, tremblingly, to the governor, who was not a little amazed at the recognition.

"Stay and hear my story, chaplain's wife; I must unbosom myself," pleaded the convict.

"Silence, No. 29!" said the governor, sternly.

"Let him speak," aid Matilda, still trembling. "I wish to hear his story."

The governor gave the requisite permission, so he began:

"I was a vicar's son—his only son—and every care was lavished on me. I was to be a gentleman first, then a parson. From school I went to college, where I lived a fast life. My debts increased quickly, but still my father and mother strove to pay them, though I think the effort and anxiety they caused broke my poor father's heart. He died suddenly, and I went down to the vicarage, only to find everything in the hands of the creditors, and my mother and I left penniless. I bitterly cursed my folly now. However, I waited till the funeral was past, then, that very night, I slipped out and took the train for London. It was a cowardly act to leave my penniless mother thus, but I had grown callous and indifferent to everything but my own pleasures. I need not go through step after step of my degradation; suffice it to say I became one of a band of burglars. The life suited me, for my fast life had created a heat in my blood that adventures alone could cool. After a lucky haul I came to Clinden, determined to enjoy a summer in the character of a gentleman, and there I assumed the name of Duff Esquire. You know the rest; how I fell in love with you—how madly, how deeply, my own heart alone can tell. I said within myself, 'I will marry you, then I will reform.' God knows! I meant it; but your refusal upset my plans, and I left Clinden to resume my criminal life. Three months later I returned, and some Clinden people felt my visit though they did not see me."

"You committed the robberies, then?" gasped Matilda.

"Yes, I did; but I committed a bigger robbery still that same night when I crept into your bedroom and stole a kiss from your pure lips as you lay asleep."

"It was not a dream—not a dream!" burst out Matilda, brokenly.

"I could not help it—I loved you so."

"Enough; you are distressing the lady, No. 29—go!" said the governor.

The convict, with twitching lips and gleaming eyes, retired to a corner of his cell. The governor gave Mrs. Graham his arm; for she was trembling, and pale as death. When they gained the open air they met the chaplain.

"What is wrong, Matilda?" he asked, anxiously.

"No. 29 is Duff Esquire," she gasped.

Her husband understood. That was the chaplain's wife's last visit to the convicts. Meanwhile No. 29 became a thorn in the chaplain's side. His prison life appeared to be making him nothing but a sullen, revengeful, discontented man. At night in his cell—so, at least, one of the warders reported—he kept repeating, "He robbed me of my one chance of reform." The chaplain understood the reference, and feared lest his nourished hate might bear bitter fruit.

The crisis came. One day, while stone-breaking, No. 29, with eyes gleaming with passion, threw a huge stone that just missed the chaplain, but caught a warder's head, and he fell dead on the spot. A rush was at once made by the warders upon No. 29, and he was pinioned and led to his cell. When her husband told Matilda of the affair, she sobbed out.

"It was all my fault, Philip."

"No, darling," said her husband, softly; "you are not to blame. Did you not refuse him? Could you have been happy with a man like that?"

"No, Philip; you are the man I love; but you might have been killed, and I would have been to blame."

"Hush, Matilda! Don't let fancies like these lead you astray. Rather let us pray for the poor criminal."

And together they prayed, the chaplain and his wife, for the man who had wronged them both. Say not that in this age the Christian spirit is dead; some still forgive their enemies.

The trial of the murderer was brief, for he pleaded guilty. He appeared quite callous and indifferent when the sentence of death was pronounced; yet when the chaplain's wife visited him, at his own request, the night before the execution, he fell at her feet and sobbed like a little child.

"Can you forgive me? Speak!" he cried, brokenly.

"I forgive you; but God alone can give you full pardon," said Matilda, softly.

"Heaven bless you!" he cried; "heaven bless you! I shall die happy since I have seen you."

He kissed her hand; then, with a heart nigh bursting, Matilda left the cell, and rejoined her husband, who waited outside.

Next morning the prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold and suffered for his crime. To the world John Shipton, burglar, convict, murderer, had been executed for his crime; nor did the chaplain and his wife care to reveal the fact that the same John Shipton was none other than Duff Esquire.
—Hugh Climie in "Scottish Nights."

"The water of the ocean is not fresh. Why?" asked the teacher.

"Because," said Willie, "there's so much of it, nobody can empty it out and renew it."

"You say you are a good washer and ironer. How do you tell when the irons are too hot?"

"How? By smelling the burning linen, mum."

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

"Why in the world have you that dog chained in the barn?" inquired Mrs. Wilson, as she met her husband at the door on his return from town.

"Oh, you have found him, have you? You and your pa have been sneaking round the barn to put up some job on me, I suppose. Did not get more than thirty or forty feet into the barn, I guess?" he chuckled.

"If you have bought that dog to keep me out of the barn, I will settle him before to-morrow night. I am no child, Henry Wilson, I will have you know," she said.

"I am aware of that fact. You have attained your growth all right, and so has that pa of yours; but neither of you is going to put up any more traps to kill me—not in my barn! I guess you will not hurt the dog, my dear—not much, anyway. He is a good, kind dog, when you become acquainted with him. How did he act when you undertook to go in?" he mildly inquired.

"He raved and tore around like a mad dog; and, if the chain had broke, he would have killed us both," she replied.

"Then you had your pa with you? What was he poking around for, I would like to know?" he growled.

"Pa was looking for his spade. He said he wanted you to set it outside, and then you might fill your barn with dogs if you liked to."

"Said I could fill my barn full of dogs if I wanted to, did he? It is a wonder he did not leave word to have the dog killed. I guess the old lad is beginning to pick up a few grains of sense. Probably he realises that he has a son-in-law that is capable of running his own business. I will set his spade outside, for that is the only way he can ever get it and live. If you will step down to the barn, I will show you how easy it is to enter, and get anything you wish," he said, as he marched out, followed by his wife."

"I do not believe even you can go in where that dog is."

"We will see. I would like to see a dog that could keep me out of my own barn," he said, as he threw open the door. "Sanky, old boy, are you hungry?" he called, as he stood in the doorway.

The dog, a huge, savage-looking brute, showed his teeth and growled threateningly.

"Sanky, old chap, what are you growling at? Do not like the looks of this lady, do you? Did you know, Mrs. Wilson, that a dog is a good judge of human nature? He always has his likes and dislikes, and rarely makes mistakes;" and casting a glance of pity at his wife, he rather cautiously stepped into the barn, but halted after taking three steps.

The dog advanced to meet him, showing his teeth and growling menacingly.

"Lie down, you confounded idiot! Don't you know me? Who buys beef for you? Lie down, I say, or I will get a club and knock some sense into you! If you would bring a few more people to worry him, it would take a lion-tamer to go near him," he grumbled.

"I believe in my soul that you are afraid to go near him," she sarcastically said.

"Afraid, am I?" he snorted, as he boldly stalked forward towards the centre of the barn. "Get back to your place, you red-eyed, bow-legged, consumptive-looking brute! I am captain of this barn, I"——

To the end of time it will remain a profound secret what other matter he was going to explain to the dog, for it required all his brain-power as well as his agility to escape the brute and get into a stall and on to the feed-box.

The dog reared on his hind feet, tugged at his chain, snapping and snarling until exhausted, when he dropped on the floor, where he rather restlessly lay, all the time keenly watching Wilson.

"Sanky, old boy, have they been worrying you? Nice old dog! Fine fellow!" he said, snapping his fingers and patting his leg, as he slipped down off the box.

He no sooner struck the floor than the dog sprang towards him, approaching as near as his chain would permit, and going through the pantomime of chewing him up.

"I will kill you—that is what I will do—you ungrateful brute! Bring me the axe, Anna," he yelled.

"I am not going near that wild beast, Henry Wilson! Come and get the axe if you want it," she firmly responded.

"What do you intend to do? Let me stay here until the dog dies? Or do you expect me to fly out? Possibly you think I can gnaw a hole through the side of the barn or stall?" he angrily roared.

"He is a kind and good dog when you become acquainted with him. Are you sure you had an introduction to him, my dear?" she softly inquired.

"Mrs. Wilson, if you are afraid to come in here, please kill the dog so I can go out."

"I know what I will do, Henry. I will go down and get some poison to give him—shall I?"

"Do you think I am going to roost here, like a sick chicken, for the next five or six hours, to wait for poison to work on that fool of a dog?" he excitedly asked.

"If I were a man, I would take hold of the strap on that dog's neck and throw him against the side of the barn, and come out, instead of trying to have my wife do it," she indignantly replied.

"Oh, yes; you would do wonders! Yes, sir, you would slash that bulldog all over the barn, Mrs. Wilson. All you need is a few green ribbons on your shoulders to be a gladiator. Your courage is only equalled by the precaution you use to keep out of harm's way," he bellowed.

"Henry Wilson, if you think I am coming in there to hold that dog until you get out, you are grandly mistaken. If you intend to return to the house to-night, you had better give me the address of the man of whom you bought the dog, and let him come and get him," she suggested.

"I will die, right on this box, first. Come, Sanky, old fel—you ought to know me. This is a nice old dog," he coaxed.

The animal seemed to like that sort of talk, and pounded the floor with his tail. Wilson cautiously descended from his perch, but a growl from the dog sent him back in half the time he occupied in getting down.

"You miserable cur, you will repent of this!" he said, as he shook his fist at the dog.

"I will get a pole and punch him, and then you can slip out," said Mrs. Wilson.

"How did you get that idea through your head? I have been wondering how long you would stand there and talk before you thought of a plan to assist me," he exclaimed.

She procured a long pole, and began striking the dog. The animal flew at the pole, biting it and growling.

"Henry! Henry! he is biting it, in pieces!" she screamed.

"That's right, stand there and screech? He will probably hurt that pole. Do not whack him over the head, so he will be glad to leave the stall," he roared.

She struck the dog, and the brute made a savage bound towards her, while Wilson ran out of the back door of the barn.

"I will show you how to fix him!" he exclaimed, as he appeared at the front-door.

Slowly entering, he took the pole from her hands, and violently struck at the dog, who fastened his teeth in the wood, shut his eyes, and shook the pole.

Wilson pulled and the dog pulled.

"I would smile to see the dog that can take a club out of my hands. Won't let loose, eh? Well, then, out comes every tooth in your fool head"; and, taking a new hold, he braced himself, and threw himself back. The chain parted, letting the dog loose.

"Climb the fence," he yelled, as he bounded out of the door and leaped to the top board of a fence a few feet from the barn.

"Oh, I am a dead woman!" she piteously ejaculated, as she scrambled on the fence.

Wilson looked at his wife and she looked at him, while the dog stood with his feet on the first board of the fence, with a piece of Wilson's pants in his mouth, looking at both of them.

"I hope you are satisfied now. You will know how it is to sit on a fence and watch a dog," he growled.

Here the animal chanced to see another dog that was approaching down the street, and started off at a full run to meet him.

"Take him, Sanky!" yelled Wilson: and in an instant all that was in sight was a cloud of dust going down the road.

"I will see you later, madam," Wilson said, as he sprang off the fence, and ran to the house.

"Coward!" was all she said, as she leisurely followed.

MADAME PATTI AT HOME.

The Philadelphia *Ladies' Home Journal* devotes a long article to a description of Madame Patti at home at Craig-y-Nos Castle. According to this account, she has spent enormous sums upon the enlargement and equipment of the house and the embellishment of its immediate surroundings.

Expensive Amenities.

She began by constructing a good road from the railway station at a cost of £4,000. Then, in adding to the house, clearing woodland, laying out gardens, digging an artificial pond for breeding trout, and putting the interior of her home in comfortable condition, she spent nearly £100,000. She put a glass winter garden big enough for two-hundred people to wander about in comfortably, and stocked it with palms and ferns specially imported for her from the tropics. She wanted a private theatre, so she spent £6,000 in building one. In all the mechanical contrivances for the stage required in giving a private performance of an opera this little theatre is as well equipped as any opera-house. The guests lounge in roomy arm-chairs which may be moved about the auditorium at will.

Souvenirs of Success.

Her own apartments, in which Madame Patti spends most of her time, are three—her bedroom, boudoir, and library. These are filled with mementoes of her personal association with distinguished people, and trophies of popular regard brought home from her tours all over the world. Few women have so many "interesting" things in their house as Madame Patti has. All sorts and conditions of people in many nations have contributed to it. Kings, queens, and emperors have given her autograph portraits. Sheets of the original scores of operas which she has made famous hang on the wall, presented by their composers. Jewels and ornaments, which in all countries have been showered upon her, have been gathered up and placed in a magnificently carved casket, which was presented by a humble musical society in Venice. The portrait of the old German Kaiser is one of the most striking portraits on the walls of Madame Patti's boudoir. These apartments on the first floor of the house, with the windows looking out on the broad terrace which slopes down to the banks of the River Tawy. Her bedroom, dressing-room, and bathroom are luxuriously furnished in satin-wood and sky-blue plush. The furniture is massive and beautifully carved. The bedstead is of oxydized silver, with blue satin canopies to match the counterpane, which is embroidered with old lace. But the most facinating things about the rooms to the eye of the visitor are the beautiful Persian rugs which Madame Patti has brought home from her journeys in the East. Half-buried in the walls of the bedroom is a moderate-sized safe, with a combination lock, containing the famous Patti, jewels, which make her sparkle with the radiance of the sun when she puts them on in *Traviata*. No one but Patti and her trusted maid know the combination of this safe. It is probably not an exaggeration to estimate the value of her jewels at £100,000.

The Woman of Business.

When Madame Patti's toilet is made she sends for her bailiff and discusses the management of the farms on her estate. She owns several of them—nearly all small holdings. Although a very lenient landlady, she is not at all lax in the management of her property. If, as sometimes happens, a tenant has had a bad harvest and cannot pay his rent, she either extends the time or hands the tenant a receipt for the amount, as her judgment dictates from the necessities of the case. She is thoroughly alive to what is doing, and if she catches a tenant trying to impose upon her good nature, she directs the bailiff to turn the screws a little. But as a rule all the farms on the estate are prosperous, and bring in a substantial revenue. The land is fertile, and the tenants are thrifty.

Voice and Complexion.

Madame Patti does not much believe in dieting herself for the sake of her voice or her complexion. "It is only singers who haven't much voice who spend half their time in looking after it," she says. "All that I do in taking care of my voice—except, of course, on the day of the evening that I am going to sing—is to take the ordinary precautions against catching cold. The same as regards my complexion. It is regulated by my digestion, and the best complexion tonic I know of is to obey the ordinary rules of health."

HOW SHE LIVED UP TO THE MOTTO.

"No," George," she said, firmly, as she drew away from his outstretched arms, "I can never marry you. I cannot even become engaged to you."

He pleaded with her, but to no purpose. He promised to reform. Man does that at such a time because he considers it the proper thing to do, even if he doesn't know exactly how or what he is going to reform. He promised to do everything that she wished—to devote his entire life to making her happy, to work night and day to be worthy of her.

But she shook her head.

He begged her, if she cared the least little bit for him, to take him on probation. If he did not live up to his promises, the engagement could be broken.

"It cannot be, George," she said, sadly. "Would that it could! But we have formed a society, George—ten or twelve of us—and we have adopted a motto, and sworn to live up to it."

"What is it?" he asked, anxiously.

"Lips that touch wine shall never touch mine."

He drew himself up proudly, and, striking his breast with his fist, exclaimed:

"Mary, do I look like a man who drinks wine?"

"But, George, sometimes your breath"——

"Do I look like a man who can afford to drink wine?" he continued. "No, Mary, never! Keep your vow—far be it from me to ask you to break such a solemn oath! But come to my arms, and say 'Yes,' Mary. Whiskey has always been good enough for me."

Owing to a trifling doubt in her mind as to whether she had lived up to the spirit of the motto, she may resign from society.

HE KNEW.

"Now, sir," said Mr. Badger-Bustle, Q.C. "do you, on your oath, swear this is not your writing?"

"I think not," replied the witness.

"No thinking, sir! Does it resemble your writing?"

"I can't say it does."

"Do you swear it does not resemble your writing?"

"I do."

"Do you take your oath this writing does not resemble yours?"

"Ye-es."

"Now how do you know?"

"'Cause I can't write!" Collapse of Mr. Badger-Bustle.

DANGEROUS JOKING.

Martin was the eldest son and hope of Mr. Lord, the Squire of Morton. His amiable disposition and superior intellect procured for him universal love and esteem.

Martin was a great favourite with the girls, old and young; but he never showed any marked partiality to anyone until he became intimate with Isabella Ashton, the daughter of the clergyman.

Isabella was young and the most thoughtless girl in the village. She could have little sympathy with a person of such deep feelings and elevated intellect as Martin; and, beautiful as she was, it seemed strange that he should have given his love to her.

Martin and Isabella had been pointed out as lovers by village gossips for several months; he was now nineteen, and she was of the same age, when the incident about to be related occurred.

One evening Isabella had a social gathering of young people at the house. Martin, of course, was present, with the fairest youths and maidens; and the company enjoyed themselves freely with jests, songs, and social games.

The hour at which such parties usually broke up had already passed, when some one foolishly mentioned the subject of ghosts, something of that description having been reported as having been seen in the vicinity of the churchyard.

"It is a silly report," said Martin. Nobody can believe that a ghost has really been seen there; and I doubt if any person here believes in the existence of ghosts."

"You do yourself, you know you do, Martin, although you are ashamed to own it," cried Isabella; but Martin only laughed. "Come, now," continued the thoughtless girl, "I can prove that you have some idea that such things may exist. Go to the churchyard alone in the dark, and then declare, if you can, that you felt no fear."

"And what would that prove?"

"Why, you will be frightend, though you should see nothing. Your fears would put your belief to the test. How could you be afraid if you did not feel that there was something to be afraid of?"

"I do not think your logic is the best in the world," replied Martin, laughing. "But I deny, in the first place, that a journey to the churchyard, even at midnight, would frighten me in the least."

"Ha, ha! but you shall not escape so," laughed Isabella. "Here, before these, our friends, I promise that this ring shall be yours," she continued, displaying one given her by an old lover, which Martin had desired her to part with, "provided you go to the churchyard alone, in the dark, and declare on your honour when you return that you were not afraid."

"Agreed," said Martin, buttoning his coat.

"And as an evidence that you go the entire distance, you can bring back with you the iron bar which you will find close by the gate," said Isabella.

Thus driven by taunts to the commission of a folly, Martin took leave of the company, full of courage and spirit, and set out on his errand. He marched steadily to the churchyard, stopped a moment to gaze at the white tombstones gleaming faintly in the dark and desolate ground, for the stars shone brilliantly in the clear, cold sky—then taking up the bar of iron of which Isabella had spoken, set out to return.

He had proceeded about half way, when, in the gloomiest part of the road, he saw a white figure emerge from a clump of willows and come towards him. All Martin's strength of courage was gone in an instant. Courage give place to desperation; his hair standing erect and his blood running chill with horror, still he stood his ground. The spectre drew nearer, seeming to grow whiter and larger as it approached. We cannot tell what frenzy seized upon the brain of the unhappy youth at that moment. He raised the bar, and rushed upon the spectre.

The guests at the clergyman's house heard terrible screams. Dreading some tragic termination to the farce they rushed to the spot. They found Martin kneeling on a prostrate figure, his fingers clutching convulsively at its throat, while he still uttered frantic shrieks for help. One of the young men forced Martin to relax his hold on the throat of the figure, whilst another tore away the folds of the sheet and disclosed the blood-stained features of Isabella, distorted in death. Martin uttered an unearthly shriek and fell lifeless upon the corpse. He never spoke again, and lived but a few months, to die an idiot.

NEVER TELL A LIE.

Young man, never tell a lie; especially if you happen to be a married man and your wife is a woman who knows what two and two make—or, at all events, hardly ever tell one. A lie may seem harmless enough at the time, but it will stick to you like wax. Listen to what George Washington Sploggs has to suffer in consequence of a little fib he once told.

George had been out to supper at a bachelor friend's diggings, and, in the natural order of events, he was off colour the following morning—he had, in fact, about a No. 11 nausea, headache, and thirst. At breakfast his wife wondered why he had no appetite for the nice fat bacon — at least, it would have been nice if it hadn't been rather cindery on one side and not cooked on the other. And then he didn't take his tea, and she was sure he couldn't complain of its not being strong enough, for it had been stewing on the hob for three-quarters of an hour. And the margarine wasn't so very strong but what a healthy man might have eaten the toast. So George had to explain, and he said he didn't feel very well—rather bilious; he thought the salmon they had for supper last night hadn't agreed with him.

Now, this was the lie. George didn't think anything of the sort, and they hadn't had any salmon for supper. If he had been well enough to think at all, he would have known that it was that last half glass of whisky. But he recklessly told the lie.

George struggled into his overcoat, and after desperate endeavours managed to squeeze his hat on to his swollen head; and he went off to the office wondering why somebody didn't invent hat-horns on the principle of the shoe-horn.

And Nemesis marked him for her own. Mrs. Sploggs saw through that lie in a twinkling, and she determined to have her revenge for the deception George had tried to impose upon her. This is what now happens:

When George feels inclined to to have a little toddy at home before going to bed, Mrs. Sploggs will get out the glasses and decanter, and put the kettle on the fire, and will ask:

"Will you have any lemon in your salmon, George?"

When a friend comes in of a night to see George, and George asks him to have a nip, Mrs. Sploggs always makes a point of asking the friend if he likes his "salmon" hot or cold; and then explanations have to be given, which makes George feel somewhat foolish like.

And then, to crown all, she has coached up the slavey in the joke. The other night, when the decanter was found to be empty, she rang for the girl, gave her some money and told her to go round to the "Golden Lion" for a bottle of three-and-sixpenny "salmon." And the girl grinned as she took the money and went for it.

George is beginning to think that the situation will remain unaltered until he joins a Band of Hope and buys a few yards of blue ribbon.

Magistrate (to prisoner): "Have you any remarks to make?"

Prisoner (a barber): "Yes, your worship. Your hair wants cutting."

HOW HE SAVED HIMSELF.

Leap year had been on for a month, and Ethelind had her net spread for Athelwold.

She had loved him long, because she could not well avoid it, inasmuch as he was six feet six in his sock feet.

She would have loved him short, however, just the same.

It is thus with women always.

And Ethelind was a woman, and had been one since the spring of 1870.

Nor was Athelwold a pullet.

Indeed, the tongue of envy had said he was a regular old rooster.

Be that as it may, Ethelind was dead set not to let another leap year escape into the irreclaimable past.

"Athelwold," she said to him on the evening in which this story opens as they sat before the great open fireplace in the oak wainscotted drawing-room of her ancestral castle, "don't you think it is about time you were married?"

He started nervously, but there was no escape.

"Ethelind," he said seriously, I thought so this evening when I found four buttons missing from my clothes, and discovered that my shirt-front was so frazzled with wear that it could be combed out and parted in the middle with a brush."

Ethelind's face was less tender. Athelwold went on gravely.

"Again, Ethelind, I thought so when I discovered that my landlady did not know a terrapin from a mock turtle, and frapped my champagne in a soup plate; and again when the chambermaid forgot to set my slippers out and I went to bed with my boots on."

The yearn which had erstwhile pervaded Ethelind's sweet face began to edge.

But Athelwold went on as gravely as before.

"Yes, Ethelind, I think it is time I was getting a wife. On three occasions last week I was in danger of contracting pneumonia by waiting at the front door for someone to let me in, and it was only 3 a.m.; and night before last, when the boys were playing poker in my room and became drier than a line full of clothes in a March wind, the landlady raised a row because we made a little noise foraging around the pantry for something that was wet."

He moved over nearer her side and offered to take her hand.

"Ethelind," he said with deep earnestness, "I think it is time I was getting a wife to keep things in more convenient shape about me. Will——"

Ethelind arose to her full height and looked down upon him.

"Hold off, Mr. Athelwold Bumhurst,' she whispered hoarsely. "Hold off. I asked you if you didn't think it was time you were married. You have answered me. I believe you. But, Mr. Bumhurst," and her voice grew harder still, "I don't think it is near time *I* was getting married. You will find the front door in its accustomed place. "Good evening, sir."

And Ethelind went hurriedly to her maiden chamber over the portcullis window.

Athelwold found the front door as she had said.

As he stood upon the other side of the moat he looked toward the moss grown walls of the grim gray castle and saw the flickering light in the portcullis window.

"Truth crushed to earth may rise again," he said, as he turned away, "but a bachelor, never."

And the light over the portcullis sputtered and went out

A LUCKY GUESS.

Dr. Mayo, the well-known author of "Kaloolah," tells the following story:

Some years ago he was acting as surgeon on board the United States ship-of-war Cyane. The vessel was in mid-ocean, when a craft in full sail, but so low down the horizon as to be scarcely visible with the naked eye, was descried. Trying to make out the stranger with his spy-glass, the captain said:

"I wonder what that vessel can be?"

Dr. Mayo, who was one of a group of officers about the captain, spoke up and said:

"Oh, that's the Josiah Quincy, of Boston."

The captain turned, looked at the doctor in an astonished sort of way, and then proceeded once more to gaze through his spy-glass, while the others went below to the wardrooms.

"I say, doctor," said a senior lieutenant, "you'll find it's a mistake to guy our commander. He has no more notion of humour than a billygoat, and he doesn't approve of jokes."

Dr. Mayo only smiled, but he felt a little nervous about it himself, for, of course he no more knew the name of the vessel sighted than he did that of the man in the moon.

An hour later the stranger was approached almost within hailing distance. She was barque-rigged, and evidently loaded heavily with some kind of merchandise. But as the Cyane passed her she went off on a fresh tack, and the captain could read her name through his glass, on her stern. It was Josiah Quincy, of Boston.

"Cyclones and waterspouts!" exclaimed the astonished commander. Then, turning to the doctor, he said: "How on earth could you know?"

"Merely by the cut of her jib, sir," replied Dr. Mayo, calmly; and he didn't even admit in the wardroom that his guess had been merely the first name that came into his mind. Since that time he has firmly believed that nothing is too strange to be referred to as a coincidence.

SOME QUEER WANTS.

Wanted—A skilful dentist to fill the teeth of a gale.

Wanted—A cook to prepare dinner on a mountain range.

Wanted—A stand-up collar for the neck of the woods.

Wanted—A hat to fit the head of a Missouri river.

Wanted—A set of artificial teeth for the mouth of the Mississippi.

Wanted—A crown for the brow of a hill.

Wanted—A snug-fitting shoe for the foot of a mountain.

Wanted—Several hundred women to scour the country.

Wanted—An energetic barber to shave the face of the earth.

Wanted—A lady to wear the Cape of Good Hope.

Wanted—Locks for the Florida Keys.

Wanted—A wise man to teach the Scilly islands.

Wanted—Someone to love the river Darling.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

"What is that, mother—that curious thing
Ambling the streets with a languid swing;
With a spiketail coat, a fancy vest,
And eye-glass dangling on its breast;
With dog-skin gloves and funny hat
And such poor, thin legs and a stomach flat?
Eerie and weird it looks to me.
Oh, mother, what can the creature be?"

"Oh, hush, child, hush! 'tis no goblin rude—
'Tis only a harmless stage-door dude."

"But what is a dude, oh, mother, dear?
How did they make a thing so queer?
Did it grow while we were fast asleep
Like the little billygoats or the sheep?
Had Barnum got one in his great show?
When it rains or snows where does a dude go?
It walks like a chicken—can it fly?
Will you tell me about it by-and-bye."

"There's little to tell, my child; I think
It's Darwin's original missing link."

THE MAN WHO ARGUES.

Is there anything on the face of the earth more disagreeable than the man who argues?

A thief and a liar can be endured, because one cannot be perpetually lying or stealing, but the man who was born with the spirit of argument in his composition follows the business of arguing continually.

You cannot risk saying that the grass is green, or that a rat's tail is longer than a mouse's, without being contradicted and challenged to prove your statement. He will discuss the subject pro and con to show you that you are in error; and if you don't see it he will insinuate that some folks are intellectually blind, and then your temper will rise, and his likewise, and you will say something hot, and so will he, and there will be trouble in the camp.

When it comes to married life it is safe to say that two-thirds of the divorces are caused by argument. People who do not argue seldom appear in the divorce courts.

It has been said over and over again that no two persons can be found who agree upon every point, and probably it is a true assertion. Nor is it necessary that they ever should. Peace and order can be preserved in a house by forbearance and tolerance, even if one member of the house persists that black is white, and another member is sure that white is black. We should always be willing to grant freedom of belief and thought to others.

Two persons who are associating together will, before long discover that there are points upon which they always disagree, and these subjects should always be avoided in conversation. They are rocks upon which many a barque of happiness has been wrecked. Change the conversation whenever you find it drifting towards these fatal shoals, just as you would change the course of a ship if you were a pilot and saw gleaming in your course the warning buoy attached to a sunken reef.

Whenever it can consistently be done it is best to avoid the man who argues. It is extremely unpleasant to feel that you are on the witness stand of cross examination, and to be obliged to prove your simplest propositions by all the ologies and isms known to science.

Argument is in its place in lyceums and debates—sometimes in the pulpit—but not as steady diet among friends. It is the essence of contradiction, and the person who is continually contradicting will act as an east wind on peace and sociability.

We think we could endure abuse, Billingsgate, and eggs which had passed through the chemical laboratory of decomposition, but from the man who argues good Lord deliver us!

JAMES THE FIRST COMPARED TO KING SOLOMON.

The following is the character drawn of James I. by Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, then Lord Keeper, in a sermon that he preached at his funeral, which shows the servility of the clegy to "Kings by Divine right," at that time:

"I dare presume to say you never read in your lives of two kings more fully paralleled amongst themselves, and better distinguished from all other kings besides themselves. King Solomon was said to be the only son of his mother. So was King James. Solomon was of a complexion white and ruddy. So was King James. Solomon was an infant king, *puer parvulus* (a little child). So was King James, a king at the age of 13 months. Soloman began his reign in the life of his predecessor. So, by the force and compulsion of that state, did our late sovereign King James. Solomon was twice crowned and anointed a king. So was King James. Solomon's minority was rough, through quarrels of the former sovereign. So was that of King James. Solomon was learned above all the princes of the East. So was King James above all the princes in the universal world. Solomon was a writer in prose and verse. So in a very pure and exquisite manner was our sweet sovereign King James. Solomon was the greatest patron we ever read of to Church and Churchmen, and yet no greater (let the house of Aaron now confess) than King James. Solomon was honoured with ambassadors from all the kings of the earth. And so, you know, was King James. Solomon was a main improver of his home commodities, as you may see in his trading with Hiram. And God knows it was the daily study of King James. Every man lived in peace under his vine and his fig tree in the days of Solomon. And so they did in the blessed days of King James."

