The Riponshire Advocate.

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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.

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Proprietor.

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

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

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M.D., L.F.P.S., L.S.A. L.M., &c.,
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SYDNEY.
P.O. BOX 920.
ESTABLISHED IN 1886.

This eminent specialist is a graduated physician of Harvard University, U.S., registered by the Governments of N.S.W. and N.Z., and has devoted 16 years to the special study of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and SPECIAL DISEASES of MEN and WOMEN. All applying to him will receive his honest opinion of their complaints. No experimentating; no mercury used. A positive cure guaranteed or forfeit £200. His vast experience tells him that where there is no organic disease, and nothing but an inorganic trouble, or, in other words, a conglomeration of symptoms producing a certain result, there is no reason why it cannot be removed with the proper remedies: therefore he guarantees. He claims to be the most skilful and successful physician in N.S.W. in his particular specialty, viz., the CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES of MEN and WOMEN. Examination and advice free to all.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

In consequence of the prevailing
HARD TIMES

DR. SPEER has determined to REDUCE his FEES to exactly ONE-HALF of those usually charged, and he trusts that this will prove itself

GOOD NEWS INDEED

to those thousands of poor but honest sufferers, who though willing to pay a small fee proportionate to their means are quite unable to pay the enormous charges so often made.

DR. SPEER wishes it to be distinctly understood that his charge is INCLUSIVE, and that when once he takes a curable case in hand he names a fee which includes all advice, attendance and medicines until the patient is completely cured. It therefore naturally becomes his object to cure his patient as quickly as possible.

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CONSULT DR. SPEER in all cases of NERVOUSNESS and SEXUAL WEAKNESS through indiscretion, for his many years of practice with this dreadful disease enables him to remove all traces of it and to return the victims to full VIGOR, HEALTH and MANHOOD.

N.B.—TWENTY SHILLINGS is sufficient to send for remedies necessary for the cure of NERVOUS DEBILITY.

In all cases of
PRIVATE DISEASES consult DR. SPEER.
VARICOCELE consult DR. SPEER.
SEXUAL EXHAUSTION AND WEAKNESS consult DR. SPEER.
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ASTHMA consult DR. SPEER.
BLOOD DISORDERS consult DR. SPEER.
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PILLS.

1. AMERICAN "VIGOR" PILLS, for Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, Errors, &c., 5s, or 21s for five boxes. Extra strong, 37s 6d.
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4s BAMBOO VERANDAH BLINDS 4s

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WORMS by DR. LURZ, Melbourne.
Written on "Rheumatism," "Paralysis," "Neuralgia," "Joint Affections," and "Nervous Weakness," at ROBERTSON & CO'S. Hinders-lane.

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STATIONER and NEWS AGENT
Havelock Street, Beaufort.
AGENT FOR—
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Established 1860.
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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.
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"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.*

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From the Camp 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.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

LADIES

OLD, YOUNG and MIDDLE-AGED, consult

DR. SPEER

THE SPECIALIST, in your Complaints.

He treats with great success IRREGULARITIES, AMENORRHŒA, BARRENNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORHŒA and OTHER AILMENTS incidental to women. He gives honest advice and the best of medicines.

FEMALE PILLS (guaranteed) 10s and 20s per box post free.

M. FLYNN,

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

Agent for the WALTER A. WOOD REAPER & BINDER, MOWERS, and HORSE RAKES.

Reaper & Binder Twine at Lowest Rates.

The Sufferer's Best Friend.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. These Pills are alteratives and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their mild aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life.

To Regain Health, Strength, and Vigour.

Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," it is necessary that Holloway's Pills should be perseveringly taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and thoroughly strengthen the frame.

Chronic Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.

These Pills, assisted by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, will be found the most effective remedy for all pectoral diseases. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing chronic coughs and colds, but asthma of many years standing.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Bowel Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Colics	Headache	Secondary Symptoms
Constipation of the Bowels	Indigestion	Tic-Doloreux
Consumption	Inflammation	Tumours
Debility	Jaundice	Ulcers
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas	Piles	

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 no 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

"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.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

DON'T, under any circumstances whatever, miss the opportunity of Inspecting the splendid SHOW ROOMS of

J. R. WOTHERSPOON AND CO.

Having just completed the Purchase of an Extensive Stock of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,

They are now in a position to show an Assortment which has positively never been equalled in the district.

At the same time don't forget that J. R. W. & CO. have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

Grocery, Ironmongery & Furniture,

—AND THE BEST BRANDS IN—

WINES AND SPIRITS.

—ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,
EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE,
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS,

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FIRST SHIPMENT

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NEW AUTUMN GOODS!

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Scouring Kettles,
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Removing Rust,
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FOR ALL
HOUSEHOLD
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SOLD BY ALL
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PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

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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. 1841, or from GORDON GOTCH, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.

CRIMSON LUXENE.

THE NEW LIGHT.

THIS
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 depriving 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 any one 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 obtaining critical 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 of responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their premises 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 sense-judgment 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. Oh, 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, induces him more solicitous to shun the respectable man, and so 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 highest 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 so 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 parents applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be virtually 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 nameless-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the herde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon our inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance, to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be despondent, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other suitable medical man, skilled in the speciality of disease, and the result will be all you could wish."

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 Tegler 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 cares, 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 will 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.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 3s to 3s 1d; oats, stout, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; Danish, 1s 8d; Algerians, 1s 6d; peas, 2s 1d; barley, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Cape, 2s 1d; hay, prime green chaffing, down to L1 15s; medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; manger hay, to L2; straw, L1 2s 6d to L1 5s; bran, 7½d to 8d; pollard, 8½d to 9d; flour, roller, L7 17s 6d to L8; stone, L7 to L7 5s; potatoes, L2 15s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 11d; flour, stone-made, L7 12s 6d; roller-made, L7 17s 6d per ton; oats, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; pollard, 9d; bran, 8d; Cape barley, none; rye, 3s 2d; potatoes, Warrnambool, to £2 15s; hay, sheaves, L2; hay, trussed, L2 2s 6d to L2 5s; straw, £1; chaff, 2s 9d per cwt.; onions, new, 5s per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, 9d to 11d; butter, potted, none; hams, 11d; bacon, 7½d; cheese, 5d to 5½d; eggs, 8d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—240 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, about one third consisting of quality ranging from useful to good, with a few pens prime; remainder chiefly medium. There was an average attendance of the trade. For best descriptions competition was about equal to last week, whilst other sorts were very dull of sale, at a reduction in values. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L8 to L10; good do, L6 10s to L7 10s; medium do, L5 to L6. Store cattle—50 yarded, which were disposed of at very low rates. Fat calves—24 penned, including a few good vealers, best selling to 57s. Fat sheep—4908 came to hand for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality, balance chiefly medium. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and with the exception of a few choice lots, for which late rates were obtained, prices ruled decidedly lower, medium qualities meeting with a slack demand at very low prices. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 10s to 11s 4d; good do, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 8s 6d to 9s 4d; good do, 7s to 8s; prime merino wethers, 8s to 9s, a few to 10s 3d; good do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, medium do, 5s to 6s; merino ewes, to 4s 6d. Lambs—1475 to hand, only a small proportion being good and prime. The demand was not equal to last week's, consequently prices ruled lower throughout. Quotations:—Prime woolly, 8s to 9s, a few to 11s 6d; good do, 6s to 7s; medium do, 4s 6d to 5s; prime shorn, 7s to 8s, a few to 9s 9d; good do, 6s to 6s 6d medium do, 4s to 5s.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Wheat.—The market remains steady at late rates. Quotations are:—Inferior and faulty, 2s 7d to 2s 11d; fair to good milling, 3s to 3s 1½d per bushel. Barley—There is no alteration to report, the market remaining fairly active. Quotations are:—Cape, 2s to 2s 1d; thin English, to 2s 8d; inferior to medium malting, to 4s; good and prime, 4s 1d to 4s 4d per bushel. Oats remain dull of sale, and the market is a shade weaker. Quotations are:—Algerians, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; light to fair average feed, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; fair to prime stout, 1s 10d to 2s 0½d per bushel. Maize is weaker, good red selling at 4s, and white at 3s 9d per bushel. Bran and pollard are selling at 8½d and 9d per bushel respectively. Flour—Quotations are unchanged, viz.:—Stone, L7 10s; roller, L8 10s per ton.

Fresh Butter.—The market to-day was depressed, there being a large supply of inferior dairy butter forward, for which there was little demand. Anything prime in good order, sold readily from 8½d to 9d per lb.; a few special dairies higher. Medium to good 7d to 8d., and inferior and heated lots from 4½d to 6d; factory lump, 8d to 8½d per lb. Potted Butter.—Prime, 7½d to 8½d per lb.; medium, 6½d to 7d; pastry sorts, 4½d to 5½d. Cheese in fair supply. Prime, 5d to 5½d; medium qualities 3½d to 4½d. Eggs.—A heavy increase in supplies, and the market sustained a sudden fall of 2d per dozen; large lines, 11d to 11½d per dozen; a few private lines to 1s 0½d. Bacon, town cured, 7d to 7½d; hams, 8d to 8½d. Lard in bladders, 6d. Carcase pork, 2½d to 3½d for heavy, up to 5d per lb for light-weights well dressed. Garden honey, 2½d to 3d; beeswax, 10d to 10½d. Poultry.—A large quantity forward in all classes, and prices very low. Young fowls, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per pair; other sorts, 1s 6d to 2s 4d; ducks, 1s 9d to 3s; geese, 5s to 6s. Turkeys.—Hens, 5s to 6s 5d; and gobblers, 10s to 14s, according to condition. Fruit—A brisk sale realising top market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 1st inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 9d to 18d; full-woolled skins 4½d to 5½d per pound, country and station pelts, 1d to 2½d per pound; good, to 4d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Picked heavies, to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1¾d to 2d per pound; other sorts from 1¾d to 1½d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW AUTUMN GOODS

NOW OPENED.

J. McKEICH,
Direct Importer,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

THE CHRISTMAS TRADE
NEW GOODS NOW OPENING!
G. H. COUGLE,
Direct Importer,
BEAUFORT.

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

[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
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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

MR THEODORE FINK, a rising young Melbourne solicitor, delivered an admirable lecture, entitled "Foreign Loans and a Young Democracy," last week in Melbourne. He tilted with great force against the excessive borrowing to which Victoria in the past has been addicted, and referred in flattering terms to our great natural resources, our highly favorable climatic conditions, and our enormous wealth, and asserted that the ease with which we obtained money from England during the past ten years was due to the recognition of these facts in England. The money derived from England has not, he pointed out, been applied to the purpose of working our natural resources. "As long," said Mr Fink with good reason, "as the English money market was freely open to Victoria," the policy of borrowing has been recklessly pursued by Government after Government. A shortage in the State coffers has always been the signal for an application to the financiers of London for a loan. We are now reaping our reward, and are being most scathingly criticised by English writers on financial subjects. We are disposed to think that the criticisms of some of these writers are a little far fetched, and are not founded upon a just appreciation of our conditions. It is a notorious fact that whenever the proceeds of a loan have become available raids have been made upon the State exchequer by greedy members of Parliament. Ministries, anxious to retain office, have complied with these demands, and thus has resulted the application of the money to purposes other than those for which the loan was ostensibly obtained. This state of affairs could not go on *ad infinitum*. We have pretty well reached the end of our borrowing tether, and to-day the placing of a Government loan upon the English market would be looked askance at. For the past ten years we have been borrowing very largely indeed, but we have not reaped the advantages that should naturally have followed so great an influx of money. Our industries, even hampered as they have been, have not flourished to an alarming extent. Indeed, we witnessed during the Shiels-Berry *regime* strong pleas being put forward for the greater protection of many of these industries, on account of the languishing condition to which they had become reduced. Sir Graham Berry readily acquiesced in these demands, and inflicted upon the consumer the burden of additional heavy taxation. Mr Fink, who we are disposed to think is slightly favorable to the policy of protection, candidly admits that by the active operation of our borrowing propensities, and the lavish distribution, through numerous channels, of the money borrowed, our industries have not improved. What, however, has resulted from this influx of borrowed capital has undoubtedly been the increase of the city of Melbourne. The private loans that were obtained from England were applied to the creation of new suburbs, and the erection of huge mansions, the maintenance of which came out of these self-same loans. The metropolitan police court will next week witness the disclosure of huge borrowing incidents. Mr Fink very accurately points out that these loans have not in any way assisted in the "permanent increase in the value of the agricultural land." This is most decidedly true. It is well for the colony that a check should be placed on our borrowing tendencies. No objections can be offered to borrowing money for expenditure in a direction that will yield something over and above the interest which has to be paid. The most careful legislator would assent to the floating of any number of loans for expenditure on fully reproductive works. Unfortunately for the colony no thought has hitherto been given to the question as to what purpose loans are to be applied. It is, get money at all hazards. Very often a great slice is taken out of a loan in order to meet the current expenses of the year, which have far exceeded the estimates. We are now carrying a heavy national debt. It is true it is not more than we are capable of walking under, but yet there is no justification to at present increase the burden. There is always a proneness on the part of Governments pressed on all hands for money to place a loan on the market. This power, Mr Fink very wisely contends, should be limited, and the necessity should be thrown upon the people to provide money required themselves. The rabid protection would cry out by flying to the Custom House and imposing heavy duties on imported articles. Mr Fink does not favor that method, but said that money should be obtained largely by direct taxation. Mr Fink's lecture is one that should be very carefully read and digested by our legislators, and especially by such of them as partake of the nature of Mr Graves, whose only purpose in occupying a seat in Parliament seems to be to have money spent within his electorate by hook or by crook.

Local and General News.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were—Stevens and party, 20oz 10dwts; Lucky Company, 10oz 19dwts; Edwards and party, 9oz 12dwts; Martin, 6oz 8dwts; Trompf and party, 3oz; Firth and party, 2oz 9dwts; Sheddon and party, 1oz 18dwts; Vale and party, 1oz 7dwts.

An instance of how easily fires are started came under our notice on Monday and it should serve as a caution to smokers to observe the utmost care when lighting their pipes close to inflammable material. A person had been smoking outside the Court-house prior to the Court commencing and carelessly throwing the match into the dry grass which is so plentiful in the inclosure, it had set it alight. Messrs Mason, G. White, and Maher happened to arrive on the scene in the nick of time and beat the flames out with their hats, otherwise some damage might have been done.

At the Beaufort Police Court on Monday, before Messrs C. J. Leadbeater, J. W. Harris, and F. Biggs, J.s.P., Crown Lands Bailiff Orde proceeded against Wm Gibson and Wm. Barry for removing timber from the Langi-kal-kal State forest on 20th December last without a license, and each was fined 7s 6d. Superintendent Parkinson charged Mary Hutton with having her bar door open on Sunday, 22nd Jan. A medical certificate that Mrs Hutton was ill in bed was produced, but the inspector objected to it, as she should have been at Ballan, and could have attended to an important case there had he been informed of Mrs Hutton's illness. He had no objection to a postponement, if he were allowed 10s 6d costs. Postponed till 27th March, with 10s 6d costs. Mrs Gibson, of Waterloo, applied to have four of her children boarded out to her. The Bench pointed out that the police must bring them up as neglected children, and that their boarding out rested with the Department. The Court then rose.

The committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute held a meeting on Wednesday evening, when there were present—Messrs D. Cameron (vice-president, in the chair), J. Jackson, Dunger (hon. secy.), J. W. Harris, Hughes and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence—From Australian Mining Standard office, forwarding a copy and soliciting subscription. From Melville, Mullen and Slade, forwarding new books. From Government Statist, requesting return of statistics. Correspondence received. The following accounts were passed for payment on the motion of Mr Jackson, seconded by Mr Harris:—Cassell and Co., 8s 4d; A. Parker, £1 2s 6d; C. Wright, 10s; J. Bube, 4s; G. Robertson and Co., 19s 9d, "Ararat Advertiser," 10s 6d; Melville, Mullen, and Slade, £1 2s 4d. Mr Hughes moved, and Mr Jackson seconded that the same bonuses as last year be given to the secretary and librarian, namely, £5 and £3 3s respectively. Carried. Mr Parker moved that the annual meeting be held on Tuesday, 14th March. Seconded by Mr Jackson, and carried. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A very enjoyable Shearers' Union ball was held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort on Friday evening last, the 24th ult. There were about 50 couples present. The hall had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion with a number of mottoes and festoons of flowers and evergreens; conspicious among the emblems being a circlet of shears above the stage and two bent shears under a sheep, with the words "Bent, but not broken," at the other end of the hall. Many of the costumes worn by the ladies were exceedingly pretty. Mr R. Wilson made a most efficient Master of Ceremonies. The music was supplied by Jackson's String Band—a sufficient guarantee that it was of the very best description. The catering was very creditably done by Mr J. Cowans. The party broke up in the small hours of the morning, the third shearers' ball being pronounced an unqualified success and fully as enjoyable as its predecessors. This pleasing result should prove very gratifying to the secretary, Mr M. Fitzpatrick, to whom much of it was due.

A meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, when there were present—Messrs H. M. Stuart (president), Cougle, Welsh (secy.), Parker, Pedder, G. Loft, Archard, J. R. Wotherspoon, VanderStoel, and Sinclair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From Secretary Victorian Cycling Association stating that no fee was charged for running cycle events under the association; that it was only recommended that association handicappers should be employed, but a motion had been tabled making it compulsory to do so, which, if carried, would not be in time to affect their sports; that 1s was charged by the handicappers on each entry, but usually an allowance was made on large entries; that the rules strictly prohibit any but members of the V.C.A. from competing.—Received. Several donations, which have already been acknowledged in our columns, were received with thanks. A Kerr, Ballarat, offered to give an exhibition of trick bicycle riding at the sports for £3 3s.—No action. Mr Pedder moved, and Mr Wotherspoon seconded, that two publicans' booths be sold by auction, under the same conditions as Boxing Day, on Saturday, 11th inst. Carried. Resolved that the fruit and luncheon booths be also sold at the same time. Some discussion took place as to whether a person buying a member's ticket should be entitled to a chance in the gate prizes for each member of his family. The majority objected to a member getting more than one ticket, and it was ultimately decided that none be given on the motion of Messrs Stuart and VanderStoel. Mr Sinclair moved, and Mr Welsh seconded, that the first, second and third men in all events be required to sign a declaration that they had sent in their correct performances. Carried. It was decided to call for tenders for a brass band, on the motion of Mr Archard, seconded by Mr Loft. The Dramatic Club not feeling disposed to get up a concert on Easter Monday night, a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs Archard, the president, secretary, and treasurer, was appointed to make arrangements for a concert. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

We have been informed that Mr Ness despatched a tiger snake, with 36 young ones about nine inches long, at Middle Creek a few days ago.

The 12th competition for "The Austin Trophies" by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club takes place this (Saturday) and Wednesday afternoons, the ranges being 400 and 600 yards.

The weather during the past week, and especially on Thursday, was oppressively hot. On the day mentioned the temperature ranged from 83° to 104° in the shade. The bush fires around the neighborhood accounted for some of this sultriness. A heat wave seems to have passed over the colony, Thursday having been the hottest day experienced in Melbourne for 11 years. The thermometer registered 105.5 degrees in the shade and 157 degrees in the sun. Friday was much cooler, with rain threatening in the evening.

On Saturday last a bush fire broke out on the Hahwallok estate. It originated from a camp fire left by a traveller, who had rested in a hut known as Miller's in Ryan's lane. Unfortunately this person's carelessness resulted in considerable loss to several property-holders, the fire being the most destructive that has occurred in the neighborhood this season. It ran along a fence for about a mile and a half, and besides doing great damage there, destroyed about 300 cords of grass on the estate. For three days it worked destruction, despite the efforts of a large number of persons. Mr Hogan, of Stockyard Hill, into whose paddocks the fire swept, lost between 500 and 600 acres of grass, as also a quantity of fencing, his home-stead being saved by the most superhuman efforts of the fire fighters. Mr W. Sutherland lost about 40 acres of grass, Mr B. McCubbery being more fortunate, the fire only crossing a corner of his paddock. Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., was the greatest sufferer, about 1000 acres of grass, a large quantity of fencing, and a few sheep being consumed on his Estate. At his home on Sunday Mr and Constable Kissane, of Beaufort, had an narrow escape. They managed to get out of a wire fence, and on dismounting in order to extricate it, the alarm began flying about. Mr Kissane received a nasty cut over the eye and sprained his ankle, and has since been incapacitated from duty. The fire was extinguished on Monday. A large bush fire was also raging for several days in the Mt. Cole State forest.

The Trawalla Church of England Sunday School held their first picnic on the 24th February last at Burrumbeet Park. There were upwards of a hundred people (parents and children) present, and all spent a very enjoyable day, expressing themselves in the highest terms of commendation of the committee's arrangements to promote the success of the picnic. Some prizes had been presented, for which the children ran races, and there were several sack races for men and lads. All kind of games were indulged in. Two good substantial meals were provided during the day, including geese, fowls, and all the other good constituents. The picnickers were conveyed by traps leaving Trawalla at 8 30 a.m. Advantage was taken of the fine moonlight night, and so did not return till 10 p.m. The committee (writes our correspondent) wishes to thank those ladies and gentlemen who so generously subscribed towards the picnic.

The news from the Ding Dong rush is not quite so good this week, so far as yields are concerned, and yet it is most encouraging. Seven parties are now getting gold of a more or less payable nature. An important feature of the week's operations is the fact that Flowers, Letty and McKinnon, got the very satisfactory prospect on Wednesday of half a dwt. of gold from the bottom of a shaft higher up the gully, and only a quarter of a mile from the prospectors. Scott and Ball have also obtained a good prospect. Scott received a nasty blow on Wednesday on the bridge of the nose from the windlass handle. Wright and Andrews are opening out another good claim. They have about 1½oz for the week, their best trough giving 7 dwts. This party are getting a nice sample of coarse gold off the main bottom, 2 and 3 dwt specimens being picked out. Some little trouble has arisen between the prospectors (Williams and McDonald) and the adjoining party (Abbott and Driver). It is alleged that the latter party has encroached some 27ft. into the former's claim, and recourse to law is talked of. Both parties would find it more satisfactory and cheaper to settle their differences amicably, and it is to be hoped that such will be done. Each of the above parties expect to have about 1½oz. for the week. They have done more dead work than usual.

What might have proved a most destructive fire but for the commendable promptitude and well-directed efforts of the Beaufort Fire Brigade, occurred shortly half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning at Messrs Schlicht & Son's, in a bedroom adjoining the stables and occupied by an employé, a youth named Donald Murchison. It seems that Murchison had been imbibing rather too freely, and carelessly left a lighted candle too close to the lining-boards, which ignited. Fortunately the crackling of the fire awakened the youth, and probably saved his being roasted alive, as his shirt had caught alight as he was lying on the bed. After trying to extinguish the flames by dashing two or three buckets of water thereon, Murchison aroused Mr Wm. Schlicht, who, after turning four horses out of the stable gave the alarm, and in a few moments the fire-bell was tolling and firemen and residents were rushing like mad to the scene of the conflagration. In almost the time that it takes to relate it, Captain Hamphries and his men had the apparatus fixed, and although the fire had made a good-sized hole through the roof and was running along the shingles with alarming rapidity, its progress was stopped in a few seconds. There was a good pressure of water, and it was used to the best advantage; in fact, too much praise cannot be accorded the brigade for the efficiency they displayed. They undoubtedly saved much property, for had the flames got hold of the loft, in which there were about 2½ tons of straw, or the adjoining storeroom, where there were some 25 cases of kerosene, the whole of the extensive premises would probably have been gutted. As it was between £30 and £40 worth of damage was caused. Besides the building, harness, bedding, and paper bags were damaged. The buildings are insured in the Victoria Company. Fully 70 people responded to the call for help made by the fire-bell. Messrs Schlicht and Son return thanks in our advertising columns for the help rendered them.

Save money by sending to Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Ltd., Flinders-st., Melbourne, the largest tailoring establishment in the city. A genuine all-wool suit to measure, 42s. Ask for their book on the "Philosophy of Dress." they will post it to you free; also patterns and instructions for self-measurement.—[ADVT.]

Early on Wednesday morning Mr John M'Alpine, of the firm of M'Culloch and M'Alpine, the well-known Melbourne contractors, was killed at Bendigo. He was superintending the raising of a iron girder weighing 2½ tons, to a new arcade the firm is building from Hargraves street to Pall Mall. One end had been raised to the pier that was to receive it, and the other end was being raised when it became jammed. Mr M'Alpine was in the act of easing it when the wire rope snapped under the girder fell on the unfortunate man. Mr M'Alpine was picked up unconscious, and at once carried to the hospital, where he died soon after admission. His skull, jaw, limbs, and several ribs were fractured. At the inquiry held during the evening it was shown that the wire rope had broken under the load, and that no one was to blame. The deceased gentleman, who was quite a young man, was a native of Ballarat, and lived with his mother at Haw Haw home. Old residents will remember that some 15 years ago Mr M'Alpine carried on business in Beaufort as a tinsmith and plumber. He was a nephew of Mr R. Gibson, of Main Lead, and the sad news of his untimely end has come as a great shock to his friends. Deceased was staying in Beaufort for a few days about three months ago, and had just returned from a trip to the Old Country.

During the week operations at Chinaman's Gully have been [illegible] the large body of water met with. Tempting parties obtained excellent prospects of from 1 to 3 dwts. [illegible] sales picking up, [illegible] 2 wks. [illegible] prospects [illegible] stir yesterday—[illegible] the secretary of the [illegible] Committee [illegible] M. W. [illegible] 22 2s; and L. H. [illegible]

The monthly meeting of the Ararat [illegible] was held on Friday, [illegible] chairman of the Victoria Bicycle Association, in the Exhibition grounds on Saturday [illegible] says the *Age*. The [illegible] track, covered 20 miles 700 yards last year. He, however, rode slower, whilst Saturday's event was a competitive one. There were nine starters. Four retired in the first quarter of an hour, and only three raced to a finish. The time was very even throughout, beginning at 2 min. 40 sec. for the first mile, and steadily increasing until the sixth mile, when it decreased to 2 min. 35 sec. The longest mile was the 12th, which occupied 3 min. 7 sec.; the 15 took 3 min. 3 sec., and the 17 3 min. The race was worked to a close, and the stamina of Turner and Stanley, the leading pair, may be gathered from the fact that the 21st mile was covered in 2 min. 36 sec. Turner led Stanley by 50 yards at the finish, and broke a record for the hour of 21 miles 241 yards 2 feet. The 10 mile record of 28 min. 37 sec., made by J. Hogan on the Adelaide oval, was also lowered by Turner, whose time was 27 min. 31 sec. The pacemakers were in attendance, but some of them, instead of leading the field, seemed rather to leave the race, and more than one of them was unstripped by the sitting competitors. The English record for the hour is 24 miles 1217 yards.

When you meet a runaway horse, don't you "give him room"? When the trains are coming, don't you "step aside"? If you see a falling brick, don't you "stand from under"? Of course you do! You are aware of the impending danger, and get out of the way. There are other dangers, though, that you are much more careless of. You are careless of your health; you abuse your strength, perhaps in one way, perhaps in another, it however amounts to the same thing. Wherever one draws upon life's tonic so must the vitality decline; as the health and strength is depleted so must life be shortened, or made miserable. Take warning when that troublesome cough comes on, those intense headaches, those aching limbs and sleepless nights, these are signs that the nervous system is about to collapse, and that cause is a hard, it may be, disease to overcome, perhaps death. Be warned in time and heed the first signs; do not let debility get a hold on your system or it may be too late. When nature warns you that disease is about to attack you, do the same as if you saw a chimney-on fire—extinguish on your hearth and from under; send to your nearest chemist for Clements Tonic, and continue its use as long as there is the slightest sign of any disorder. Don't think that one bottle is going to restore strength that you have been wasting out for years. You can't nail patches on the human body like you can on a barn; you must use proper means to restore the impaired vitality naturally, and this cannot be done in a day, but it can be done and has been done in hundreds of severe cases by a proper and continued use of Clements Tonic, a medicine that can be depended on to cure every curable case, and that is saying a good deal. The value of such a remedy is absolutely proved by Mrs M. Huckle, nurse, Sale, Victoria, who writes:—For the last twenty-five years I have been a martyr to indigestion and severe attacks of biliousness, accompanied by severe pains between the shoulders and in the left side. At times I have been reduced to such a state of weakness that I have felt as if death would have been a relief. For years I consulted doctors, but without receiving any benefit. I had taken so many medicines without relief that at last I had lost all hope of ever regaining my health. A lady friend of mine persuaded me at last to give Clements Tonic a trial. I did so, and I can say with truth that the result was almost magical. I am now better than I have been for the last twenty years. I am only too happy to recommend Clements Tonic to all who have suffered like myself. As I am well known in Sale, you are at liberty to make whatever use you like of this, and I hope it may be the means of bringing relief to others who have suffered as I have done.—Mrs M. Huckle, nurse, Sale.