ODD REMEDIES AND SUPERSTITIONS.

There used to be an old man, known as "The Duke of York," who sat upon the steps of King's College, Cambridge, and earned a living by exhibiting live specimens of the common English green snake, adding to his income by selling to the country folk the cast skins of the reptiles, as sovereign remedies for all pains in the head when bound round the forehead and temples.

In Norfolk, whenever children are attacked with whooping-cough, a house spider is caught, tied up in muslin, and pinned to the mantelpiece, it being believed that so long as the spider lives the cough will remain, but that it will disappear on the death of the insect.

In 1845 there lived at Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, a "medicine woman," whose cure for ague was a small glass of gin with a pinch of candle-snuff in it, the latter of which she obtained from her neighbours.

In Wiltshire and Somersetshire we find the saying that "On St. James's Day the apples are christened." In Cornwall no man will have luck throughout the year unless he run in a circle thrice the first time he hears the cuckoo.

Scotch people, as a rule, are very careful in collecting and destroying all human hairs, believing that if a bird found a hair and used it in nest building, death would soon come to the person from whose head the hair had fallen. If the bird happened to be a magpie, death within a year and a day would be *certain*.

In La Motte Fouque's romance of "Sintram," a lock of the hero's hair, cut off with his dagger, and thrown by the dwarf into the sea, causes the violent storm by which Folko and his wife are detained at the fortress of Biorn.

The elder Disraeli, speaking of spider-eating, says: "Mons. Lalande, and one or two humble imitators of the modern philosopher, were epicures of this stamp." This spider eating was indulged in as a cure for ague, and in some parts the insect was enclosed alive in a bag and hung round the patient's neck. In the fens of Huntingdonshire a live spider is, even now, enclosed in paste, and swallowed like a pill.

QUITE EVIDENT.

Mr. Bradley Smyth, in passing under the rear window of his house, receives the contents of a pail of water on his head. Mrs. Bradley Smyth: "Oh, Bradley, dear, I'm so sorry! Believe me it was an accident. I did not throw it at you."

Mr. Bradley Smyth: "I know you did not, dear."

Mrs. Bradley Smyth: "How, love?"

Mr. Bradley Smyth: "Because you hit me."

Editor: "Your poem in many respects is excellent; but I have a supply of spring poetry on hand to last me for the next ten years."

Spring Poet (hopefully): "Well, you will certainly need something during the eleventh year."

Mrs. Bingo (to the minister): "Won't you have another piece of pie?"

The Minister: "Thank you, no."

Tommy (who has been warned not to ask twice): "I guess we are both in the same boat."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.

On Wednesday evening last a tea-meeting and concert was held in the Societies' Hall, in aid of the Stipend Fund of St. John's Church of England, Beaufort. The ladies of the congregation had taken great pains in decorating the hall, and the beautiful effect produced amply repaid the labor involved. The hall has seldom, if ever, appeared to better advantage. The bareness of the walls were relieved by the suspension from the four corners to the lamps down the centre of the building of a double line of paper chains. The platform had been completely transformed, by the hanging of curtains and draperies, the laying of carpets, and a display of pot plants, all being brightened with fairy lamps. The tables were also more comfortably arranged than usual, quite a new plan being adopted. The lovely bouquets of flowers adorning the tables indicated that the gardens in the neighborhood must have suffered; in fact, it was astonishing where so many were procured from at this time of the year. The fairy lamps mentioned above were also used here in the matter of adornment. The tables were bounteously supplied with a nice variety of choice edibles, catered by Mr W. Ingram, and grace having been sung, the good things were discussed in a hearty manner. About 150 persons partook of the tea. The tables, of which there were four, were presided over by the following ladies:—Miss Kendall, Miss A. Greenwood, Miss Troy; Miss Baker, Miss Nickols, Miss M. Nickols; Miss Browne, Miss Q. Ison, Miss E. Nickols; Miss Rodd, Miss B. Ison, Miss Topper, and Miss R. Stuart.

Before eight o'clock, the hour appointed for beginning the concert, the hall was well filled with a highly appreciative audience. The Rev. R. Hosken mentioned that he had received a letter of apology from Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., his duties in the House preventing his and Mrs Austin's attendance. Mr Austin had kindly sent a guinea to help them over the stile, with best wishes. Miss Johnston, who had done her best to help with the decorations, sent a telegram to Miss Ison, wishing her and the company success. He had another piece of good news for those interested in the welfare of the church, and that was that Captain Bridges had kindly presented him with two guineas as a donation from Mrs Bridges and he, Mr Hosken then introduced the chairman, Captain Bridges, R.N., and expressed pleasure at seeing him preside over the gathering. Captain Bridges was very cordially received, and after passing a few suitable remarks, called on the choir to render the first item on the programme—a glee, entitled "The happy peasants." The effort was a good one, and was deservedly appreciated. Mr Wotherspoon followed by singing in grand style that old favorite, "True till death." The audience enjoyed it so well that the last verse had to be repeated. Miss M. Nickols then sang "Tis the harp in the air," with her usual sweetness. She was loudly encored, but did not respond. Mr Kessel provoked considerable mirth by the recital of a tale of "Love in the kitchen." Mrs Cunnington rendered very effectively, "The dying child," and bowed her thanks to an unmistakable encore. A pianoforte duet, by Misses Troy and A. Greenwood, was splendidly played, and thoroughly enjoyed. Mr A. Trompf gave as a recitation that pathetic story, "The newsboy's debt." The piece was feelingly rendered—in fact, it is Mr Trompf's masterpiece—and the enthusiasm created must have given him a glow of pride. Miss Nickols was very cordially received in "The song that reached my heart." The choir having rendered a glee entitled "Night, lovely night," in a pleasing manner. A short interval took place, after which the choir again appeared to advantage in a glee, "Hymen's torch." Miss B. Ison then sang "Ever of thee." This number was exceedingly well received, and called forth an encore. Miss Ison bowed an acknowledgement. Mr R. Sinclair recited Lindsay Gordon's "Sick Stockrider." We have heard him to far better advantage. A very pretty vocal duet, "When the wind blows in from the sea," was nicely sung by the Misses Nickols. It met with a very cordial reception. Mr S. Stuart followed with a recitation entitled "Captain Norris—a tale of the Crimean war." He was given a full measure of applause. Mrs Cunnington gave in very sweet tones "The Bridge." "The Irish schoolmaster," a humorous recitation by Mr Kessell, who displayed rare ventriloquial abilities, fairly delighted the audience, who persisted in bringing Mr Kessell out again. He then "imitated the method which our ministers adopt," in giving their sermons, and discoursed volubly on the doings of "Little Jack Horner." The audience were convulsed with laughter throughout, the mimicry being really good. Although sacred things were by no means ridiculed, yet the piece was hardly in good taste at a church entertainment. It was none the less enjoyed on that account, and it only wanted the "collection" taken up to have made a complete success. Miss M. Nickols then gave one of the best songs of the evening—"Uno pro novis." The plaudits following were richly deserved. Seldom have we heard Mr J. R. Wotherspoon in better voice, nor do we remember ever having seen so enthusiastic a reception as that given him, accorded to any singer in Beaufort. His "Zuyder Zee" was undoubtedly the gem of the evening. Ladies even clapped in appreciation of the magnificent effort. "Rabin Tampson's Daughter," given as an encore, was equally well rendered and received. Some would have liked an extended encore.

The Rev. Mr Hosken moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the ladies who had waited at the tables and assisted in the decorations; and also to those providing the concert, especially the young gentlemen giving them so pious a lecture, as well as those who had been engaged in any way in affording so pleasant an evening's entertainment. A great many hands, and also heads, had been employed in the work, and he felt thankful that their efforts were so successful. To name all would be impossible.

Captain Bridges gladly seconded the proposition, and thought the helpers deserved every credit. He had been in many places all over the world, and could say by comparison for so small a community as Beaufort is, the display of local talent was uncommonly good. It was very good indeed of the performers to give their time and attention so willingly.

A vote of thanks having been accorded by acclamation,

The Rev. Mr Hosken, in appropriate terms, asked the meeting to thank Captain Bridges for presiding over the meeting, and on the request being warmly complied with, Captain Bridges heartily returned thanks. It was really a pleasure to him to come, and he could say with the greatest truth—and, well, no humbug—that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to preside over the gathering.

The proceedings terminated by all rising *en masse* and singing the National Anthem."

The members of the Legislative Council on meeting yesterday (says Thursday's *Argus*) settled down at once to a renewed discussion in committee upon the Companies Act Amendment Bill, brought in by Mr Wynne. A point which first provoked debate was the method by which companies might be empowered to register transfers of shares on the application of the transferror in cases where the transferee might be unwilling to facilitate the operation. It was pointed out by several members that clause 20, which was intended to give this power, would not accomplish its object, as the difficulty would remain that the company could not register without the production of the transfer signed by both parties, and this document would be in the possession of the transferee. A suggestion was made that this obstacle could be overcome by proving that a duplicate transfer should be signed which would remain in the custody of the transferror, but no decision was come to in the matter, the clause being postponed for further consideration. A profitless debate followed upon the advisability of allowing such games as billiards, chess, or draughts to be introduced into mechanics' institutes by resolution of the members, as provided by clause 43. A protest from Mr Zeal eventually stopped this discussion, and the clause was allowed to pass in an amended form. The clause providing an indemnity where the name of a person had been improperly inserted as director gave rise to another debate. Members seemed generally in favor of a written and witnessed consent to act as director being given, and Mr Service was strongly of opinion that the liability of a director should be a personal one, and not extend to the executors of a person against whom some claim might be made. The clause was ultimately passed with an addition to this effect, and shortly before 10 o'clock progress was reported, and the Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

A dastardly attempt to wreck the 25 minutes past eight Tallarook train was (says the "Argus) made on Wednesday evening. After passing Trawool station, and while travelling at the usual rate of speed round a sharp curve the driver (Redmond) felt a sudden shock, and immediately pulled up his train. On his going back to ascertain the cause, accompanied by Guard Stuart, a sleeper was discovered lying near the rails, showing that it had been placed across the line with a view of wreaking the train.

A young miner named John Smith was almost instantly killed in the Callmann and Tacchi Freehold mine, Bendigo, on Wednesday (says the "Argus"). He and his mate were preparing to put in the 1300 feet level, when about two tons of stone fell away and completely covered Smith up. His mate, with the assistance of two other miners, set to work to get Smith out. He was once heard to groan, but he was dead when extricated, his neck apparently having been broken.

Mr W. Spence, a candidate for the Dundas electorate, speaking at Hamilton on Monday, said Mr Munro made a mistake in not meeting the deficiency when he found it existed, and Mr Shiels was blamable for not fulfilling all the promises in his Casterton speech by sufficiently taxing the rich and reducing the salaries of the highest paid officials. There was no income tax, property tax, or tax on land values; but instead of increased Customs duties. Absentee and income taxes and a tax on land values should have been introduced first, together with other means of taxing the wealthy. He differed with Mr Shiels and his party as to making the railways self-supporting, and would rather say, "Let us have free freights, or, at any rate, a great reduction, and make up the difference by the taxation I have mentioned." Mr Spence declared himself in favor of decentralisation, the Village Homestead Bill, a department of labor, and of compulsory conciliation and arbitration. He was not a Trades' Hall candidate, and did not belong to the Trades' Hall. He belonged to the country unions, whose policy and that of the Trades' Hall was not one, except on some questions.

ARARAT DISTRICT PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the Ararat Agricultural, Pastoral, and Horticultural Society, took place on Wednesday last, on Mr A. Byron's farm, at Denicull Creek, and though the number of competitors was again disappointing the match was in other respects most successful. The committee were particularly fortunate as to the weather, the day being bright, typical of spring time. As the result the attendance of spectators was large; indeed, about three o'clock there could not have been less than 400 people on the ground, many of whom had come from considerable distances to inspect the work done by the competing ploughmen, and spend a pleasant hour in meeting friends and renewing old acquaintanceship. The land, if not what a show ploughman would of his own motion choose, was of a character which, whilst it permitted of the display of really good show work, would test well the capabilities of the ploughman and his implement. In several of the lands a loamy clay was cut within a couple of inches of the surface, and further on, on the crown of the little rise, a fine sandy loam was found; the soil varying, in fact, from clay to gravel, loam and sand. The work done was, however, in all of the classes of a high order of excellence, but it is to be regretted that the liberal prize list did not induce more competition. It appears almost as though the young men of the vicinity fear to enter the lists against the Calverts and the Stewarts and a few others who have always exhibited marked skill at the annual contest, and, as has been the case for some years past, in several classes, there was no competition, and the two families named claimed the major portion of the awards. The work was, however, as we have stated, so uniformly good that the judges found the duty of appraising the merits of the respective lands a task which called for the exercise of much painstaking examination, careful deliberation and a very nice discrimination; and so well was their work performed that only in one class was there left any room for difference of opinion, and in this the judges had the great weight of the opinion of practical men with them in their decision.

The judges were, double-furrows—Messrs J. Mitchell, Windermere; J. Wilson, Eversley, and J. W. Reid, Ararat. Single-furrows—Messrs Robert Swan, Burrumbeep; Hugh Gordon, Ballyrogan, and Archibald M'Donald, Moyston.

The following are the details of the contest, the scale of points for the judging being as under:—Crown, 15 points; straightness, 15 points; form of land, 20 points; firmness and good closing, 25 points; cleanness, 10 points; measurement, viz., nearest back and face alike, 20 points; finish, 15 points; total, 120 points.

DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS.

Class A.—Open to all comers; 1st prize, £7; 2nd prize, £4; 3rd prize, £2.

	Pts.	P'ze
A. Dunning, Newlyn ...	101	1
J. C. Stewart, Ross's Bridge...	93	2
D. Spiers, Miner's Rest ...	56	3

Class B.—For ploughmen residing in the Ararat, Stawell, and Ripon Shires, who have never taken a prize in Class A or a first prize in Class B; 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £2; 3rd prize, £1.

	Pts.	P'ze
J. Stewart, Ballyrogan ...	75	1

Class C.—For boys under 18 years of age, residing in the Ararat Shire; 1st prize, £3 3s; 2nd prize, £2 2s. Both presented by J. J. Fitzgerald, Esq.

	Pts.	P'ze
H. Calvert, Kiora	67	1

Class D.—For ploughmen who have never taken a prize in any match; ordinary farm ploughs to be used, no circular coulter, no alteration in sheath, and no cut or share or coulter allowed; 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2; 3rd prize, £1.

	Pts.	P'ze
W. Sporton, jun., Jackson's Creek	54	1

SINGLE-FURROW PLOUGHS.

Class A.—Open to all comers; 1st prize, £6; 2nd prize, £3; 3rd prize, £1.

	Pts.	P'ze
A. Calvert, Kiora	100	1
P. Heenan, Cathcart ...	93	2
J. Gaul, Mortlake	91	3
G. Upham, Jackson's Creek ...	63	4

Class B.—For ploughmen residing in the Ararat, Stawell, and Ripon Shires, who have never taken a prize in Class A or a first prize in Class B with single-furrow ploughs; 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2; 3rd prize, £1.

	Pts.	P'ze
C. M'Carthy, Kiora... ...	81	1
R. Hurstfield, jun., Ardara ...	73	2

Class C.—For boys under 18 years of age, residing in the Ararat, Stawell, and Ripon Shires; 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1 10s.

	Pts.	P'ze
J. H. Bryant, Ross's Bridge ...	52	1
C. Taylor, Moyston	48	2

Fourteen special prizes were also awarded to residents within the Ararat Shire.—Abridged from "Advertiser."

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT DUBBO.

Sydney, Tuesday.

A shooting affray occurred at Dubbo to-day. A local barber named Dan Stern had a dispute with a man named Falconer which culminated in the latter drawing a revolver. Stearn ot once took to his heels and made for the police station, pursued by Falconer. Near the station Constables Butler and Menzies were met with, and they attempted to stop Falconer, but he presented the revolver. Butler, who was also armed, drew a revolver and fired at Falconer, wounding him in the groin. Falconer replied with two shots at Butler, each of which missed, and the constable in turn fired two more shots without effect. The wound which Falconer received at the beginning of the affray soon proved too much for him, and as he fell in a fainting condition he was secured by the police, and taken to the hospital, where he now lies.—*Argus.*

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The body of a woman, whose name is at present unknown has been found in a roadside ditch at Althorpe, in Lincolnshire. It was enclosed in a paper parcel and the head and one arm were missng.

The latest advices from Afghanistan state that, following on the rebellion of the Hazaras, the Usbegs, one of the chief races in the country, are also rising against the rule of the Ameer Abdur Rahman. The Indian Government fears that these movements will result in a general disruption of Afghanistan. Orders have been issued for the 1st Battalion of one of the Northamptonshire Regiment, which is quartered at Aldershot, to prepare for service in India.

Aug. 9.

A serious disaster occurred at Rome yesterday, which was attended by considerable loss of life. A fête was being given in honor of the visit of the young King of Spain, Alfonso the Thirteenth, when by some accident an explosion of dynamite took place. Eleven persons were killed on the spot, and 32 were more or less seriously injured.

In the House of Lords last night the Address in Reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to, no amendment being moved. Lord Salisbury made a merely formal speech, but the Duke of Devonshire taunted the Gladstonians with their continued silence with regard to their policy concerning Ireland and Egypt.

A terrible accident has occurred at Helsingfors, the chief town in Finland. An excursion steamer was run down by another vessel and 45 persons were drowned.

The appearance of cholera in St. Petersburg has caused quite a panic among the inhabitants of that city. The wealthy classes are leaving the city as fast as they can, and trade is completely at a standstill.

An insurrection has broken out in the South American republic of Bolivia. Martial law has been proclaimed by the Government.

The strike of the miners at the Duquesne mine, near Pittsburg, has ended, the men having peaceaoly resumed work.

"The Times" publishes a letter by the Rev. Dr J. G. Paton, of Melbourne, on the Kanaka labour traffic, written in a strain of vehement indignation. Dr Paton declares that the traffic is steeped in deception and murder, and accompanied by reckless waste of life. The interpreters on board the vessels are, he says frequently murderers.

Mr James Munro, the Agent-General for Victoria, denies that he has any intention of resigning his position in consequence of the issue against him of a writ for L37,515 by the liquidators of the Real Estate Bank. Mr Munro states that he has heard nothing further from Melbourne on the subject.

Aug. 10.

Mr James Munro denies that he has any intention of resigning his position as Agent-General of Victoria, and further, states that he has received no request from the Government of the colony that he should adopt such a course.

The situation in Afghanistan is growing more critical. The rebellion of the Hazaras against the Ameer Abdur Rahman continues to spread, the area of the movement extending daily. All the great tribes of northern Afghanistan have joined the revolt. The Ameer have already raised a force of 40,000 men, and is levying more troops in order to cope with the insurrection. He promises that when the movement has been subdued he will divide the lands of the Hazaras among those who remain faithful to him.

Russia has changed the base of operations of the expedition to the Pamir plateau from Margilan, near Khokand, the capital of the province of Fergana, to Osh, a place some miles further to the east.

The revolt in Afghanistan is much commented upon in Russia. The belief is expressed that Afghan arrangements will have to be reconsidered, and that Russian interests will need to be consulted. The Novosti, one of the leading daily papers published in St Petersburg, declares that it is impossible that Russia can permit England alone to occupy Afghanistan.

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bed-rooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day-time, but at night An ill-ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For that reason there is greater logic in prosecuting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease heralds its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health as in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes:—"Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, '91.—Last December while travelling from Muttaburra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. On my arrival at Winton, Mr Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, Judge of the Central District Court, Winton."

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON.

The managers of the Beaufort United Common held their usual monthly meeting at the Shire Hall on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs A. Andrews (chairman), J. Humphreys, and J. W. Browne.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary (Mr J. W. Browne) reported as follows with reference to the financial position of the common:—Balance in bank, L22 7s 2d; cash in hand, L1 9d; making a total credit of L23 16s 2d. The fees received to date for half year ended 31st ult. amount to L111 8d; leaving L14 15s arrears for that period; the total assessment being L126 3s. Percentage due to herdsman L11 6s 6d.—Received.

The herdsman (Mr D. D. Cameron) reported that since last meeting 2,000 sheep had passed through the common; that he had been unable to get all the fees in by the end of the month, there being a large amount of arrears, which are coming in slowly; that the land applied for by Peter Morris is for the most part on a range, and not of much use for grazing purposes; and that on visiting the dam at Waterloo yesterday he found the water had undermined the bank in a fresh place, and it wants repairing at once.—Received and adopted; the dam to be repaired. Morris' application was therefore granted.

From C. Wright, Beaufort, applying for permission to occupy 20 acres (under the 65th section) of the common on the western side of Ding Dong gully on on range in the parish of Euramboen and forwarding plan on which the land is colored pink. The chairman stated that applicant desired the land for a nightsoil depôt. The diggers holes were all getting filled up, and in this weather when the water overflowed out of them the drainage must go through the town and pollute it. It was considered that there could possibly be no objection against the disposal of nightsoil there, and as the land is useless for grazing purposes, the application was granted.

The balance-sheet was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, L11 6s 6d; secretary, L2; audit fees, L3 3s: premium, L1.

The secretary stated that the Willox Bros. had signed the agreement relative to destruction of rabbits on the common, and had commenced work.

The chairman intimated that the north riding members had decided to pay L5 per month to the managers towards destroying rabbits on the common.

The promise of an interesting debate on the Budget induced members of the Legislative Assembly to attend in large numbers last evening, and they were not disappointed. There was certainly more life in the proceedings than on any day last week, mainly because the objectors to the Government proposals were found to be stronger than was at first supposed. After Mr T. Smith, Mr Graves, Mr Isaacs, and Sir Henry Wrixon had spoken, Mr M'Lean rose to make the first reply for the Government. The reason for his selection was plain. The Government has most to fear from the farming members, and Mr M'Lean is regarded as the strong man of the Cabinet on agricultural matters. Notwithstanding the contempt for farmers implied in Sir Graham Berry's famous question, "What does a man following the plough know about finance?" it was thought desirable to answer the criticism of the farmers' representatives. Mr M'Lean, of course, had the advantage of the moral support of his colleagues, and Mr Shiels displayed much nervousness when he saw that the arguments of the hon. gentlemen were not having the effect anticipated. It soon became evident that Mr M'Lean was not in his usual form, and suddenly the entire House was pained to see him become pale, and to hear him say that he was unwell. Mr Gillies at once suggested adjournment, to which Mr Shiels agreed, and the proceedings were abruptly closed at ten minutes past 10 o'clock. The Chief Secretary was escorted to the Ministers' room, and after resting awhile went home. He was suffering from faintness induced by overwork, but is expected to be well again very shortly.—*Argus*, Wednesday.

(*For continuation of reading matter see fourth page.*)

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply immediately. MRS (DR.) JOHNSTON, Beaufort.

LOST, on Saturday last, a blue and white CATTLE DOG, with ears and tail chopped. Finder rewarded on leaving same at this Office. Anyone detaining the dog will be prosecuted.

Shire of Ripon Election.

NORTH RIDING.

MR. ANDREWS will ADDRESS the RATEPAYERS as follows:—

Waterloo—Mechanics' Institute,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, AT 8 P.M.
Beaufort—Golden Age Hall.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, AT 8 P.M.
Raglan—Public Hall,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24TH AT 8 P.M.

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB.

For the ARCHARD CUP—16 All-Aged Dogs at 5s each—will be run on
WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1892,
AT ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE.

First prize, beautiful Silver Cup (presented by T. A. Archard, Esq.); Runner-up, £1 10s (Presented by Captain Bridges, R.N.) Two Dogs, 10s each.

Nominations close Monday, 5th September.
R. A. D. SINCLAIR, Hon. Sec.

Clearing Sale by Auction at Nickols' Auction Rooms, Neill street, Beaufort.

SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1892,
At One o'clock.

Furniture, Cooking and Kitchen requisites, Crockery, Milch Cow (near calving), 2 young Steers, a valuable Sheep Dog and a lot of Poultry, &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS will sell without reserve on Saturday next, the 13th August, on account of various owners, who are removing from the district. Terms Cash

NOTICE to parties having left goods in my rooms.—If not removed before Saturday next, will be sold to the highest bidder without further intimation.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

WANTED KNOWN.—That CHAPMAN'S AUSTRALIAN FOLIAGE BALSAM is one of the Best and Purest Eucalyptus Preparations for Internal Use. Try its wonderful effect for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, &c., &c. Sold in 1 oz. phials at 1s 6d, and in 2oz. phials at 2s 6d, by Chemists and Storekeepers.

BEAUFORT, &c., UNITED GOLDFIELD AND FARMERS' COMMON.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for year ended 31st July, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
To balance in bank at previous audit		32	16	7
,, Cash in hand		6	3	0
,, Arrears of fees for year ended 31/7/91		6	12	0
,, Stock registered for half year ended 31st January '92, as follow:—49 horses @ 8s per annum ...	9 16 0			
710 other large cattle @ 6s per annum	106 10 0			
253 small cattle @ 2s per annum	12 13 0			
	128 19 0			
Less fee remitted ...	0 9 0			
Fees received		128	10	0
,, Stock registered for half year ended 31st July '92 as follow:—38 horses @ 8s per annum ...	7 12 0			
698 other large cattle @ 6s per annum...	104 14 0			
277 small cattle @ 2s per annum ...	13 17 0			
	126 3 0			
Less arrears ...	16 4 0			
Fees received		109	19	0
,, Sale of unclaimed goats		3	12	0
,, Trespass		4	5	0
		£291	17	7

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
,, Cr. balance as shown	22	7	2
,, Arrears of fees, considered good	15	4	0
,, Cartridges in hand (value) ...	3	10	0
	£42	1	2

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
By percentage paid herdsman, balance due for year ended 31/7/91	13 19 0			
,, percentage paid herdsman on arrears collected...	3 6 0			
,, percentage paid herdsman for year ended 31/7/92	110 0 6			
		127	5	6
,, Rabbit suppression		103	18	2
,, Printing, advertising & stationery		5	11	3
,, Incidental expenses as follow—				
R. Farley, assisting to yard goats ...	0 7 0			
Premium	1 0 0			
Cheque book	0 5 0			
Petty cash	0 19 0			
E. Lilly, assisting to yard goats	1 5 0			
Mrs Pearson, use of yard	0 5 0			
		3	15	0
,, Secretary's salary		24	0	0
,, Audit fees		3	3	0
,, Branding material...		1	17	6
,, Balance in bank ...	16 8 8			
,, Cash in hand ...	5 18 6			
		22	7	2
		£291	17	7

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
,, Balance of percentage due to herdsman	11	6	6
,, Herdsman's percentage on arrears	4	2	6
,, Other accounts	3	13	9
,, Balance	18	19	8
	£42	1	2

J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

Beaufort, 9th August, 1892.
Audited and found correct.
ALEX. CUMMING, DENMAN MASON, } Auditors.

V. R.

Beaufort Local Land Board.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Local Land Board will be holden at the Court-house, Beaufort, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at 2 p.m., for the consideration of the following cases.

Applicants must appear in person.

Section 65, Land Act 1890.
PARISH OF LANGI-KAL-KAL.

1. William Hinchliffe, 20 acres, formerly applied for by W. Hinchliffe.
2. Edward Milligan, 20 acres, formerly applied for by Edward Milligan.

Section 67, Land Act 1890.
PARISH OF LANGI-KAL-KAL.

3. Rupert Smith, 73 acres, formerly applied for by L. Claverina, under section 19, Land Act 1869.

SPECIAL CASE.

4. Phillip McDermott—To show cause why his license for 84 acres, parish of Beaufort, section 42, Land Act 1865, should not be forfeited.

E. T. DUNN, Land Officer.
District Survey Office,
Ballarat, 11th August, 1892.

Department of Public Works,
Melbourne, 21st July, 1892.

TENDERS will be received, subject to the Conditions of Tendering, for POLICE STATION, BUANGOR, until Twelve o'clock on Thursday, 18th August, 1892.

Particulars may be learnt at this Office, and at the Police Station, Buangor, until August 6th; after that date upon application to District Inspector of Buildings, Ballarat.

The amount of preliminary deposit to accompany the Tender is £15, and the amount of the deposit as cash security for the due performance of the Contract is 5 per cent.

The Board of Land and Works will not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—WEST RIDING.

I declare WILLIAM LEWIS, of Stoneleigh, sheepfarmer, duly Elected a Councillor of the Shire of Ripon for the West Riding, he being the only Candidate nominated.

HUGH CUSHING, Returning Officer.
12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—EAST RIDING.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Councillor for the East Riding:—

DONALD CAMERON
THOMAS RALPH ODDIE

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Court-house, Snake Valley, and the Court-house, Skipton, on THURSDAY, 25TH day of AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MM. MURRAY, Returning Officer.
12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—NORTH RIDING.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Councillor for the North Riding:—

ALBERT ANDREWS
THEODORE BEGGS

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; State School, Nerring; and Public Hall, Middle Creek; on THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MICHAEL FLYNN, Returning Officer.
12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Auditor of the Shire of Ripon:—

JONATHAN WATTS BROWNE
JOHN HUMPHREYS

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; State School, Nerring; Public Hall, Middle Creek; Court-house, Snake Valley; Court-house, Skipton; and State School, Stockyard Hill; on THURSDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

HUGH CUSHING, President.
12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

WHEREAS many of the TREES planted in the STREETS of BEAUFORT have been wilfully DESTROYED, NOTICE is hereby given that a REWARD OF ONE POUND will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person damaging any Trees so planted, or the Guards, or Wire Netting protecting the trees.

By order,
JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary.
4th August, 1892.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Dark Bay Horse, hind feet white, A near shoulder, white face, fore legs blistered.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 3rd September, 1892.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

SHIRE OF RIPON

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NORTH RIDING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

As there will be a vacancy in the representation for the North Riding, occurring through effluxion of time, I beg respectfully to offer myself for Election as Councillor.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours sincerely.
THEODORE BEGGS.

Euramboen, 26th July, 1892.

Election Day—Thursday, 25th August.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Being a Candidate for the office of Auditor at the Election which takes place on Thursday, the 25th August next, I respectfully solicit your Vote and Interest.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Beaufort, 6th August, 1892.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF RIPONSHIRE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce my intention to stand as a Candidate for the office of Local Auditor, and most respectfully solicit your Votes at the forthcoming Election.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROWNE.

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

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 cut pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
4in., 5in., 6in., 12in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1892-1893.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS

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

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool Trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1892.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Fireshire Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m.

Fares—One Shilling each way to and from Beaufort and Waterloo; from halfway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.

CHARLES [illegible]

SUSPECTED MURDER WITH DYNAMITE.

A STOREKEEPER BLOWN UP IN HIS BED

BRUTHEN, Saturday.

At Stirling, about 30 miles from here, early this morning, a storekeeper named John Cohen was killed, and his partner, James Tait, injured. All that is known here at present is that while the two men were in bed an explosion took place on the premises, and Cohen's body was blown about 35 yards away from the house. Two cases of dynamite and a cask of powder, which were in the store but did not explode, and a piece of burnt fuse found near the scene of the scene of the accident, points to foul play. The theory is that some person having a grudge against deceased had placed a cartridge with a fuse attached under his bed, igniting the fuse when all was quiet. The house in which no dynamite was kept, was completely wrecked. Tait, who was picked up insensible, is not seriously injured.—"Age."

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, in speaking of the unemployed difficulty, says:—"The distress leaves almost unlessened the general volume of expenditure on amusements and luxuries. Victoria, for example, spends over L6,000,000 per annum on intoxicating drinks. It has poured down its own throat, that is, during the last twelve months of "depression," nearly three times the sum of its latest loan, with no other result than a heightened crime-rate, and a swollen army of widows and orphans! The colonies could make themselves independent of "loans" altogether by the process—which does not seem an unattainable strain of heroism—of sacrificing every second nobbler of brandy at present consumed!"

The amount of water the sun raises from the earth is estimated at the enormous weight of 37,000,000 tons a minute, the quantity of coal required to produce a heat in any way equivalent to the sun's is calculated to be 12 000,000,000,000 tons, or 8,000,000 cubic miles a second.

A medical man gives the following collection of points which are worth attending to by girls who desire good health: Time of getting up.—Bath and perfect ablution; ten minutes' light dumb-bell exercise; dress leisurely; five minutes walk in the open air—longer if you are stronger. Breakfast.—Daily variety; eating slowly. Daily and abundant exercise out of doors; exercise to be engrossing; exercise at same hours daily; employment of mind as well as body; avoidance of all excitement; temperance in everything; attention to teeth; ablution before going to bed; perfect ventilation of bedroom; not too much sleep; meditation before retiring; no thinking in bed." These hints followed for a few weeks will work wonders with the appearance of most girls. The same writer says that to brush the teeth after every meal is a simple secret worth its weight in gold to any girl who desires to maintain truly fresh and clear complexion.

Close on L1,000,000 has been expended in erecting State schools throughout Victoria, and as this represents an annual expenditure of L40,000 in interest alone, it is possible to form some idea of the causes thta have led to the large increase in the cost of teaching each child in average attendance at school.

The question of carrying dead rabbits on the railways at reduced rates, recently brought forward by the Hamilton Preserving Factory, is still engaging the attention of the department. It is certain (says the *Age*) that the proposal to carry the rabbits free will not be agreed to, but the matter has been dealt with on the basis of reducing the freight rates with the object of securing full truck loading, and Mr Bruce, of the goods branch, has reported on the subject accordingly. At present the rates for dead rabbits are in the first-class, 4d a ton per mile for the first 150 miles, 3d a ton to 250 miles, and 2d a ton beyond that. The proposition now before the commissioners is that of reducing the rate by a 1d per ton per mile, and will be decided in view of the effect it would be likely to have on this branch of traffic throughout the colony

Persistent advertising.—Advertising, as a means of prosperity, is not as well understood as it should be. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing, that it was the best spent money he put into his business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the right way, without success, would be a curiosity, and on proof we will advertise him a year free.

The curl in the pig's tail is worth money, says an experienced breeder, pointing to a fine specimen. It indicates good health, vigorous constitution and thrifty condition. The pig's tail uncurls and drops as soon as as he is sick, as surely as the dog's tail does when he is frightened. Keep a good watch on that and you will find out the sick, weakly and unthrifty pigs almost at a glance. Having made the discovery, then take them out and keep them out of the herd. If they have not a disease that will infect the others, the others will probably kill them by crowding them at the trough and in the sleeping quarters.

A telegram from Japan reports that the president and six judges of the Supreme Court of that country have been publicly charged with scandalous and immoral conduct in respect to gambling practices with cards in houses where dancing girls are kept for immoral purposes. The charge has caused a great sensation in the capital, and the Minister of Justice has resigned in consequence of the obloquy which the disclosure has caused. An official investigation into the charges has commenced.—*Age.*

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is the cause of many pains and aches which some people consider are separate and distinct complaints. Headaches, palpitation, indigestion, flatulence, &c., are symptoms of a disordered liver and stomach. Many are the quack nostrums sold as cures for "indigestion;" but surely the world is getting sufficiently enlightened to see through the quackery which is so prevalent in this country. There are broken-down plumbers, painters, plasterers, and printers selling 'medicines' to cure diseases of which these people do not even know the symptoms, to say nothing of the therapeutics. Such is not the case with Dr Fletcher's Pills. These are the prescriptions of one of England's most eminent physicians and pathologists, and have been most successfully used by him for the last thirty years in private and hospital practice. They have ever been found effectual in all bilious, stomach and liver complaints, and can be used by both sexes with the utmost confidence. They are sold by all medicine vendors, and F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney, post free, thirteen penny stamps. Mr H. Downing, chemist, Brisbane, writes referring to these Pills:—

"Since taking Dr Fletcher's Pills my health has wonderfully improved. I have discarded all others, and I consider these worth £100 a box.

"HENRY DOWNING."

On the subject of precious pearls the *Pall Mall Budget* writes:—"The most curious among famous pearls, it appears is that which, three centuries ago, the French traveller Tavernier sold to the Shah of Persia for L135,000. It is still in the possession of the sovereigns of Persia. Another Eastern potentate owns a pearl of 12½ carats, which is quite transparent. It is to be had for the sum of L40,000. Princess Youssoupoff has an oriental pearl which is unique for the beauty of its color. In 1620 this pearl was sold by Georgious, of Cabas, to Philip IV. of Spain at the price of 80,000 ducatas To day it is valued at L45,000. Pope Leo XIII., again, owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter, which is worth L80,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at L35,000. Two hundred thousand pounds is the price of the five chains of pearls forming the *collier* of the Baroness Gustave de Rothschild, and that of the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild is almost as valuable. Both these ladies are enthusiastic collectors of pearls, and their jewellers have instructions to buy for them any pearl of unusual size or beauty which they may happen to come across The sister of Mdme. Thiers, Mdlle. Dosne is also the owner of a very valuable chain of pearls which she has collected during the past thirty years of her life. Of so-called black pearls the Empress of Anatria possesses the most valuable collection."

A strange freak of nature known as "the Siamese twins" has, it appears, been repeated in Orissa. The "Orissa twins" are described as two little Uriya of about five summers old. When last heard of they were leaving by steamer for England on their way to the the World's Fair at Chicago, though they will first be exhibited in London. They are, it is stated, firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When they were in early infancy at Hoapara, in the interior of Orissa, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The story is that the father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tohsildar of the district, however, intervened. Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is reported to be now steadily growing rich. The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were, it will be remembered, of the male sex. They were born in 1811 and died in America within two hours of each other, in January 1874.

A young woman bearing the well-known name of Annie Rooney figured in the Dublin Courts on Tuesday as plaintiff in an action for breach of promise against a Mr M'Quirk, who is nearly 70 years of age. Evidence was given to the effect that the old gentleman's proposal was formerly accepted by the plaintiff at an interview in a public-house in Dublin, plaintiff taking a "half of port" and M'Quirk" a "half of malt." The jury awarded plaintiff L100 damages.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists.

Although the kangaroo is almost extinct in Victoria, and there is a strong movement to preserve the remaining specimens, the middleman, in the shape of the hide and skin exporter, is once more to the front in furtherance of his own selfish interests. A few days ago the Commissioner of Customs was urged to proclaim a close season for kangaroo, and his request has been followed by a communication from the exporters resisting the proposal. The Commissioners will give the question full consideration. The intention of the close season proposed is merely to protect the larger species, which have been so recklessly destroyed that protection is almost too late, but it is not understood to apply to the smaller varieties, such as wallaby, though even these might with advantage receive a share of protection. The senseless slaughter of native birds and beasts which are perfectly harmless is a practice which (says the "Age") may well engage the attention of the customs authorities, and a very stringent prohibition might be enforced without handicapping the agriculturist in his struggle with vermin.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years.

"I have been ill for "about five years, "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate-"ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex-"pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J.R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

We lose two pounds of water every twenty-four hours by perspiration, and the more we perspire the cooler we become; there are 27,000,000 pores on the surface of our bodies, which, if placed in a line, would extend twenty-eight miles in length.

The postal authorities have raised the maximum weight of packets and samples of merchandise posted from Victoria to the United Kingdom from 8oz. to 16oz. The rate of 2oz. for 1d remains the same. This alteration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Hobart Postal Conference.

An Egyptian scythe recently unearthed is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie in London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, supporting a row of flint saws, which are securely cemented into it. This discovery will set at rest the speculations which have been made as to how the crops of the land were gathered in the flint and early copper ages. It has long been suspected that such as instrument as Mr Petrie has brought to light was used, but there was no direct evidence.

A wealthy London merchant is reported to have said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong, though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households, from which, if at all, my trade must come.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The attention of all sufferers is drawn to these well-known remedies, for they possess conspicuous advantage as a safe and reliable aid in all those emergencies to which travellers, emigrants and sailors are so especially liable. They have been largely patronized by wayfarers by land and sea, and, in fact, by all classes of the community, to their very great advantage. The Pills are beyond all doubt one of the most effective remedies ever discovered for cases of obstinate constipation, confirmed indigestion and colic, complaints which are engendered by exposure and irregular feeding. The Ointment will be found of the very greatest service in cases of piles, abscesses, erysipelas, and all kinds of local ulcerations.

The Amending Health Bill which the Government is about to introduce into the Legislative Council will give the local boards of health more control over dairies, the disposal of nightsoil, and noxious trades. The measure will also simplify the procedure in regard to the prosecution of persons selling butterine as butter.

It is the intention of the Board of Health to oppose the passing of the bill recently introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr W. T. Carter to relieve persons from the necessity of being vaccinated and of having their children vaccinated. The board has furnished the Minister of Health with particulars showing the advantages of vaccination, and how essential it is that it should be compulsory.

The question as to whether Mr Munro should continue to hold office as Agent-General has reached an acute stage, and it is probable that the position will become vacant very shortly. At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday (says Monday's *Argus*), which was an exceptionally long one, the matter was under consideration, and though Ministers were reticent as to what was done it has been mentioned by gentlemen having special knowledge that Mr Munro may soon be expected to retire. Whether or not he will return to the colony is subject for private consideration. Sir Graham Berry is looked upon as his successor. The only question will be as between him and Mr Shiels for the position, but the Premier is understood to be prepared to waive any claim he may have in favor of Sir Graham. Whoever goes, a change in the Cabinet will be necessary, and Mr Duffy will receive a portfolio. Another retirement may be looked for. Mr Wheeler's friends assert positively that he will soon resign and seek election to the Upper House for the North Central Province in succession to Mr Stainbridge whose term expires next month. Mr Wheeler denies the report, but he has recently confessed himself displeased with the position of affairs in the Railway department, and has indicated a wish to be rid of the responsibilities of his office, which, at his age and his indifferent state of health, make unusually heavy demands on his time and attention, In the event of a second vacancy, overtures will once more be made to Mr Best, M.L.A., to accept a seat in the Cabinet.

YOU MUST HAVE A GOOD STOVE.

You can't have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. You agree to this? Why of course. Well, now suppose you had bought a stove in which *no fuel whatever would burn* what would you do? Throw it back on the dealer's hand and get another? To be sure.

Now, fancy you had —

But let us have the story first and draw the conclusions afterwards.

A woman tells this bit of experience:—

"It was in 1882," she says, "when I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I did not know what was the matter with me. In the morning I was tired and languid, and was constantly spitting and belching up a clear fluid like water. My appetite gradually left me, and I had great pain after every morsel I ate. I had great pain at the chest, which at times seemed to strike through to the back and shoulders. I lost a good deal of sleep at night, owing to spasms and to wind that appeared to gather in my sides. No food, however simple, agreed with me. For three years I suffered like this, and could take no solid food, such as a meat dinner

"Now, as I had always been of an active disposition, I strove hard to do my work and attend to my shop, but in April, 1885, I got so bad that I sent for my daughter, who was living at Priest Hutton, near Carnforth, and she returned home. Whilst away she had been under a doctor for weakness and neuralgia, but getting no better she had been recommended to take a medicine called Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and this cured her; so she insisted upon my taking the same medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs Needham Bros., chemists, Brighouse, and began to take it. In a day or two I found relief. Soon all my pains left me, and I gradually gained strength. I could eat my food, and after having used two bottles I found myself completely cured.

"I have also recommended this medicine to all my friends and customers who come to my shop, and it has done them good; so I think it right that its virtues should be made as widely known as soon as possible."

(Signed) Mrs Collinge, grocer, Rastrick, Brighouse, near Halifax.

Another woman says:—In December, 1885, after my confinement, I began to have a poor appetite and much pain and sickness after eating. My food seemed to turn to wind, and I suffered from fulnes in the chest and pain in the stomach. I gradually lost my strength and fell in to a low, desponding state of mind.

However light food I took I had pain, so that *I became afraid to eat*, I lost a good deal of sleep, and got so weak I was frequently obliged to lie down on a couch and rest. At times the pain was almost more than I could bear, and I had to go to bed and have hot salt applied to my chest and stomach, for when these attacks came on *I felt as if I was dying*. The doctor who attended me said I was suffering from Chronic Indigestion, and that something was wrong with the "*upper stomach.*" What a strange statement for a doctor to make! He did all he could to relieve me, but without success, and I lingered on in this way for twelve months About this time Mr Connor, Sevedore, living at Dennison Street, told my father of the great benefit he had derived from taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I sent and got a bottle, and after taking three bottles all pain left me. I got strong and could eat anything, and from that time to this I have never been ill. I keep the medicine in the house, and if any of the family ail anything a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup sets them right.

(Signed) Mrs Reed, 19, Galton Street, Great Howard Street, Liverpool.

We said you cannot have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. The human stomach is a stove, and so: is the fuel we put into it. If the food is consumed, or digested, the body is nourished and built up, and we enjoy health and strength; but if otherwise we quickly waste away and perish. Now, when the stomach refuses to digest, burn or consume food, we have what is called indigestion and dyspepsia, the most common and dangerous of all diseases. This is what ailed these two women, and what ails millions more in this country. The conclusion is plain enough:—The remedy which cured them will cure others. Then (the fire burning well) we shall have a heat, which is life and power.

An undomesticated editor thus relates his matrimonial experience:—"A woman is a handy thing to have about the house. She doesn't cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself, and more too. Of course, she will know where you've been, and what kept you out so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and it, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that either; it's her nature."

A Camperdown farmer a day or two since dispensed with the services of two of his men who were not required because the work they were employed to do was completed. He paid them L4 each, and when they had received their cheques he asked where they were going. "Oh, to Melbourne of course; we will join the unemployed, and make the money you have given us last us through the winter; the Government will keep us," was the answer.—"Chronicle."

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

A North of Ireland weekly paper advertises itself thus: "During a late thunderstorm a man crept for shelter into a hollow log. The rain fell in torrents, causing the log to swell so that the man was caught and held firmly within. Death stared him in the face, and the sins of his past life rose up before him in all their vividness. Suddenly he remembered that he wasn't a subscriber to our paper, and he immediately felt so small he was able to back right out."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," is now imported in part of Europe and sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, by all leading chemists in the kingdom. Wholesale depot Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO,

Is now landing, ex ship Loch Ryan, from Glasgow, a really splendid assortment of old Scotch Whiskies, both bottled and draught, direct from the best distilleries in Scotland; also, a consignment of rare old Irish Whisky, from those famous distillers, J. and J. McConnell & Co., Limited, Belfast; both of which will be sold in case lots at prices to meet the times. Those Whiskies are all guaranteed seven years old.

CHEAP SALE!

On Saturday, 9th inst.,

For one month only. Goods almost given away

☞See Handbills.

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.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

The PROPER PLACE to PURCHASE your WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY

—IS AT—

M. BLOUSTEIN'S,

5 STURT STREET (Vale's Corner),

—BALLARAT.—

☞COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.☜

Goods sent on approval to all parts of the Colony.

Clubs Supplied with Medals and Trophies

Price Lists and Pamphleton application.

Repairs in Every Branch.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS:—

BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

FAILING HEALTH RESTORED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of them may always be alleviated by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any local congestions, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

These organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs, and stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, acting upon the bowels without griping. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity and flatulency.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the exhalant and absorbent systems, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and promote watery discharges.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. They remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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 erring 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:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/6 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

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

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

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

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

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

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

COAGULINE.—Cement fo broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport England.

W. W. TIMMINS,

Monumental & General Mason.

Can supply Monuments in GRANITE, MARBLE OR FREESTONE, At Lowest Prices.

MARBLE HEADSTONES From £6 upwards; also, Kerbing and Iron Railing.

All Cemetery Requisites done at Moderate Prices.

See designs and Price List before going elsewhere.

Estimates given for Sills and Steps and all kinds of General Masonry.

All Work done in a first-class manner.

Works—Queen Street (near Railway Station), Ararat.

Orders received by Mr W. Edward Nickols, Auctioneer, Beaufort, promptly attended to.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEVER USED IN VAIN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Diseases of the Skin.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this famous Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin, no remedy can equal it. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Ulcerated Legs.

In this class of maladies, an improvement rapidly follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be applied to the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed in around the diseased, swollen or painful parts. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; *but the surface of sores*, when healing, should never be cleansed with sponge or anything else.

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this Ointment, as it has relieved thousands from torture, after every other means had been fruitless. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been fomented with warm salt and water and dried. The pain gradually abates, and a cure soon follows.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, AND QUINSEY.

To combat these diseases with success, penetrating remedies are necessary. Such are Holloway's Ointment and Pills. When rubbed on the skin, the former penetrates to the glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all reparative matters; in all the above class of cases, the Ointment and Pills, used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

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, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London.

And are sold by all Vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world with directions for use in most every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the pots and boxes, If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Business.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

upport Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"The Riponshire Advocate

s the Advertising Medium for all Country et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon s the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing.

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Burrambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, DELIVERY DRAPER'S HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, &c., SOIREE & DINNER ADDRESSES, &c., &c.,

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPTS

DELIVER BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, of Beaufort, at the Office of the *Riponshire Advocate* Newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 886 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20 1892. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news 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.

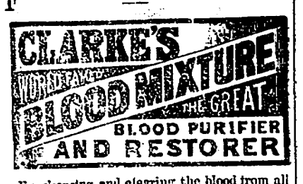
He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

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 THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE



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

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and [illegible] it may be given to children with [illegible] confidently [illegible] to give it a trial on the [illegible]

"It is free from any poison or metallic impurity, it does not contain any injurious [illegible] is a good, safe, and useful medicine. ALFRED S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., [illegible] on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888. Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I painfully with the discomfort of these pimples, thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly commended, and I am the most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require to long, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors:
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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

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

CAUTION.
PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.
The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

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

HAWKES BROS.,
BEAUFORT,

Importers of Furniture, Ironmongery, and Crockery,

ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

One of the Largest and Best Stocks in the District.

Inspect for Yourselves & See Our Splendid Assortment.

100 NEW PATTERNS 5s 6d LAMPS 5s 6d 100 NEW PATTERNS

15s. WIRE STRAINERS 15s.

Fencing & Barbed Wire and Galvanized Iron
Of Every Description.

Highest Test Kerosene at Less than Cost.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

£5 5s. Hollis' Latest Improvement. £5 5s. Best value in the market.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. All Descriptions in Stock at

HAWKES BROS.,
BEAUFORT.

J. McKeich's
GREAT CASH SALE!

(Prior to STOCK-TAKING) of

Drapery, Millinery,

Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

—COMMENCES—

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892,

When the Whole Stock will be Offered

AT RIDICULOUS PRICES, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

Business Notices.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

GRAND AUTUMN SHOW!
OF
MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS,
ULSTERS, JACKETS!
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. COUGLE,
HAVELOCK 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. SAPOLIO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS. SAPOLIO

GENERAL PRINTING
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

WILLETTS,
Vice Regal Photographer.
For the BEST and most ARTISTIC PORTRAITS go to WILLETT'S, Elite Studio, STURT STREET, BALLARAT (near St. Patrick's Cathedral).

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO.—
Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.
T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

MONEY.
TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS
TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Moneys, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at lowest rates of interest.
McEVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 1891 exceeding £400,000.
Borrowers are requested to place themselves in direct communication, when any information required will be furnished. All communications treated strictly confidential.

PIMBLETT & PEDDER.
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

ONE BOX OF
CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. 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.

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

Business Notices.

W. BAKER,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices

£100,000,000 Unclaimed.—A Register, 330 pages, containing names of 70,000 persons advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price 2s 6d post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, England. A fortune may await you. Estd. 1844. or from D. MASON, Bookseller, Beaufort.

CRIMSON LUXENE.
THE NEW LIGHT.
THE
NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT
is now having an extraordinary sale, where ever 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 all the great markets of the world.
It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary High-Test 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.

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 paths of professional etiquette, but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from anyone of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of 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 shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a title of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE-ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England; is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, 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 indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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 on their part should unquestionably prompt 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 can afterwards honourably marry.

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

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted into an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department which contains Glaser's and Tepler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinization, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessaries for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £1, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in those cases where the sufferers have but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

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

COMMERCIAL.

—:o:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 2d for stout; Danish, 2s to 2s 1d; Algerian, to 2s; peas, 2s 6d; barley, 3s 3d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; manger hay, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s; straw, L1 10s to L1 15s; bran, 9d to 9½d; pollard, 10½d to 11d; flour, roller, L9 to L9 5s; stone, L8 15s to L9; potatoes, L1 15s to L2.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 7d; flour, stone-made, L8 15s; roller-made, L9 5s; oats, 1s 10d to 2s; pollard, 11d; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 2s 9d; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, to L2 7s 6d; hay, sheaves, L2 10s; hay, trussed, L2 15s; straw, 25s; chaff, 3s 3d per cwt.; onions, 4s per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, 1s 4d; butter, potted, 1s; hams, 9½d; bacon, 7½d; cheese, 6½d; eggs, 9d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—329 head were penned for to-day's sale, about three-fourths of the supply consisting of good and prime quality, remainder ranging from medium to useful. There was an average attendance of the trade, and throughout competition was extremely brisk, at prices showing a slight improvement on last week's values, sales closing firm, with an upward tendency. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L11 10s to L12 10s; extra heavy, to L15 2s 6d; good, L10 to L11; medium, L8 to L9; inferior, from L6 10s; prime pens cows, L7 10s to L8 15s; good, L6 to L7. Store Cattle—50 yarded, which met with only a fair demand, all being disposed of at current rates. Fat Calves—64 penned, mostly inferior, very few being prime, for which high rates were obtained, best selling to 9½s. Fat Sheep—3635 was the number forward for to-day's sale, the greater portion consisting of good and prime quality, balance chiefly medium. There was an average attendance of buyers, sales opening at prices fully equal to last week's, but as they progressed biddings became somewhat dull, and towards the close a decline in values had to accepted. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 18s 6d to 20s 9d; good do, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; medium do, 14s to 15s; prime crossbred ewes, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; good do, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; prime merino wethers, 13s to 14s; extra to 15s 2d; good do, 11s to 12s; medium do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d. Fat Lambs—73 to hand, very few being suitable for the trade, which accordingly realised high prices. Prime, 11s to 12s; a few to 15s; good, 9s to 10s; medium, 7s to 8s.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Wheat.—The market is firm, with an advance of from ½d to 1d per bushel on last week's quotations. Latest prices are:—Inferior to faulty, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; fair to good milling, 4s to 4s 1d per bushel. Barley is unchanged, there being a better inquiry, but no advance in values. Quotations are:—Cape, to 2s 7d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium malting, 3s to 3s 6d; fair to good, 3s 7d to 3s 10d, per bushel. Oats are not quite so firm and very few sales are reported, but the supply coming to hand having fallen off considerably there is a slightly improved inquiry. Quotations are:—Algerian, 2s to 2s 1½d; light, for fair average feed, 2s to 2s 2d; and good stout, to 2s 3d per bushel. Maize is in better demand at the following quotations:—New, at 2s 6d to 2s 8d; and old at 2s 9d to 2s 10d per bushel. Bran and pollard are in fair demand at 9½d to 10d and 11d to 12d per bushel respectively. Flour is unchanged, stone selling at L8 10s, and roller L9 5s to L9 10s per ton.

Cheese.—Prime matured (market almost bare), from 7d to 8d per lb. Potted butter—None offering. Fresh butter—A large supply to hand to-day, and prices are easier than last week. Best dairies brought from 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb., a few special higher, medium to good, 11d to 1s., the market closing dull. Eggs—A large quantity to hand and the market easier, 8½d per doz being the ruling rate. Ham and bacon dull of sale from 7d to 8d. Carcase pork, 3½d to 5d per lb, according to size and dressing. Lard in bladders, 7d. Garden honey, dull at 3d. Beeswax to 10½d. Poultry—Large supply and good demand for all classes. Young fowls brought from 3s 6d to 4s 3d per pair; old, 2s to 2s 6d; ducks, 4s to 5s 3d; geese, 6s to 7s 3d; turkeys, hens, 6s to 7s 6d; gobblers, 9s to 16s, according to size. Furred Game—Opossum, mountain, 15s to 22s; ordinary to 8s; average to 6s; inferior, 1s to 2s; kangaroo, best 3s to 3s 4d per lb; medium, 2s to 3s; brush, 1s to 2s; wallaby best, 1s to 1s 3d per lb; medium, 6d to 10d; rabbits to 1s per doz; bearskins, 4s 6d to 7s per doz; hides ordinary in sound condition to 2d per lb; inferior to 1d; sheepskins, full wools to 5½d per lb; seconds, 3d to 4d; pelts, 2¾d to 3¾d per lb; all other skins at full market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 17th inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 18d to 33d; good, 42d to 60d; extra from 54d to 60d; country and station pelts, 1d to 2½d per pound; extra, to 5½d per pound; lambskins, 2½d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Heavies, from 2d to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; other sorts from 1½d to 1¾d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH'S GREAT CASH SALE

Prior to Stock-Taking, of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, commences SATURDAY, 2ND JULY, 1892, when the whole Stock will be Offered at Ridiculous Prices, for a Few Weeks only.

G. H COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS.

Grand Autumn Show of Millinery, Dress Materials, Ulsters, Jackets, Men's and Boys' Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

HAWKES BROS.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND IRONMONGERS

Beaufort and Geelong.

Selling Off! Great Reductions.

☞See Advertisement on First Page.

MRS HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR—

The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, Daily Telegraph, Weekly Times, Australian Journal, Free-a-Week, &c

D. MASON,

NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER

Opposite Post Office,

Begs to inform the general public that he has taken those Premises adjoining his place of business as a

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE,

And is prepared to supply Meals and good Accommodation on the most reasonable terms.

Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.

Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.

Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL STREET BEAUFORT.

GEORGE LOFT

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall

BEAUFORT.

WM. SMITH & SON,

—FAMILY BUTCHERS,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand. Orders called for daily.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

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

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

DEATH.

FERGUSON.—At Glasgow, Scotland, Elizabeth Nimmo, relict of the late Francis Ferguson, Esq., and mother of Mrs Basil J. Adam, Beaufort.

By cablegram dated 17th inst.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

THE annual municipal elections take place on Thursday next. There are contests in two of the ridings in Ripon-shire, namely, the north and the east. In the former Mr A. Andrews is opposed by Mr T. Beggs; in the latter Mr D. Cameron seeks to oust Mr T. R. Oddie. There are no "burning" questions in the north riding, where the contest is generally supposed to be a very open one. Mr Andrews has occupied a seat at the council table for nine years, and during that period has done the ratepayers good service. As a councillor we have nought to urge against him, believing that he tries his best to advance the interests of the town and shire generally. We do not by any means say that we approve of all his actions, but, as we inferred before, we believe that he is actuated by the best motives in his efforts to advance the public weal. He has been subjected to some very unfavorable comments relative to a certain road and drain in Beaufort, but as he has not yet taken the opportunity of rebutting those statements, and will doubtless do so when he addresses the electors, we do not consider it fair to condemn him unheard. It cannot be said that in municipal matters his opponent is inexperienced, Mr Beggs having faithfully represented the ratepayers for four years. Straightforward in all his dealings, and ever zealously guarding the ratepayers' interests, Mr Beggs proved a sterling councillor, and should he again be returned, will, we feel sure, merit the confidence reposed in him. The greatest objection urged against his candidature is that the grazing interest is already too largely represented. But so long as the large landholders do not fail in their duty to the other interests which they represent as councillors, we do not think the objection should have any sway in the election. We have no desire to extol Mr Beggs' virtues—no doubt the ratepayers know his worth—but it is worthy of note that the residents in his corner of the riding consider themselves as much entitled to their own particular representative as Beaufort is to their two. This question the ratepayers must decide at the ballot-box. If Mr Andrews' actions in the past meet with approval, then he should be returned; but if, on the other hand, it is considered that he has not given satisfaction, the selection should fall on Mr Beggs.

The circumstances vastly differ in regard to the east riding election. We have not heard or seen any exposition of Mr Cameron's views, but we are told that he holds two strong reasons why the electors should prefer his services to those of the retiring member, Mr Oddie. The first is that the surface labor of the shire should be let by contract; the second is that the engineer receives too high a salary. During the past twelve years we have had a wide experience of the business transactions of a number of local governing bodies in different parts of the colony, and have seen the two methods of the maintenance of roads tried. The contract system, regarding the keeping of roads in good repair, has always proved unsatisfactory. And where the work is of a prospective nature, the contract system cannot be other than unsatisfactory, as there must necessarily be a great difficulty in the matter of arriving at the amount to tender at. If too little is obtained the work is liable to be improperly performed; and as no two seasons are alike, the work therefore is of so varying a nature that it is a very hard matter indeed to form a correct estimate of its value. The permanent employment of surfacemen is unquestionably the better method. With regard to Mr Cameron's second reform proposal—of course on the supposition that we have been correctly informed—we need hardly go any further than to point out that this election dodge has been tried before, and signally failed. It seems to us that the ratepayers don't know when they are well served. Ripon pays no more, if as much, to its thoroughly qualified engineer as other shires similarly situated with respect to the nature of the duties—and to compare it with any but these is radically unjust. The engineer is honestly worth every penny he receives, and so long as he performs his duties in his present satisfactorily manner, we have no hesitation in saying that any attempt that is made to do him an injustice should be strongly resented. Quite recently the council passed a vote of confidence in Mr Jackson, on the proposition of Cr. Murray, of the east riding, an implied charge of neglect utterly breaking down. So much for Mr Cameron's reforms, which shows that inexperienced men often make rash proposals. We do not think he would suit the council, nor would the council suit him. Public matters would demand more of his time than we believe he is in a position to give to them, without sacrificing his own interests. Unless it can be proved that a councillor has violated the trust reposed in him, we contend the ratepayers are not justified in setting an experienced member aside for a totally inexperienced one. Mr Oddie has devoted about twenty-two years of his life in zealously attending to the duties of his position as a councillor, and prior to that as a member of the Carngham Road Board, and are his long and faithful services to count for nothing? We should say not. A better representative than Mr Oddie the east riding cannot produce, and we strongly advise the ratepayers to show their appreciation of his valuable services by re-electing him with a large majority. We feel sure they would never regret it.