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 not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TEA MEETING AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A very successful tea meeting and entertainment in aid of the Parish Library Council, Beaufort, was held in the Societies' Hall on Tuesday evening last. The tea meeting was well attended, one of the best ever held here, the hall being filled to a supper for the occasion. Fully 2 people partook of the good things which were in very liberal profusion provided by the ladies. The following ladies assisted at the tables:—Mrs Thomas, Misses M. Ra. Smith, Lewis, Jackson, Lewis, A. Adam, Gibson, Mrs Owen, Misses Brown and J. M. Fo[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Anson, Mr [illegible] Mr McQueen, at Beaufort, delivered an eloquent address, and in a very able manner [illegible] Hosken delivered an address, which was very good [illegible] Jackson, Mr Anson, Mr [illegible] Mr Cowans, of Beaufort, [illegible] Mr J. R. Wotherspoon, [illegible] splendid singing of "Sailing on the Ocean" and "Home." He had to [illegible] and responded to an encore. The Chairman [illegible] were accorded a full measure of [illegible] for their singing of "Henry Dunbar." Miss Adam sang, with [illegible] manner, "I'm going back to Dixie," which was so greatly [illegible] she gave "Robin Adair" in response to an unmistakable encore. Mr Adam read a list of donations by members of the congregation. In addition to the [illegible] asked to mention that the Hon. Robt. Simson gave £10, Mr and Mrs Robertson, of Mt. Mitchell, £5 5s, and at Mt. Lewis, besides donating 30s and a large quantity of fruit, etc., and helping in other ways, has promised to fence with wire netting the Manse grounds. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded by acclamation to the ladies, Mr McQueen and the performers, and the chairman, the proposers being the Revs. R. Hosken and R. Jackson. A doxology was sung, and the proceedings terminated with the pronouncing of the benediction.

It is estimated that fully £20 will be realised independent of the cash donations—a highly satisfactory result.

The Sunday School children were treated to their annual picnic, in the Park, on Wednesday. Despite the extreme heat, a most enjoyable time was spent. The usual games were indulged in. Races for toys and small money prizes were provided, and keenly contested; whilst the lolly scrambles afforded no small amount of pleasure. What with swinging, rowing on the lake, and the enjoyment of refreshments *ad libitum*, the children and their friends are not likely to soon forget the Presbyterian picnic of 1893.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

At the expiration of a month gold mining leases will be granted as follows: W. Firth, Standard Company, 1a 2r 3p, Waterloo Flat; J. Row, Albion Company, 2a 0r 14p, Waterloo Flat; J. Edwards, William's Finey Company, Waterloo Flat. The application of W. Nish for a lease for 5a 2r 15p, King Charles Gully, has been refused.

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

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

"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 soaked 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 taking 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." Yours, J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

MINING BOARD ELECTION.

The [illegible] election of a member of the Ararat Mining Board for the Region [illegible] passed off very quietly on Saturday last. Mr John Hughes, the retiring member, was opposed by Mr William Sutherland, of Waterloo. As was strongly anticipated, the old member had no difficulty in heading his opponent, who was returned by the following majority of votes, as shown by the subjoined return, which we extract from the Ararat Advertiser:—

	Hughes.	Sutherland.
Beaufort	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Main Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailor's Gully	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	57	44

At a [illegible] held on the following evening at Ararat, Mr [illegible] was re-elected [illegible] Arnold, [illegible] Mr [illegible] by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible].

CRICKET.

FRIENDLY MATCH AT ARARAT, LEXTON, BEAUFORT.

The return match between the Lexton and Beaufort Clubs was played in the Park, on Wednesday afternoon last, and resulted in a very easy victory for the Ararat Avenue team. The Lexton team was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs Neil, Lilley, Cowell, Trompf, Carver, Giles, Gray, Murphy, Nicol, Warren, Webster, Bryes, and Mr Anson, who had kindly consented to act as umpire. The Beaufort Avenue team was composed of Messrs Williams, Giles, Lilley, Cowell, Carver, Gray, Murphy, White, Hill, Webster, Nicol, Bryes, and Mr Anson, who had kindly consented to act as umpire. The Avenue team had better luck than it was to merit, and the scores showed that the bowlers were—A. Trompf, who played a fighting innings for 61 runs, W. Giles (24), E. Lilley (16), and G. Carver (14). Murphy was the best of the bowling, secured 6 wkts. for 31 runs, and took four wickets in his successive balls. The fielding of the Lexton team was exceptionally good. The visitors in their second innings started in somewhat the same way as in the first innings, and at the end of time had lost 5 wkts. for 24 runs; the highest scorers being—Murphy, 10, and Webster, 8 not out. A. Trompf took 4 wkts. for 5 runs, and White 1 for 18. On the conclusion of the match the visitors were entertained to tea at the Camp hotel, served up in Mrs Vowles' best style, and to which it is needless to say, full justice was done. The teams of the Lexton Cricket Club, the Beaufort Avenue Cricket Club, the captains, umpires, scorers, and the host and hostess were enthusiastically drunk. The following are the scores:—

LEXTON.—First Innings.

J. Neil, b Cowell	1
R. Neil, b E. Lilley	4
M'Cully, st. A. Trompf, b E. Lilley	14
Webster, run out	3
W. Giles, b E. Lilley	0
R. Giles, l.b.w. Cowell	0
T. Mann, c White, b Cowell	3
Murphy, c G. Carver, b Cowell	0
Gray, b E. Lilley	2
Warren, not out	2
J. Mann, c A. Trompf, b E. Lilley	0
Byes, etc.	6
Total	35

BEAUFORT AVENUE.

Bowling analysis—E. Lilley, 56 balls, 2 mdns., 15 runs, 5 wkts.; Cowell, 54 balls, 3 mdns., 15 runs, 4 wkts.

Williams, b M'Cully	24
White, b J. Neil	0
E. Lilley, c and b Gray	16
A. Trompf, not out	61
G. Carver, b W. Giles	14
Hill, b M'Cully	7
Nicol, run out	0
S. Baker, b M'Cully	0
Cowell, b M'Cully	0
Charlton, b M'Cully	0
T. Carver, b M'Cully	0
Byes, etc.	11
Total	133

Bowling analysis—M'Cully, 76 balls, 2 mdns., 31 runs, 6 wkts.; J. Neil, 50 balls, 27 runs, 1 wkt.; Gray, 36 balls, 15 runs, 1 wkt.; Webster, 15 balls, 18 runs; R. Giles, 18 balls, 15 runs; W. Giles, 18 balls, 5 runs, 1 wkt.

LEXTON.—Second Innings.

J. Neil, b A. Trompf	0
M'Cully, c T. Carver, b A. Trompf	10
W. Giles, b A. Trompf	0
Webster, not out	8
Murphy, b White	1
R. Giles, c Nicol, b A. Trompf	5
7 for 5 wickets	24

Bowling analysis—A. Trompf, 5 runs, 4 wkts.; White, 19 runs, 1 wkt.

THE FARM.

THE SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

The degree of carelessness or neglect shown by many swine raising farmers in the matter of caring for sows at, and about farrowing time is simply amazing. To select the best from perhaps many litters, keep them until old enough to breed, incurring the risk and chief expences necessary to their producing from five to a dozen vigorous pigs, and then, at the critical time of all the year, let them, by neglect or mismanagement, lose all, or most of what the future profit depends on, is lamentable. It is too often what causes the profit and loss account to balance on the wrong side of the ledger. There are various causes by which disaster is made before and at such times. One of them is permitting sows that are well along in farrow, to run, or bed with other stock. This practice renders the sows liable to injuries, such as being hooked by cattle, kicked, struck or chased by colts, mules or horses; piling up in nests or straw stacks with other hogs. Other evils are, allowing them to travel considerable distances over rough or slippery ground for food or water; letting them have their pigs when confined in an inclosure with other animals, or perhaps ramble off to some unsuitable, unsheltered corner, where the new-born pigs die of exposure. Others are allowed to farrow in a straw stack or deep trough-like nest, to the bottom of which the little rooters speedily gravitate in their earliest pursuit of sustenance, and where they are liable to be smothered or trampled to death by the mother.

For two weeks, at least, before the time for the pigs to appear, the sow should, if possible, be provided with more or less sloppy food, calculated to keep her system cool and her bowels open. Dry corn and water are about the poorest diet imaginable for that purpose, or to encourage a generous secretion of healthful milk. She should be put in a comfortable enclosure, open to the sun, with sufficient shelter, where she may have ample time to learn to feed at home, and where there is neither danger nor annoyance from other stock. In the sheltered part of this she will need some bedding, yet not too much, as often a big, deep bed causes more loss than would result from none at all. Indeed, if the weather is genial, scarcely any bedding is necessary but if the material is within reach, she will bring together a great quantity of it—enough to incommode herself in, and the pigs becoming entangled in it, perhaps lose their way on the first journey to find the teat, and perish from exposure, or eventually get wedged between its compact sides and the mother's back, and are crushed. The big, deep nest as a rule, will cause half the pigs of a litter to lose their lives before a week old, and that makes pretty expensive nesting. However the bulk of such bedding, if banked outside, against the south, east and west sides of the nesting place, would generally serve as an admirable protection from cold drafts.

It is an excellent plan to have breeding sows tame and gentle enough to be handled. The advantages of this are never more apparent than at farrowing time. There are two ways of determining, with much accuracy when the pigs are about to appear. One of these is the sow's restlessness, and her industry in working with and carrying materials for a nest, though in some instances she may be doing this for two days before. The other is her giving clear milk on pressure of her teats. No matter what other signs fail, this one is sure. If she gives milk the pigs will soon be there to take it. If the sow is in good, healthy condition, and has been judiciously fed during the preceding two weeks, the milk will be abundant, not too rich, and will agree with the pigs, giving them stamina from the start.

While it is altogether advisible to be in the vicinity, and know about what is going on, "meddlesome midwifery is bad," tending to make the sow nervous and irritable. What she will need to eat the two days following, is not worth worrying about. See that she can find a drink of good water when she leaves the nest to look for it, and the third day some nourishing, moderetely thin gruel will be appreciated, and benefical in starting a flow of healthful milk. The pork raiser who so manages his breeding sows that three days after farrowing, they can show an average of seven, or even six well-formed, lively pigs, has passed the worst of the road leading to success. The pig which has gotten through its first three days of life without mishap is rightly said to be well established in life with a fair prospect of a career of usefulness. Large litters are not desirable. If a sow has ten or twelve pigs, and all, except the best eight, are knocked on the head, the survivors will be worth more money than the entire ten or twelve would have been. No sow gives nearly enough milk for the larger number, and therefore all would suffer. In the first few weeks there is nothing which puts a pig so well on his feet as plenty of mother's milk. Cow's milk is the best substitute, but no other nourishes the pig, like its own mother's. A new-born pig is almost as sensitive to cold as a baby, and if once thoroughly chilled, gets a stay in his progress and prosperity, that, if not fatal, is for a long time injurious.

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 toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 32 Farringdon Road, London, England.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Ripon shire Council takes place on Monday next.

Tenders

ARE requested for Ploughing, Sowing, and Harrowing 130 acres close to Mawallok Homestation. Tenders to be in by 21st March. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

Thanks.

WE heartily thank the members of the Beaufort Fire Brigade and residents who so promptly extinguished the fire at our place on Wednesday morning.

SCHLICHT & SON.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

—:o:—

The fact that Parliament has adopted the common-sense method of giving precedence to the construction of country railways before those in the metropolis, is the gratifying feature of the present Summer Session. Country lines have immeasurably greater claims than those in a city already well served with trams. They open up new areas that need easy means of transit to make them profitable to the agriculturist, and they induce land settlement. Experience is daily proving that it is to freight and not to passenger traffic we must look to make the railways pay. The weekly receipts on the lines show that whilst the passenger revenue is falling, that from goods is rising, and this is a true index of prosperity in the country. Certain city Members of Parliament are very wroth that none of the proposed metropolitan lines have been passed, but the good sense of the House is to be commended in giving precedence to the country railways.

Last week I drew attention to the fact that there was likely to be lively times in the Trades Hall Council on the question of dispensing with the permanent secretary, and this prediction has been verified. At the meeting on Friday last an excited and angry debate, lasting for three hours, took place on the point, and strong personalities—much too strong in fact for print—were frequently indulged in. Mr. Bennett the present secretary, offered to accept a reduction of 25 per cent. on his present salary of £4 a week, but nothing save the abolition of the office appears to be acceptable to the majority of the members. As fully half the Council desire to speak on the subject it was adjourned for a week.

The management of our railways has occupied a prominent position in public interest for more than a year, and the interest is likely to be increased by the revelations that are daily being made before the Locomotive Enquiry Board, and that will be brought out in the libel action of Speight against the AGE. Ever since the famous articles on railway management which appeared in the AGE in March, 1892, it was inevitable that nothing short of the most searching enquiry and drastic changes could remedy the financial leakage, and the actual danger to life and limb that has prevailed in the railway department. In the Locomotive branch the most extraordinary system of prodigious extravagance and dangerous experiments was in force. A plain recital of actual facts now in possession of the AGE would read like a strange romance, and not as the narrative of a prosaic mechanical department. The writer of the articles in the AGE is said to be an ex-locomotive driver named J. J. Wright. If so, no man was better qualified to speak on the Victorian railways, as his life's experience has been spent on them. A few years ago Wright resigned from the department through ill health, and his retiring testimonials were of the best. Since then he has devoted himself to press work. As the railways are public property the people will naturally be interested to find out how hundreds of thousands of their money have been squandered more particularly outside the colony.

The colony is at last within measurable distance of supplying its fuel wants within its own borders. The coal fields at Korumburra are being rapidly developed, and the more work that is done the clearer is it shown that our black coal resources are boundless and suitable for all industrial purposes. The fine seam at the Strezleckie mine is proved to be a splendid gas and coke making coal, whilst the magnificient Outtrim seam at Jumbunna, which is 45ft. 6in. thick, is of the finest quality. Both the Outtrim and the Strezleckie seams belong to the same company, of which Mr. Ross Macartney, of the Olderfleet, is manager. Mr. Macartney is an enthusiast in developing the valuable coal industry. In fact there is little doubt that Korumburra will go far to solve the problem of the unemployed. Railways are about to be made to both the Strezleckie and Outtrim mines, and ere long it is no rash prediction to say that thousands of men will be employed in the district. Investors in Victorian collieries will reap an abundant harvest for their enterprise, and the whole colony will benefit.

The utilising of natural water power for motive purposes, especially in the direction of electric light installations is now being put to a practical test in Melbourne. The Warrandyte falls on the Upper Yarra are being used to work "Victor" turbines, and the power produced is being brought to the city as an electric current for lighting and general purposes. These "Victor" turbines give the maximum result with a minimum cost, and they can be used to work up to an unlimited horse-power. The Americans are using them at the Niagara falls, and the results are astonishing. The utilising of the Warrandyte Falls should prove of great value to Melbourne.

The mysterious faculty of memory baffles all scientific investigation, and almost refuses the atheist who disbelieves in the immortality of man.