Cr. Lewis having lately been in poor health, we are glad that the trouble of contesting the west riding seat has been spared him. The honor no doubt will be thoroughly appreciated, and the west riding affairs will be as well attended to by him as formerly.

[Since the above was in type, we have been furnished with a report of Mr Cameron's meeting at Snake Valley, in which his views are given. We certainly are not enamoured of them. The expression, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," might very adequately be applied to Mr Cameron's views upon Shire matters. We feel it our duty to enlighten the ratepayers, after so much misrepresentation. In the first place, we would like to point out that we do not know of "many abuses at present existing which ought to be rectified," and we flatter ourselves that we are in a better position than Mr Cameron to obtain the knowledge. Abstract charges are never worth anything. As regards small landholders wire netting their holdings, the task is optional, and not compulsory. Now, on the subject of overpaid officers, Mr Cameron thinks it "monstrous that about £620 of the ratepayers' money should be spent on those offices, when the adjoining shires had the same work done for, in some instances, less than two-thirds of that amount." The real truth is that Ripon shire is one of the most economically worked shires in the colony. It pays £628 in salaries to its engineer, secretary, valuer, thistle inspector, and treasurer. Ararat and Hampden shires are about the same proportions as Ripon. The former pays £950 in salaries, and the latter over £1400. Grenville, with about half the revenue and territory, gives £420. Lexton, we understand, pays more than Grenville in proportion. These figures sufficiently refute Mr Cameron's statements without further comment. It is a well known fact that harder stone can be crushed by machinery than by hand; hence it follows that machine broken metal not only makes cheaper but better roads. Then, again, Mr Cameron is wrong in saying that the surfacemen are paid for broken time. If they are ill the time lost is taken off their wages; if the weather is wet they work just the same as usual. Surely the ratepayers will have the good sense to return Mr Oddie, and not be gulled by Mr Cameron's absurdities.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, when speaking recently at the City Jubilee gathering, said that "Melbourne was too big for the colony," and that "what we wanted was more production, not population." In speaking in these terms, Lord Hopetoun was expressing an opinion which has repeatedly been advanced in these columns. We should be sorry to see an exodus of people from Melbourne on a large scale, and thereby still further increase the number of vacant houses in that city. Were such to happen, the effect would be felt in an unsatisfactory manner throughout the colony. That Melbourne has attained to its present marvellous condition is not a matter for regret, but we should like that the producing power of the colony had kept pace with the rapid rise of Melbourne. Up to the present the advancement of Melbourne has taken place at the expense of country districts. On the smallest provocation, and on the offer of an easy, if only moderately lucrative, appointment, young men have fled from country districts and taken up their abode in Melbourne. It may not be generally felt how great a loss to a district the removal of even one family is. People may be very frugal in their expenditure, but mouths have to be fed and bodies clothed, and it matters not how poorly tables are provisioned, or wardrobe or boxes are stocked with wearing apparel, the obtainment thereof had led to the expenditure of some money, the which has found its way into the pockets of storekeepers. The migration from the country to the city has been on far too extensive a scale during the past half-dozen years, but the evil is now commencing to work its own cure, the opportunities for employment being very infrequent and less remunerative, poor as they always were, than hitherto. To us it has always appeared a matter of surprise why young men show such a decided disinclination to follow farming pursuits. The life is a laborious one, no doubt—what occupation is free from hard toil or destitute of vicissitudes?—but it is the most healthful and independent under the sun, and its results in nine out of ten instances are by no means insignificant. The condition of collapse to which the city of Melbourne has become reduced will no doubt work advantageously for the country. There has been next door to a cessation of operations in certain industries in Melbourne, so that the persons expert in these callings will be driven to seek an outlet for their energies and abilities elsewhere. The building trade has especially sunk into a condition of almost inaction, and the enormous number of vacant residences around Melbourne plainly indicate that a revival of activities cannot be looked for until the population of Melbourne increases to the extent of filling all the vacant tenements. That condition we hope will be long of attainment, unless the producing powers of the colony are increased in proportionate rates. We are fully convinced that there resides within Victoria the capabilities of maintaining a very much larger population than she at present carries, but in order to successfully bear any such increased population burden, quite a new method of cutivation must be adopted. We will have to introduce a system that will make extensive wheat fields and sheep walks the exception rather than the rule. That such an era will be witnessed in Victoria we have not a shadow of doubt. It may not arrive at quite so early a date as the sanguine of temperament amongst us would like, but let who will scout the idea, the rotary motion of the wheels of progress must bring us to that stage of advancement, already reached by other peoples. Plainly speaking, if Victoria is to progress, attention must be paid to the development of the country districts. Melbourne has overgrown itself, and is now groaning under the burden of interest on borrowed capital. If matters are allowed to drift along in the present careless and indifferent manner, or if the attempt on the part of the Treasurer to revive industrial operations in Melbourne at the expense of the country are not frustrated, we shall find that "all the kings' horses and all the king's men cannot put humpty-dumpty together again"—that is, that the colony will become literally wrecked, and that the salvage rescued therefrom will go but a little way towards making good the loss sustained. The one aim that should stand affixed before the gaze of every politician should be to avoid any act whereby the producing powers of Victoria are checked to the smallest extent. It must be plain to the veriest tyro in the science of political economy that by increasing the agricultural population of the colony the persons who bring about that increase must at once set to work and earn their livelihood, and these operations must bring with them a large increase in yields of agricultural products. Already our production exceeds our requirements—so far as the special products which we cultivate are concerned—and indeed it would be a sorry day for Victoria if such were not the case. But our exports in the main fall terribly far below our imports, and would be greatly to our advantage were these items made more nearly to square with each other. Agriculture is most assuredly the backbone of this colony, and in so playing into the hands of the working-classes of Melbourne the present Government are committing acts which will only tend to still further accentuate the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. There is not a single industry properly carried on in Melbourne which needs the wet-nursing from the Government that is demanded, but it is not to be wondered at that protection upon protection to the point of prohibition is demanded, when a weak-kneed and sympathetic Government is in power. Such being the case, it is imperatively necessary that country constituencies, where the representation shows a disposition to side with the Government, should call upon them to halt and reflect that they are running counter to the best interests of their constituents.

Local and General News.

The Anglican and Presbyterian churches of Carngham, of which the late Mr Philip Russell was a liberal supporter, will materially benefit by the provisions of the deceased gentleman's will. The Anglican church will receive L1000, and though the sum bequeathed to the Presbyterian church is not absolutely known publicly, it will be found to run into five figures.

In addition to the prizes given in our last issue as won by sheepfarmers in this district, we notice the following:—Merinoes.—Fine wools, grass fed only.—Ram, over 2½ years old: Messrs Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, 3rd; Ram, over 1½, and under 2½ years old: Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., St. Enoch's, 3rd; Mr W. Lewis, Stoneleigh, reserve number. Ram, under 1½ years old: Messrs Beggs Bros., 3rd. Ewes.—Ewe, over 1½ and under 2½ years old: Mr W. Lewis, 4th; Mr E. H. Austin, reserve number. Ewe, under 1½ years old: Mr W. Lewis, 4th.

The executive of the Victorian Farmers' Association have decided to take advantage of the Royal Agricultural Society's show, to hold a meeting on the evening of the 25th of delegates from branches of the associations and agricultural societies to consider matters affecting country interests. The reduction in the Government subsidies to agricultural societies will be amongst the matters considered.

We are informed that the nett proceeds from the concert and ball recently held at Waterloo in aid of Mrs Hanrahan and family amount to £13 16s 6d, Mr Milligan having refunded £1 1s for hire of piano.

Mr E. Lotts' St. Bernard puppy, Don Juan, which had to compete against the best dogs of the colony at the Melbourne Dog and Poultry Show last week through a careless official placing him in the wrong class, obtained "honorary mention."

We have been shown a letter written by Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., to the secretary of the Beaufort District Rifle Club, in which that gentleman promises to give a trophy for competition by the members. Mr Austin says he will shortly let the secretary know the nature of the trophy.

The vile practice of dropping poisoned baits about the streets still prevails in Beaufort. On Tuesday morning Dr. Johnston had a cocker spaniel poisoned, but saved it by giving it an emetic. Mr J. Chapman lost a sheep dog on Wednesday, the bait being picked up on the Main Lead road.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were—Baxters, 2oz. 1dwt.; Kinleyside and party, 4oz. 12dwt.; Robinson and party, 2oz. 15dwt.; Kennedy and party, 1oz. 8dwt.; Firth and party, 2oz. 5dwt.; Trompf and party, 3s 16dwt.; Valo and party, 4oz. 9dwt.; Lucky Company, 20oz. 17dwt.; Working Miners, 3oz. 8dwts.; Waterloo, 2oz. 15dwt.

We deeply regret being called upon to record the very sad death of Mrs Robinson, the wife of Mr Robert Robinson, a miner, which happened at Waterloo on Friday night, the 12th inst, the cause of death being typhoid fever. Deceased, who was 31 years of age, had only been ill three weeks. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband, who has been left with five young children. The interment took place in Waterloo on Sunday. The funeral was very largely attended, the A.N.A. (of which Mr Robinson is a member), turning out in a body and walking in front of the hearse. The burial service was read by the Rev. R. Hosken.

Mr J. Ross, of Waterloo, met with a very nasty accident on Wednesday afternoon. Having thrown off two large waggon loads of firewood at the Beaufort railway station, which were hauled with a traction engine, he proceeded on another trip. On turning out of the railway gates down an incline, the hand's attached to the steering wheel slipped out of his hand. To prevent the engine from dashing into the fence, Mr Ross attempted to grasp the handle as it was rapidly revolving, with the result that the ball of his thumb was cut open to the bone and the tendons torn. The engine having run into some mullock, Mr Ross had no difficulty in stopping it by shutting off the steam. Mr Ross then visited Dr. Adam, who put in several stitches and bound up the injured hand.

James McErvale, a resident of Chute, met with an accident on Saturday. It appears that whilst cutting wood the axe slipped, chopping two of his toes off, and three others narrowly escaped the same fate. He was brought into Beaufort, and Dr. Adam stitched up the three toes. McErvale is now progressing favorably.

The election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for Dundas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Samuel took place on Thursday. Mr John Thomson was the national candidate, and Mr W. G. Spence stood in the labour interest. The result of the polling is as follows:—Thomson, 753; Spence, 725. Majority for Thomson 38.

At the meeting of the committee of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society on Saturday last, Mr George Smith gave notice of motion as follows:—"That the members of the committee of the Ballarat A. and P. Society place on record their high appreciation of the long and valuable services of their late valued member, the Hon. Philip Russell; and that a copy of such record be engrossed and presented to the sons of the deceased."

We learn an interesting programme is made up for Thursday, the 25th inst., in connexion with the "Band of Hope and White Cross League." The Rev. Mr Adam, M.A., will read the scripture and prayer. The Rev. R. Jackson will address the meeting, and the president, the Rev. Richard Hosken, will tell a temperance story; songs and recitations during the evening. Members to meet at 7 p.m., for signatures, and the meeting commences at 7.30, in the Sunday school room of the P.M. Church.—[COMMUNICATED.]

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Loyal Beaufort Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., was celebrated with great *eclat* in the Golden Age Hall on Wednesday night, the social in every respect being a pronounced success. Prior to the ball commencing, the members of the order gave expression to one of their chief sentiments, namely, "Love, Friendship, and Truth." The ball-room was beautifully decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, bunting, Chinese lanterns, and symbols of the order, the display being a most imposing one. The pretty costumes of the ladies also added considerably to the beauty of the surroundings. The music was supplied by Jackson's String Band, and as a matter of course was all that could be desired. The floor being in splendid order, and the duties of M.C. efficiently carried out by Messrs H. M. Stuart and R. Wilson, lovers of the Terpsichorean art spent a very gay time. At midnight an adjournment was made to the supper-room, for which the commodious billiard-room at the Golden Age Hotel is so admirably adapted. The caterer, Mr G. Cuthbertson, fairly surpassed himself, the repast being really a magnificent one. Supper over, dancing was spiritedly continued till about 5 a.m., the 60 couples present having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

We would again remind the ratepayers of the north riding of Ripon shire that Mr A. Andrews will hold meetings as follow:—Mechanics' Hall, Waterloo, to-night (Saturday); Golden Age Hall, Beaufort, Tuesday; Public Hall, Raglan, Wednesday. The election takes place on Thursday, and the polling-places for the several ridings can be seen on reference to our advertising columns. For the north riding seat, Mr Andrews is opposed by Mr T. Beggs; and in the east riding the contest lies between Mr T. R. Oddie and Mr D. Cameron. For the auditorship there are two candidates in the field, namely, Messrs J. Humphreys and J. W. Browne. In each instance a close contest is anticipated.

The rainfall for the week at Beaufort was 38 points.

On Thursday the Public Works Department accepted the tender of Chas. Ross, at L426 5s 6½d, for the erection of a new police station at Buangor.

In reporting the proceedings at a convivial gathering held at the Camp Hotel last week, we were in error in stating that Mr M. Flynn proposed the toast of the "Government Officials;" Mr D. Troy having done so. Mr Flynn, however, supported the toast, and, as we before stated, alluded in flattering terms to the considerate manner in which Messrs McRae and Orde discharged their functions as rabbit inspector and Crown lands bailiff respectively.

It may be interesting for the friends of St. John's Church of England to know that the result of the late tea and concert is most satisfactory. We annex a brief statement—Subscribed towards tea, L14 10s 6d; taken for tickets sold and at concert, L13 17s 6d. Total L28 7s. Catering, rent of hall, &c., L7 8s 6d; printing &c., L2 8s. Total L9 16s 6d. The profits handed over to the committee towards the stipend fund amount to L18 10s 6d.—[COMMUNICATED.]

Mrs Kerr, wife of Mr Adam Kerr, residing in the west end of Beaufort died suddenly on Wednesday. The deceased had suffered for a long time from heart disease. Dr Adam having been called in on the day in question, an inquiry was thus rendered unnecessary. Deceased, who was 57 years of age, was interred in the Beaufort Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. R. Jackson read the burial service. Mr W. Baker carried out the funeral arrangements.

THE EAST RIDING ELECTION.

—:o:—

As a very strong attempt is being made at Carngham to effect a change in the representation of the east riding by the rejection of the retiring member, Mr T. R. Oddie, we propose to give a short *resume* of his actions in connection with the old Carngham Road Board and the Ripon shire Council. In 1861 Mr Oddie took an active part in starting the Carngham Road Board, and voted for a 2s rate, so as to enable the Board to get a double subsidy from the Government and give them a fair start. They thus got £2 to £1 of rates. On this account the property owners "boycotted" him for a time. But the following year Mr Oddie was again elected a member, and during his term of office the Government decided to alter the name of the district from Carngham to Carngham and Beaufort Road Board. When a fresh board was elected, the inhabitants of the diggings rushed the election, and upon universal suffrage secured eight out of the nine members, and left out the property owners. This election took place on the very day the new district was gazetted, and in consequence of its being declared illegal, there had to be a fresh election, which was held at Beaufort, on which occasion Mr Oddie was again elected, he being the only one from Carngham. It is a very significant fact, and well-known by old residents, that had Mr Oddie's advice been taken, Carngham could easily have got four or five members elected, and thus brought the board back to Carngham, which would have meant thousands of pounds to the business people of that place. Some short time after this new election, Mr (since Judge) Trench, the board's old legal adviser, gave it as his opinion that the old board was the only legal board in existence, on account of another board not having been elected on the day of the expiry of the old board, and further stated that if Cr Oddie could be persuaded to resign his seat in the Beaufort Board the newly-elected one could be upset. By request of the Carngham people, and in accordance with Mr Trench's advice, Cr Oddie agreed to the proposal. Mr Trench then gave Cr Oddie a legal document to present to the Beaufort Board, protesting against their sitting as a Board. This they refused to accept from Cr Oddie's hands, but instead threatened him with the police. Matters became pretty lively, and in spite of Cr Oddie's defiance a policeman was sent for. Seeing that he was likely to be given in charge for disturbing the meeting, Cr Oddie stepped into his seat, the Board having refused to accept his resignation. Legal advice was again taken and law proceedings instituted, costing over £400, Judge Stawell, refused to grant a *rule nisi*. So the Board was lost to Carngham. After this Mr Oddie stood for a seat on several occasions, and the very people for whom he had given up his seat voted against him. But when the farming district of Chepstowe became stronger Mr Oddie succeeded in obtaining a seat, which he has retained until the present time—over 22 years. About 15 years ago the mining folks brought out a man against him over the closed roads question, but Mr Oddie easily beat him by 2½ to 1 vote. This is the first time he has been opposed since. The only thing the Carngham people now have against him is his unwillingness to sacrifice the engineer and the surfacemen. We have dealt with these matters elsewhere. Now we want to point out to the ratepayers that Cr Oddie has done some good, and even taken extreme measures, to protect the east riding funds. Some eight or ten years ago an accident took place on a contract in Snake Valley, near the police station, when a man jumped into an excavation and broke his thigh, which led to a lawsuit, and a loss to the council of over £650. The west and north ridings wanted to charge the east riding with the full amount. There was a great row, in which Cr Oddie took a leading part—so much so, that the president left the chair and declared the meeting adjourned. The matter was afterwards discussed in open council, and the president promising to assist in getting the amount paid by all the ridings if Cr Oddie would be more reasonable, this was done at next meeting. The east riding was thus saved a sum of £440. Twelve months ago Cr Oddie took a very prominent part in the matter of re-subdivision of ridings, and the proposal adopted benefitted the east riding to the extent of £283. Another very strong reason why Mr Oddie should not be rejected, is that in the west portion of the east riding the rateable property is valued at £11,864—that is to say west from the north and south road which runs through Mortchup to Baillie's Creek, and from Snake Valley road to Skipton, and thence to the Grenville boundary. Surely the ratepayers within this boundary are justly entitled to one member in view of the fact that the diggings portion of the above-mentioned north and south road have only £4,596 of rateable property, with two members at present in that locality. As a proof of the attention devoted by Cr Oddie to his duties, we might mention that during the past three years he was present at 35 ordinary meetings of the council out of 36, and at one Revision Court, and has never received the slightest monetary consideration—not even a deputation allowance—for his services. No man could have more zealously looked after the interests of his riding. It is an indisputable fact that Mr Oddie has always been to the fore in any movement for the good of his district, and in matters of charity he has never been found wanting. The very least that the ratepayers can do in return is to honor him with re-election.

Mr Cameron, who is opposing Councillor Oddie, the retiring member for the east riding of the Shire of Ripon, addressed a large number of ratepayers in the Mechanics' Hall, Snake Valley, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. Mr G. Knight, who occupied the chair, in introducing Mr Cameron as a candidate for municipal honors, stated that it was the first time that Mr Cameron had made his appearance as such. Mr Cameron had been a resident of the district since his boyhood. It would be superfluous to say anything concerning him as a private citizen, but would just simply ask the ratepayers present to judge the candidate's future by his past actions in private life, as he had no hesitation in saying that Mr Cameron only required to be known to be respected. Mr Cameron, who, on rising, was greeted with rounds of applause, stated that in response to a numerously signed requisition presented to him by the ratepayers, he allowed himself to be nominated as a candidate for municipal honors. He assured the meeting that he had no ambition to become a councillor, or any motive further than that he was of the same opinion as many of the ratepayers that there were many abuses at present existing which ought to be rectified. In answer to questions put the candidate said he was in favor of a reduction in the salaries of the officers of the council, as it seemed monstrous that about L620 of the ratepayers' money should be spent on those officers when the adjoining shires had the same work done for, in some instances, less than two-thirds of that amount. He was in favor of eight hours constituting a days' work; that all contracts be completed within a specified time, unless debarred by inclement weather. Was not in favor of the stone-crusher being used in the shire, as he considered the stone not was of a very inferior quality to the hand-broken metal; and it being no more economical, he could not see that it was just that many deserving people should be thrown out of employment by the introduction of such into the shire. He was not in favor of compelling small landowners to erect wire-netting round their holdings. He was in favor of all maintenance metal being supplied, and also spread, by contract. He did not consider it just that the permanent surface laborers should be paid for broken time, when they are supposed to be employed at a fixed wage per day. Would be in favor of opening the spring at Madden's Flat for the accommodation of the public. Would be in favor of all roads being made when it was necessary for the convenience of the travelling public. He considered 7s a fair wage for a day's work of eight hours. He thought that the least the council could do was to expend the rent obtained yearly from the Carngham recreation reserve in improving the grounds. The candidate received a patient hearing throughout, his replies to the different questions asked being warmly received. Mr W. Gardner moved, and Mr J. Morton seconded, a motion—"That Mr Cameron is a fit and proper person to represent the east riding ratepayers as a councillor of the shire of Ripon." There being no amendment, the motion was put, and carried unanimously amid great applause.

Mr Cameron addressed the ratepayers of the Skipton division of the east riding of Riponshire, at the Ripon hotel, Skipton, on Wednesday evening last. Mr McFadzean occupied the chair, and a fairly representative number of ratepayers were present. The candidate received a patient hearing throughout, his answers to the several questions being received with evident satisfaction. A unanimous vote of confidence in the candidate was passed on the motion of Mr Cairns, seconded by Mr Wilkie.

The Times, discussing the position of the Agents-General sent to London by each of the different colonies to represent its interests, remarks that the posts occupied by these gentlemen have gradually assumed a much greater importance than was originally contemplated by the colonial Governments. The Agent-General when first appointed were intended to act on behalf of their colonies merely as commercial representatives in London, but they have now attained a position akin to that of ambassadors. The Times expresses the conviction that the Agents-General are destined to play an important part in bringing about the adoption of a scheme of Imperial Federation.

Sir George Grey has given notice in the New Zealand Parliament that he will move an amendment exempting all improvements on land from taxation. The present Act, which was passed last year, taxes improvements valued at over L3000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

RIPON SHIRE ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Retrenchment in the Government service has now been entered upon. I think this policy could have been safely followed by all the Local Government bodies, and Ripon-shire especially. We have the engineer and valuer getting still paid his salary of L400 a year, the same rate as when he was appointed some 10 years ago, and one year when no valuation took place councillors saw no necessity for making a corresponding reduction. His engineer's duties are almost nominal, and could be performed by a competent draughtsman and clerk of works, with an occasional visit from a person holding a qualification of competency. By this means, at least L150 could be saved. His duty as valuer is performed in a very lax manner; some years, if not the whole of the time he has occupied that office, numbers of ratepayers have not been visited. As thistle inspector, he has paid little or no attention to this, as can be seen by the old thistles growing all over the shire Cr Andrews, when first elected, was strong in denouncing the high salary paid to the present officer, and promised to get reformation. He did try and failed, but has he tried again? Now that he has a friend (Cr Flynn) to assist him, this matter should have been before the council ere now, if ever it was intended to succeed. And what has Cr Oddie done in the way of taking some of the burdens of taxation off the shoulders of the ratepayers, or reducing the expenditure to within reasonable limits? At last meeting he moves that some reservoirs be reported on, proposed to be erected at Cavingham and Preston Hill, and the engineer to see Mr Burdett at Green Hill, about some road, no doubt, thinking this may help him with some over the present election, but the ruse can be easily seen through. Retrenchment is a matter that should have been entered upon years ago, and more especially at the present time, when every mercantile firm in all the cities and towns of the colony are retrenching. The Government also are going to reduce the amount of the subsidy previously paid to all the municipalities, and this will affect the receipts in Riponshire. Should not the expenditure be also reduced, especially the engineer, whose duties are of so easy a nature that he can always afford the time to prepare plans and specifications for any new works or buildings required, whether on a sheepfarm, station or township. Compare the salaries of the engineer with the amount paid by the adjoining shires. It is high time in my opinion that the expenditure of money on Mr Jackson should be seriously taken in to the consideration of councillors, whether they have been a short time or a long time in office. If they desire to retain their seats they will do so at once, and prevent new members filling their places, who are willing and able to bring about this necessary reduction. When the new blood gets into the council I hope some alteration will be paid to this matter. I wonder the omnispective did not move in the retrenchment cause before retiring and have a trump card for the present election.—Yours etc,

OMNI.

17th August, 1892.

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

DEAR SIR.—In referring to the above election in your paper, I notice that you stated on two occasions that the contest was expected to be a keen one. Now, Sir, I for one can't see how it possibly can be a keen or close contest, if the intelligence of the ratepayers is exercised in such a way that the two candidates are to be judged on their merits. And when men are seeking to be elected to a highly honorable and responsible position, they then become public property, and the ratepayers have a right to closely scrutinise their public character and past actions in connection with public matters, to see if they can be trusted to honorably discharge the important duties that pertain to the office of councillor for the Shire of Ripon. In the first place, let me take Mr Beggs, who represented the North for three years, and during that period there can not be laid to his charge one single act of double dealing. On the contrary, had Mr Beggs been supported by Mr Andrews, as he should have been, the north riding would have had the money that is now being divided between the east and north ridings; Mr Andrews being tooled by Mr Oddie in a vain attempt to dismember the west riding—I say vain attempt, because had the west riding members been driven to the wall, they had the ball at their own feet, and could have kicked it as they liked, having the material within their own borders to have formed a third rate shire. Mr Beggs had the foresight to see that to get and take what was within the grasp of the north riding members was better than to go for the unattainable. Mr Andrews was like the bumpkin that followed the rainbow, expecting to get the cup of gold. Let the ratepayers read his speech at the Golden Age Hall last year, when he gulled the ratepayers with the tale of £500 for the north riding and £400 for the east, and the representation of the west riding to be so changed that he and Mr Oddie could rule the council at their own sweet will and pleasure. And now the ratepayers of their respective ridings are about to relegate both of those gentlemen to the peaceful walks of private life; and in Mr Andrews' case it is right and proper. You, Sir, may ask me why. I shall answer you and say that a man like Mr Andrews, who first climbed into a public position by deliberately attempting to destroy the character of another man, should not be trusted in any honorable public position. You take Mr Andrews' conduct towards his bosom friend, Mr Uren. Well, that gentleman first brought Mr Andrews into public prominence by getting him appointed a J.P. before he had a tuft of hair under his chin. Again, he tried to get the Railway Department to buy his house on the hill. No one had a chance to speak to or interview Mr Uren without the sanction of Mr Andrews. If an elector had business at any of the Government departments, he had to consult Andrews, who recommended him to Uren, and to the last the poor dupe Uren employed him to arrange his meetings and have the bills printed. Andrews did that, and how?—Why, to suit himself. But the worst thing of all was when he stated at Camperdown that Uren had offered him £20 as a bribe. Uren said that was a "deliberate falsehood." Who are the people of Beaufort to believe? I say, Uren. Now, I shall put a straight question. Will any three respectable men in Beaufort guarantee that Mr Andrews will stand to what he will say, or abide by any promise that he may make, whether on the platform or on the street? I venture to say that the universal answer will be, No! unless it particularly suits himself. Don't the people of Beaufort remember when he started his canvass for Ripon and Hampden. At Waterloo he was an anti stock-tax man, as it would tend to raise the price of steak and chops on the diggers, and he would oppose it. When he went to Camperdown, among the graziers and farmers, he was for the stock tax, as it would tend to prevent the Victorian markets from being swamped by stock coming from New South Wales, and Victorian stock-owners would then get a better price for their cattle. Such is Mr Andrews' consistency. Are the ratepayess of the north riding going to put such a man again into the Shire Council? I trow not. You may remember that he boasted that the parliamentary election was the first time that he was defeated. Does he forget the Prospecting Board election? When he was sent by the Shire Council to vote for another candidate he nominated himself, and got his own vote only. The Ripon Shire Council has been sneered at by the other municipalities ever since. Why, Andrews is like the chameleon—he is every color or no color, just as it suits; he is A.N.A., L.O.L., P.P.L., and the devil knows what not besides. Yes, a "Windbag," that is his proper appellation.

Yours very sincerely,

JACK PROPPY.

17th August, 1892.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have before me the following:—"Denial! To the electors of Ripon and Hampden. My attention has been called to a statement said to be made by Mr Andrews, at his meeting at Camperdown, that at the recent province election I offered him L20 to vote for Mr Loughlin. This statement is a wilful and deliberate falsehood, and is used simply for political reasons. I give it a straight and emphatic denial, and challenge anyone to show an atom of truth in it. (Signed) W. H. UREN." Now, Mr Editor, what I wish to ask is Firstly, has this statement ever been contradicted? Secondly—Why have we not a re-division of the shire, as promised? Thirdly—Why was the street running up to Mr Andrews' house and running parallel with the Ararat road, and within three chains of same, formed at a cost of L140 to drain water back on some of the ratepayers' property, when the money could have been spent to advantage in other parts of the north riding? Fourthly—Why did Mr Andrews accept L283 for the north riding when his vote would have gained L500? I might ask scores of other questions, but enough, Mr Editor. Of course we will receive the usual glib speech and great promises, and no end of soft soaping to hoodwink the electors, but I warn you all, fellow-electors, that the result will be as usual, plenty of skite, but no action. Apologising for tres passing on your valuable space, I remain.

STILL A SUPPORTER OF MR UREN.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—

Thursday next there is to be a "Tug of War" between Mr Beggs and Mr Andrews, for which of them shall have the honor of putting their feet under the Shire Council's mahogony. Unthinking people say Mr Beggs has no show because he is a squatter. What bosh! Where would the residents of Pratt-street have been with their stinking drain had it not been for the squatter member, Captain Bridges? Mr Andrews takes good care of number one. His first act in the council was to make a road to his own house, carrying it to his back gate. A few chains further it would have accommodated several residents, but they had to do without even to this day. That was his first public act. His last one (which is to be his very last) was to have another road made leading to the other side of his mansion, which will suit no one but himself; and in doing so Mr W. Smith's property is converted into a waterhole. Mr W. Smith was not asked to level up his land before the work was done. Again, on the score of economy, old Jack Whitfield's screw was brought down to a mere pittance, and McFarlane docked of 10s per week. That is how a pill-vendor does the public business. In all fairness let us have two outsiders, then all parts of the township will have fair and equal justice.—Yours, etc.

A RATEPAYER.

19th August, 1892.

THE RIPON MUNICIPAL RACES.

[BY "TIPSTER."]

(Per favor Editor Ripon shire Advocate.)

The great local sporting events of the year come off on Thursday next, and as unusual interest is being manifested in them, it might not be out of place to describe the points of the various competitors. Two horses, barring accidents, will face the starter in each race. I shall deal with the North Plate first, and strive to show whether PILLS or SHEEP will get home. Both are thoroughbreds of the first order, and a record time may be expected, as each is in active training. To judge from the fall sustained in the Parliamentary Cup, and the blistering which had to be done through stumbling against the WREN, PILLS will not be in his best form. His owners have laid down a track costing some £140, but it has not improved his training, many who fancied his chances considering that, together with a recent rough gallop on the Chute metal, it is likely to cause him to flounder in the mud. Unfortunately, also, I see that "Ratepayer" gave him a twist over a bad-smelling drain, and the emetic administered has done the horse no good. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, however, PILLS will make the pace hot, more particularly at Waterloo, Nerring, Chute, and Raglan, and in passing these places is sure to lead by many lengths. In the run home from Middle Creek to Beaufort he will just as surely lose ground, but the win will depend on the spurt which SHEEP can put on at Waterloo and Raglan. PILLS has been longest on the track, and knows where the foothold is strongest. A lot will depend on what he promises at his preliminary canter on the boards. At present the odds are about two to one in his favor. That he will run a splendid race may be relied upon.

SHEEP got badly beaten on the track twelve months ago by ST. MICHAEL, owing to his not negotiating the dividing fence satisfactorily. He is a horse of fine actions, and can be reckoned as a straight goer—qualities which make the knowing ones feel certain that this time he will be the first to catch the judge's eye. The increased funds he would have won for the North had he not been beaten have been looked upon with a longing eye; and his backers say that if he only tried his wind in a preliminary canter it would considerably improve his chances. Those who do not like his looks think he is allowed too big a grass run, and that on this account his strength will break down. At all events I'm going to put a "pony" or two on him, as I hear he is in grand fettle, and will run so strongly in Beaufort that he will win by a nose. My tip, therefore, is—

SHEEP.

The East Plate should cause some fun. DO OR DIE and HOT IRON toe the scratch. The former is a veteran racer, and is still, despite his years, so strong in wind and limb, that he is bound to reach home many lengths to the good. It is some years since I remember his going over the track, in fact, my tout tells me the surroundings are quite altered, and this should make his supporters see that the jock sticks the spurs into the old horse's ribs, to keep him flying, especially about Snake Valley, where HOT IRON is expected to do the running. This is the first big event that HOT IRON has gone for. He is reported as being a tough horse, but poor in wind. The race will be to the strong, and without more ado I would advise you to lay your coin on the old warrior, for the winner will turn up in—

DO OR DIE.

HUMPY and OLD JONATHAN are after the Audit Purse, and I find the greatest difficulty in tipping the winner, both being such strong goers, and about equal in pace. If there had been a run for the West Plate, I would have had no hesitation in placing HUMPY first, as the West run would have enabled him to pull up the lost ground along the East track. Although a winner on many occasions, I am inclined to think his colours will be lowered this time, and must accordingly tip—

OLD JONATHAN.

Waterloo, 19th August, 1892.

THE FAT STOCK MARKET.

The present is an opportune time for estimating the results likely to follow upon the increase of the stock tax. Notwithstanding the fact that the general depression has considerably reduced the consumption of meat this winter, prices have gone up steadily, and we have now high winter rates. The agents, having the advantage of knowing from what localities cattle have been drawn during the last three months, have, with their knowledge of the trend of the market business in previous years, a fair basis for estimating the prospects of the next three months, and the general conclusion is that consumers may look forward with what patience they can command to very short supplies. A study of the markets for three weeks for three years back will show that from the 1st of September to the end of November, when the supply increases again, the bulk of the fat cattle sold in Melbourne is brought from the other colonies. The two great local sources of supply are the North-east and Gippsland, and at the present time about 100 head a week are coming from the North-east which means practically that the supply is exhausted. Gippsland has this week sent in 900 head, but as Gippsland's supply, beginning from about the 1st September, usually drops 200 head per week, the prospect is not reassuring. It will be interesting to see how far this prophecy will be fulfilled, since its fulfilment is the proof that Victorian pastures cannot supply the Melbourne fat cattle market all the year round. The expectation is that such a pinch may demonstrate the necessity for relaxing border rates, as far, at any rate, as stores are concerned. The weight system is generally condemned as not being a fair test of value. Thus it is pointed out that a prime vealer will invariably realise a higher price than coarse baby beef, while selected medium-weight bullocks, say, up to 700lb., will bring better rates than a coarse, heavy-framed bullock weighing 1,000lb. or over. The popular impression is that the question will gradually resolve itself into an *ad valorem* duty on such a basis that the supply of fat cattle will be better regulated, and stores, not as at present excluded. It is pointed out that in the case of fat cattle there is no difficulty in identifying them, and that market prices thus afford a check on the estimate of the stock valuer at the border.—"Argus."

The Government have not received any official intimation from Mr Munro as to when he will leave London for Melbourne, though it is admitted that he has been granted leave of absence from the position of Agent-General for a few months, should he deem it necessary to visit the colony.

The Postmaster-General has had a bill drafted for the alteration of the postage on letters transmitted in Victoria. The present rate is 1½d per half ounce; the old rate was 2½ per ounce, and it is now proposed, on account of the deficiency in the revenue, to revert to the old rate. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the rate was to be 2d per ounce or per half ounce, but the bill provides that the rate shall be 2½ per ounce as before. The alteration will therefore amount simply to an increase of the minimum.

The cholera hospital at Starobielsk, in the department of Kharkoff, in Southern Russia, has been destroyed by a mob. At Nijni Novgorod, Baku, and Astrakhan the epidemic is abating. The disease has now made its appearance in Galicia.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The debate on the Medical Practioners Bill in the Legislative Council on Tuesday was renewed in the presence of a crowded gallery. At the outset Mr Melville returned to the charge with more stories of extortion and a statement that medical fees had become "impossible to the poor and a terror to the rich." Mr Zeal suggested a compromise, which would have the effect of compelling medical men to furnish detailed items in their accounts, but this did not stay the discussion, which once or twice waxed warm. Mr J. A. Wallace resented what he regarded as rebukes addressed to himself by members who deprecated the personal allusions which had been introduced during the debate, and Mr Melville was half severely, half humorously castigated by Mr Fitzgerald for a daring analogy he sought to establish between medical men whose charges were already regulated. The reproof mattered so little to Mr Melville, however, that he immediately afterwards ventured farther afield, adopting as an illustration the fixing of Irish rents by law, and pointing out that Mr Gladstone, the statesman responsible for that, had just been returned to power in England. Here the chairman of committees interposed with some impatience, declaring it was monstrous that five hours should have been wasted over this question, and his protest brought Mr Pratt into the arena, declaring that the committee could take 10 hours if it thought the matter of sufficient consequence. The vexed question was finally disposed of at 10 o'clock, when Mr Melville found only Messrs J. A. Wallace, Buchanan, Coutts, and J. M. Davies, willing to support him on the division.—*Argus.*

Slow progress is being made with the Budget debate in the Legislative Assembly. Yesterday the subject was taken up early, but Mr Downes Carter, Mr Ievers, and Mr Campbell only were afforded an opportunity of speaking, and the last-named had not concluded when the time arrived for private business. At half-past 8 a ghost appeared. Mr Trenwith moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances of certain men named Kitchen, Robotham, and Bishop, who alleged that upwards of 20 years ago they were wrongfully deprived of a gold-mine at Guildford by the Bank of Australasia. This is a celebrated case, and was remitted to a Select Committee (which did not report upon it) in 1874. Incidentally the charges ranged from murder to tampering with letters, and not only the bank officials, but every Minister of Justice, as well as the Crown Law officers and the post-office staff, were involved. Mr Trenwith declared it was impossible to believe the extraordinary allegations, but he thought he could induce the House to order an inquiry if he dwelt upon the necessity of the fair frame of the colony being vindicated against the aspersions of the aggrieved persons, who had published an amazing pamphlet on the subject. He found a willing seconder in Mr Maloney, but received severe treatment from almost every other member who spoke. Mr Duffy, for the Government, asserted that the wild charges carried with them their own refutation, and informed the House that the principal partner in the concern had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Mr M'Lellan, Mr Richardson, and Mr Gordon, who had inquired into the case, assured the House that there was nothing in it. The bank, it apears, had merely foreclosed, as it had the right to do as a mortgager. Mr Maloney insisted on a division on the motion, but it was negatived by 52 votes to 8. After a bill to provide for the sale of land at Oakleigh had been passed through all stages, and another bill introduced by Mr Levien for the sale of a block at Corio Bay had been rejected, the House adjourned at 25 minutes to 11 o'clock,—"Argus." Thursday.

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bed-rooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day-time, but at night. An ill-ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For that reason there is greater logic in prosecuting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease heralds its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health as in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes:—"Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, '91.—Last December while travelling from Muttaburra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. On my arrival at Winton, Mr Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, judge of the Central District Court, Winton."

Further troubles have occurred in connection with the miners' strike in the state of Tennessee. The miners made an attempt to release the convicts at Nashville, the capital of the state, in order to prevent them from being employed at the mines. The attempt was repulsed, and many of the miners were wounded. Additional troops are hurrying up to Nashville to reinforce the authorities and assist in maintaining order.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Wednesday.

It is now officially announced that the new Ministry formed by Mr Gladstone is composed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Privy seal—Mr Gladstone.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Herschell.

President of the Privy Council—Earl of Kimberley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Rosebery.

Secretary of State for India—Earl of Kimberley.

Secretary of State for War—Mr Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Secretary of State for Colonies—Marquis of Ripon.

Secretary of State for Home Department—Mr H. H. Asquith, Q.C.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl Spencer.

Postmaster-General—Mr Arnold Morley.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Houghton.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr Mundella.

President of the Local Government Board—Mr Fowler.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr John Morley.

Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education—Mr T. C. Acland.

Secretary for Scotland—Mr Trevelyan.

Lord Houghton will not be a member of the Cabinet.

Later.

Mr James Bryce is to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Liberal newspapers in commenting upon the composition of Mr Gladstone's Ministry, expresses regret at the weakness of the Radical element. The Conservative organs are glad that Mr Gladstone has mainly adhered to traditions and chosen tried colleagues. The *Times* declares that the Ministers lack independence of character.

In the House of Lords on Monday afternoon the Marquis of Salisbury formally announced his resignation. He expressed a hope that the Earl of Kimberley (the official leader of the Gladstonian party in the Upper Chamber) would make a statement regarding the policy of the new Ministry. Lord Kimberley declined to say anything on the subject, on the ground that he was not yet a Minister of the Crown, and had not consulted his colleagues. The House adjourned until Thursday next.

The Irish societies at Chicago have resolved that if the British Parliament reject Mr Gladstone's bill granting Home Rule to Ireland physical force shall be used to compel the acceptance of the measure.—*Argus.*

MR JAMES MUNRO AND THE REAL ESTATE BANK.

Mr James Munro, the Agent-General for Victoria, states that he has not yet decided on anything, but has only asked the Victorian Government whether leave of absence will be granted him should it be necessary for him to return to Melbourne. Sir Andrew Clarke, on his own initiative, has offered to take charge of the Agent General's office for six months, so as to enable Mr Munro to visit Victoria and return to England. Mr Muno declares that the statements which have been published respecting him are outrageous. He says that his faith in the Real Estate Bank was so great that he bought shares in the week that the institution closed its doors. He had also deposited the whole of Mrs Munro's money, amounting to L10,000 in the bank. Everything that he had had gone.—*Argus.*

Mr Munro, the Agent-General for the colony of Victoria, has announced that he will return to Melbourne in September.—*Age.*

Mr James Munro, the Agent-General for Victoria, sails for Melbourne by the P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Victoria, which leaves London on September 16. Sir Andrew Clarke will take charge of the office.

The volcano of Ngauruhoe, in the North Island of New Zealand, has been emiting flames lately, and the thermal springs around Taupo are usually active. Earth tremors have been frequent in the district during the past week.

Lord Huntingdon, who married Sir Samuel Wilson's daughter, comes in the direct line from Robin Hood, so called, the Earl of Huntington, who led his merry men into the depths of Sherwood Forest to escape his creditors. Here is the original of Shakespeare's Banished Duke, in the Arden Forest, of "As you Like It," with Scott's Ivanhoe and Tennyson's Fosters, but then some may think there is a Ned Kelly flavor, although it is redeemed by Robin Hood's famous boast—"I never robbed a poor man yet."

One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half-pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin, and a leech. The leech must be put in the water, and muslin tied over the top of the glass so that the creature cannot get out again. When fine weather is to be the order of the day, the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, coiled up in spiral shape and perfectly motionless. If rain is expected, it will creep to the top of the glass, and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm of wind, the little animal will contort itself violently and squirm about. For some days before thunder it will keep of the water almost all the time, and will occasionally move its body in a convulsive fashion. For frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as for fine.

A ewe at Donald has given birth to five lambs, four of which are alive. They are to be exhibited at the Donald Show.

Another attempt to upset a train has been reported to the Railway Commissioners since the discovery of a sleeper on the track of the Adelaide express. In the latter case the obstruction was placed on the line near Alexandra, and was struck by a train, but without any damage being done to the engine. The police are investigating the matter.

Notwithstanding the eagerness of the Ministry to have the debate on the Budget concluded last night reason was found for not pressing the point. The cloud no bigger than a hand seen in the horizon on Tuesday evening has been growing larger and coming nearer, and there is now an unmistakable feeling of unrest in the Ministerial corner, which may at any time lead to hostile action being taken against the Ministry. The Premier knew last evening that it would be suicidal to insist on the debate being closed, and so when Mr Dunn moved that the adjournment of the debate at a quarter to 11 he meekly asserted. The speakers during the evening were Mr Campbell, Mr Kirton, Mr Deakin, Mr Best, Mr M'Kenzie, and Mr Bailes. Mr Deakin's "speech" was against the Government, but he left himself free to act as he may think best later on. As a rhetorical effect it was high class. Mr Kirton showed that Ballarat does not believe in the Government, and, with wealth of metaphor, he said they "had burned the image of a grand opportunity." This, of course, could not be gainsaid. Mr Best devoted himself mainly to Mr Deakin. He condemned the "flabby" speeches of certain so-called Ministerial supporters, and claimed that the Government were entitled to firm and strong support. Mr M'Kenzie, as a farmers' representative, vigorously criticised the proposals for increasing protective duties, and Mr Bailes, as a mining member, said that the miners were "just about full up of protection." The attention given by this hon. member to Mr Trenwith was highly diverting, and when he concluded by commending to his careful consideration the axiom *ne sutor ultra crepidam* the House cheered most heartily. The adjournment took place at a quarter to 11 o'clock.—"Argus," Friday.

(For continuation of reading matter see fourth page.)

Auctioneer's Preliminary Notice.

In the Estate of Joel Morris, late of Langi-Kal-Kal, farmer, deceased.

MR EDWARD NICKOLS will sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1892, on the Farm, Langi-Kal-Kal, near Waterloo, 318a. 2r. 14p. of Freehold and Leasehold Farm Lands, Household Furniture, Horse, Cart and Harness, Sheep and Sundries. For particulars see future issues and Bills. Sale commences at 12 o'clock.

Auction Rooms, Beaufort, August, 19th, 1892.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

To Investors, Speculators and others.

THE owner of the freehold property (lately in the occupation of Mr R. Smith, of Beaufort), have decided to dispose of the same—consisting of Two quarter acre Township Allotments, having a frontage to Havelock and Neil streets, on which is erected a substantial 4 roomed Cottage, Store and Outbuildings; also a 10 acre paddock (freehold) situate on the Main Waterloo road, near Beaufort.

The whole is for absolute sale on reasonable terms.

Intending purchasers can have all information required, on application to his Agent, DENMAN MASON, Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

WANTED KNOWN.—That CHAPMAN'S AUSTRALIAN FOLIAGE BALSAM is one of the Best and Purest Eucalyptus Preparations for Internal Use. Try its wonderful effect for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, &c., &c. Sold in 1 oz. phials at 1s 6d, and in 2oz. phials at 2s 6d, by Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—WEST RIDING.

I declare WILLIAM LEWIS, of Stoneleigh, sheepfarmer, duly Elected a Councillor of the Shire of Ripon for the West Riding, he being the only Candidate nominated.

HUGH CUSHING, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—EAST RIDING.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Councillor for the East Riding:—

DONALD CAMERON
THOMAS RALPH ODDIE

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Court-house, Snake Valley, and the Court-house, Skipton, on THURSDAY, 25TH day of AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MM. MURRAY, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION,—NORTH RIDING.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Councillor for the North Riding:—

ALBERT ANDREWS
THEODORE BEGGS

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; State School, Nerring; and Public Hall, Middle Creek; on THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MICHAEL FLYNN, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

I give Notice that the undermentioned persons have been Nominated for the office of Auditor of the Shire of Ripon:—

JONATHAN WATTS BROWNE
JOHN HUMPHREYS

As the number of Candidates exceeds the number to be elected, a POLL will be taken at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; State School, Nerring; Public Hall, Middle Creek; Court-house, Snake Valley; Court-house, Skipton; and State School, Stockyard Hill; on THURSDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

HUGH CUSHING, President.

12th August, 1892.

Shire of Ripon Election.

NORTH RIDING.

MR. ANDREWS will ADDRESS the RATEPAYERS as follows:—

Waterloo—Mechanics' Institute,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, AT 8 P.M.

Beaufort—Golden Age Hall,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, AT 8 P.M.

Raglan—Public Hall,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, AT 8 P.M.

SHIRE OF RIPON

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NORTH RIDING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

As there will be a vacancy in the representation for the North Riding, occurring through effluxion of time, I beg, respectfully to offer myself for Election as Councillor.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours sincerely,
THEODORE BEGGS.

Eurambeen, 26th July, 1892.

Election Day—Thursday, 25th August.

SHIRE OF RIPON

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Being a Candidate for the office of Auditor at the Election which takes place on Thursday, the 25th August next, I respectfully solicit your Vote and Interest.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Beaufort, 6th August, 1892.

THE RATEPAYERS OF RIPONSHIRE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce my intention to stand as a Candidate for the office of Local Auditor, and most respectfully solicit your Votes at the forthcoming Election.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROWNE.

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB

The Champion Stakes

For the ARCHARD CUP—16 All-Aged Dogs at 5s each—will be run on

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1892
AT ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE.

First prize, beautiful Silver Cup (presented by T. A. Archard, Esq.); Runner-up, £1 (Presented by Captain Bridges, R.E.). Two Dogs, 10s each.

Nominations close Monday, 5th September.

R. A. D. SINCLAIR, Hon. Sec.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅓in., 1in., 1½in., cedar, wide or narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1892-1893.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales during every Friday during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping right at the door.

FARMERS' CLIPS

receive special personal attention, and a lot, however small, is sold under market value.

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPT of Wool than any other market in Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience in the Wool Trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co.
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1892.

WATERLOO COACH.

COACHES from WATERLOO to BEAUFORT start as under:—From the Firestone Hotel at 7.30 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 2.30 p.m. From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m.

Fares—One Shilling each way. From Beaufort and Waterloo to Railway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort 6pence.

CHARLES VOWLES,
Proprietor.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is the cause of many pains and aches which some people consider are separate and distinct complaints. Headaches, palpitation, indigestion, flatulence, &c., are symptoms of a disordered liver and stomach. Many are the quack nostrums sold as cures for "indigestion;" but surely the world is getting sufficiently enlightened to see through the quackery which is so prevalent in this country. There are broken-down plumbers, painters, plasterers, and printers selling 'medicines' to cure diseases of which these people do not even know the symptoms, to say nothing of the therapeutics. Such is not the case with Dr Fletcher's Pills. These are the prescriptions of one of England's most eminent physicians and pathologists, and have been most successfully used by him for the last thirty years in private and hospital practice. They have ever been found effectual in all bilious, stomach and liver complaints, and can be used by both sexes with the utmost confidence. They are sold by all medicine vendors, and F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney, post free, thirteen penny stamps. Mr H. Downing, chemist, Brisbane, writes referring to these Pills:—

"Since taking Dr Fletcher's Pills my health has wonderfully improved. I have discarded all others, and I consider these worth £100 a box.

"HENRY DOWNING."

MINING DISASTER AT TEMPLESTOWE.

A disaster suggestive of the awful calamity at the Australasian mine in Creswick, but fortunately not nearly so serious in its results, happened at the Antimony Hill mine, Templestowe, on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock. The new shaft, which is being sunk by contracts in lifts of 100 feet, had reached 240 feet, when it broke through into some old workings that were full of water, and the two men engaged, James Young and Lewis Grant, were overwhelmed and drowned. There are several shafts on the property, and the last one, from which the lode was worked, was on the zigzag principal. The inconvenience of the zigzag shaft, and the many disabilities imposed upon the working of the mine by reason of it, united to the danger of an accident that is always present with the men riding up and down in the buckets, induced the management to sink another shaft. When the sinking of the new shaft was decided upon, the mine manager, Mr Matthews, made calculations based upon the data of the former manager, the late Mr George Betheras, as to the position of the underground workings of the old shaft, and also that of the other, long since abandoned and now full of water. In choosing the spot 166 feet away he had allowed what was considered ample room for the new shaft to be sunk without intersecting the old drive and without running the risk of tapping the water with which it was filled. The result has proved that his allowance was insufficient, or that his data were incorrect. Amongst the men engaged in sinking the new shaft were James Young and Lewis Grant, the two who have so unfortunately forfeited their lives. Young was about 45 years of age, and a married man, with a wife and family of six children, residing at Reedy Creek, whence he came only three weeks ago. Grant was 30 years of age and single. Young and Grant had gone on to to the night shift on Friday night, and had worked till about 4 o'clock without incident. At about that hour, however, the braceman, John Tierney, whose duty at his title signifies, is to attend to the "brace" at the mouth of the shaft, noticed that the lights of the men below were extinguished. He leant over the shaft, and called out to ask what was wrong. He heard only the noise of rushing waters, and, recognising the peril of his comrades, he descended the ladder, hoping to be able to render some assistance. But his hope was a vain one.—"Argus."

[The bodies were recovered early on Monday morning.]

The wool clip of New South Wales this year, it is calculated (writes *Table Talk*) will realise eleven million sterling.

A gatekeeper named G. J. Phillips was arrested on Saturday, charged with placing a railway sleeper on the line near Nhill with the object of wrecking the Adelaide express.

The following startling notice recently appeared in the "S.A. Advertiser":—"Wanted, 1000 young cats, delivered at Warrialpa station." Inquiry from the secretary of the Willowie Land and Pastoral Association has resulted in eliciting the information that while it is comparatively easy to cope with the rabbits by netting in the open plains where the water is protected it is next to impossible to keep them in check by ordinary means in the gullies, where wire-netting cannot be resorted to. There are already about 5000 cats on the Warrialpa run, and they have done such excellent work that another army of the natural enemies of the rabbit is to be put in the field. It is somewhat difficult to get the requisite number of cats, and as much as 2s 6d each is being offered for them at Blinman. The past experience of the company has shown that no damage is done by the cats, which confine their attention solely to the unfortunate rabbits.

Some good stories are to be found in the "Reminiscences of Clerical Duty" which are published in the July number of the *Cornhill*:—On one occasion our parson was marrying a somewhat elderly gentleman, who conducted himself in very stolid and stupid fashion:—At last he saw that I was somewhat bothered by his extreme stupidity, so in the middle of the service he upset my gravity by volunteering the following apology:—"You see, sir, it's so long since I was married afore, that you must excuse my forgetting of these things." On another occasion a lady had sent her footman to some confirmation classes:—"Just as he was leaving, it suddenly occurred to her that she had a groom, and very likely he was not confirmed either. So she rang the bell, and told the butler to go over to the stables, and find out whether James had been confirmed. In a few minutes the man returned and stolidly announced, 'Yes, miss, it's all right. He's been done twice.' Of course he meant vaccinated." This tale recalls the wicked remark of a heterodox Oxford tutor who shall be nameless—"I was both vaccinated," he said, "and baptised; but neither took."

THE BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

A great congress of British trades unionism is to be held at Glasgow in September. The programme of the union platform to be submitted to the congress is an important one. One of the principal proposals to be brought forward for the united endorsement of the labor organisations is the establishment by law of the eight hours system. Another feature is the extension of the employer's liability for injuries sustained by workmen in his service. It is also intended to exert the political power of the trades for the establishment of payment of members in the House of Commons, and to use every endeavour to return additional labor representatives to Parliament.—*Age.*

The programme of proceedings sketched out includes the holding of an international conference upon the eight hours question, the taking of a plebiscite upon the question of a legal *versus* an optional eight hours day, and consideration of the suggested introduction of a decimal system of coinage.—*Argus.*

Sir Graham Berry stated on Monday (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Ballarat *Star*) that the statement respecting Mr Munro having been granted leave of absence is correct, and that the Agent-General's instructions are to return at once to the colony, leaving his office under the management of Sir Andrew Clarke.

The coldest spot on the earth is Werkhojausk, in Siberia, where the thermometer has registered 81 degrees below zero. The soil there is frozen to a depth of 400 ft.

A gentleman in Fife, Scotland, writing to a friend in New Zealand acknowledging the receipt of a frozen sheep, declares his family had never eaten better mutton. New Zealand mutton, he adds, is sold in Edinburgh at 7d per lb, and has a very good name.

An *Age* wire from Brisbane says:—"At the Exhibition Grounds on Saturday, the high-jumping contest for horses resulted in a tie between Mr Fenwick's Spondulix and Mr Kermody's Mangoolol. Both jumped 6 feet 6 inches, but Spondulix afterwards cleared 6 feet 9 inches.

At the Bone mills of Messrs Blyth, Irvene and Binney, at Footscray, on Friday (5th), a cow was being prepared for the boiling vats when a gold ring and keeper were turned out of its stomach. Both the rings were in very fair order, and it would seem that in future the losers of unconsidered trifles will have other fields for their suspicions beyond the inexhaustible acquisitiveness of a hired girl.

A recent article in a Hobart paper gives some curious facts concerning the development of a new sort of nail in the rabbits of Australia, in consequence of the animal's endeavour to climb over the wire netting used to impede their progress in travelling. The farmers have discovered that the rabbits can burrow under the netting unless it is buried some six or eight inches beneath the soil. Moreover, they can climb, or evidently intend to do so after a little training, and to this end they are developing a nail which will enable them to hold on while progress is made upwards. This nail development has been noted before in Queensland, when the bark just out of reach was desirable of attainment, but to effect hand-over-hand nautical climbing shows the rabbit in the act of elevating himself in the scale.

West Australia is apparently not anxious to increase the variety of races for whom she finds work. The "Geraldton Express" thus comments on the recent camel-cum-Afghan consignment:—"Two hundred camels and 50 Afghans for Geraldton! Our community will soon become a very mixed one if many more such shipments reach our shores. The colored race are increasing at an alarming pace in these parts. What with the pig-tailed Chinese, and docile Malay, the cunning Japenese, and the petticoated Afghan entering the arena of competition, business men will feel a keen sense of the situation, and awake to the utility of legislation in the matter."

Members of the Legislative Assembly returned to Parliamentary duty yesterday afternoon (says Wednesday's *Argus*), and spent another evening in discussing the Budget. The anticipation of the Premier that the debate would be concluded that evening was not fulfilled, and as more than a dozen members have yet to speak the end cannot be foretold. As is usual when the revision of the tariff is proposed, most of the business of the country was transacted in the Queen's hall, where a crowd held possession all the evening. City members were sent for from time to time to receive directions as to how certain duties were to be increased beyond the rates proposed by the Government, and taken as a whole the scene afforded an instructive commentary upon our wonderful system of representative government. The law against demonstrations in the neighbourhood of Parliament-houses calculated to overawe members is not being strictly administered. If a procession of a hundred aggrieved persons were to halt outside the buildings, and by its presence seek to influence legislation, the leaders would be taken to gaol. Double the number may, however, enter the Queen's-hall in twos and threes, and may there dictate to members as they please. There need be no fear that city interests will suffer while the tariff is being considered. Inside the Legislative Assembly chamber last night such members as were not wanted outside had an opportunity of listening to the speeches by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Mr Zox, Mr Salmon, Mr Keys, and Mr Taverner. Mr G. Downes Carter moved the adjournment of the debate. The House rose at 25 minutes to 11.

"August Flower"

Dyspepsia. There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

Indigestion.

Constipation.

A list of (dollar) millionaires in the United States counts 10 in Alabama, 6 in Arkansas, 162 in California, 17 in Colorado, 19 in Connecticut, 15 in Delaware, 13 in Columbia District, 6 in Florida, 11 in Georgia, 3 in Idaho, 340 in Illinois, 37 in Indiana. About one quarter amassed their fortunes in industries protected by the tariff.

One of the most expert money handlers in the treasury department at Washington is a woman, who has the remarkable record of counting 85,000 coins in a single day. So delicate and sensitive is her sense of touch that even when counting at this tremendous rate she detects a false coin with unerring instinct.

A watch for the blind is among the newest inventions. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The sightless owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to 12.

Something phenomenal in "record-breaking" was accomplished by the House of Commons recently when, sitting in Committee of Supply for a period of about eight hours, it voted the enormous sum of L18,622,046. In other words, it sanctioned the expenditure of public money at the rate of L2,327,752 per hour, or L38,759 17s 4d per minute, or L646 1Es 11½d per second. Altogether, no fewer than eighty-five votes were agreed to, the largest being L3,796,213 for education in England and Wales, and the smallest L9, to complete the amount required for the Bankruptcy department of the Board of Trade.

The bill to introduce the Bible in State schools as part of the time table, with a conscience clause, was rejected on the second reading in the New Zealand Legislative Council by a majority of one. A bill providing for a district court of conciliation and colonial court of arbitration has been read the second time in the House of Representatives.

At a meeting of the Ballarat Miners' Association on Saturday night it was decided to protest against the proposed taxation of 1d on all payments of L2 and upwards. The proposal to impose such a tax was strongly condemned.