Psychologists and physiologists talk learnedly of brain cells, convolutions, memory waves, and such like, but the actual explanation and definition of memory is still as hazy and inexplicable as that of the soul. So far it cannot be explained on material ground, though probably it will some day. The case of the man Southern—who is now held in the Melbourne Gaol because oblivion has fallen like a shroud over his memory—if solely of interest because it may assist the medical faculty to make some discovery of value in mental matters. Such lapses of memory are not exceedingly rare, though, of course, very infrequent. Novelists and dramatists have produced striking situations through the introduction of suspended memory. In the well-known play of "Struck Oil" for instance, one of the most dramatic parts is that in which Old John Stofel's darkened memory is enlightened by a surgical operation, and he recollects where the hidden deeds are, much to the confusion of Deacon Skinner. The personal appearance of the man Southern indicates an intense nervous disturbance and much mental suffering.

Beaufort Agricultural Society.

MR W. E. NICKOLS will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11TH MARCH next, at the Secretary's Office, Neill Street, at 5 o'clock p.m., the right to occupy the PUBLICAN'S BOOTH at the Society's Yards, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1893—day of Show.

J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

ALL rights and privileges to the following Booths in connection with the Easter Monday Sports will be sold by public auction, by Mr W. Edward Nickols, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 5 p.m., under Mr Humphrey's verandah:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Publicans' Booth, Luncheon Booth, Fruit and Bazaar Stall.

E. P. Welsh, Secretary.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A MEETING will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening next, the 8th inst., at 8 p.m.

E. P. WELSH. Secretary.

Pigeons Wanted.

ONE hundred or more pigeons, to be delivered at Mawallok home station on or before Thursday, the 30th March. Price 2s 6d per pair. No squeakers taken.

GEORGE LEWIS.

Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

V. R.

Applications for Gold Mining Leases.

In pursuance of the Act of Parliament 54 Victoria No. 1120, it is hereby notified that after the expiration of one month from the date hereof it is intended to grant the leases undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as may be necessary.

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION.

No. 1251; 15 years; W. Firth; 1a 2r 3p; Waterloo Flat.

No. 1252; 15 years; J. Bow; 2a 0r 14p; Waterloo Flat.

No. 1253; 15 years; J. Edwards, jr.; 2a 0r 38p; Waterloo Flat.

J. H. McCOLL,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 25th February, 1893.

Beaufort Local Land Board.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Local Land Board will be holden at the Court House, Beaufort, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1893, at 12.15 p.m., for the consideration of the following applications and for other purposes. Applicants must appear in person.

Section 65, Land Act 1890.

1. Benjamin Howlett, 10 acres, west of allotments 42, 43, parish of Beaufort
2. Rupert Smith, 20 acres, north part allotment 4, parish of Langi-kal-kal, and north part allotment 3, section 3, parish of Raglan
3. James Cleland, 20 acres, allotments 1 and 2, section 3, parish of Raglan
4. George Exell, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla
5. Robert John Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla
6. Daniel Richmond Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla
7. Nancy Jane Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 71, parish of Trawalla
8. James Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 71, parish of Trawalla

SECTION 67—LAND ACT 1890.

9. George Topper, junr., 960 acres, parts allotments 70, 71, and 72, parish of Trawalla
10. Dougald Alexander McDougall, 360 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla
11. George Alexander Dunnet, 100 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla
12. P. S. Audas, 1600 acres, parts allotments 60, 70, 71, and 72, parish of Trawalla
13. Neil McIntosh, 780 acres, parts allotments 3, 4, and 5, parish of Eurambeen
14. Robert Kirkpatrick, 200 acres, part allotment 3, parish of Eurambeen

E. T. DUNN,
Land Officer.

District Land Office,
Ballaarat, 3rd March, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing 5 per cent deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1893, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 503.—Making a dam, cutting channels, &c., at Waterloo.

Contract No. 504.—Cutting 15 chains of drains in the Yam Holes creek, in Beaufort.

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 381.—Clearing, forming, and metalling 25 chains of road between the Greyhound hotel and the Britannia Reef.

WEST RIDING.

Contract No. 242.—Making a tank near the school-house, Lake Goldsmith.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 22nd February, 1893.

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—William James Cochrane; Young Victoria Gold Mining Company.

Full address of each applicant—Waterloo

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode—About 4 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.

Minimum number of men to be employed—For the first three months, three men; subsequently, when in full work, six men.

Precise locality of the ground—South-west of Schlicht's lease, Waterloo Flat.

Term required—Fifteen years.

Time of commencing operations—When lease is granted (working on portion of ground at present).

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be worked—£600; manual labor 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—No.

General remarks—Nil.

Date and place—2nd March, 1893, Waterloo.

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

The address for the service of all notices of objection or otherwise is—Waterloo.

(Signature of Applicant)
WILLIAM JAMES COCHRANE.

Dancing, Calisthenics, and Deportment.

MADAME PURVIS-LEY

(Pupil of Madame D'Egville Hope, and Mr Cost, London.)

BEGS to intimate to parents and others that she intends visiting BEAUFORT ONCE A WEEK THIS SEASON, commencing FIRST WEEK IN APRIL, and having had considerable experience in London and Continental teaching, begs to solicit their support.

Waltz, Schottische, Gavotte, Barn Dance, etc. Children's classes and private lessons in the afternoons.

Pupils and those wishing to join the select Assembly at night, kindly send in their names before MARCH 30TH.

Terms at Private Residence, 94 Wills Street, Ballarat East.

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
½in., ¾in., 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.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—o—

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION!

Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

—o—

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

Special Class for Sheep.

SEC.

1. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
2. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
3. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
4. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do
5. £1 for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
6. £1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
7. £1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
8. £1 for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
9. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Wethers.
10. £1 for best three fat Merino Wethers.
11. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Ewes.
12. £1 for best three fat Merino Ewes.

Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.—£1 1s for best Merino Ram; £1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

Class A—Grain.

SEC.

1. 25s for best eight bushels Wheat; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
2. 25s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
3. 25s for best eight bushels Short Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
4. L1 for best four bushels English Barley; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass; 10s for second best do.

NOTE.—The exhibits in this class to be grown by the exhibitors, and to be of this season's growth, and an empty bag to be provided with each exhibit.

Class B—Roots, Hay, Fruit, &c.

SEC.

1. L1 for best sample of Sheaf Hay, not less than one cwt.; 10s for second best do
2. L1 for best sample of Trussed Hay, in one truss, not less than one cwt.; 10s for second best do
3. L1 for best cwt. Potatoes; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best cwt. Carrots; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best half dozen roots Mangold; 5s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Collection of Vegetables; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

7. 10s for best cwt. Onions; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Collection of Apples; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Collection of Plums.

Special Prize by E. H Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

10. L1 for best Collection of Grapes.

Class C—Dairy Produce.

SEC

1. L1 for best 4lbs. Powdered Butter, put up in rolls as usually sent to the market, and without any print or private mark; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
2. L1 for best 25lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do
3. L1 for best 100lb. Spring made Salted Butter, made in the Spring of 1892; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
4. L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
5. 10s for best Ham.
6. 10s for best Flitch Bacon.

NOTE.—The exhibits of Dairy Produce to be made up by the exhibitor. Salted Butter (section 2) to be delivered to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr George Wotherspoon, care of J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., and entered with the Secretary, not later than four weeks prior to the date of the Show. Spring made Salted Butter to be delivered at Show-yards on morning of Show.

Class D—Agricultural Implements.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Single furrow Plough, 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Double-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Treble-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
4. L1 for best set of Harrows; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best Disc Harrow, with Seeder attached; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Scarifier; 10s for second best do.
7. L1 for best Waggon for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
8. L1 for best Dray for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 10s for best Waggonette; L1 for second best do.
10. L1 for best Seed dresser; 10s for second best do.
11. L1 for best Chaffcutter and Horseworks; 10s for second best do.

Class E—Swine.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Boar, any breed; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Sow, any breed; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Boar, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do
4. L1 for best Sow, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do

Class F—Poultry.

SEC.

1. 10s for best Brahmapootra Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
2. 10s for best Houdan Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
3. *Special Prizes by F. Beggs, Esq.*—L1 for best Dorking Cock and Hen; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best black Spanish Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best Cochin China Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
6. 10s for best Hamburg Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
7. 10s for best Plymouth Rock Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Malay Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Andalusian Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
10. 10s for best pair Turkeys; 5s for second best do.
11. 10s for best pair Ducks; 5s for second best do.
12. 10s for best pair of Geese; 5s for second best do.

Class G—Horses and Cattle.

SEC.

1. L3 for best Draught Entire Horse; L1 for second best do.
2. L2 for best Colonial-bred Draught Entire, three years old; L1 for second best do.
3. L2 for best Draught Mare; L1 for second best do.
4. L1 10s for best two-year old Draught Colt; 15s for second best do.
5. L1 for best yearling Draught Colt; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Draught Gelding; 10s for second best do.
7. L2 for best pair Plough Horses; L1 for second best do.
8. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
10. L1 for best Draught Foal; 15s for second best do; 10s for third best do.
11. L3 for best Blood Entire; L1 for second best do.
12. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
13. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
14. L2 for best Thoroughbred Mare; L1 for second best do.
15. *Special prize of £5 by Captain Bridges, R.N.*, for highest Jumper; L1 second best do.
16. L5 for best Hunter, to carry not less than 12st., to be judged by hunting qualities; the jump to be 3ft. 6in.
17. L1 10s for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 13st.; 10s for second best do.
18. L1 for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 9st.; 10s for second best do.
19. L1 for best Lady's Palfrey, to be ridden by a lady; 10s for second best do.
20. L1 for best Delivery Horse, to be driven in cart; 10s for second best do.
21. L1 for best Buggy Horse, to be driven in buggy; 10s for second best do.
22. L1 for best Pony Stallion, under fourteen hands.
23. L1 for best Pony Mare or Gelding, under 14 hands, to be ridden in thering; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

24. L1 for best Pony Mare, under 14 hands.
25. L1 for best Pony, under 12 hands.
26. L1 1s for best pair Buggy Ponies, 14 hands and under, to be driven in harness.
27. L1 1s for best pair Ponies, under 12 hands, to be driven in harness.
28. *Special Prize by Mr Arthur Parker* of L1 1s for best Foal at foot, the progeny of any Draught Stallion advertised in *The Riponshire Advocate* in year 1891
29. L1 for best Bull, any breed; 10s for second best do.
30. L1 for best Dairy Cow; 10s for second best do.
31. *Champion Prize.*—Certificate of Merit for best Draught Horse or Mare, any age, in the yard.

NOTE.—Exhibitors in the above class, when making their entries, are requested to give the name of each horse or mare exhibited. Section 10,—The date of foaling of foals at foot to be given to the secretary when entries are made.

Class H—Miscellaneous.

SEC.

1. L1 for best twelve bottles Colonial Wine, made in the colony and grown by the exhibitor.
2. 10s for best Collection of Jams; 5s for second best do.
3. 5s for best Collection of Sauces; 2s 6d for second best do.
4. 7s 6d for best Collection of Cut Flowers; 5s for second best do; 2s 6d for third best do.
5. 10s for best Home-made Bread, loaf not less than 4lbs; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do.
6. 10s for best Home-made Socks, made of home-spun wool by the exhibitor; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do.

NOTE.—A sample of the wool and worsted to be shown by the exhibitor.

7. 5s for best pair Darned Socks; 2s 6d for second best do.
8. 10s for best Knitted Quilt; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do
9. 10s for best Collection of Fancy Work; 5s for second best do.

Conditions.

1. All entries must be made in writing, and lodged with the Secretary on Monday, 20th March, not later than six o'clock p.m.
2. All exhibits must be forwarded by ten o'clock a.m., and must be kept on the ground till four o'clock p.m., on the Show day. No exhibit will be awarded more than one prize, except a special prize, or a prize for jumping, or a prize for hunter.
3. Members to exhibit free. Non-members on paying 5s each exhibit, except in garden and dairy produce, poultry and miscellaneous; in these classes 2s 6d must be paid.
4. The Society will not be responsible for exhibits, but every care will be taken
5. The Society invites the exhibition of any other articles or animals than those enumerated, and prizes may be awarded by the judges to those considered deserving, but not money prizes.
6. Members, with their wives and families, will be admitted free, and the public on payment of 2s 6d between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m., and 1s after one p.m.; children, 1s before one p.m., and 6d afterwards.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS
Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator,
General Commission Agent.
AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballaarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NEW GOODS!
BOUGHT SPECIALLY BY
G. H. COUGLE
FOR THE
XMAS. TRADE.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.
Seasonable,
Fashionable,
And
Beautiful
Goods
At
Sensational
Prices.

LADIES'
Sunshades,
Umbrellas,
Jackets,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Laces,
Ruchings,
Veiling,
Nets,
&c.,
At
Prices
That
Cannot
Be
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The
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Houses
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Or
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CLOTHING.
Men's,
Youths'
And
Boys'
Suits,
Shirts,
Ties,
Collars,
Hats,
Studs,
&c.,
At
Special
Prices
For
Xmas

No Exaggerations! Actual Facts!

BOOTS & SHOES.
An Immense Stock
Of
Men's, Women's & Children
At
Astonishing Low Prices

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

You can Buy Everything You Require at the Manchester House—it still has the name of being by far the best place in the district for sound and genuine good value.

G. H. COUGLE,
DIRECT IMPORTER,
BEAUFORT.

£2 A WEEK

AND upwards may be made by either sex working evenings, and taking orders for us. Permanent work if required. Enclose stamp for particulars.

NOVELTY IMPORTING CO.,
Sydney.

References given.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

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 Cures Old Sores
Cures Sores on the Neck
Cures Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy
Cures Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
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.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The letter of Jonathan to Mr Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the mouth of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbors. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"46, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s—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 MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes 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

WONDER IF TODDLES KNOWS NOW.

When a boy I was always fond of eating and drinking—especially of eating. What boy isn't?

I had an appetite then, and a digestion also. One day a gentleman came to dine at our house. I shall never forget that man. He had dull eyes and a purple complexion. He watched my style of eating for about five minutes and then said to my father, "Does your boy ever suffer from dyspepsia?"

"Never heard him complain of it," replied my father. "Do you ever suffer from dyspepsia, Toddles?"

(They call me Toddles, but it was not my real name.)

"No, pa," I answered. "What is dyspepsia, pa?"

My purple face friend regarded me with a look of amazement and envy, and solemnly said, "*You will find out some day.*"

The sub-incident a well-known English man tells about himself. Whether he has since found out what dyspepsia is, he doesn't say. Likely enough. His father's guest was well hooked on the subject. That we may guarantee. That's how he got the purple skin and the dull eyes. And that's what made him fairly turn sour with envy when he saw the boy eating like a hungry dog, and with as little fear of the consequences.

Ah, dear, dear! if we elderly men and women could eat now as we could when our chins came just up to the top of the table! But we can't, that's certain. Why not? Well, here's one good woman tells us why *she* couldn't, and she was so much in earnest, the tale that she went before the Mayor of Leeds and had it put into form which carries weight and conviction with it. This we have it:—

[COPY.]