According to the *Sporting Life* the betting nobility of England owe Joe Thompson something like 60 thousand pounds, and the Australian would be glad to get even a third of the money in settlement of the full amount.

Sunflowers are said to be the the best paying crop in Russia. The oil from the seeds is a substitute for that from olives, the crushed seed makes cakes for cattle, the stems burn like pine logs, and the ashes are full of potas!.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of it can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

Persistent advertising.—Advertising, as a means of prosperity, is not as well understood as it should be. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing, that it was the best spent money he put into his business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the right way, without success, would be a curiosity, and on proof we will advertise him a year free.

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquiring fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will keep better time than those which are made to sell and can keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats too fast and sometimes too slow. What makes it act in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you see "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself; and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Cant? Yes you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man nears his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of influenza, or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

No doubt he describes the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too *little* blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power; just as a ship rolls and tumbles about from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and dizziness were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For ever three months I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day.

Certainly, what else could be expected. "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicine, and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the Freeman's Journal about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinamore, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to relish. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Seigel's Syrup was made known to me, and I am wishful to inform the public of its excellence so other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lammanariough Bawnboy, Curlough, County Cavan, Ireland, June 5th, 1891.

Mr O'Hara is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach, the latter being inflated with gas generated by the fermented food. The poison from the same source also entered the blood and threw the brain and nervous systems into disorder, thus assisting the general collapse. When Seigel's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery on a more healthy footing, strength returned as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. Had Mr O'Hara understood that all his various aches and pain had one and the same origin, he could have been less disconcerted.

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Seigel's Syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.

A mathematician has discovered that a bicyclist can travel 15 miles over a good road on his wheel with less exertion than he can walk three miles.

A wealthy London merchant is reported to have said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong, though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households, from which, if at all, my trade must come.

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

A North of Ireland weekly paper advertises itself thus: "During a late thunderstorm a man crept for shelter into a hollow log. The rain fell in torrents, causing the log to swell so that the man was caught and held firmly within. Death stared him in the face, and the sins of his past life rose up before him in all their vividness. Suddenly he remembered that he wasn't a subscriber to our paper, and he immediately felt so small he was able to back right out."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

An undomesticated editor thus relates his matrimonial experience:—"A woman is a handy thing to have about the house. She doesn't cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself, and more too. Of course, she will know where you've been, and what kept you out so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and if, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that either; it's her nature."

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/9 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

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

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO,

Is now landing, ex ship Loch Ryan, from Glasgow, a really splendid assortment of old Scotch Whiskies, both bottled and draught, direct from the best distilleries in Scotland; also, a consignment of rare old Irish Whisky, from those famous distillers, J. and J. McConnell & Co., Limited, Belfast; both of which will be sold in case lots at prices to meet the times. Those Whiskies are all guaranteed seven years old.

CHEAP SALE!

On Saturday, 9th inst.,

For one month only. Goods almost given away

☞See Handbills.

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.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

The PROPER PLACE to PURCHASE your WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY —IS AT—

M. BLOUSTEIN'S,

5 STURT STREET (Vale's Corner),

—BALLARAT.—

☞COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.☜

Goods sent on approval to all parts of the Colony.

Clubs Supplied with Medals and Trophies

Price Lists and Pamphlets on application.

Repairs in Every Branch.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS:—

BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

HEALTH RESTORED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of them may always be alleviated by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any local congestions, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

These organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs, and stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, acting upon the bowels without griping. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity and flatulency.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the exhalant and absorbent systems, purify the Blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and promote watery discharges.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. They remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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 erring 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:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints.	Headache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. TIMMINS,

Monumental & General Mason,

Can supply Monuments in GRANITE, MARBLE OR FREESTONE, At Lowest Prices.

MARBLE HEADSTONES From £6 upwards; also, Kerbing and Iron Railing.

All Cemetery Requisites done at Moderate Prices.

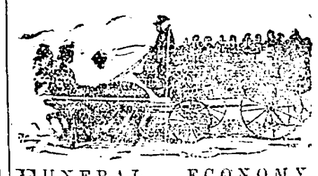
See designs and Price List before going elsewhere.

Estimates given for Sills and Steps and all kinds of General Masonry.

All Work done in a first-class manner.

Works—Queen Street (near Railway Station), Ararat.

Orders received by Mr W. Edward Nickols, Auctioneer, Beaufort, promptly attended to.



FUNERAL ECONOMY

Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEVER USED IN VAIN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Diseases of the Skin.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this famous Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin, no remedy can equal it. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Ulcerated Legs.

In this class of maladies, an improvement rapidly follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be applied to the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed in around the diseased, swollen or painful parts. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; *but the surface of sores*, when healing, should never be cleansed with sponge or anything else.

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this Ointment, as it has relieved thousands from torture, after every other means had been fruitless. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been fomented with warm salt and water and dried. The pain gradually abates, and a cure soon follows.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, AND QUINSEY.

To combat these diseases with success, penetrating remedies are necessary. Such are Holloway's Ointment and Pills. When rubbed on the skin, the former penetrates to the glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all reparative matters; in all the above class of cases, the Ointment and Pills, used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

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, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London.

And are sold by all Vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world with directions for use in most every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the pots and boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Business.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

upport Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to enable them to get good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate

s the Advertising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and s the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district it has a claim for considerably greater amount of support and has a greater scope for extend it usefulness than any other journal or journals within a 20 mile radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing.

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction will do their utmost endeavours to merit and secure the favour accorded them by giving the Latest Foreign, Local and General News in a concise form and in the most readable form possible.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stuart's Reef, Lake Goldsmith, Sofer's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Cherbing, Waterloo, Burrumbeem, Buninyong, Ballarat, Shirley, Trawalla, Beremboke, Lexington, Streatham, Skipton, and Cavendish.

With every issue of the paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said thus—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'hust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than use the *Riponshire Advocate* in their announcements.

Arthur ...

Printer and ...

LAWRENCE STREET ...

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, RECEIPTS
PAMPHLETS
BILLS
DRAPERY
CATALOGUES
SOIREES

PRINTED ON FANCY PAPER

AT MODERATE ...

Office:—Lawrence Street.

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT BOOKS, &c.,

DELIVER ... Prepared on the shortest notice.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, of Beaufort, at the Office of the *Riponshire Advocate* Newspaper, Lawrence Street Beaufort Victoria.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 887 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27 1892. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

Business Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news 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.

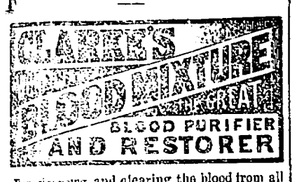
He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will no doubt 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 Beautort.

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 THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE



For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient, and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

The Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture freely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we are asking if you could supply the mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888. Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples, thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am the most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the alteration for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors:
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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

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

CAUTION.
PURCHASERS of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.
The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

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

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

Importers of Furniture, Ironmongery, and Crockery,

ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

One of the Largest and Best Stocks in the District.

Inspect for Yourselves & See Our Splendid Assortment.

100 NEW PATTERNS 5s 6d LAMPS 5s 6d 100 NEW PATTERNS

15s. WIRE STRAINERS 15s.

Fencing & Barbed Wire and Galvanized Iron
Of Every Description.

Highest Test Kerosene at Less than Cost.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

£5 5s. Hollis' Latest Improvement. £5 5s. Best value in the market.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. All Descriptions in Stock at

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

J. McKeich's

GREAT CASH SALE!

(Prior to STOCK-TAKING) of

Drapery, Millinery,

Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

—COMMENCES—

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892,

When the Whole Stock will be Offered

AT RIDICULOUS PRICES, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

Business Notices.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

GRAND AUTUMN SHOW!

OF

MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS,

ULSTERS, JACKETS!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK 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.

SAPOLIO

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS.

PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

GENERAL PRINTING
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

WILLETTS,
Vice Regal Photographer.

For the BEST and most ARTISTIC PORTRAITS go to WILLETT'S, Elite Studio, STURT STREET, BALLARAT (near St. Patrick's Cathedral).

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO.—

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

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDOWNERS & OTHERS

TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Moneys, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as agreed upon, on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at lowest rates of interest.
McILWOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.
Business for 1891 [illegible] £490,000.
Borrowers are requested to place themselves in direct communication when any information required will be furnished. All communications treated strictly confidential.

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

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

ONE BOX OF
CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. 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.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean [illegible] insects you purchase it [illegible]

Business Notices.

W. BAKER,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices

£100,000,000 Unclaimed.—A Register, 330 pages, containing names of 70,000 persons advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price 2s 6d post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, England. A fortune may await you. Estd. 1844, or from D. MASON, Bookseller, Beaufort.

CRIMSON LUXENE.

THE NEW LIGHT.

THE
NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT

is now having an extraordinary sale, where ever 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 all the great markets of the world.

It is a DISTINCT ADVANCE on ordinary High-Test 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.

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 paths of professional etequette, 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 Skilled Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of silencing cynical criticism, 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 shameless adventurers who, without a particle of medical knowledge or a title of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE-ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their purses are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their misleading advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But, alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, 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 indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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 on their part should unquestionably prompt 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 can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possible [illegible] 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 so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be despanding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special affections, and the result will be all you could desire."

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted into an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department which contains Glasses and Tuepler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinization, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments in portions to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £1, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in those cases where the sufferers have put limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

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

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 10d; oats, 2s 2d for stout Danish, 2s to 2s 1d; Algerians, to 2s; peas, 2s 6d; barley, 3s 9d; hay, prime chaffing, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; manger hay, L2 12s 6d to L2 15s: straw, L1 12s 6d to L1 15s; bran, 9d to 9½d; pollard, 10d to 10½d; flour, roller, L9 to L9 5s; stone, L8 10s to L8 15s; potatoes, L1 15s to L2.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s 7d; flour, stone-made, L8 15s; roller-made, L9 5s; oats, 1s 10d to 2s; pollard, 11d; bran, 10d; Cape barley, 2s 9d; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, to L2 7s 6d; hay, sheaves, L2 10s; hay, trussed, L2 15s; straw, 25s; chaff, 3s 3d per cwt.; onions, 3s 6d per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, 1s 3d; butter, potted, 1s; hams, 9½d; bacon, 7½d; cheese, 6½d; eggs, 8d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—262 head arrived for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality, remainder medium to useful. There was a large attendance of the trade, and owing to the supply being smaller than usual, competition thoughout was exceedingly brisk at prices showing a slight improvement on last week's advanced rates. Sales closing firm. Quotations:—Prime pens of bullocks, L11 10s to L12 10s; extra, to L15; good, L10 to L11; medium, L8 to L9; inferior, from L6 10s; prime pens cows, L7 to L8; good, L5 10s to L6 10s. Fat Calves—32 penned, only very few being good and prime, for which there was a brisk demand, best selling to 64s. Fat Sheep—4045 was the supply to hand for to-day's sale, a larger proportion than of late consisting of good and prime crossbreds, with several lots of useful to good quality comeback and merinos. There was only a moderate attendance of buyers, consequently biddings were extremely dull and languid, prices obtained showing a decline of fully 1s under last week's rates, a few remaining unsold. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 17s to 19s, extra prime and heavy to 22s; good do, 15s to 16s; medium do, 13s to 14s; prime crossbred ewes, 13s 6d to 14s 6d, a few to 16s; good do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime merino wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; good do, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; medium do, 9s to 10s; merino ewes, 10s 2d. Store Sheep—3000 yarded, which were in very poor condition, the majority being disposed of at low rates. Fat Lambs—623 to hand, the greater number comprising this season's drop, very few of which were good and prime. Best descriptions were in demand at quotations:—Prime, 9s 6d to 10s 4d; good, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s to 7s: inferior, from 4s 4d.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Wheat.—The market has been fairly good, and very little change in values is reported. Quotations are:—Inferior and faulty, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; fair to good milling, 4s to 4s 1d per bushel. Barley is in fair demand for all good samples, with values unchanged. Latest prices are:—Cape, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium malting, 3s to 3s 6d; fair to prime, 3s 7d to 3s 10d per bushel. Oats are in rather better demand and have a slight advance in value. Quotations are:—Algerian, 1s 11d to 2s 1d; light to fair feed, 2s to 2s 2d; and good stout, up to 2s 4d per bushel. Maize is in fair demand at late rates, viz.:—New, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; and prime old up to 2s 10d per bushel. Peas are selling at 2s 8d to 2s 9d per bushel. Bran and pollard are worth 9½d to 10d and 11d to 12d per bushel respectively.

Cheese, prime matured in short supply from 7½d to 8½d per lb. Potted Butter.—None offering. Fresh butter.—Increased supplies coming forward; prices ruled lower. Best dairies brought from 1s 0½d to 1s 1½d per lb., a few special higher, good 1s. A few cases only lower. Eggs.—Large quantities forward, which brought from 8½d to 8½d per doz. Bacon.—Town-cured dull of sale from 6½d to 7d. Hams, 7½d to 8d. Lard in bladders, 6½d. Carcase pork, 3½d to 5d, according to size and dressing. Garden honey dull at 3d. Beeswax to 10½d.

Poultry in good demand. Fowls, old brought from 2s 6d to 3s per pair; young, 3s 3d to 4s; ducks, 3s 11d to 5s 6d; geese, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; turkeys hens, 6s to 7s 6d; and gobblers 8s 6d to 14s, according to size. Furred skins:—Opossum, mountain 15s to 20s per doz; best ordinary 7s 6d to 9s; average, 4s 6d to 6s; inferior, 1s to 2s; bear skins, 3s 6d to 6s per doz; horsehair, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; medium, 6d to 10d; rabbit skins first 8d to 9d per doz. Hides.—Market dull, ordinary sound to 2½d, inferior and damaged to 1½d per lb. Calf skins, 3¾d to 4d per lb. Sheepskins,—Best, 4½d to 5½d per lb; seconds, 3½d to 4½d. All other skins at full market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 24th inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 18d to 36d; good, 42d to 60d; extra from 54d to 60d; country and station pelts, 1d to 2½d per pound; extra, to 5½d per pound; lambskins, 2½d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Heavies, from 2d to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; other sorts from 1½d to 1¾d per pound; kip, 1¾d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH'S GREAT CASH SALE

Prior to Stock-Taking, of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, commences SATURDAY, 2ND JULY, 1892, when the whole Stock will be Offered at Ridiculous Prices, for a Few Weeks only.

G. H. COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS.

Grand Autumn Show of Millinery, Dress Materials, Ulsters, Jackets. Men's and Boys' Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

HAWKES BROS.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND IRONMONGERS.

Beaufort and Geelong.

Selling Off! Great Reductions.

☞ See Advertisement on First Page.

MRS HENNINGSEN,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT

Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR—

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

D. MASON,

NEWS AGENT AND STATIONER

Opposite Post Office,

Begs to inform the general public that he has taken those Premises adjoining his place of business as a

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE,

And is prepared to supply Meals and good Accommodation on the most reasonable terms.

Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.

Agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Society, Melbourne.

Good Supply of Stationery on Hand.

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL STREET BEAUFORT.

GEORGE LOFT

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall

BEAUFORT.

WM. SMITH & SON,

—FAMILY BUTCHERS,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on Hand. Orders called for daily.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

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

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Kinleyside and party, 3oz 7dwts; Baxters, 4oz 13dwts; Robinson and party, 2oz 6dwts; Kennedy and party, 2oz 15dwts; Martin and party, 1oz 13dwts; Firth and party, 2oz 14dwts; Trompf and party, 4oz 19dwts; Lucky Co., 10oz 13dwts; Vale and party, 5oz 10dwts; Kitchen and party, 5oz 5dwts; Working Miners, 6oz 4dwts; Waterloo, 2oz 6dwts.

Mr William Scott, acting on the behalf of the Hon. Thomas Dowling, M.L.C., has (says the "Camperdown Chronicle") forwarded that gentleman's nomination paper, signed by the requisite number of "good men and true," to the returning officer for the Nelson Province. Mr and Mrs Dowling on Friday celebrated their golden wedding, and were the recipients of congratulations from hosts of friends. There can be now doubt now that Mr Dowling will be accorded the well-deserved compliment of an unopposed return.

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, Ballarat, conducted a Local Land Board at Beaufort on Monday last, when the following applications were dealt with:—Section 65, Land Act 1890; Parish of Langi-Kal-Kal. William Hinchliffe, 20 acres, formerly applied for by W. Hinchliffe.—Recommended. Edward Milligan, 20 acres, formerly applied for by Edward Milligan.—Recommended. Section 67, Land Act, 1890; Parish of LangiKal-Kal. Rupert Smith, 73 acres, formerly applied for by L. Claverina, under section 19, Land Act 1869. With regard to this application, it appeared that Claverina had purchased improvements from J. Carlind, and Smith in turn from Clavarina. They were valued at £40. Mr Dunn pointed out that the improvements should not have been made, and that the Crown would claim them. The land would be recommended, 20 acres being subject to consent of common managers, and the department would be notified of the purchase of improvements and the minister could judge for himself as to whether he should accept it as payment or not. Special Case.—Phillip McDermott to show cause why his license for 84 acres, parish of Beaufort, section 42, Land Act 1865, should not be forfeited.—No appearance. Postponed.

A public meeting of the Band of Hope and White Cross League was held in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom on Thursday evening. Rev. Mr Hosken took the chair, and the proceedings opened with singing, Bible reading and prayer. The Rev. Mr Jackson was then called upon to address the meeting. He gave a very interesting and instructive address, basing his remarks upon the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of thy God in vain," and urging the children to be steadfast in holding to their pledge. Miss Nellie Stuart then favored the audience with a recitation, which was extremely well rendered. After singing another hymn, Mr Hosken then spoke at some length, and apologised for Rev. Mr Adam's absence, which was due to sickness. During the evening several signed the pledge, and the meeting terminated with singing and prayer.—[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Beaufort Football Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Mr J. P. Dolan in the chair; there being about 16 present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence from the Ararat Imperial Football Club, asking Beaufort to play the return match before the end of the month. No action. From Stawell Stars, intimating their willingness to arrange two matches, the first to take place at Beaufort. It was decided to play Stawell on 14th prox. A telegram was received from Avoca, stating the Club were unable to play on Wednesday, 24th, but that they would be able to play on Saturday, 27th. The secretary to write and inform Avoca that Beaufort cannot play on a Saturday. The secretary was instructed to write to the Carngham Club, informing them that the financial position of the club would not permit their visiting Carngham to play the return match. It was resolved that a new ball be obtained from Mr White. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

Whilst playing about the road in front of the Shire Hall with other boys amongst the crowd gathered to hear the result of the polling for the shire elections on Thursday evening, a lad named Allan Maher, son of Mr D. Maher, of the Farmers' Arms Hotel, got under the wheel of a dray which was driven by Mr S. Pimblett. The dray went over the little fellow's leg above the ankle, but we are glad to say he fortunately escaped with a few bruises.

Mr Archard has selected a very handsome silver cup for presentation to the Beaufort Coursing Club, as the first prize for the all-aged stake to be run on the 7th prox. The cup, which is beautifully chased, will be on view in Hawkes' Bros. window to day

We were in error last week in stating that the funeral arrangements in connection with the death of Mrs Kerr were carried out by Mr W. Baker. Mr R. Farley was the undertaker engaged on the occasion.

The rainfall for the week at Beaufort was 51 points.

Two of Mr A. Andrews' daughters were lost in the bush on Sunday. The servant girl took them out for a walk up Ding-Dong in the afternoon, and wandered along the range till she came out on the Stockyard road near the Shire dam. As they did not arrive home by dark Mr and Mrs Andrews became greatly alarmed and a search was instituted. Mr Flynn met them on the Stockyard Hill road, going in the wrong direction, and brought them home, arriving about 9 o'clock, thus appeasing the parents' anxiety.

Some sensation was created in Ballarat on Tuesday evening by the receipt of the information that the dead body of Mr E. J. Nuzum, late land officer of Ballarat, who was recently suspended, had been found in the Yarra. Our ("Star") Melbourne correspondent, writing last evening in regard to the occurrence, says:—"Some persons on board the tug boat Airy, this morning noticed the body of a man floating in the Yarra near the new canal. It was at once taken in tow, and handed over to the police, who had the body taken to the morgue. There it was identified as that of Edward John Nuzum, lately land officer at Ballarat. Nuzum, who leaves a widow and four children, was under suspension for alleged irregularity in his accounts, and had been missing from home since last week. The Public Service Board held an inquiry at Ballarat on Friday, but Nuzum was not present. The amount stated to have been improperly used by the deceased was between £20 and £30." Mr Nuzum was well liked and respected in Ballarat, and was in receipt of a salary of £295 per annum, as land officer. His untimely end, apparently brought about by his own rash act, will be regretted by a large circle of friends. Amongst the papers found on the late Mr E. J. Nuzum, was one showing that the L31 he was supposed not to be able to account for had been paid by him into the Treasury. Thursday's "Argus" says:—The city corner (Dr. Youl) held an inquest on Wednesday concerning the death of Edward J. Nuzum, whose body was found in the Yarra on Tuesday. The evidence showed that Mr Nuzum was 32 years of age, and a married man with three children, residing at Ballarat. On the 9th instant he was walking hurredly along Islington-street, Collingwood. He was approached by a friend, and after a casual greeting passed quickly on. He then appeared to be in an unsettled and uneasy frame of mind. So far as was known he was not again seen alive. A verdict of found drowned was returned. In the pockets of the clothing worn by deceased was found a receipt from the Treasury for L31, which he in his capacity as land officer at Ballarat was thought to have misappropriated. It would appear, therefore, that the inquiry of the Public Service Board would have revealed nothing worse than a little confusion in his accounts.

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

—:o:—

The above board met at the board room, Ligar-street, on Monday, there being present—Mr J. B. Burton (chairman), and Messrs Burke, Foyster, Magee, Williamson, Glisson, Humphreys, Browne, Hodgetts and Curnick.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, were confirmed on the motion of Mr Williamson, seconded by Mr Glisson.

The following correspondence received, of interest to this district, was then read:—

From J. B. Burton, M.L.A., forwarding a copy of the Miners' Rights Bill.

From J. Humphreys, M.M.B., asking the clerk to write to the Department and urge that steps be taken to comply with the promise that the postmistress at Beaufort should issue miners' rights. Received.

The following balance sheets for commons were also laid on the table and received, the credit balance being attached:—Armstrongs, L5 18s 1d; Beaufort, L18 19s 8d; Great Western, L65 4s 8d. The first-named was referred to the auditors for re-consideration.

From the Secretary for Mines, to the effect that as the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Beaufort is empowered to issue miners' rights, the appointment of the postmistress is not considered necessary.

On Mr Browne's motion, seconded by Mr Humphreys, it was agreed to defer consideration of the communication till next meeting.

Mr Magee proposed a resolution to the effect that as so much auriferous land had passed into private hands, the Minister of Mines be asked to compile a short and simple compendium of the means the miner must adopt to secure access to such land. This was seconded by Mr Williamson and carried.

Mr Williamson proposed—"That this board desires to enter its most earnest protest against the proposed reduction of the Prospecting Vote, as indicated by the Hon. the Minister of Mines, and that the co-operation of the various Mining Boards be invited to endeavor to retain the vote at its original amount." Seconded by Mr Glisson and carried.

Mr Magee gave notice of his intention at next meeting to introduce a new bye-law relating to quartz mining.

The board then adjourned *sine die*.—Abridged from *Advertiser*.

MINING AT SNAKE VALLEY.

—o—

Having occasion to visit Snake Valley on municipal electioneering matters at the end of last week, and meeting with Cr. Murray, that gentleman, after a hospitable and kind reception, courteously introduced us to the manager of the Star of the West mine, on the claim, and Mr W. R. Baker in turn courteously supplied us with some very interesting information. So far as alluvial mining is concerned, Snake Valley presents even a more uncompromising appearance than Beaufort. But, unlike the latter town, it has very striking evidences of go-aheadedness and "boom" in its quartz reefs. As a matter of fact, L30,000 of English capital has been invested in the Star of the West, and it is only necessary to visit the mine to observe the efficient arrangements which have been made for the effectual working of the mine. The magnificent machinery erected, capable of working the mine to any depth, speaks volumes for the faith shown in the district, and that this kind of enterprise is worthy of the greatest success, no one can deny. Practical men of Snake Valley have unbounded confidence that the venture will prove an unqualified success, and opine a wonderful revival in the mining industry at no distant date. There is most assuredly good grounds for the assumption. Many people look upon gold mining as a pursuit of a most transitory character, and to those in the district who are hesitating about venturing into prospecting undertakings, the few facts and figures as to the wonderful results from this particular line of reef, which we were able to glean at short notice, should afford encouragement both to those who have so far been unsuccessful and to those whose minds are wavering. When we reflect that the auriferous reefs of Snake Valley have in some of the more advanced claims been traced beyond water level and the quartz is found to increase in richness rather than diminish as it is followed down, and when we regard the satisfactory results attained in others till the expense of machinery rendered necessary by the influx of water frequently stayed further work for lack of capital, and believing that the district is intersected with vast quantities of apparently similar veins not yet touched at all, we don't for one moment think we are committing ourselves by saying that Snake Valley has every prospect of seeing its mining resources developed. We trust a brilliant era of prosperity will follow in due course. Eight leases, averaging 200 acres each, have been taken up along the line. They are chiefly held by Melbourne capitalists. Cr Murray (who, by the way, has already invested £1,000 on the line of reef), Mr Baker, and another gentleman, however, have taken up the Star of the West consolidated. In the Star of the West lease are four distinct lodes, namely, Bakers, Result, Sinclair's, and Britannia, each of which was rich down to 500ft. The rock is of a talcose slate, a sure indication of gold. The lodes are running north and south, with a westerly underlay, the gold shoots pitching to the south. A contract at L3 10s per foot has been let to sink the shaft a depth of 800ft. After working 6 months a depth of 320 feet has been reached, and it is estimated that 12 months will elapse before the mine is proved. L10 000 has already been expended, principally in machinery, which comprises three engines with an aggregate of 75 h.p.; winding and pumping plant, and steam capstan. Two steel boilers were specially constructed to stand any pressure. The shaft is 10ft 6in. by 4ft 6in., and 10in. pumps are in use. Prospecting parties are continually on the lease, and a trial crushing obtained at the south end gave a half oz to the ton. Thirty years ago a party from Smythesdale found the Result lode cropping up on the surface, immediately west of the present shaft. To a depth of 400ft. the reef was from 4 to 16ft. thick. Bakers gave 15 or 16dwts. to the ton to the same depth. The old Britannia was the richest. Discovered in 1860, it gave 17dwts to the ton to 450ft, having an average width of 7ft. A few expert opinions may be added with interest.

Mr F. M. Krause, F.G.S.F.L.S., says:—There is a belt of country less than a mile in width which is exceedingly rich in gold from the Lucky Woman's Diggings on the south, passing Linton and Nuggetty onwards to Snake Valley on the north. In the group of veins, the Britannia, Baker's, Result and Sinclair lodes lie near the western margin of this auriferous belt. From the favorable situation of the Star of the West these lodes will be found, ... and that in its effort to systematically test their productiveness the Star of the West proprietary enter upon a perfectly legitimate enterprise.

Mr Reginald A. F. Murray, F.G.S., states:—The position of this property on one of the well recognised auriferous belts of Victoria, the rich alluvial gold deposits derived from its denuded portion, the regular and persistent character of the reefs themselves, and the highly payable yields actually obtained from them, all combine in warranting the assurance that deeper explorations is most likely to prove highly successful, and I have therefore no hesitation in pronouncing this to be genuine.

Mr J. Lynch, Government mining surveyor, in a report on the Star of the West Extended, says:—I have estimated that the Snake Valley lead, from its rise at the foot of the Hard Hill to the last claim worked on it—a distance of about a mile and a half—yielded not less than 80,000oz. of gold, and that the last claim, which contained an area of 12 acres and was held by a party of 16 shareholders, yielded 6,640oz. in a comparatively short space of time, and with only a moderate outlay in the way of working expenses. It might be proper to remark that the object of discussing past occurrences at such length in connection with the subject matter particularly under notice, is to show that in country so rich in alluviums, and where it is obvious that a large amount of the gold must have been derived directly from the quartz reefs in the vicinity, it is but reasonable to infer that in the undisturbed portions of those reefs still *in situ* gold may be found in corresponding profusion. This lease, being a continuation of the Star of the West Consols and Star of the West, cannot, as regards its component elements, be differentiated from those. The three blocks comprise one homogenous stretch of quartz-bearing belts so much alike that as regards future prospects it would be premature in the present stage of our knowledge to assign to any one of them a decided preference above the others. . . . Upon a full consideration of the whole subject, I feel assured that this undertaking is a legitimate and safe one.

Mr W. R. Baker, mining manager of the Star of the West, supplies the following report:—The information acquired from practical experience during the four years I was supervising the conduct of operations in the locality in which your lease is situated, enables me to comply very fully with your request in regard to the capabilities and dimensions of the quartz lodes contained therein, I having been closely identified with the development of the most important mining ventures in Victoria, and conversant with their many different features both before and after reaching maturity. The information I have to impart is based upon knowledge derived from various mines in different localities for the past 25 years, and subsequently confirmed by proceedings during the time I was engaged in developing the resources of your property. The lease comprises an area approximating 154 acres, and is traversed by four permanent parallel lodes, all more or less of permanent character, and in the order named, viz., Britannia, Baker's, Result, Sinclair's—all with a westerly underlie and embraced within a belt of country not exceeding 700ft. from east to west. The Britannia is a true fissure lode, varying in size from 5ft. to 14ft. and averaging throughout 15dwts. to the ton to a depth of 500ft., where the lode faulted—not an unusual thing in quartz mining, the same having occurred in the two most prominent mines in the colony, that is to say, the Band of Hope and Star of the East companies, the former of which has yielded upwards of £1,000,000 in dividends, and the latter is now commanding nearly £500,000 in the market with dividends paid amounting to £134,000. The deepest level in your mine is 600ft. from the surface, and from a winze sunk in the floor of the drive, it has been clearly ascertained that the lode is again a compact body of stone equal in dimensions and in quality to that obtained before the "fault" occurred. For the efficient conduct of operations the shaft was too limited in size, and the machinery inadequate to greater depth, and this, coupled with the fact of its being located too far to the south, rendered necessary greater length of crosscut at each succeeding level, involving material cost and depriving the company of the full measure of profit which would otherwise have been gained. The gold won, however, to a depth of 500ft. fully equals the returns now being obtained by the Star of the East company, and I can unhesitatingly affirm that from appearances presented in the winze referred to, the stone will further improve as depth is reached. The value of the gold won from the four lodes I have referred to may be gathered from records, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, and is thus enumerated viz., Britannia, £77,000; Baker's, £16,000; Result, £23,000; Sinclair, £14,000. Total, £130,000. Those lodes are undoubtedly the source from which the exceeding rich alluvial workings in the immediate vicinity originated. Another matter to be referred to is the extreme probability of the three western lodes junctioning with the Britannia lode at a depth, and forming one main champion reef. I am led to this conclusion from appearances presented at the 600 feet level and by the convergence of the western lodes. The incoming water from the four lodes at 600ft. deep only amounted to 3600 gallons per hour, whilst the country is exceptionally easy to mine, and timber is both cheap and plentiful. The present shaft could be used effectively at small cost by cutting down, and would answer the purpose for a time; but in view of the magnitude of the mine resources, and the many years of active operations required for their exhaustion, I would recommend that a new shaft be started. The Star of the West property undoubtedly affords inducement seldom to be met with. Taking into account the large quantity of gold already won by the aid of imperfect machinery, the settled and easy nature of the country for mining, coupled with the trifling influx of water, cheap timber, and the easy character of the stone for treatment, I feel convinced that if the work of sinking is gone into with vigor, it will not take long to open up a mine that will rival the far-famed Star of the East, which has proved rich gold to exist in its lodes down to a depth of 1700ft., with no signs of diminution, and the Band of Hope mine, which has proved equally rich returns to a depth of 1400ft. in its workings.

The gold production of the world during the year 1889 amounted (says *Table Talk*) to over six million ounces, the largest share of this being contributed by Australasia. The output from the Antipodes was 1,745,570 oz., the United States coming next with a yield for the year of 1,586,304 ozs., Russia produced 1,110,698 ozs.; China, Africa, and Colombia coming next on the list. Since the first discovery of gold in Australia, 41 years ago, 87,000,000 ozs. of the precious metal have been unearthed, the little colony of Victoria alone producing two-thirds of that enormous yield. In one year—1853—the output from Victoria was 3,150,021 ozs., or nearly twice as much as is yielded by the whole of the Australasian colonies at the present time.

The total amount paid by the Department of Agriculture in butter bonuses last year was L24,047, of which L16,979 was obtained by 13 companies and firms in Melbourne, and the remaining L7,168 was distributed amongst 40 butter factories and individual producers in the country.

The Legislative Assembly spent very few hours at business last evening (says Thursday's "Argus") the long and exciting proceedings of the previous sitting having left members very much disinclined for work. Though the attendance was small, there were a sufficient number present to indicate the feeling of both sides in regard to the result of the no-confidence debate. The Opposition were in high spirits, seven members having crossed the floor in a body. This is without precedent within recent years. As they left the Ministerial party under severe provocation no kindly remembrances are likely to temper subsequent criticism on their part. Stormy times are ahead. The Ministry affected to be pleased with the result of the division, but the defection of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen is admitted to be a serious blow. Until last week the hon. baronet was regarded as a buttress of the Government. Now, however, it has only Mr Taverner to lean on, and those who know that hon. member best do not consider him to be a veritable tower of strength at this juncture. The business yesterday consisted of a second reading of the Beer Tax Bill, and of a bill to amend the several acts dealing with the Tramway Trust. Mr Best, who had charge of the last-named bill, anticipating opposition, gave an elaborate explanation of its provisions. He was agreeably surprised to find that there were no critics. The House preferred not to deal with notices of motion by private members, and adjourned at 10 minutes to 9 until Tuesday. It will not sit to-day on account of the municipal elections.

The death of a man under terrible circumstances is reported from Stypia, a province of Austria. Several bricklayers were employed building a flue at a local ironworks. The men had been working overtime in order that the work might be completed as quickly as possible. One of their number whilst resting fell asleep, and being forgotten by his fellow workers, the flue was built up around him. Whilst he was thus immured the furnace was lighted and the man was slowly roasted to death.

For some weeks an effort has been made to start a butter factory at Talbot, as advocated by the Government dairy experts recently at their lectures. The matter has been warmly taken up, many of the leading farmers in the district showing a warm interest. At a meeting on Saturday it was stated that 760 shares had been taken up at £1 per share. Considerable difference of opinion existed at the meeting as to whether the movement should be locally conducted, or whether the factory should be worked in conjunction with the Victoria company, or some other similar one at Melbourne, but finally it was decided to start a factory under local management.

RIPONSHIRE ELECTIONS.

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The annual elections in connection with the Riponshire Council duly came off on Thursday, with astonishing results, the two old members of the north and east ridings being relegated to private life. For the north riding seat Mr A. Andrews, who has been in the council for 9 years, was opposed by Mr T. Beggs. It will be remembered that at the last election Mr Beggs was defeated by Cr Flynn by 53 votes. On the present occasion he completely turned the tables, winning the seat with the splendid majority of 65 votes, and polling 39 votes in excess of last year. There were 40 more votes recorded last year than this. The total number of votes on the roll was 695, and, with 7 informal votes, it will be seen that 121 were not recorded. The election passed off very quietly. Each candidate having made an active canvass, it was generally considered that the contest would be close and exciting. This supposition, however, was not verified. A large crowd waited anxiously outside of the Shire Hall to hear the result. The Beaufort poll was declared with commendable promptitute, the returning officer (Cr Flynn) and his poll clerk (Mr Watson) only taking 20 minutes to make it up. A majority of 37 for Mr Beggs (afterwards reduced to 36 by a ballot paper being found in the auditor's box) was looked upon as a certain victory for that gentleman. The Waterloo returns, which were received by telephone at 4.30 p.m., gave Mr Andrews a lead of 13. Mr Beggs' majority of 45 at Middle Creek lifted him 32 ahead, and Nerring only reduced it by 2. About 6 o'clock the final return came from Raglan, and carrying a lead of 35, Mr Beggs was elected with a majority of 65. When the complete returns were known, Mr Beggs warmly thanked the electors for the proud position they had placed him in at the head of the poll, and for the confidence reposed in him by again electing him to the council. He hoped to be able to carry out his duties in a proper manner. (Cheers.) The voting was as follows:—

	Andrews.	Beggs.
Beaufort	141 ...	177
Waterloo	72 ...	23
Raglan	18 ...	53
Nerring	16 ...	14
Middle Creek ...	3 ...	49
Totals	251	316

Majority for Mr Beggs—65.

The returns for 1890 were—Bridges, 300; Thomas, 257. For 1891—Flynn, 330; Beggs, 277.

For the east riding seat Mr T. R. Oddie was opposed by Mr D Cameron, who succeeded in ousting the old and well-tried member by one vote. Mr Oddie's friends deeply regret that his 22 years faithful services should have been so poorly rewarded, but they must bear the annoyance bravely and bow to the verdict of the ratepayers—even to such a bare majority—with the best possible grace. Let us hope that Mr Cameron will make as good a representative as Mr Oddie proved himself to be, and that the ratepayers of the east riding in particular and of the shire in general will never have cause to regret his election. The news could hardly be credited in Beaufort. We append particulars of the polling:—

	Cameron.	Oddie.
Snake Valley ...	134 ...	120
Skipton	6 ...	19
Totals	140	139

Majority for Mr Cameron—1.

There were no informal votes. It is about 15 years, we understand, since there was an election in the east riding.

Cr Lewis enjoyed a walk-over for the west riding.

The election of a local auditor, between Mr J. Humphreys and Mr J. W. Browne, resulted in the re-appointment of Mr Humphreys by a majority of 42. The voting was as under:—

	Browne.		Humphreys.
Beaufort ...	140	...	181
Raglan ...	14	...	55
Waterloo ...	41	...	52
Nerring ...	18	...	12
Middle Creek...	11	...	41
Snake Valley	174	...	68
Skipton ...	6	...	16
Stockyard Hill	15	...	36
Totals ...	419		461

Majority for Mr Humphreys—42.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor shall be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to a report of a meeting held by Mr Andrews at the Golden Age Hall, Beaufort, on the 23rd inst., and published in the Ballarat "Star" of the 25th, and as Mr Andrews' speech bristles with misstatements and the ratepayers having gauged them at their proper value, I have no wish to review the speech in *extenso*, but merely to refer to certain portions which more particularly relate to myself. Mr Andrews is reported to have said that I moved a resolution that the subsidy received in lieu of publican's licenses—some L380—should be divided pro rata among the three ridings, according to the amount of their respective rates, and that that motion was defeated. I suppose by the exertions of Mr Andrews. Allow me, Sir, to state that I never moved nor thought of moving such a motion. I had in my possession a copy of an opinion obtained by the Municipal Association from Mr (afterwards Judge) Webb, for the guidance of municipalities in apportioning such subsidy, which stated that the money was not to be credited to the particular riding in which the licenses were collected, but paid into the Municipal Fund, and divided pro rata the same as the annual Government endowment. The north riding or as I supposed, the township of Beaufort then and still does receive this license subsidy. My motion was that the portion accruing to the west riding should go to the north riding as a whole and not to the township alone. I never thought of moving such a motion as Mr Andrews has manufactured and credited or discredited me with. Again he states that the west riding had lent the north riding £1000, and that the north had repaid the west L600 by spending it on roads to suit the west, and that I had carried a motion to wipe off the £400, giving the north riding a clean sheet. Let me say that those statements must be the creation of Mr Andrews' own brain; they are not in accordance with facts. I shall give [illegible]. Somewhere about ten years ago (the late Mr Wotherspoon, Mr W. Smith, and Mr Thomas being the then members for the north riding), a sum of £450 was [illegible] by the north riding to the west riding for moneys advanced for works in the north riding. The roads then leading from the west riding through the north riding into Beaufort were all in a bad state of repair. I suggested to my colleagues (Crs Lewis and Adams), that we should assist the north riding to get those roads put in repair, and that we should lend the north riding £800 (not £1000) and forgive them the £450, then due. My colleagues willingly concurred, and a meeting between the members of the two ridings took place, when it was arranged that £800 should be advanced to the north riding, to be repaid to the west riding at the rate of £100 per year; no interest to be charged on moneys borrowed from [illegible] that time bore eight per cent., so that this loan was equivalent to £864, besides the £450 that we agreed to wipe off. How much of that loan was repaid I and how I shall tell you. It was stipulated the £800 should be spent on the following roads, namely, the Lake Goldsmith, the Stockyard Hill, and the Streatham to Eurambeen to Beaufort roads. When a year had expired and the first £100 had become due, the road by Mr W. Smith's farm on the east side of the Bald Hill was in a bad state. The west riding members then agreed that if the north put that road in good repair that the £100 due to the west could be spent there, and that we would accept that as payment. That was agreed to, and the work proceeded with, but a considerable portion was undone. The second year came round. We agreed to let the next L100 go, and which was spent on the same road. There was no money paid then for two years. The road through Jock's Gully then required making. I made a demand for £200 to be spent on that road. (Mr Andrews was then in the council). Tenders were called for and the amount was L215; Mr Watkin getting the contract. So that in point of fact, only L415 of the L800 has been repaid in the manner I have stated, and not in accordance with the original agreement. L385 still remains unpaid, and has not been wiped off by resolution as stated by Mr Andrews, no such resolution ever having been moved in the council. Mr Thomas was so pleased with the generous way in which the west riding members had treated the north riding, that he moved that a special vote of thanks be passed to the west riding members. Mr Wotherspoon seconded. I objected, and prevailed upon the mover and seconder to withdraw it, which, in deference to my wish, was done. The west riding members deserve the thanks, not only of the councillors, but of the whole of the ratepayers of the north riding. Mr Andrews attempted to wipe out the riding, and to [illegible] among the east and north. Now [illegible] indignant ratepayers wiped him [illegible] existence. Mr Editor, I have [illegible] or inclination to enter into a newspaper controversy, but I will make a [illegible]. I herewith send you a cheque for £5. Let Mr Andrews deposit a like sum—to be forfeited to Mr Andrews if I do not prove my statements correct and Mr Andrews wrong; Mr Andrews' £5 to be forfeited to me if I prove my statements. I shall make [illegible] between us, and shall attend at the Shire Hall at any time and produce written and other evidence to sustain my statements, and abide by your decision.—Your obedient servant,

HUGH CUS[illegible]

26th August, 1892.

[Cheque for £5 received. We shall be glad to hear from Mr Andrews as to whether he agrees or declines to accept the proposal.—ED. R. A.]

A CHALLENGE TO THE MINISTRY.

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NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

VICTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The feeling which has been brewing for several days against the Ministry found vent in the Legislative Assembly last evening. During the Budget debate, member after member condemned the Budget proposals, and when Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, who practically leads the independent section of the Ministerial Corner, emphatically protested against the proposals, overtures were made by that section to the Opposition, with a view to the Ministry being challenged. The overtures were backed by promises of ample support, which appeared to be unexceptionable. When the [illegible] came to be considered Mr Gillies most handsomely proposed that Sir Henry Wrixon should lead in the attack, recognising that his four years' Premiership was regarded by the House as a full share for one man. Sir Henry Wrixon was loth to undertake the duty, not caring to assume the responsibilities of the situation, but he was pressed, and finally consented. In order, however, that he might proceed with the full concurrence of his party a caucus was held yesterday afternoon, when it was announced that a considerable section of the Ministerial Corner was prepared to cross the floor without asking for terms, but that a number of others, while being opposed to the Government, would not promise support to an amendment unless they were assured of what was to be the constitution of the new Ministry, supposing the attack to be successful. Sir Henry Wrixon declined absolutely to enter into any stipulations and refused to discuss the question of the allotment of portfolios with anyone. His attitude in this regard was approved by the Opposition, and it was determined that he should proceed with an amendment at the first opportunity, though the hope that it could be carried was slender. This understanding was ratified at another meeting held during the refreshment hour, and Sir Henry entered the Chamber prepared for action. From the commencement of business in the House at half-past 4 o'clock the debate on the Budget was proceeding, and the speakers were Mr Dunn, Mr Ferguson, and Mr V[illegible]. In view of what was to come very little interest was taken in the debate.

specially in the long contribution of Mr Maloney, which was beyond comprehension.

Sir Henry Wrixon's speech in moving that the Budget proposals were unsatisfactory was brief and pithy. Members, he said, had been driven unwilliogly to challenge the financial statement. Delay in public business had arisen from the fact that the Ministry had placed unduly extensive propositions before the House—propositions which were not submitted to the country at the general election. The adverse feeling in the House was reflected in the country, and the time had come when it should be decided whether or not the House had confidence in the Ministry. Having in view the seriousness of the position of public affairs, there was an understanding at the general election that party politics should not enter into the contests more than could be helped, it being thought that the desire of the Government was to put the finances straight. But it had gone beyond that point. and had proposed to substitute prohibition for protection. It took one programme to the country and brought another to the House. There was no scheme of direct taxation, such as the Premier promised at Casterton. In concluding, he expressed admiration for Sir Graham Berry, but said that his objection to him was that he was too consistent. He seemed determined to push protection to an extreme, and therein lay danger to the community.

The rule is for a debate on a no-confidence motion to be adjourned when notice is given, but Sir Henry Wrixon having departed from the practice, Mr Shiels had no hesitation in following. The Premier knew that safety lay in prompt action. If the debate were allowed to go over the night there was a strong probability that many farming members would be influenced by their constituents, and induced to vote against the Government. Therefore there must be a division before the adjournment—an entirely unprecedented proceeding. Mr Shiels, on rising, would not utter a word until he was cheered by his party, and he had to look round significantly before the encouragement came. Then he launched a philippic at the Opposition, premising by saying that he was glad the storm had burst. He had no particular fault to find with the action of the Opposition as an Opposition, but he soon turned on the corner, and with passion that threatened at any moment to precipitate a fit, he rated members in that quarter with vehement vituperation. They were told that they were sore-headed office-seekers; they were reminded that deserters in time of war were shot; it was further said that they would wallow in the slime of their own perfidy; they were charged with being actuated by mere greed for office. This was not the time to intrigue, for the necessity was strong to repair the public credit, which had been betrayed by the extravagance of the leaders of the Opposition. He claimed that the Government had fulfilled its promises more fully than any other Government considering the time it had been in office. The only important departure from the Casterton programme was the omission of the income tax. and that was not proposed because the country had not made the satisfactory response to the proposal to enable it to be carried. He claimed that the Government had acted rightly in stating the deficit exactly as it was, and contended that the proposal of the Opposition to issue Treasury Bills to meet the difficulty waa a discarded idea of the Munro Government. And then he assailed Mr Gillies on his financial administration going over the old ground as to the bogus surplus and so on. This led to a heated denunciation on the motive of the Opposition, which, he said, was to re-establish freetrade, but when he attempted to vaunt the virtues of protection he was assailed right and left by reminders that he was a prevett from freetrade. The treatment he received on this subject made him very uneasy.

When Mr Shiels had concluded, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen protested against the invective in which the Premier had indulged, and he also told the hon. gentleman that his assumption of leadership was absurd. He had appointed himself Premier, and ventured, forsooth, to rail at independent members, whom he affected to consider, were his party. Moreover, Sir Bryan objected to the "ancient history" quoted by Mr Shiels in reference to Mr Gillies' financing. That was not to the point. The point was that the Budget was unsatisfactory, because it put no policy before the country to lift us out of the depression. Other members having spoken, Mr M'Intyre moved that progress be reported. The Ministerial party resisted the proposal, and a division was taken, which resulted in its being defeated by 52 votes to 37. Practically, this was an indication of the relative strength of parties on the no-confidence amendment, and when the numbers were announced Ministerialists cheered lustily. The only members on the Oopposition side who voted with the Government were Mr Gordon, and M'Kinley. The Ministerialists who voted with the minority were Sir Bryan O Loghlen, Mr Richardson, Mr Kirton, Mr M'Coll, Mr Langdon, Mr Bowman, Mr Stuart.

The debate on the amendment was resumed, and in its progress Mr Bowman stated that several mining members had voted for the Ministry though they had spoken against it. The reason was that the Government had promised them that the prospecting vote and the municipal endowment should not be reduced. Mr Shiels contradicted, but practically confirmed the statement in the one sentence. No such promise had been made, but members had been told that the Government could not prevent the House exerting its constitutional right to deal with the votes as it thought best. Among speakers was Mr Gordon, who said that he would vote with the Ministry not because he approved of the budget but because he thought the displacement of the Government would lead to "confusion worse confounded.' Mr Isaacs expressed the same view, though he criticised the Minstry, and especially the Premier, very trenchantly. Mr Richardson and Mr Kirton, who were reckoned with the malcontents, intimated their intention to vote against the amendment because they could not see to what it would lead. At half-past 1, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen wished to move an addition to the amendment to the effect that the House disapproved of the decrease of the prospecting vote and municipal endowment, but the Chairman ruled against him. Shortly before 2 o'clock a division was taken on the amendment, and it was defeated by 53 to 32, or a majority of 21 in favor of the Government. The gains to each side were—to the Ministeralists Mr Gordon and Mr A. Young, and to the Opposition Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Mr M'Intyre, Mr M'Coll, Mr W. T. Carter, Mr Langdon, and Mr Baker. The result of the divison was received with loud cheering and counter cheering. Practically it cuts down the Government majority by eight, but there were more than sufficient to turn the scale who elected to vote with the Government on this occasion though strongly opposed to the Budget. As matters stand the Ministerial party proper is about forty, all told, but the uncertainty as to what would follow the victory of Sir Henry Wrixon prevented many whose votes were reckoned upon from supporting his amendment.

The first item of the Budget was passed which closed the Budget debate, and the House rose shortly after 2 o'clock.

The following was the divison list:—

AYES.

MrAndrews	MrMurphy
—Armytage	—Murray
—Bailes	—Outtrim
—Beazley	—Peacock
—Bennett	—Phillipson
Sir Graham Berry	—Rawson
MrBest	—Richardson
—Bromley	—Salmon
—Burrowes	—Scott
—Butterly	—Shiels
—Clark	—Smith, L. L.
—Duffy	—Smith, T.
—Dunn	—Sterry
—Dyer	—Taverner
—Foster	—Trenwith
—Gordon	—Tucker
—Graham	—Turner, G.
—Grattan	—Turner, G. J.
—Graves	—Vale
—Harris	—Webb
—Ievers	—Wheeler
—Isaacs	—Wilkins
—Kirton	—Williams
—Maloney	—Winter
—M'Lean	—Wyllie
—M'Lellan	—Young
—Metheven	

NOES.

MrAustin	MrHighett
—Baker	—Keys
—Bosisto	—Langdon
—Cameron	—Levien
—Campbell	—Madden
—Carter, G. D.	—M'Coll
—Carter, W. T.	—M'Intyre
—Craven	—M'Kenzie
—Davies	Sir B. O'Loghlen
—Deakin	MrPatterson
—Dixon	—Staughton
—Ferguson	—Tatchell
—Forrest	Capt. Taylor
—Gillies	MrWhite
—Harper	Sir H. J. Wrixon
—Harris, J.	Mr Zox

—"Argus," Wednesday.

Mr Wrixon has missed an opportunity and chance of the Premiership. As I (Melbourne correspondent to "Ararat Advertiser") said in last letter. I am confident that he could not have won, but had the amendment been submitted on the Thursday previous, when the House was in an electrical condition, the division might have been closer. As it was the amendment was simply submitted to give "the Government a shake." The lists showed that it was hopeless for a better show. They counted on some "rats," who, it afterwards appeared, hadn't been fed fat enough. The division will embolden the Government to push on with their programme, but they will need much to let caution "mark their guarded way," for there are seveaal awkward gullies yet to be bridged. But against any combination that includes Sir Bryan O'Loghlen as Treasurer they should be moderately safe. Not a few of the waverers were confirmed in their allegiance to the Government by the dread of the consequences of putting into office Sir Bryan as Treasurer, with a boom policy of borrowing twenty millions or so, and a wild extravagant expenditure of every shilling he could lay hands upon in railways and public works, in order, as he puts it. to provide employment for the people. There was also the feelings that this was an inopportune time for blending the orange with the green, and that it would be unwise to signalise the return of Mr Gladstone to office by establishing, practically, an Irish Home Rule Ministry in Victoria. These things have their effect when a division is likely to be close. It is fortunate for Victoria that they had on this occasion, because it was perfectly evident that Sir Henry Wrixon was not prepared to formulate a counter financial policy of his own, while any that Sir Bryan submitted would have been necessarily unacceptable. The probable outcome would have been that after the loss of six weeks or a couple of monts, the Wrixon-O'Loghlen Budget would have been rejected, just as that of its predecessors was, and we should have lost the session, without being any further in advance with respect to reducing the deficit, which would, of course, have grown to more serious proportsons in the interval. We may now anticipate that fair progress will be made in dealing with the Customs duties in Committee, and with the passage of the necessary measures to give effect to the alterations in probate and stamp duties, excise, &c. It may be expected that great alterations will be made in all of these and in every portion of the Budget to which exception is taken. I believe the Treasurer is honestly anxious to settle if he can, the financial difficulty and gain the credit of redeeming the colony from the unfortunate state in which he finds it. Therefore, a concessory spirit will be displayed, but it must be remembered that for every sum expected to be obtained, but which will be lost by such concessions. some other tax must be imposed or economy effected to make up the deficiencies.

A shocking crime has been committed at Caney, a station in the Choctaw country on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railway, 40 miles from Denison, Texas. Four gentlemen who were on a hunting excursion were murdered by a band of outlaws. The motive of the crime was evidentally robbery, as the murderers afterwards pillaged the camp of the murdered men, and took away everything of value.

I.O.R. TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.

The anniversary of the Pride of Beaufort Juvenile Tent I.O.R., was celebrated by a tea meeting and concert in the Societies' Hall on Wednesday evening. About 100, principally children, sat down to tea and thoroughly appreciated the many good things provided by Caterer Ingram. The following young ladies presided over the tables:—Misses Browne, Ison, Bilton, Cobden (2), Buchanan, Farley, Strickland, and Edwards.

The concert was much better attended. Miss Audas having played a pianoforte solo, which was well received, the chairman (Rev. R. Jackson) delivered an address, in which he dealt principally with the benefits of the order. He said the Tent numbered about 45 members, and that they had something like £25 to their credit in the bank He trusted the parents would encourage their children to join the Juvenile Rechabites, and urged the boys to strive to be good and grow up true Rechabites—never to touch, handle, or taste strong drink—when by-and-bye they would be able to look back on a life of fidelity and faithfulness. Bro. A. Elliott recited "Here she goes," and was warmly applauded. Mr J. Lytle followed with a solo, "Mornington boating disaster," and was deservedly encored. One of the best rendered songs of the evening was then contributed by Miss Kilbeg. She sang "Alone in the street" in a very effective manner, and met with an enthusiastic reception. An unmistakeable encore was acknowledged by a repetition of the last verse. Master W. H. Long recited "A window in Heaven," but was afflicted with a very bad memory. D. Rudd sang "Annie Rooney," and was encored. Bros. Beer, Wheatland, and Guyatt, of Ararat, took part in a dramatic sketch, "Raising a ghost" They had evidently given the subject very little study. "Up to date" and "Gone for ever" (encore) were sung by Mr W. Wearne, and pleased the "gods" immensely. Miss E. Audas played a pianoforte solo, after which "The old rustic bridge" was sung by D. Rudd. A stump speech on "Rough stuff" was splendidly given by Bro. L. Yaensch. Mr J. Lytle sang a comic song, "The old uns on the job," and was encored. Miss Audas followed with a solo. Mr J. E. S. Baker was cordially received in the song "They all love Jack." Mr W. Wearne fairly "brought down the house," his selection being "Abbey ruin" and "The last time" (encore). Prior to the Beaufort boys appearing in a dramatic sketch, the chairman said he thought the object and principles of temperance had been lost sight of in the programme, and that numbers who had sung songs seemed to have had their own choice without any control at all. He could have wished that the aims and purposes of the Juvenile Tent had been better referred to, and that on another occasion some control would be had in the selections. A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to the ladies who waited at the tables, and also the singers, &c., on the proposition of Mr Cameron, seconded by Mr Jas. Tompkins. "All's well that ends well" was then produced. The performers did credit to their tutor, Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, the piece being greatly enjoyed. The parts were sustained as follow:—Mr John Carlton, Bro. T. Carver; Edward Holmes (his son), Bro. M. Grant; Mr Holmes, Bro. A. Elliott; Miss Iola Holmes, Bro. R. Pedder; Bessie (the maid), Bro. L. Yaensch. The accompaniments were played by Misses B. Ison and E. Audas.

WILL OF THE LATE MR PHILLIP RUSSELL.

HIS ESTATE VALUED AT £219,000.

The will of the late Mr Phillip Russell, grazier, of Carngham, near Ballarat, has been filed at the Probate Office, and will be submitted for proof on Thursday. The testator died on the 14th July last, leaving a will dated the 10th December, 1888, qualified by a cordial executed on the 12th April, 1890. His Victorian estate is sworn not to exceed in value L219,000 of which L170,000 is realty and L49,000 personalty. The trustees are the deceased's eldest sons, James and George Russell, James Carstairs, of New South Wales, and John Ritchie, of Port Fairy. A sum of L1000 is directed to be distributed among the servants and other persons in the employ of the testator at the time of his death. The income of L1000 each is bequeathed for the maintenance of religious services at the Presbyterian, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Carngham. The balance of the estate is devised in trust for sale and conversion, excepting the Carngham and Langi Willi estates. One-third of the whole property, after paying out the bequests before alluded to, is to be held in trust for James Russell, and one third for George Russell. Out of the remaining third an annuity of L30 is to be paid to Constance Coutts, the nurse of the deceased's youngest son, Phillip Leslie Russell. A sum of not exceeding L1000 per annum is set apart for the maintenance and education of Philip Leslie Russell, until he attains his majority, and from that period until he is 25 years of age this amount is to be increased to L2000 a year. The Carngham and Langi Willi estates are to be carried on by the trustees until the youngest son becomes 25, when the three brothers, in order of seniority, will have option of purchase at a valuation. If this option be not exercised, then the estates are to be sold and an equal division to take place between the brothers. A sum of L100 a year is left to each of the trustees for carrying out the trusts of the will. By the codicil an amount of L12,000 is directed to be applied in building a new Presbyterian church and manse at Carngham, to be as nearly as possible of the same design as the Scots' Church in Collins street. Should any money remain unexpended after the buildings are completed the balance is to be paid to the treasurer of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the benefit of the infirm ministers' fund.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1892.

(Before Messrs W. H. Foster, P.M., H. Cushing, C. J. Leadbeater, and Captain W. B. Bridges, J.'sP.)

Crown Lands Bailiff Orde v. Edward Earles.—Cutting timber on Crown lands without a license.

Complainant deposed that on 2nd July he found defendant cutting saplings on Crown lands, in the parish of Beaufort. Defendant said he was cutting some firewood, and when told he had no right to do so, said he was acting under instructions from his father. The land was subject to proclamation. As they were in poor circumstances, and the father ill in bed, he did not want a fine inflicted, but only a caution administered.

Mr Foster cautioned Earles not to repeat his conduct, no matter who told him to cut the saplings, for if he did it again he would get into trouble.

Same v. John Geoghan.—Wilfully depasturing 80 sheep on Crown lands, not a common.

Defendant said it was a watering place, and everyone around there did the same as he.

Complainant said he had frequent complaints of defendant's sheep and cattle—sheep more particularly—depasturing on the common. On the 22nd ult. he saw the sheep trespassing at Trawalla. They had been there all day. Defendant begged him to say nothing about it, and he would keep them off from that hour. He said he would have to report the matter, and he received instructions not to prosecute until he found the sheep trespassing again. On the 8th inst, he again saw them, and intended impounding them had not defendant come up. He said the floods had broken his fence down, and after examining the fence and seeing that it had been pulled down to let the sheep through, he told defendant of the previous caution, who thought he had not meant it. Since he caught defendant he had had complaints of the sheep trespassing.

A fine of 40s was inflicted; in default distress.

Jas. Cowans v. Mrs M. White.—Detaining four ducks improperly. Mr Hockley for complainant.

Jas. Cowans, sworn, stated, that on 2nd August four ducks were taken out of his back yard. Mrs Grant saw them taken. Went to Mrs White about it, and she denied that they were his ducks. Value them at 12s. There were three grey ones and one white. Mrs White missed her ducks four months ago.

Mrs Grant gave evidence to the effect that she saw two boys come into the yard, drive the ducks into a corner, and take one away; the boy said it was Mrs White's duck.

Mrs Taylor deposed that she had seen two or three ducks in defendant's yard, but could not swear whose they were. She had not seen any ducks in Mrs White's possession which had been claimed by complainant.

Mrs White swore that she reared the ducks, and that they were 4½ years old. One had a broken toe. She had none in her possession but what belonged to her; neither had she removed or caused to be removed any of complainant's ducks.