"I, Caroline Nixon (wife of Earl Nixon, wholesale clog manufacturer, of 4, St. Annes Mount, Stoney Rock Lane, and 85 Upper Accommodation Road, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"Up to November, 1885, I was always strong and hearty. At this time I fell into a low, weak state. I was tired, languid, and low-spirited. I had a bad taste in the mouth and expectorated a deal of phlegm. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had great pain at the chest and between the shoulders, and so bad was this that I was afraid to eat. I got no sleep at night, and for weeks would lie awake most of the night and was more tired in the morning than when I went to bed. I was quite worn out, and got so weak that I could scarcely get about the house. As it was, I had to constantly lie down on the couch. Having a large family to look after I was compelled to be up and doing, otherwise I should have been in bed. I had often heard people speak of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, but did not think it was so bad as I found it. In this miserable condition I continued week after week, only to find myself getting weaker. I saw a doctor in York Road, who gave me medicine, but I got no better. Getting anxious, I went to a clever, experienced doctor, but after being under his treatment some time I gave up taking his medicine, for I got worse instead of better. Both doctors said I was suffering from indigestion, but they were unable to do anything for me. I now lost all faith in physic, and looked on my case as incurable, when one day a book was left at the house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and I read of several cases resembling mine having been cured by it. I sent to Mr Cole, chemist, in Mash Lane, and got a bottle. After taking the Syrup three days I felt relief, my appetite returned and my food digested, and before I had taken one large bottle I was cured, and have since kept in good health. After my recovery one of my daughters was taken bad with rheumatism, so I gave her some Seigel's Syrup and she soon got well. If any of my family ail anything a dose or two of the Syrup soon gets them right, and for the past four or five years we have needed no doctor owing to taking the medicine. I consider that Seigel's Syrup has saved my life, and I have recommended it to many, and if publishing this statement others may come to be benefited, I give permission to the proprietors to use it as they think proper.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV., c. 62).

(Signed) CAROLINE NIXON.

Declared before me at Leeds in the County of York by the said Caroline Nixon, this 6th day of October, 1891. SEAL.

(Signed) ALF. COOKE,
"*Mayor of Leeds.*"

Mrs Nixon says:—"I have often heard people speak of indigestion and dyspepsia, but did not think it was so bad as I found it." There's just where the trouble is. Healthy folks simply can't imagine what a concentrated horror, what a deal of life this disease is. If they could they would take every precaution against it. Even Toddles would have eaten fewer tarts, puddings, and cakes. For indigestion and dyspepsia, lightly as we speak of it in our ignorance, actually destroys more human beings than war, pestilence, and famine combined, and the only trustworthy remedy, so far as we yet know, is the one mentioned and used by Mrs Nixon.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.

The exceptionally dry weather of January and February was such that gardening operations were practically at a standstill, except where water for irrigation was available. The average rainfall should have been 3·7 in. while only ·4 in. has fallen. It is in weather like the last two months that the practical advantage of having ground irrigated is shown, either by large schemes or by utilising the water from creek, waterhole, or well. In travelling through the country it is specially to be noted that on farms there are hardly any attempts made to cultivate vegetables and fruit. An acre of ground, with the best soil and situation on the farm, should be allotted to a vegetable garden, on the prosaic ground of obtaining the largest return from the soil; the produce should be worth at least £50. If possible a bend of a creek should be selected, where water can be pumped by hand or windmill or carried. A selection of fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes, would supply delicacies of fresh fruits, the surplus of which could be made into jam and canned and used when the season for fresh fruits was gone, while the whole range of vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, radish, carrots, parsnips, beet, and asparagus are to be had with little more trouble than the wishing. On farms the ground can be easily worked by the plough and kindred tools. The changes of diet that can be supplied with vegetables and fruit keep the family in better health, and make the meals more attractive. The farmer that once establishes a vegetable garden will wonder that he existed as long as he did on potatoes and mutton, mutton and bread.

The work for the month is important. The most valuable crop in the country, that of the grass, should be sown as soon as the usual heavy rains come in March, and with the permission of the editor, the importance of the subject warranting it, we will devote a separate article to grasses and feeds. Grasses should be obtained at once, ready to sow as soon as the weather breaks, and varieties should be mixed so that there should be always a good picking in spring, summer, or winter, and not like on many Gippsland farms where cocksfoot only is sown, giving a wealth of feed in the summer while winter sees the whilom fat cattle gaunt, jaded, bleareyed, and miserable.

Barley and tares should be sown largely for green feed, the seed being sown 2 in. deep, broadcast—1 bushel tares and 2 bushels barley to the acre; the tare is the more valuable feed, the barley or rye being used as a support on which the tare can grow.

Cabbage and cauliflower should be sown broadcast ½ of an inch deep, the seed being mulched with a covering ½ in. thick of the round droppings of the horse; the young plants of the previous sowings being then planted into richly manured ground, the rows being 2 ft. apart, and the same distance being allowed between the plants in the rows.

Gardeners find a great difficulty in raising the young cabbage and cauliflower, owing to the ravages of the cabbage moth, which lays its eggs in the young plants, which then hatch out into the caterpillar, which literally riddles these plants. To get rid of the pests, water with nicotine white oil soap, which is more lasting in its effects than other washes. A strong solution of tobacco water is good, while tar water is recommended by Mr French, the Government Entomologist, who is the right man in the right place. London Purple, in the proportion of 1 to 200, can be used on the seed beds, but not on the older plants, as it is a deadly poison. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., so that the proportion is easily calculated; 1 oz. to the gallon of water would be the strongest that should be used. If kept out of the seed beds this pest does not seem to affect the plants put out in the rows so much, the grub attacking the outside leaves. A spray pump, where its cost (£3 5) can be afforded, is invaluable to destroy, by means of various washes, insect pests. We do not know a single plant but what has more or less enemies preying on it. As this pump is only wanted for a short time when in use, several neighbourly neighbours could unite in purchasing one.

Bulbs should be planted this and the following month. Generally they are grown in the flower beds, in clumps of three or more, and as they rapidly increase, the money spent on a collection gives a splendid return. The flowers are of brilliant colours and exquisite shapes, making a lovely show in spring and summer both in the garden and flower-vase.

The ground for bulbs should be well drained by raising the surface of the beds 6 in. higher than the walks. The most generally suitable soil is one that is light, rich, and sandy. Heavy soils require a layer of 2 in. of sand well worked up with the soil. Small bulbs, such as Ixias and Sparaxis, require sandy soils more than big bulbs, such as Amaryllis, Liliums, and Narcissus. The best manures are lime dust and Fison's Fertilizers, the latter being odourless; these should be dusted thickly over the ground and forked in before the bulbs are planted. If stable manure is used, it should be well rotted and put well below the bulbs, and under no circumstances allowed to touch the bulbs.

Amaryllis should have the nose of the bulb just above the surface, and Tuberose just below.

Narcissus should have the nose of the bulb about an inch below the surface.

In heavy soils the bulbs should be planted as follows, in light soils an inch deeper. Better to plant too shallow than too deep. Plant 3 in. deep—Allium, Babiana, Brodiæa, Freesia, Hypoxis, Ixia, Lachenalia, Montbretia, Muscaria, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritelia, Tulip, Tritoma, and Zephyranthes; plant 4 in.—Gladiolus and Hyacinth. Plant Lilies from 4 to 6 in., according to size; such lilies as L. auratum, speciosum album, and rubrum, that produce roots on the stem, may be planted as deep as 12 to 18 in.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep in rows a foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches. Carrots take some time to germinate, and if a few seeds of radish are sown with the carrot seed it marks the rows and enables the ground to be hoed.

Cress.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, either thickly in rows or in a patch broadcast.

Endive.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, thinning plants out to one foot apart.

In sowing root crops it is advisable to sow in ground that has been very heavily manured and from which a crop has been taken off. In the event of such not being available, and the ground requiring manure, see that it is well mixed with the soil, as if put in lumps the roots will fork.

Hardy flower seeds should be sown largely this and the succeeding months. Twelve lovely varieties—costing 2s 6d., and silver seedets 5s a dozen—make a splendid return in a wealth of flowers for the little trouble in growing them. Lists, with instructions how to sow, will be forwarded free on application.

Lettuce.—Sow one-eigth of an inch deep, in rows 15 in. apart, leaving 15 in. between the plants.

Lucerne.—This valuable fodder plant should be sown very largely one-eighth of an inch deep; we consider broadcast for our climate superior to that of drills 18in. apart. The best results are obtained from very deep soil, in which lime is either naturally or added as manure—12 lbs. to 16 lbs. seed to the acre.

Mustard.—Sow same as Cress.

Onion.—Sow ¼ in. deep, in rows 1ft. apart, leaving young plants about 1 in. apart, for young onions. Sow next month for bulbing. After sowing the seed tramp the soil firm.

Parsley.—Sow the lovely fern-leaved variety ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, leaving 12 in. between the plants.

Parsnip.—Sow the seed ¼ in. deep, in rows, 18 in. between the rows and 6 in. between the plants. Manure the ground very heavily. Red volcanic soil is splendid for root crops.

Peas.—Sow 1 in. deep, in rows 4 ft. apart, thinning out to 6 in.

Potatoes.—Plant kidney varieties, 4 in. deep, in rows, 2 ft. 3 in. apart and 1 ft. between the plants. See article on their growth in February article. These may be cut off by the May frosts.

Radish.—Sow in well-manured ground, ¼ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 2 in. apart.

Rye and Tares.—Sow same as Barley and Tares.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 6 in. apart.

Tree onions.—Sow 1 in. deep, rows 1 ft., and sets 6 in. Produces onions several pounds weight; suits dry districts.

Turnip.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows being 18 in., and plants 6 in. apart.

Sow tree seeds, such as the Acers, Betulas, Cytisus, Fraxinus, Laurus, Pear, Pips, Spartium, and Elms now; other varieties are sown in spring.

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 "tickling 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 "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, and England.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Per ounce or under	0	2
URGENT LETTERS.—Per letter	0	6
(in addition to ordinary postage) (Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)		
POST CARDS	0	1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	2
LETTER CARDS	0	1½
(2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)		
NEWSPAPERS	0	0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE ...	0	3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under	0	9
(each extra pound or part, 3d.)		
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof	0	1
(Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)		
PACKETS.		
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ounces or under (up to 3lbs)	0	1
(Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents (not in the nature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.)		
PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ...	0	1

(*Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige," "With thanks, etc," will render accounts chargeable as letters.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

TO NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Per ½ ounce or under	0	2
POST CARDS	0	1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	2
LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia ...	0	1½
To New Zealand and Fiji	0	2½
BOOKS.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs)... ...	0	1
NEWSPAPERS	0	0½
REGISTRATION FEE... ...	0	3
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ...	0	1
PARCEL POST.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under	0	8
Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs)	0	6
PACKETS.		
COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs)	0	1
(Items see Victoria)		
PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0	1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under	0	2½
POST CARDS	0	1½
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	1
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under...	0	2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces	0	3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0	1
PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0	1
PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE ...	0	3
Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ...	0	2½
PARCELS POST, wholly by sea.—Each parcel of 2lbs or under	1	6
Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs)...	0	9

LATE LETTERS must bear full postage and late fee stamp of 2d. extra, and may be posted at any time not exceeding a quarter of an hour after mail closes; at Melbourne General Post Office, any country Post Office, Railway travelling Post Office; handed to the mail guards, posted in bag at Spencer-street, for Sydney Limited Express up to 4.50. p.m., and for Adelaide Express up to 4.25. p.m.

Late letters for places beyond Australia are charged 3d. extra postage at Melbourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

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!

Holloway's Ointment.—The great climatic variations which soldiers and sailors experience render them liable to a variety of diseases, the development of which is favored by exposure and hardships—often, it is to be feared, by their own carelessness as well. Holloway's remedies afford a safe and easy means of cure for those constitutional and local maladies which are so frequently engendered by residence in unhealthy climates and by incautious living. The Ointment is a wonderful healing application, as it cleanses the surface of foul sores and ulcers, soothes the throbbing and pain in cases of inflammation, and checks the progress of skin diseases. The Pills purify the blood, cleanse the liver, and remove all noxious matter from the system.

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 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 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.

MUSIC.

MISSES S. and A. JACKSON (pupils of Herr Bruun and Mr G. Herbert, R.A.M.) are prepared to receive Pupils for Violin and Pianoforte. Terms, &c., at their residence, Stuart Street, Beaufort.

MISS STUART,
Teacher of Singing,
LEICHARDT STREET
(near English Church),
BEAUFORT.
Pupil to Mr D. J. Montague, A.C., Ballarat.
Terms on Application.

FOY & GIBSON'S
1893 SUMMER FAIR 1893
IS NOW OPEN.
VISIT THE FAIR.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and COMPLETE RENOVATIONS of the whole Warehouse.

ALL CLASSES of GOODS POSSIBLE are MADE on the PREMISES.

FOY and GIBSON are NOW the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS in the COLONY.
FOY and GIBSON are the LARGEST RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS in VICTORIA.

THIS SUMMER FAIR will be MEMORABLE FOR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. NET CASH.

The SUMMER FAIR IS NOW OPEN.
LADIES VISIT the FAIR in the MORNING.

RESTAURANT and RETIRING ROOMS on the PREMISES.

FOY and GIBSON'S DRESS DEPARTMENTS are literally packed with stock, our buyers having been successful in securing some startling bargains.

FOY and GIBSON'S HABERDASHERY.
300 yds. Sewing Cotton. 1s per doz.
300 yds. 6 Cord Sewing Cotton. 1s per doz.
Empire Buckles, immense variety, 6d each.
50 yds. SILK REELS. 10½d per doz.
Cut Jet Gimp French Patterns, 1s 6d per yd.
Webbing, 10½d per pce. 18 yds.
12 yds. Silk Twist, 7d per doz.
50yds. Sewing Silk, 10½d per doz

DRESS MAKERS. NOTE THESE PRICES.
LLAMA BRAID 1s 3d per pce.
Greculand Bone, 10· per gross.
Prussian Binding, 10½d per pce. of 3 doz.
Llama Braid, No. 73, best qual., 1s 3d per pce.

OUR FAIR PRICES WILL BE A REVELATION TO THE TRADE.

The large show room devoted to the display of MANTLES, &c., is literally packed with JACKETS, VISITES, MANTLES, in Serge and cloth, and WRAPS of all descriptions, and the values we have put forward here are simply astounding. All in want of good Mantles and Jackets at nominal prices.
MUST VISIT THE FAIR.

The UNDERCLOTHING and CORSET Section, essentially the Ladies' Room, has been thoroughly renovated and beautifully fitted up with Show Cases and Mirrors, and forms beyond cavil the finest Show Room of its kind in the colony. BUYERS CONGREGATE where PURCHASING is a PLEASURE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
SAC SUITS To ORDER at 35s. We have just completed a purchase of 4080 yards of fine ALL WOOL TWEEDS, which we will make up at the fair into Sac suits, to measure, 36s.
TROUSERS To ORDER at 10s 6d. Trousers, to measure 10s 6d New designs. See these.

UNDRESSED WHITE SHIRTS at 2s 3d each. SHIRT DEPARTMENT. Undressed White Shirts at the fair, 2s 3d.
PYJAMA SUITS, 3s 3d. Men's Flannelette Shirts, at 1s 4½d. Boys' do, at 9d. Men's Pyjama Suits at 3s 3d
ZEPHYR FELTS, FINEST QUALITY, 6s 9d. HAT DEPARTMENT. 30 doz. English Zephy Hats, white satin lined, 6s 9d. 40 doz Straw Boater Hats, all at 1s. Boys' Flannelette Caps, 4½d.

FOY AND GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
The Boot and Shoe Department is more than usually attractive by reason of the many tempting lines here displayed. Notwithstanding the crackers, we are determined to eclipse any former efforts in this Department.

LACE CURTAINS AT FAIR PRICES. In CURTAINS we will create a FLUTTER, as our entire stock of NOTTINGHAM and GUIPURE CURTAINS will be put forward for Sale, and the PRICES are such that we anticipate an early clearance.
VISIT THE FAIR FOR TABLE LINEN. TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS are down to prices hitherto unheard of in the trade; the only difficulty where everything is so CHEAP is to make a choice in what to invest.
ALL BEDDING MADE UP ON THE PREMISES. The unqualified success of our BEDSTEAD and BEDDING DEPARTMENT urges us to further efforts to extend our connection in this branch, and as all the BEDDING is manufactured on the PREMISES from the purest materials only, we have every confidence in stating the VALUE offered is undoubtedly the BEST in Melbourne.

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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.

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM A WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST.

DR. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered, I 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 clearing 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 practise, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in man 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 famous-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 protestations but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be despending, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other suitable medical man, skilled in those special diseases, 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 Tripler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinisation, 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 golden old maxim of doing unto others what I would unto myself should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN,
52a LONSDALE STREET,
Between Swanston and Russell Streets,
MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 3s 1d; oats, stout, to 1s 9d; Danish, to 1s 7d; Algerians, to 1s 6d; peas, 2s 1d; barley, to 4s 6d; Cape, 2s to 2s 1d; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 17s 6d to L2; medium, L1 12s 6d to L1 15s; manger hay, to L2 to L2 5s; straw, to L1 5s; bran, 8d; pollard, to 9½d; flour, roller, L7 17s 6d to L8; stone, L7 5s; potatoes, L2 15s to L3.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—242 head came to hand for to-day's sale, about one-third consisting of good and prime quality, remainder ranging from medium to useful. There was an average attendance of the trade, and in consequence of the short supply of suitable trade beef, competition for such was animated at prices showing an advance on last week's rates, whilst medium sorts remained without alteration. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L9 to L10; good do, L7 to L8; medium do, L5 10s to L6 10s. Fat Calves—15 penned, for which there was a fair demand; best selling to 50s. Fat Sheep—4757 were offered for to day's sale, principally consisting of merinos, very few crossbreds being yarded, and excepting a few odd lots consisted of medium to useful quality. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and suitable trade lots being in brisk demand at prices showing an improvement on late rates; whilst other descriptions remained without alteration. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 11s to 12s 3d; good do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 9s to 10s; good do, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; prime merino wethers, 8s 6d to 9s 6d, extra to 10s 10d; good do, 6s 6d to 7s 9d; medium do 5s to 6s; merino ewes to 6s 8d; Lambs—955 to hand, very few being good and prime quality, for which there was an improved demand at a slight improvement on late rates. Quotations:—Prime, 8s 6d to 9s 6d, a few to 12s, good do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; medium, 5s to 6s; inferior from 3s.

MUSIC.

MISSES S. and A. JACKSON (pupils of Herr Bruun and Mr G. Herbert, R.A.M.) are prepared to receive Pupils for Violin and Pianoforte. Terms, &c., at their residence, Stuart Street, Beaufort.

MISS STUART,

Teacher of Singing,
LEICHARDT STREET
(near English Church),
BEAUFORT.

Pupil to Mr D. J. Montague, A.C., Ballarat.

Terms on Application.

Beaufort Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.

THE Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the above will be held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 8 p.m., at the Mechanics'. BUSINESS:—To receive Report and Balance-sheet and elect Committee for ensuing twelve months.

T. W. DUNGEY, Hon. Sec.
March 8th, 1893.

MRS P. LOFTUS BURROWES

(*Pupil of Mons. Salamon*)

BEGS to intimate that she intends to open Classes for DANCING in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, if a sufficient number enrol before the 30th. Juvenile Class 2—4; Adult 8—10. Terms—£1 1s. Reduction for families. Address—11 Dawson Street, North Ballarat.

Beaufort Agricultural Society.

MR W. E. NICKOLS will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11TH MARCH next, at the Secretary's Office, Neill Street, at 5 o'clock p.m., the right to occupy the PUBLICAN'S BOOTH at the Society's Yards, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1893—day of Show.

J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

Dancing, Calisthenics, and Deportment.

MADAME PURVIS-LEY

(Pupil of Madame D'Egville Hope, and Mr Cost, London.,)

BEGS to intimate to parents and others tha she intends visiting BEAUFORT ONCE A WEEK THIS SEASON, commencing FIRST WEEK IN APRIL, and having had considerable experience in London and Continental teaching, begs to solicit their support.

Waltz, Schottische, Gavotte, Barn Dance, etc. Children's classes and private lessons in the afternoons.

Pupils and those wishing to join the select Assembly at night, kindly send in their names before MARCH 30TH.

Terms at Private Residence, 94 Wills Street, Ballarat East.

Beaufort Business Directory.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW AUTUMN GOODS
NOW OPENED.

J. McKEICH,
Direct Importer,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

THE CHRISTMAS TRADE
NEW GOODS NOW OPENING!
G. H. COUGLE,
Direct Importer,
BEAUFORT.

H. GILLOCH
FAMILY BUTCHER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

[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, MARCH 11, 1893.

By the prorogation of Parliament an exceedingly long session was brought to a termination. A recess is of course necessary to the Patterson administration in order to permit it to decide what steps it will ask Parliament to take in order to restore the financial equilibrium of the colony. We are, without a shadow of a doubt, in a very bad condition just at the present time, and it is painfully manifest that a drastic administrative policy of retrenchment and taxation will have to be adopted in order to make the sun of prosperity again shine upon the colony. When the appeal was made to the constituencies last year it was then clearly stated that a tremendous deficiency in the State exchequer had to be made good. Mr Shiels informed the colony, through the medium of a brilliant speech at Casterton, the measures he proposed to adopt in order to lift the colony out of its then depressed condition. His proposals were largely accepted as being likely to achieve the desired results. Unfortunately, however, Sir Graham Berry had just been deposed from the position of Agent-General, and seemingly with reluctance, but actually with avidity, agreed to join Mr Shiels in the capacity of Treasurer. Then it was that the trouble commenced. All Mr Shiels' proposals as outlined in his Casterton address had to be abandoned, and other proposals that conformed to the wishes of Sir Graham Berry were substituted. It had been openly asserted by the radical leaders of the day that Sir Graham Berry had, by his acceptance of a title, slunk from out the fold of liberalism. Sir Graham Berry resented such an imputation, and in order to show that there was truth in his statement that he in his old age was as fiery a radical as in the days of his youthful and most volcanic activity, he introduced fiscal measures that exactly squared with the desires of the Trades' Hall party. He had evidently overlooked the fact that throughout the whole colony the electors had most unequivocally spoken out against a pandering to the Trades' Hall wishes. Immediately his first tariff proposals were made the din of battle commenced. True he succeeded in carrying the major portion of his proposals, but there were votes cast in his favor on these tariff items for the giving of which many members will have to sum up accounts with their constituents. From that moment down to the deposition of the Shiels-Berry Ministry they had to fight inch by inch for the retention of office. The end came at the commencement of the present year. Mr J. B. Patterson came into power, and the Trades' Hall members, smarting under the conviction that they stood a poor chance of having favors showered upon them by him, sought to have him rejected by his constituents. The election campaign proved a most feeble affair, and clearly showed what weakly battalions they can bring into active election service.

Since Mr Patterson's accession to office he has shown a determination to get through the business of the colony as expeditiously as possible, but Sir Graham Berry has done all he could to prevent him in these efforts. He took every opportunity to twit Mr Patterson with adopting the policy which he had intended to carry out. There is no doubt considerable similarity between many of Mr Patterson's proposals and those shadowed forth by Mr Shiels at Casterton, and which the country had looked upon with favor; but as the Shiels-Berry Ministry had turned their back upon the Casterton programme, Sir Graham Berry's pellets fell powerless at the feet of the present Ministry. Mr Patterson, during the early days of his official life, has taken up a very firm position with respect to reductions in the Government subsidies. The reductions in the prospecting vote led to a stonewalling episode, the like of which has not been seen in the House for some time past. All the strength of the mining members could not break down Mr Patterson's determination to reduce the amount. The reductions in the municipal subsidies also found objectors in a large number of country members. It will be satisfactory to the Government to learn that there are municipalities in the colony that take a right view of matters and are determined not to harass the Government in carrying out the difficult task of retrenchment that lies before it. The Government have undoubtedly treated municipalities in a generous manner, and it now behoves all municipal bodies to act handsomely toward the Government and to put up uncomplainingly with whatever reductions the Government find it necessary to make in the municipal subsidy vote. This is the proper spirit to exhibit at the present time. When all the interests which will become affected by the retrenchment proposals of the Government to show this generous disposition, the Government would find their responsibilities very much lightened, and ere long would be able to present a budget to Parliament that would proclaim Victoria as having gained the summit of prosperity.

Local and General News.

Five points of rain were registered for the week.

At two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon Mr W. Edward Nickols will sell at his auction rooms, Beaufort, the household furniture and effects of Miss O'Neil, who is leaving Stockyard Hill State school.

The friends of Mr R. Charlton will be sorry to hear that he has suffered a great affliction in the loss of an eye. Whilst paring a horse's hoof last week, the blade of the instrument he was using broke and a piece of it lodged in his eye. On Wednesday the eye was removed at the Ballarat Hospital.

The entries for the Bicycle races and Beaufort Cup, to be run for at the local Athletic Club's sports on Easter Monday, close with the secretary (Mr E. P. Welsh) this (Saturday) evening.

The booths at the Athletic Club's sports and Agricultural Society's Show are to be sold by Mr W. Edward Nickols under Mr Humphrey's verandah at 5 p.m. to-day.

We have been asked to direct attention to advertisements elsewhere re the formation of dancing classes at Beaufort.

Master Leadbeater, about 9 years of age, the youngest son of Mr Leadbeater, of Waterloo, while playing with some children a few days ago, fell and broke his left arm about two inches above the elbow. He was brought into Beaufort to Dr. Johnston, who attended to the injury.

Very successful Thanksgiving Services were held on Sunday morning in the Church of England at Middle Creek and in the afternoon and evening at Beaufort. There were large congregations at each service. Both churches were beautifully decorated with an excellent variety of fruits, sheaves of corn, vegetables, flowers, &c.—the work of lady members. The lessons and hymns were chosen by the Bishop for the occasion. Earnest sermons were preached by the Rev. R. Hosken, who also cordially thanked all who had sent gifts of fruit, &c., as well as the decorators for the taste they had displayed.

A meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening. Present—Messrs Cougle (in the chair), Maher, VanderStoel, G. Loft, R. Thomas, Pedder, Parker, Stevens, Welsh, Archard, and Sinclair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The correspondence included letters from E. H. Austin, M.L.A., forwarding cheque for £1 1s, and promising to give all the help he could at the sports; from secretary Shire of Ripon, intimating that council had granted application for use of Park with right to charge for admission on Easter Monday; from J. Vercoe, Ballarat, offering to provide an entertainment of "Music, Art and Song" on Easter Monday night for half the proceeds, with a guarantee of £5, and to supply the printing, the club to provide hall and piano and advertising. As some very flattering Press critiques on similar entertainments accompanied the letter, the committee had no hesitation in accepting the offer. Only one tender for a brass band was received, that of R. Thomas at £9 for 14 players, which was accepted. It was left in the hands of the secretary and president to extend the time for receiving nominations should it be necessary, and the meeting terminated.

Considerable interest was evinced in a draughts match between members of the *Beaufort and Waterloo Mechanics' Institutes* which was played at the Beaufort Institute on Thursday evening. The result was a win for Waterloo by 5½ games. Mr Milligan captained the victors, and Mr McRae the losers. The games resulted as under:—Mr Milligan (W) beat Mr J. Jackson (B) 2 to 1; Mr McRae (B) beat Mr A. Cochrane (W) 2½ to ½—a draw counting as half a game to each; Mr J. Cochrane (W) beat Mr McKeich (B) 3 to 0; Mr Allison (B) beat Mr Stevens (W) 2 to 1, Mr T. Newey (W) beat Mr Orde (B) 2 to 1; Mr W. Newey (W) beat Mr Tompkins 3 to 0. Totals—Waterloo, 11½; Beaufort, 6½. At the conclusion of the match an adjournment was made to Scharp's Beaufort Hotel and the healths of both teams drunk. The return match was fixed for Wednesday, 22nd inst., at the Waterloo Mechanics' Institute.

About half-a-dozen parties continue to get payable gold at the Ding Dong rush, but it is believed to be only a patch, with no defined run of gold. The large number of "duffers" that have been sunk strengthens this belief. The prospectors made fair wages this week; Abbott and Driver are getting from 1 to 3 dwts per trough; Driver Bros. and Humphries are getting finer gold and not so much of it as last week; Andrews and Wright are doing better, their troughs realising as much as 7 and 8 dwts of coarse gold (yesterday they got half an ounce). Ball and Scott, who had 1oz 11dwts for the week, have a good show with 1½dwts per trough, as also Helyar and Parsons, who had almost the same yield, their best trough going 2dwts; Mason and Lilley are getting about the same, but are putting through more stuff, and their yield for the week will be fully 2oz. Several other parties during the week bottomed with encouraging prospects, but the yields were disappointing. Flowers and partystruck the western reef in the deep ground, driving towards Whitfield's paddock, on a narrow gutter, and yesterday started to draw the slabs.

At Chapman's Gully Trompf and party are busily engaged erecting a puddling machine; whilst the prospectors, Baker and party, are putting up a whip. Neither party has cleaned up.

The sixth competition for "The Austin Trophies" by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club was fired on Saturday and Wednesday, resulting in Mr D. Nicholson getting a second "leg-in. He, however, cannot win the trophies, as he has left the district.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:— Stevens and party, 16oz 10dwts; Lucky Company, 16oz; Edwards and party, 14oz 7dwts; Martin and party, 5oz 4dwts; Trompf and party, 4oz 12dwts; Fitch and party, 4oz 5dwts; Foster and party, 1oz 7dwts; Sneddon and party, 1oz 5dwts.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at the outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1893.

Present—Crs Russell (president), Lewis, Cameron, Cushing, Murray, Beggs, Flynn, and Bridges.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An apology for non-attendance was received from Cr Austin.