Cross-examined—Four months ago when she missed her ducks Mrs Cowans said there were some strange ducks about their place. Her boys were coming home from school and seeing the duck in Cowan's yard caught it. The other two then came back. Still have three ducks, but they do not correspond with the colors given by Mr Cowans.

The case was dismissed, 10s costs having been given against defendant when previously adjourned.

Margaret Archard v. Wm. Williams.—Rent, £9 10s. Order for amount, with 5s costs.

Hawkes Bros. v. Wm. Williams.—Goods sold and delivered, £50. Order for amount, with 5s costs.

An application for immediate execution was granted in both cases.

A debt case was settled out of court.

The council of the Victoria Rifle Association met on Wednesday night to arrange a programme for their annual matches, a sum of about L1,600 being given away in prize money. One of the chief alterations is that the use of orthoptics in the Representative Match is no longer prohibited, the matches in this respect being brought into harmony with the practice of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. An additional range of 900 yards has been added to the Long Range Match formerly 800 yards only, with the idea of giving those who may get into the last stage of the Queen's Prize some preliminary experience at that range. The second prize of L15 in the Queen's was considered disproportionate to the L100 on the first, and it has been increased to L25. Since last meeting the association has grouped all the targets on the range, a work which, unlike in case of the New South Wales Association, which receives a most generous assistance from the state, it has been compelled to carry out with its own funds.—"Argus."

Persistent Advertising.—Advertising, as a means of prosperity, is not as well understood as it should be. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing, that it was the best spent money he put into his business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the right way, without success, would be a curiosity, and on proof we will advertise him a year free.

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.

It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus, bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bed-rooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day-time, but at night. An ill-ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For that reason there is greater logic in prosecuting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease heralds its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health as in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes:—"Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, '91.—Last December while travelling from Muttaburra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. On my arrival at Winton, Mr Campbell (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, judge of the Central District Court, Winton."

HE WAS AT THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

"The British Infantry are the best in the world, sire, but, luckily, few in number."

So said a French marshal in reply to a question by Napoleon. Few in number may be, but enough to keep the English drumbeat following the sun around the world. Here is a short story from an old soldier, a little about the Indian Mutiny, more about another mutiny.

He says: "In 1854 I enlisted in the 5th Regiment Fusileers, and that year went out to China. Three years later, 1857, I went to Bengal, India. I was present at the siege of Lucknow, under General Havelock, and was wounded there. I was then sent to Cawnpore, during the fearful massacre at that place. We were exposed to damp, our clothes being wet for days together. Here it was that I first began to feel the bad effects of the climate. In 1875 I returned home to my native village and settled down. Two years afterwards I began to feel languid and tired. I lost all spirit and energy. Everything was a trouble to me, and I became weak and low. At first I had a bad taste in my mouth, no appetite for food, and what I ate gave me pain in the chest and back. I also had a dull heavy pain and weight at my right side and in the hips and legs, and a sense of tightness or constriction, as if I was held or bound.

"After a time my arms puffed up, and the sinews and muscles of the calves of my legs corded with pain. I could not sleep at night, and for weeks and weeks I got little or no rest. I would doze for a short time and then wake with pain. Things went on like this month after month. I got weaker and weaker, and had to give up work and engage a man to look after my small business. I took medicines of various kinds, but obtained little or no relief. I then saw the club doctor, who gave me medicines and applications, but I found no ease from anything except for a little while. After being under this doctor off and on for four years I gave up going to him and went to see a doctor at Bungay, and was under his treatment for three months He gave medicines and embrocations, and I was rubbed before the fire for years together by my wife, but nothing eased me.

"The doctor ran up a bill of some five pounds, but at the end of three months I was worse than ever, and so weak that I had not strength even to go and see the doctor. Then I gave up doctoring in despair for I had lost all faith in physic, and said to my wife, 'It is no use doctoring any more; nothing can be done for me. I will let things take their chance.'

"Now better, now worse, I continued in this state until March, 1890, when a small book was left at my house, telling of a medicine called Mother Siegel's Syrup, and I read of a case like mine having been cured by it. So I procured a bottle from Mr Edgerley's Stores and began taking it. In three weeks I felt better; my pains left me, and I gradually gained strength. By the time I had taken the third bottle I was a well man, and never felt better in my life. From that day to this I have never oiled anything, and can do a day's work with any man. If I feel any sluggishness of the liver I take a few doses of the Syrup and know nothing of pain.

"After my recovery many of my neighbours asked what had wrought the cure, and I told them Seigel's Syrup had cured me after all the doctors and medicine had failed. I owe my life to the timely use of it. You are at liberty to publish this statement if you think it may benefit others. I will answer inquiries, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (William IV. c. 62).

"Declared at Bungay, in the County of Suffolk, "This tenth day of July, 1891.

(Signed) "SAMUEL BANHAM."

"Before me,

(Signed) "HERBERT J. HARTCUP,

"A Commissioner to administer Oaths Supreme Court of Judicature in England."

"Mr Banham's complaint was severe and chronic livir disease, caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, contracted during his long and arduous military service in India. He is a man of excellent character, and is at present employed as gardener. He mentioned in conversation that after his recovery he met a lady who is housekeeper at a gentleman's residence who said to him, "Why, Banham, what has worked so marvellous an improvement in you?" He told her, and as she suffered from rhumatism and weakness, she took Siegel's Syrup, and found wonderful benefit.

A terrible and fatal accident has befallen a lady æronaut at Columbia, in the state of Ohio. She fell from a parachute a distance of 300ft., and was killed on the spot.

Influenza is terribly prevalent in Lima and Callao, half the population of the two towns being prostrated by the epidemic.

The Russian Government has withdrawn the edict prohibiting the export of rye which was issued when the famine was at its height.

The trial of Ann Louisa O'Brien and George Frederick Prato, charged with poisoning Sampson Cornwoll at Beulah, was concluded on Thursday. When the court adjourned yesterday the Crown Prosecutor and the counsel for the prisoners had concluded their addresses, and on resuming this morning His Honor, Mr Justice Williams, summed up in a most careful manner, his review of the evidence extending over two hours and a half. His Honor summed up strongly against the female prisoner and in a lesser degree against Prato. The jury retired at a quarter past twelve, and a quarter past two returned with a verdict of guilty of murder against Ann Louisa O'Brien, and a verdict of not guilty of murder against George Frederick Prato, who was remanded to be tried at the Hamilton Court as accessory after the act. His Honor, in the most solemn terms, sentenced the woman to be hanged. The prisoner was much affected and wept bitterly as she left the court.—"Ararat Advertiser."

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

(From the Melbourne Dailies.)

London, Aug. 23

Fresh disturbances have occurred in connection with the strike of the railway employés in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. To-day the troops came into conflict with a body of strikers at the railway yards at Erie, the northern terminus of the Erie and Pittsburg line. Three of the men and one soldier were killed.

London, Aug. 24.

A shocking attempt has been made by the railway strikers to derail a train, which if successful, would have resulted in terrible loss of life. The train was proceeding over the suspension bridge that crosses the River Niagara two miles below the falls, and connects the New York Central Railway and the Great Western Railway. The attempt was discovered only just in time to save the train, which pulled up when on the very verge of destruction. Another attempt to wreck a train has been made on the Reading and Philadelphia line. These attempts have caused widespread alarm and indignation.

After suppressing the outbreak of the Tennessee miners, Colonel Carnes seized and imprisoned 250 residents of Nashville for aiding and abbetting the rioters in their armed opposition to the United States authorities. The prisoners declare that they belong to a secret brotherhood, which decreed the penalty of death to all its members who refused to take part in the strike.

The following additional appointments have been made in the Gladstone Ministry:—

Paymaster-General—Mr Charles Seale-Hayne, member for the Ashburton division of Devonshire.

Master of the Buckhounds—Lord Ribblesdale

Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—Lord Vernon, vice-chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

London, Aug. 25.

At Vienna yesterday 18 deaths occurred from sunstroke. A number of troops, who were being exercised in marching at Pesth, were seriously affected by the heat. Four hundred and thirty men were completely prostrated, and 22 died from sunstroke.

(*For continuation of reading matter see fourth page.*)

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

To Investors, Speculators and others.

THE owner of the freehold property (lately in the occupation of Mr R. Smith, of Beaufort), have decided to dispose of the same—consisting of Two quarter acre Township Allotments, having a frontage to Havelock and Neil streets, on which is erected a substantial 4 roomed Cottage, Store and Outbuildings; also a 10 acre paddock (freehold) situate on the Main Waterloo road, near Beaufort.

The whole is for absolute sale on reasonable terms.

Intending purchasers can have all information required, on applicatton to his Agent, DENMAN MASON, Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

SALE BY AUCTION,

At Twelve O'clock,

AT LANGI-KAL-KAL, NEAR WATERLOO.

In the Estate of Joel Morris, late of Langi-Kal-Kal, near Waterloo, farmer, deceased.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Joel Morris, deceased, to sell on the 7th day of September, 1892, all that LEASEHOLD LAND, being Crown allotment 6, of section B, containing 257a. 3r. 20p., all securely fenced; also all that FREEHOLD LAND, being Crown allotment 11 of section A, containing 40a. 3r. 0p., and also all that LICENSED LAND, being Crown allotment 7, of section A, containing 19a. 3r. 34p., adjoining the above described Freehold, on which is erected a four roomed Dwelling House, Stables, and Outbuildings, all in the parish of Langi-kal-kal, county of Ripon; also Household Furniture and Effects—comprising Chairs, Tables, Chiffonier, Bedsteads, Bedroom Furniture, and a lot of Useful Household Requisites; Horse, Dray and Harness, Quantity of Sheep (about 80), Blacksmith's, Farm, and other Tools, and Sundries. The whole is for Absolute Sale, in order to wind up the estate. Immediate possession. Terms at Sale. Refreshments provided.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer,
Beaufort and Ararat.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—

The Trawalla Hotel,

Adjoining the Trawalla Railway Station, and on the main Ballarat and Ararat road, being distant from Ballarat 23 miles and from Beaufort 5 miles. In close proximity to the Hotel there are 24 acres of Splendid LAND, included in which is a GARDEN, covering 4 acres of land. License held by present owner for 16 years; and retiring now through old age. Further particulars apply—

MARK BARNES, Trawalla.

TO LET ON LEASE,—PORTION OF ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE.

TENDERS will be received at the offices of the undersigned until noon on Wednesday, the 28th day of September next, for the RENTING on LEASE, from the 8th day of December next, of a Portion of the well-known St Enoch's Estate, near Skipton, containing 5704a. 3r 24p., or thereabouts, situated in the parishes of Carranballuc North, Wongan and Enuc, County of Ripon.

A Plan of the Estate can be inspected, and particulars, with form of tender, obtained on application to

MALLESON, ENGLAND and STEWART,
46 Queen-street, Melbourne.

SHIRE OF RIPON

ANNUAL ELECTION,—NORTH RIDING.

The following is the result of the polling on 25th August, 1892:—

ANDREWS, ALBERT ... 251
BEGGS, THEODORE 316

Informal papers—7.

Majority for Beggs—65.

I therefore declare THEODORE BEGGS duly elected a Councillor of the Shire of Ripon, for the North Riding.

MICHAEL FLYNN, Returning Officer.
Beaufort, 26th August, 1892.

SHIRE OF RIPON

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to sincerely Thank you for the proud position in which you have placed me in the above election, by which I have again become your representative. It shall always be my endeavour to merit the confidence reposed in me,

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE BEGGS.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

To the ratepayers of the North, West, and East Ridings.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—

Beg to Thank you for the support accorded me in the late election for the local Auditorship, which resulted in my being again returned as your representative.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUMPHREYS

THE STUD.

TO STAND AT ST. ENOCH'S, STOCKYARD HILL, the Thoroughbred Stallion,

SAVANAK,

By St. Albans (sire of Malua and Coronet and many other winners); dam, Seaspray.

SAVANAK proved himself a good performer on the turf under heavy weights.

TERMS—£4 PER MARE.

Also, the Pure Timor Pony Stallion,

TIGER.

Winner of many first prizes.

TERMS - £2 10s PER MARE.

Good paddocks provided, but no responsibility incurred. All mares must be paid for before removal. For further particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill.

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB.

The Champion Stakes

For the ARCHARD CUP—16 All-Aged Dogs at 5s each—will be run on

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1892

AT ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE.

First prize, beautiful Silver Cup (presented by T. A. Archard, Esq.); Runner-up, £1 10s (Presented by Captain Bridges, R.N.) Two Dogs, 10s each.

Nominations close Monday, 5th September.

R. A. D. SINCLAIR, Hon. Sec.

WANTED KNOWN.—That CHAPMAN'S AUSTRALIAN FOLIAGE BALSAM is one of the Best and Purest Eucalyptus Preparations for Internal Use. Try its wonderful effect for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, &c., &c. Sold in 1 oz. phials at 1s 6d, and in 2oz. phials at 2s 6d, by Chemists and Storekeepers.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ⅜ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅜in., ½in., 1in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also, GEELONG LIME.

NEXT TO POLICE STATION

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1892-1893.

GEORGE HAGUE

& CO.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS

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

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION

of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool Trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1892.

DENNYS, LASCELLES, AUSTIN, AND CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

Wool Sales will be held on each FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale-Room.

Our Sales last Season—

36,453 BALES WOOL.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the Firm, and are carefully protected up to Full Market Value.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Offices also at Melbourne and Ballarat.

WATERLOO COACHES.

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—

From the Firedure Hotel at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

From the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, to Waterloo at 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m.

Fares—One Shilling each way to any place from Beaufort and Waterloo; from Railway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.

CHARLES VOWLES,
Proprietor.

DON'T NEGLECT THE CALVES.

In passing a farm homestead the other day, where a bunch of fine calves were rollicking in a yard, I thought (writes "Thistledown" in the *Australasian*) it would be well to inquire of the owner how he managed to keep them in such splendid condition. Most of the neighbors' calves, I observed, were miserable sickly-looking creatures, apparently on the verge of starvation. The farmer referred to uses a cream separator, and he persisted in stating that he sent all his cream to the factory. "The calves get none of it," he remarked, "but for all that I don't neglect to put something extra in the skim milk." He went into the subject fully, and argued very correctly that any calf that was stunted in growth in its youth could never become a profitable milch cow. The way he feeds his calves, I subsequently learned, is this. For the first few days a little sweet milk is allowed, which is gradually decreased, and at the end of that time they are fed solely on skim milk and linseed jelly. To each gallon of skim milk a quart of the boiled linseed is added. In their rack, which is under a comfortable shelter-shed, a few sheaves of green oaten hay put daily. On this diet, and protection from the rain and cold, the calves seem to thrive admirably. The yard is cleaned out frequently, and dusted with fresh dry earth. The calves are not allowed to eat grass before they are from six to eight months old. After that age they are turned out gradually to good pasture and weaned, and they generally grow into strong, well-developed heifers before the flush of grass is over for the season. Calves reared in this way, if properly bred, never fail to become good and profitable cows.

Mr N. R. Bond, the well-known handicapper and late Secretary of the V.A.T.C., died on Monday. He has been in failing health for some time past.

The Minister of Public Instruction has ascertained on looking over the attendance list of State schools that in a number of instances the attendance have during the last few years fallen off so considerably as to render the schools subject to a reduction in classification. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the classification has been allowed to remain unaltered, and as a result the cost of maintaining the schools has not been decreased, though the attendances has diminished. Mr Peacock sees that it is possible to effect a saving in this direction, and he has consequently given instructions to have a revision made of the classification of the schools throughout the colony, which will, of course, be based on their attendances.

The following circular issued by the iron trades has been sent to members of the Legislative Assembly, and contains another "modest" request for increased duties the farmer is expected to pay at the price of the stock tax:—"Sir,—On behalf of the iron trades in general we wish to bring under your notice and respectfully request your assistance in endeavouring to obtain an increase of duty upon the articles as annexed. You will notice that some of the articles in list are coming in duty free, which, we consider, ought to be placed under the 45 per cent duties. Trusting you will use your influence and assist us, and thanking you in anticipation. Proposed Alterations.—Engines, portable and traction, 50 per cent *ad valerom*; axles and axle-boxes, carriage and common drays, with linch-pins, 50 per cent *ad valorem*; agricultural implements and duplicates excepting reapers and binders, 50 per cent *ad valorem*; weighing machines to weigh over 3cwt., 50 per cent *ad valorem*; blowers no exemption, boilers—oval (cast iron), camp ovens, irons (box and sad), mortars and pestles, at present duty cast-iron foot of telegraph poles, L4 per ton."

Mr Lenne, on the Campaspe, near Echuca, is an intense cultivationist. Irrigation is employed when needed, but the trees are not surcharged with moisture. The owner says that last season he took from six acres in table grapes and apricots, as fresh fruit sold chiefly in Melbourne, a net profit of L100 per acre at the rate of 7s per case of grapes and 10s per case of apricots. A case contains on the average 45lb., and these prices are clear of the charges, which amount to 2s per case, viz., 6d per case freight by rail to Melbourne; 6d each for the cases, and 1s per case for sale and commission. This sum Mr Lennie does not consider extreme. He pointed out several apricot trees, from each of which he had gathered over 300lb. of apricots. "Now," he said, "100 trees per acre is wide planting, and if each tree yielded 200lb. that would give a total of 20,000lb per acre, which at 50lb. per case, given 10s per case, would represent a return of L200 per acre. Then again, here is an acre of table grapes, from which last season I took off 500 cases, which at 7s per case means a return of L175 per acre."

Agricultural societies are vigorously protesting against the reduction of the Government annual subsidy from L24,000 to L16 000, as proposed by the present Ministry, and it was thought that they were unanimous in their opposition, but this is not so. The Hamden and Heytesbury Agricultural Society take another view altogether, and there appears to be a strong opinion amongst the members that the wisest course would be to support the Government and that it would be much better for representative institutions really desirous of improving the breeds of all classes of stock and ameliorating the condition of agriculture generally, if the whole of the subsidy were withdrawn. Such magnanimity, as is indicated by this feeling is so seldom met with nowadays that the opportunity of recording it should not be missed.

"WAIT A WEEK!"

A fact, well known to physicians and all who have studied the causes of disease is that inaction of the liver and kidneys gives rise to more constitutional disturbance than all other causes put together. Inaction of these organs results in the retention of the waste products and effete matter in the various valves, ducts, and glands of the digestive apparatus and excretory channels, where it becomes impacted. The liver is the organ destined to secrete a natural cathartic fluid, called bile, intended to carry off from the system all waste, poisonous, and worthless material by its natural excretive action. HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, ACHING LIMBS, LANGUOR, TIRED FEELINGS, BACKACHE, COSTIVENESS, PAINFUL MICTURATION, GIDDINESS, INDIGESTION, &c., are all signs of a torpid liver, and serious disease will set in if the digestive and eliminative organs do not properly perform their several functions. Dr Fletcher's Pills are prepared on a scientific principle to prevent impaction of the hæpatic glands, &c. They act on the only rational principle of curing and preventing disease, do not grip or purge, but stimulate the organs to perform their allotted duties, increasing the secretion of bile, which evacuates and invigorates the clogged passages, restoring a healthy action and condition without the annoyance, discomfort, and pain of griping and purging. Patients are requested to get the genuine Dr Fletcher's Pills and refuse all substitutes. All dealers stock them; or post free for thirteen penny stamps from F. M. CLEMENTS, NEWTON, SYDNEY.

Mr J. Kier Hardie, M.P., for the West Ham South, one of the leading spirits of the Dockers' Union, who was recently called to order in the House of Commons for wearing a tricolor flag in his cap, in a speech addressed to his followers recently, said that if the rights of labor were not peacefully conceded by legislation in England, her workmen would follow the example set them by the American laborers in the Pittsburg, Idaho, Buffalo and Tennessee strikes—take arms and obtain by force what was theirs by right. It rested with "the classes," he said, as to which alternative the masses had to accept.

The best peanut growing states in this country are Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The crop in a good year amounts to about 3,000,000 bushels, or 70,000,000 pounds, having grown to these proportions from an output of less than 500,000 bushels in 1873. Arkansas and Kansas are also peanut growing States. California produces a good crop, but the soil is so rich that it seriously affects the roasting process. So important has the peanut become that in some sections of the first-named States it is the principal crop and chief reliance of the farmer.

At a meeting of the Trades' Hall Council and Labour Bureau on Friday night, 29th inst., Sir Graham Berry, and the Government—generally, were strongly denounced for their action over the masons who refused 9s wage daily. The secretary announced that the Pentridge strike had been satisfactorily arranged. A trenchant attack was made on Mr Trenwith and the Council for supporting the Government in working short time on railways. The Council generally, strongly condemned the railway men's action, and it was agreed that the unions could not consistently fight capitalistic greed while their own members showed an equal desire to grab all for themselves. The railway representative, Mr O'Shea, said the Conservatives had always been their best friends.

Telegrams from America report a horrible outrage on the graves of three murdered men in the State of Tennessee. The victims, a farmer and his two sons, had been killed in pursuance of a long standing familiy feud. Their bodies were interred in a cemetery, but it was discovered that the graves had been dug up, dynamite charges placed in the coffins, and the bodies of the murdered blown to pieces by the explosions which followed.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* has compiled a long list of things not generally known, among which are the following:—There are 270 religions in the United Kingdom; the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy of the twenty-eight, and four o'clock, p.m., the rainiest hour of the day; four men out of every six use tobacco, and diphtheria is thrice as prevalent among them as among non-smokers; married women live two years longer on the average than single ones; there are 300,000 blind people in Europe; the purest English is spoken in Lincolnshire; out of every thousand persons in England more than 600 are unmarried; there are four times as many words in the English language as there are in the French; more murders take place in the United States than in any other country; there are 350 female blacksmiths in England; and last year only one person in every forty-five million railway passengers was killed by an accident in the mother country. In these days of village settlements, it may be interesting to learn from another article that sunflower farming in Russia pays twice as well as any other crop. A single acre will yield 2700 lb. of seeds without exhausting the land. The oil expressed from them is everwhere superceding olive oil for table purposes. It is found that wheat grows much better on land after a sunflower crop.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

HIGH FARMING.

Under the heading "Will high farming pay?" a writer in the *Australasian* says:—"There is a widespread endeavour among many farmers to cultivate their land on as cheap a scale as possible, to economise expenses in labor and manure at every turn, and, to their way of thinking, reduce the cost of producing crops and stock to the very lowest point. This doctrine is carried out in practice to a marvellous degree of perfection by a great number of agriculturalists of Victoria. The appearance of their farms, however, as well as the quantity and quality of their crops and stock, do not give one the impression that farming on those lines is the high road to comfort and independence. In fact, the very first glance one gets of a niggardly conducted farm is invariably suggestive of poverty rather than anything else. On the other hand we have another class of farmers who are more liberal in their views and who go in for what is called high farming. They provide themselves with all the most modern farm implements; they cultivate the soil thoroughly, instead of merely scratching over the surface, and are particular as to the quality and character of the seed they sow; they keep well-bred stock and never grudge them their food; they drain and manure their land when required, and keep all fences and gates in good repair. Last of all, they build a substantial dwelling and steading and maintain a good orchard and garden. Now the question is, which of these two methods is the most profitable course to pursue? For my own part I think that high farming is by far the best plan to adopt. For example, we know that in favorable seasons common culture produces an average of not more than eight bushels of wheat per acre. High culture in similar seasons will produce not less than 16 bushels to the acre. Will the added number of bushels pay for the additional expense? Who will answer the question? Who has tried it?"

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

Japan has been visited by another terrible disaster, which has caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A violent earthquake was first experienced, which overthrew a great number of buildings. The shock was immediately followed by floods, which devastated a wide extent of country. It is estimated that 10,000 houses were completely wrecked, and that fully 500 persons were either drowned or otherwise killed.—*Argus.*

Of the advisableness of keeping the surface of the soil well tilled, not only on account of the value of so doing, but for the benefits it confers on the crops, too much cannot be written. *The Mark Lane Express* makes some pertinent remarks on the subject of hoeing corn which convey a lesson that might be well taken into consideration by our farmers. Our contemporary says:—"Hoeing acts so beneficially in many ways that its value is difficult to estimate. How many crops have been saved almost certain loss by a timely hoeing could not be ascertained, but we have seen many where by judicious opening of the soil moisture has been retained to the soil during periods of prolonged drought when the crop would have starved for lack of moisture if such an operation had not been performed. Constant hoeing combined with early autumn cultivation or stubble paring will free land from the most persistent annual weeds; this is proved at the Woburn Experimental Farm, for whereas the crops were absolutely smothered by hog-grass 15 years ago, by constant attention those weeds are exterminated, as there is no seed in the land to grow. This result was obtained within a very few years of the rigid practice of hoeing and autumn paring being commenced there. We know farms where charlock was rife that within eight years became perfectly free from the pest because none was allowed to go to seed. Many other instances might be quoted where similar results have been obtained where land has been overrun with equally obnoxious weeds. Systems of cropping and methods of tillage must, of course, be arranged to allow the best results to be obtained, but they are ineffectual if they is not recourse to the hoe."

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquiring fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will keep better time than those which are made to sell and can keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats too fast and sometimes too slow. What makes it act in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you see "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself; and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Can? Yes you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man nears his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of influenza, or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

No doubt he describes the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too *little* blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power; just as a ship rolls and tumbles about from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and dizziness were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over three months I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day.

Certainly, what else could be expected. "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicine, and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the Freeman's Journal about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinamore, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to relish. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Seigel's Syrup was made known to me, and I am wishful to inform the public of its excellence so other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lurganarbeugh Bawnboy, Curlough, County Cavan, Ireland. June 5th, 1891.

Mr O'Hara is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach, the latter being inflated with gas generated by the fermented food. The poison from the same source also poisoned the blood and threw the brain and nervous system into disorder, thus assisting the general collapse. When Seigel's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery on a more an motion, strength returned as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. And Mr O'Hara understood that all his various aches and pain nervous and the same origin he would have been less surprised.

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Seigel's syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.

A wealthy London merchant is reported to have said; "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong, though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households, from which, if at all, my trade must come.

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

A North of Ireland weekly paper advertises itself thus: "During a late thunderstorm a man crept for shelter into a hollow log. The rain fell in torrents, causing the log to swell so that the man was caught and held firmly within. Death stared him in the face, and the sins of his past life rose up before him in all their vividness. Suddenly he remembered that he wasn't a subscriber to our paper, and he immediately felt so small he was able to back right out."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

The Werribee Park Estate, which has lately been thrown open for cultivation, is fast developing into an immense farming district; a large number of farms have already been let. One of 400 acres was taken up last week by Mr Walter, junr., who is a practical agriculturist. He is a son of Mr C. Walter, of Cogill's Creek, near Ballarat, who holds two second prizes, and divided first prize last year for the best farm in Victoria.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach," act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, and safe under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, by all chemists and druggists.

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO,

Is now landing, ex ship Loch Ryan, from Glasgow, a really splendid assortment of old Scotch Whiskies, both bottled and draught, direct from the best distilleries in Scotland; also, a consignement of rare old Irish Whisky, from those famous distillers, J. and J. McConnell & Co., Limited, Belfast; both of which will be sold in case lots at prices to meet the times. Those Whiskies are all guaranteed seven years old.

CHEAP SALE!

On Saturday, 9th inst.,

For one month only. Goods almost given away

☞See Handbills.

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.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

The PROPER PLACE to PURCHASE your WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY —IS AT—

M. BLOUSTEIN'S,

5 STURT STREET (Vale's Corner),

—BALLARAT.—

☞COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.☜

Goods sent on approval to all parts of the Colony.

Clubs Supplied with Medals and Trophies

Price Lists and Pamphlets on application.

Repairs in Every Branch.

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BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

HEALTH RESTORED.

HOLLOWAY'S

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of them may always be alleviated by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any local congestions, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

These organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs, and stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, acting upon the bowels without griping. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent indigestion and flatulency.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the exhalant and absorbent systems, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and promote watery discharges.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. They remove all cause of maladies and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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 erring 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:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Bleaches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints.	Headache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Costipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas.	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Send along your subscriptions to THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. 3/9 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

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

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

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

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

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

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

COAGULINE.—Cement fo broken Articles Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS LTD., Stockport England.

W. W. TIMMINS,

Monumental & General Mason,

Can supply Monuments in GRANITE, MARBLE OR BREESTONE, At Lowest Prices.

MARBLE HEADSTONES From £6 upwards; also, Kerbing and Iron Railing.

All Cemetery Requisites done at Moderate Prices.

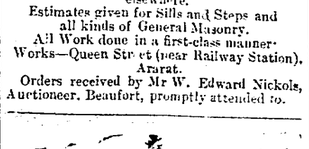
See designs and Price List before going elsewhere.

Estimates given for Sills and Steps and all kinds of General Masonry.

All Work done in a first-class manner.

Works—Queen Street (near Railway Station), Ararat.

Orders received by Mr W. Edward Nickols, Auctioneer, Beaufort, promptly attended to.



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WILLIAM BAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article on this Cocoa in Grocers'.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in packets only by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEVER USED IN VAIN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Diseases of the Skin.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this famous Ointment for its efficiency in curing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy, scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin, no remedy can equal it. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

Sores, Wounds, Bad Breasts, Ulcerated Legs.

In this class of maladies an improvement rapidly follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be applied to the wound or sore, but be briskly rubbed in around the diseased, swollen or painful parts. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; *but the surface of sores*, when healing, should never be cleansed with sponge or anything else.

Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this Ointment, as it has relieved thousands from torture, after every other means had been fruitless. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been fomented with warm salt and water and dried. The pain gradually abates, and a cure soon follows.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, AND QUINSEY.

To combat these diseases with success, penetrating remedies are necessary. Such are Holloway's Ointment and Pills. When rubbed on the skin, the former penetrates to the glands, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all reparative matters; in all the above class of cases, the Ointment and Pills, used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

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, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of medicine throughout the civilised world with directions [illegible]

Business

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

upport Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing.

And the Proprietors, recognising this support in this direction will make efforts to merit and sustain the confidence accorded them by giving the latest local and General News, and the most interesting and informative information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Salt's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Waterloo, Buangor, Ben Nevis, Langi Ghiran, Shirley, Trawalla, Barramboo, Lexington, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry Farming,
Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who said:—

"What steam is to machinery,
Advertising is to business"

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" won't advertise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT

JOB PRINTER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCHEDULES,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLHEADS,
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPER'S HANDBILLS
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.,

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE

BOOKBINDING

[illegible]

Prepared on the Premises [illegible]

Printed and Published by [illegible]