From Chief Secretary's office, intimating that Thursday, 23rd March (Beaufort Show day) had been appointed to be observed as a public holiday throughout the north riding of the shire.—Received.

From Secretary for Water Supply, notifying that rental of Beaufort reservoir for two years (£2) is overdue, and requesting payment,—Included in pay-sheet.

From Govt. Statist, requesting to be furnished with agricultural statistics; also acknowledging return of live stock and live stock slaughtered.—Attended to.

Report by Dr. Gresswell on the methods adopted for dealing with the organic waste of the metropolis.—Received.

From Colaeshire, requesting attendance of delegates at a conference re width of tires of vehicles at Melbourne on 29th inst.—No action, on motion of Crs Flynn and Lewis; an amendment by Crs Murray and Cushing, that the secretary write giving the council's support to the movement, being thus lost.

From Avonshire, re the Indian hawker nuisance, asking support through parliamentary representatives with a view to abolishing or modifying this dangerous and menacing evil.—Co-operation granted and parliamentary representatives to be asked to support the movement, on the motion of Cr Cushing.

From Hampdenshire, inviting attendance of engineer and councillors at a conference between the two bodies to consider the question of painting and repairing the Skipton bridge, also erecting a footbridge over the Emu Creek, near the manse at Skipton, Hampdenshire being willing to expend L200 upon the former and L30 upon the latter.—Cr Murray was satisfied that they could go the length of the colony without finding a better built bridge than that at Skipton, and very little money—L40 or L50—would put it in good repair. From its foundation it had been under the control of their engineer, and he would ask why did Hampdenshire now want to have the right to it? It would be detrimental to the character of their engineer to allow them to take control of it. True *Hampdenshire paid for a portion of it*, but they had had every confidence in *Riponshire's* engineer, and the bridge was worthy of the man who built it. Even if it were wanted, the work that Hampdenshire wants could not be done, as it would take all the money that the east riding had available for one year to repair their portion. Cr Lewis moved that Hampdenshire be informed that this council does not see the necessity for a conference, as hitherto their engineer had looked after the bridge. Seconded by Cr Cushing, and carried.

The matter of the footbridge was referred to the east riding members, on the motion of Cr Cameron.

From committee of the Queensland Floods Relief Fund, Ballarat, forwarding subscription list, and asking that same might lie at the Shire Hall and attention be directed thereto.—No action

From Free Hospital and Dispensary, Collingwood, and Women's Hospital, Melbourne, soliciting donations.—To be considered when next charitable vote is made.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, asking return re municipal endowment, and requesting that matter of reduction should be forcibly placed before parliamentary representatives to prevent any action being taken until the House has been fully informed on the subject.—Received.

From Secretary to Wine, Fruit, Grain & General Products Exhibition, Melbourne, inviting co-operation in securing exhibits.—No action.

From E. P. Welsh, secretary Beaufort Athletic Club, applying for permission to hold sports in the Park on Easter Monday, 3rd April, with the right to charge admission.—Granted, on motion of Cr Flynn, seconded by Cr Cameron.

From Jas. Whitla, secretary Carngham Turf Club, making similar request for Carngham Recreation Reserve for Easter Monday; also asking that another entrance be made opposite Mr Dunn's residence, and drawing attention to a number of unsightly and dangerous trees on the reserve.—Use of reserve granted on the motion of Cr Murray, seconded by Cr Beggs; matter of gate and trees left in the hands of the east riding members, the engineer recommending the shifting of the present gate, as there was no necessity for two, and it could be done in time for the sports.

DEPUTATION.

The standing orders were then suspended, on the motion of Crs Lewis and Beggs, and a deputation, consisting of Crs Baird and Harding (Ballaratshire), Watson and Wilson (Grenvilleshire), was introduced by Cr Cushing.

Cr Harding said they wanted assistance to put what was known as the No. 2 road in good repair. Most of the traffic came from Riponshire.

Cr Baird said the road had been maintained for a number of years by the north riding of Grenville and south riding of Ballarat shires, but the amount which they could expend was insufficient for the work required. As a new industry, that of firewood, had started in Riponshire, and something like 22 of their ratepayers were getting a living by carting with four and six horse teams to Ballarat, the road had got into a very bad state, but if Riponshire would join them in putting a good sheeting of metal on this year the other shires would keep it in good repair. It would require L200 now and about L100 a year would keep it in good order. Ballaratshire only had four or five ratepayers who used the road, and Grenvilleshire the same, and he trusted the application would be viewed favorably.

Crs Watson and Wilson also spoke in support of the request.

Cr Cushing said a difficulty confronted them. They were not entitled by law to expend money outside this body, and cited two cases in support. Supposing they were to give assistance, they would be at the mercy of any ratepayer who chose to enter an action, and the councillors would have to refund the money.

Cr Murray did not think it was such a very great hardship for Ballaratshire and Grenvilleshire to maintain this road, seeing that Riponshire had kept five or six miles of the Smythesdale road in repair chiefly for their benefit, and had spent L1,000 during the past few years upon it. The deputation would have been perfectly justified in giving them a month's notice. They had stock travelling over their roads from the western district, and had as much right to ask the Minister of Lands, or send a deputation to Hampden or other shires, asking for assistance in maintaining their roads as this deputation had to come here. Such a request was absurd. Riponshire had as much difficulty to keep up its roads as Grenvilleshire.

Cr Harding said immediate action was not expected. It was thought it would be better to come as a deputation so as to explain it.

Cr Wilson said the Smythesdale road was a constant grievance. They only received 13s in rates, and had spent L200 on it, their revenue being only L800. Grenvilleshire was merely a by-wash for three main roads going to Ballarat.

Cr Harding said that if they were in a position to do the work assistance would not have been asked, but if it could not be given the road would have to go as it is and get out of repair.

The President was sorry that they could not meet with their wishes, and invited the deputation to lunch, which was accepted.

The correspondence was then resumed.

From J. McRae, rabbit inspector, directing attention to the large number of rabbits on allotment 69A, parish of Trawalla, occupied by the council, also to the water gushes thereon, and asking that the destruction of rabbits and harbour be attended to at once.—The engineer stated he had had three men engaged in the work for a week.

From Phoenix Foundary Co., Ballarat, offering to supply two cart road rollers for L95.—Accepted.

From John Tate, offering to light the Skipton lamp on the same terms as at present.—No action.

From executors Philip Russell, Carngham, applying for permission to erect swing gates, covered with wire netting on roads in parishes of Nanima, Baangal, and Enfie.—Granted on motion of Crs Flynn and Bridges; the engineer pointing out that there could be no objection as there was very little traffic on them.

REPORTS.

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

I have the honor to report that I have called for tenders for works in all the ridings; the most important is for a reservoir and other work for supplying Waterloo with water. The work consists of an embankment in which there will be about 9000 yards of earth; this will cause about three acres of ground to be covered with water, which will be about 16ft. 6in. deep at the deepest part. A small dam is to be made in a large gully half-a-mile distant, to intercept the storm water and turn it into a catchwater drain along the hillside, by which it will be run into the reservoir. The contract is to include clearing the ground and fencing it in. As there is only a limited amount of money that can be spent on the work, it is only possible to make a small reservoir; still I think there will be an abundant supply of water if taken from standpipes, but not sufficient to allow of its being laid on to the houses. The lowest tender received at the last council meeting for machine broken metal on the Streatham road was £400, and the lowest for hand broken £481 15s. The former was, therefore, the cheapest by £81 15s.

Cr Cameron complained that three-quarter loads of metal had been taken as full loads.

The engineer stated a surfaceman was there to measure every load. He himself had seen nothing of the sort—in fact, he had gone unexpectedly, had five or six loads measured, and found it to average more than a yard—and he had no reason to believe that the full quantity was not supplied.

Cr Cameron said that several parties had spoken to him about it, and he had every reason to believe them.

Cr Lewis thought all reasonable steps had been taken, and the explanation of the engineer should be considered satisfactory.

Cr Cushing said that any man who made a charge like that should be prepared to substantiate it. If a surfaceman did a thing like that he was not fit to be in their employ.

Cr Bridges thought the engineer should inquire into it.

The President agreed with Cr Cushing that Cr Cameron had made a serious charge, and it would be as well to have it thrashed out by Cr Cameron getting the ratepayers who had given him the information to make a definite charge against the surfaceman and bring it up at next meeting.

Cr Cameron having said that he was agreeable, Cr Flynn moved to this effect; but Cr Murray asked that Cr Cameron should not be pressed for his authority, as the contract on the Ballarat road was finished 12 months ago.

The matter was allowed to drop, Cr Cameron stating that he was speaking to the engineer's report on the difference between machine and hand-broken metal.

The report was received.

The north riding members reported that at a meeting, the three members being present, it was resolved as follows:—That the engineer be instructed to take levels at Hern's crossing and bring up report at next meeting; that a Douglas pump, with stand for loading cart, be erected at Raglan; that Lexiconshire be informed that this council is of opinion that Willox has no claim; that only two surfacemen be retained for the riding, and that one month's notice be given to Thomas Buchanan that his services will be no longer required; that a small channel be cut on Yam Holes Creek, from old Camp Hotel to the Doctor's bridge, at a cost of £25; that tenders be called for a water supply dam at Waterloo; that J. McKay be required to sign agreement in reference to house on Beaufort Recreation Reserve, and be notified that the tenant must not be changed without permission.—Received and adopted.

Dr. Donaldson, health officer for the east riding, reported that the general health of that riding has been especially good for the year ending December 1892. There had been more births and fewer deaths than in the preceding year, the births having exceeded the deaths almost in the proportion of three to one. 1891—Births, 29; deaths, 16; 1892—Births, 42; deaths, 15. Old age had been responsible for most deaths. There were no fatal cases from epidemic or contagious diseases, nor any cases of diphtheria or typhoid fever. Whooping cough and influenza have re-appeared in a mild form. He had visited all the centres of population in the riding, two or three times weekly, and thus had special facilities for noticing any sanitary requirements while attending to his patients. He had found very little to find fault with. When there were complaints the inspector of nuisances and he attended to them at once, notice being given and things put right. The eucalyptus forests and the hilly nature of the country, with the good natural drainage, greatly assist in their sanitary arrangements, but drains and drainage must still be attended to as usual. A return was attached showing the number of births for the year as 23 males and 19 females, being to per 1,000 of population, 40. The population is 1050.—Received.

W. G. Stevens, caretaker Beaufort Park, reported that John and Fredk. Pedder had sunk a hole in the reservoir reserve without obtaining permission, but promised to do so if they got payable gold, and if not they would fill it up, which they had done.—Referred to north riding members.

Joseph Watson, rate collector, recommended a number of alterations and amendments in the general rate book for 1893.—Adopted.

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, L1 15s; D. D. Cameron, L1 2s 6d; Beaufort United Common, L5; Victorian Water Supply, L2; R Frusher, 5s; J R. Wotherspoon & Co., L1 6s 1d; secretary (petty cash), L6 9s 3d; A. Parker, L5 3s 6d; R Clark, L1 16s 6d; P. Newling, L1; J. Wattfield, L8; W. McFarlane, L5; T. Buchanan, L8; R. Gibson, L8; W. Stevens, L5 10s; M. Muir, L8; M. Meehan, L8 5s; Hawkes Bros., L24 11s; Chas. Westbrook, L8 13s 6d; M. Corrigan, L14 5s; I. Storey, L8; J. Tait, L1 13s 4d; H. Stuart, L4 8s 3d; W. C. Pedder, L4 8s 6d; Marks & Coyte, L6 2s 6d; Jer. Smith, L13 12s 2d; W. Edward, L1 4s 7d; W. C. Pimblett, L9 7s; A. Kirkpatrick, L1 16s; Madden Bros., L70; J. F. Watkin, L138 10s; Morris and Carmichael, L41 13s; W. C. Pimblett, L3 10s; M. Sheehan, L105 10s; fox rewards, 19, L4 15s.

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Contract No. 503.—Making a dam, cutting channels, &c., at Waterloo.

J. F. Watkin, L352 3s 2d (accepted); Madden Bros., L486 5s

Contract No. 504.—Cutting 15 chains of drains in the Yam Holes creek, in Beaufort.

Gibson and George, L40; W. C. Pimblett, L30; J. F. Watkin, L21; Madden Bros., L21; Morris and Carmichael, L20 6s (accepted).

EAST RIDING.

Contract No. 381.—Clearing, forming, and metalling 35 chains of road between the Greyhound hotel and the Britannia Reef.

Jas. Whitla, L144, J. Burdett, L60 17s 6d (accepted); Smith and Anderson, L133 15s 6d; Madden Bros., L125 13s 6d; M. Sheehan, L119 16s 6d.

WEST RIDING.

Contract No. 242.—Making a tank near the school-house, Lake Goldsmith.

W. Bradshaw, L31 12s 6d; W. C. Pimblett, L25 2s 6d; Robt. Cairns, L22 17s; (accepted); J. F. Watkin, L33 18s; Robt. Cairns, L29 10s; Madden Bros., L34.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr E. C. Earles, Skipton, appeared in support of a letter handed in asking for protection, under section 11 of the Police Offences Statute, from the bad construction of a blacksmith's chimney.—Postponed till next meeting to allow the secretary to ascertain what additional sections are necessary to have extended to the shire.

The Beaufort water rate for 1893 was adopted, and the book signed by three councillors.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the council on Monday, 10th April.

A letter was read from H. B. Carroll, Ararat, soliciting support to his candidature for the Ararat Prospecting Board election.—Cr Cushing moved, and Cr Murray seconded, that the council's vote be given to Mr Carroll. Carried.

Cr Beggs moved that the Secretary write to Mr Black asking him to have a gap of about three chains in the rabbit-proof fence around No. 1 Cole State forest completed. Seconded by Cr Bridges. Carried.

The council then rose.

FOR HÆPATITIS.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are a sure cure for biliousness and liver complaints, hæpatitis, headache, indigestion, heartburn, kidney ailments, and females' sick headaches.

So, if you really want a good family pill, try Dr. Fletcher's Pills, the silent and painless motor that purifies the human system of all accumulations of morbid, foreign, and poisonous secretions.

They are as mild as a pet lamb, as harmless as honey, as searching as a small tooth comb, and as sure as a spring gun. They don't go fooling around, but attend strictly to business, and never labor in vain.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are prepared on scientific principles. They contain no aloes, calomel, or gamboge, or any gastric purgative, like most pills now sold to a confiding public, but are made of pure vegetable ingredients, which act by gently stimulating the liver and softening the impacted fæces, thereby giving relief and comfort unattended by the annoyance and pain of griping and purging, and are confidently recommended to all persons of a sluggish or bilious temperament. They are sold everywhere, or post free, thirteen stamps, from F. M. CLEMENTS, Newtown, New South Wales.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

A magisterial inquiry, touching the death of an old man named Joseph Penfold, who died somewhat suddenly at the Commercial Hotel, Beaufort, on Sunday night, was held by Mr A. Andrews, J.P., on Tuesday, when the following depositions were taken:—

William Bennett deposed: I am a laborer, residing at Beaufort. I saw deceased on Saturday, March 4th, 1893, at the Commercial Hotel, in the bar. He was under the influence of liquor, and unable to stand. He asked Mrs Thompson to give him a drink, but was unable to take the drink himself. Mrs Thompson had to hold the glass to his mouth, while he drank. I carried him from the bar to the dining-room sofa, and then left the hotel, and did not see the deceased after. Mrs Thompson is the licensee of the Commercial Hotel.

Michael Ryan, deposed: I am a laborer, residing at Mawallok station. I came into Beaufort on Saturday. I heard that the deceased, whom I knew previously for about 18 months, was in Beaufort. I called at Mrs Thompson's, the Commercial Hotel, on Saturday evening to see the deceased. She told me he was unwell and was in bed. It was about 8 o'clock. I said that I would come up on Sunday morning and see him. When I went into the deceased's bedroom on Sunday morning he was in bed with his clothes on and his boots unlaced. He asked me to give him a smoke, which I did. While I was there a man named John Cameron brought in a basin of gruel. I asked Cameron what was in the gruel. He replied, "Whisky." He then gave it to deceased with a spoon. The deceased said to me, "Go for some beer." I replied that I would not go for the beer, but would go for Dr. Adam, as he (the deceased) was very ill. He appeared to me to have a kind of a fit while I was there. I went then and left a message for Dr. Adam to come and see deceased. I then returned to my work at Mawallok, as the teams were leaving. It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when I went for Dr. Adam.

John Cameron deposed: I am a laborer residing at the Commercial Hotel, Beaufort. I know the deceased, Joseph Penfold, and saw him at the Commercial Hotel on Tuesday, the 28th February. He was sober then. I saw him daily at the Commercial Hotel, and he appeared well up to Sunday morning when Mrs Thompson sent me to him with a basin of gruel or soup. There was no whisky in it. I did not tell the previous witness that there was whisky in it. The deceased was unable to take the gruel himself, and I fed him with it. While I was feeding the deceased the previous witness came into the room. He asked the deceased if he wanted a doctor, and said he would send for one. The deceased said he did want a doctor. Dr. Adam called at the house about mid-day on Sunday. I went to Mrs Thompson that Dr. Adam was at the front door. Mrs Thompson told Dr. Adam there, and after a conversation Dr. Adam left. I went to see the deceased. About [illegible] evening Mrs Thompson came into the room with a message. Mrs Thompson remarked that the deceased did not look well. I said the best thing was to send for a doctor. Mrs Thompson sent me for Dr. Johnston. He came and said the man was low. He gave the deceased an injection. I obtained a bottle of medicine from Dr. Johnston for the deceased. Mrs Thompson gave the deceased one tablespoonful of the medicine. He died in bed and in a few minutes attempted to vomit and vomited a little. I then sent Mrs Thompson for Dr. Johnston again. He came in a few minutes and said the man was dying. It was about two or three hours after calling Dr. Johnston for the first that the deceased died. I don't think the deceased required a doctor when Dr. Adam called on Sunday morning. I did not see him in any fits. The deceased was about 63 years of age, and has been working for a number of years on Stoneleigh Station.

James Johnston deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. On the 5th March, about 8.30 p.m., I was called to see the deceased. I was told he had been drinking freely for a fortnight. I found him nervous, but quite collected and sensible. He was complaining of pain in the bowels and a difficulty of breathing. On examining the abdomen I found it swollen hard and tender on pressure. On examining the chest I found the lungs congested. The pulse was very high and weak, and cold beads of perspiration were standing on his forehead and face. His hands and arms were cold and damp. He appeared to me to be in a dying state. To relieve the pains in the bowels I gave him an emetic of warm water and oil, and applied warm fomentations to his body. I also gave him a little whisky and warm water, and ordered warm bottles of water for his feet. I requested those in attendance to let him alone for an hour and that I would return and see him. On visiting him an hour afterwards I found him easy and apparently asleep, but on speaking quietly to him he opened his eyes. I asked him if he was easier. He said he was, but still felt a pain in the bowels. I ordered the fomentations to be applied occasionally, and told them to call for a mixture I would make up for him. I gave instructions to keep a watch, as I did not think he would live through the night. I was called again and found the patient dead. Mrs Thompson asked the witness Cameron to see what money the deceased had on him, Cameron took a bag from deceased's trousers pocket and handed it to me. On counting it I found the bag to contain four L1 notes and 12s in silver. I put it back into his pocket and told Cameron to roll up the deceased's trousers and put them under his head. I then told Mrs Thompson to lock the door and keep the key, and send up word to the police in the morning. The cause of death was inflammation of the bowels and congestion of the lungs. I should think the deceased had been ailing for about 24 hours. I don't think the deceased was under the influence of liquor when I saw him first, but he was evidently suffering from the effects of over-drinking previously. I think the condition in which I found him had been brought on in a great measure by his intemperate habits. Cameron the previous witness, told me, when he called for me to come and see the deceased, that he (the deceased) had been drinking heavily for some days previous. There was no narcotics in the medicine I gave him.

Basil John Adam deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. On Sunday morning I received a message to call at the Commercial Hotel to see an old man who had been working at Stoneleigh, and who was taking fits. I called about one o'clock on my return from another case, and saw Mrs Thompson's son. I asked him if there was someone wishing to see me. He

replied he did not know, but would see. Mrs Thompson then came to the door and said there must be some mistake, and asked who gave the message. I told her Henry VanderStoel. She said she would not believe a word of it, as there was no one ill. On remarking it was strange, Mrs Thompson said the only thing was that old Cameron had hurt his arm in the morning while under the influence of liquor, and that he must have sent for me, but he did not require any medical attendance.

The finding was that the deceased died from inflammation of the bowels and congestion of the lungs, accelerated by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors.

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the managers was held at the Shire Hall on Wednesday evening. Present—Messrs John Humphreys (in the chair), J. W. Browne, and M. Flynn.

The minutes of the previous ordinary and special meetings were read and confirmed.

The standing orders were suspended, on the motion of Messrs Browne and Flynn, to hear a deputation in support of the following letter:— From Geo. McCracken and party, applying for permission *to take water* from the dam in Shepherd's Gully to puddle two machines of dirt—to cradle it and not sluice. Mr T. Cummins said they merely wished to try the ground, and in the event of its not being payable they would adandon it. But if they got a good prospect they would repair another dam in the locality. The herdsman said there was a good sheet of water there, the dam being about a chain wide and 8 or 9 ft. deep. He did not think it would interfere with the stock supply. Mr Flynn said that in the interests of mining they should not prohibit the use of the water, and moved that permission be granted to puddle the two machines. Seconded by Mr Humphreys, and carried.

REPORTS.

The secretary reported as under with reference to the financial position of the common at date:—Balance in bank, L44 6s 4d; cash in hand, £6 9s; making a total to Cr. of L50 15s 4d, which is Dr. L17 to rabbiters' guarantee fund. Total assessment on stock to date for current half-year, L25 10s. of which L17 12s have been received, leaving L7 18s unpaid. Percentage due herdsman, L11 17 6d; being L8 16s on current fees and L3 1s 6d on arrears. The arrears for the past half-year stand at L41 11s. There are 31 persons in arrear.—Received.

The herdsman reported that since last meeting 5,000 sheep had passed through the common; that he found it difficult to get in the arrears as soon as he expected, *there still being a large amount out.* H. Willox has nearly finished laying the wheat, there being only one tin left. In some places he has had to lay it twice.—Received. The herdsman stated that the poison had done splendid work, very few rabbits now being visible on the common.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Department of Lands and Survey, notifying gazettal of excision from the common of 48 acres of land in the parish of Trawalla and about 15 acres in parish of Raglan.—Received.

From same, intimating that it is now proposed to reserve for water supply purposes from 20 to 25 acres of the south-west angle of allotment 33 in the parish of Beaufort, and to make the same available for application; also intimating, re same, that the land officer at Ballarat has been requested to supply the managers with the desired information. — The chairman stated the land officer would be in Beaufort on Monday, and he might give them the information. The secretary stated that he and Mr Humphreys had visited the locality that day, and found it impossible to get the water supply from the angle mentioned. It would be as well to lay the matter before the land officer. This was decided upon.

The secretary drew attention to the department having requested the managers to bring up the matter of wire-netting fencing the southern fringe of the common when the applications were being dealt with by the Local Land Board. The managers decided to lay this matter before the Board on Monday.

From John Edwards, Waterloo, applying for permission to occupy 15 acres under 65th section in the parish of Raglan, as shown on tracing forwarded. Applicant is at present living on the land and wished to make a home for his family.—Granted; the managers objecting to its occupation under any other than the 65th section.

Postponed application of Adam Dalgleish for permission to occupy 20 acres under 65th section in parish of Trawalla.—To further stand over.

From Robt. Axtill, Stoneleigh, asking permission to occupy under the 65th section 20 acres at the back of A. McIlhatton's selection and adjoining 20 acres facing the Stockyard Hill road on the east side.—Refused; to be pointed out to the applicant that as so much land has recently been excised in that neighbourhood the managers cannot see their way to let any more land there go at present.

The following accounts were passed for payment:— Herdsman, L11 17s 6d; secretary, L2; A. Parker, 7s; Willox Bros., L8.

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting Thomas. Vomit Every Meal.

ARARAT MINING BOARD

:o:

The statutory meeting of the above board was held at the board-room Tuesday last, there being present—Messrs Foyster, Burke, Williamson, Humphreys, Magee, Browne, Jones and Bath.

The sections of the Mines Act, relating to the holding of the meeting, having been read, Mr Browne was appointed to act temporarily as chairman.

Messrs Humphreys and Foyster were nominated for the position of chairman for the ensuing year, and after some discussion the former was elected.

The under-Treasurer intimated that apportionment of the subsidy for the half-year had been approved.

It was resolved to request the Minister of Mines to provide a set of the Consolidated Statutes for the use of the board.

In accordance with notice, Mr Foyster proposed—"That as this board has not now the same members as at any previous period, and to prevent fresh members being disfranchised of their right to vote on all business brought before the board in an untrammelled manner, the resolution passed on the 13th January, 1892, relative to the mode of electing a member of the board as a member of the Prospecting Board be hereby rescinded." Seconded by Mr Browne. Carried.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr Browne, seconded by Mr Humphreys—"That learning that the application of James M'Clelland, for 20 acres, Raglan, will be considered at the Local Land Board at Beaufort on the 13th, attention be directed to the report of the board. The land is a portion of the Beaufort United Common, and the board strongly objects to its occupation."

On Mr Browne's motion, seconded by Mr Magee, it was resolved—"That in reply to a letter from the department, asking the board to furnish an instance of a grazing license having been issued on commonage lands, this board would refer the Department to Gazette notice of 17th February, 1893, page 931, intimating the issue of a license under 123rd section to John Stokes, for land in the parish of Raglan, which until its excision appears in the "Government Gazette" of 9th December, 1892, was commonage lands. This board also have reason for believing that two other licenses under 123rd section have been issued for the adjoining land included in such excision."

It was resolved that in the event of a conference of Mining Boards being held before the next meeting, the chairman and Mr Browne represent the board.—Abridged from "Advertiser."

"CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" is a guaranteed cure for all blood and skin diseases. *It is the most searching* blood cleanser ever discovered, and it will free the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising. As it is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Of chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of imitations

The moment a child is born, that moment he begins to die Beware of disease making inroads into the system. Probably one of the earliest signs is slight dyspepsia which cannot be attributed to errors in diet, want of fresh air, &c. It is a nervous kind of a tonic dyspepsia, sometimes combined with acidity from liver sympathy. There is not the same relish for food, and so relief from this state is sought for in piquant relishes, wine, or tea. Another symptom is an uneasy or tired feeling about the head—fullness it may be, or sleeplessness, and stupidity, especially after eating. The brow is often hot, so is the top of the head, and the hand is pressed wearily across the eyes. Life begins to lose its brightness; then things begin to go a trifle wrong, and there are moments of peevishness and irritability. Lowness of spirits is succeeded by want of sleep. There is danger ahead, if not, indeed, close at hand, and happy is he who sees the signal in time. Recourse should immediately be had to some genuine tonic restorative which will restore the consumed nervous tissue, and most probably Clements Tonic is the best for this purpose, it having had uniformly good results every time we have seen it used. In cases of debility, nervous prostration, bilious and nervous headaches, anæmia, and all diseases arising from poorness of blood and indigestion, Clements Tonic can be used with confidence. It is not a quack remedy, and like other patent medicines its proprietors do not claim that it "will cure everything," from lockjaw to bad spelling. But for cases of affections of the nervous and digestive systems it is specially serviceable. No doubt of the merits of the article can exist after a perusal of the evidence of Miss M. A. Grogan, Violet Town, Vict., who writes:—I have suffered for years from severe indigestion with severe pains in the left side, also with bad taste in the mouth every morning. I could hardly retain anything on my stomach that I had eaten, felt languid and more fit to lay down than go to my ordinary work, and tried various remedies without being relieved. Through seeing one of your advertisements in the local newspaper I resolved to try Clements Tonic, which I have done with the most beneficial results. I have completely regained my former good health, and am also heavier than when I commenced taking Clements Tonic. I shall be happy at all times to recommend it to suffering friends, and I am sure that there would not be half so much suffering in the world if people only knew the virtues of Clements Tonic.—May A. Grogan, Violet Town, Victoria.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional; Gravel, and Pains in the Back, 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.

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 toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Norton's Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, 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 chemists and druggists.

CAUTION.—PURCHASERS OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes 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.

Save money by sending to Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Ltd., Flinders-st., Melbourne, the largest tailoring establishment in the city. A genuine all-wool suit to measure, 42s. Ask for their book on the "Philosophy of Dress," they will post it to you free; also patterns and instructions for self-measurement.—[ADVT]

"AS A SAFE, PERMANENT, AND WARRANTED CURE" for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture. "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light," and thousands of wonderful cures effected by it have stamped it as one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern times. Sold by chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere. Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln, England.

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 not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." this is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the best blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

BAD BLOOD.—The Editor of the *Family Doctor* says:—"We have seen hosts of letters in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's wonderful Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and cleard the blood from all impurities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Clarke's Blood Mixture is a medicine of the greatest possible value, and it is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light. We can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."—The *Family Doctor*, 16th July, 1892. 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 Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and the bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

"HOW IS IT THAT 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' has obtained such great popularity" is a question which has perplexed many. The answer is, that it is unquestionably the finest blood purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light, and thousands of medical cures effected by it have stamped it as one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern times. Remember, if the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Of chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle.

WANTED—Good General Servant. MRS. (DR.) JOHNSTON, Beaufort.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

ALL rights and privileges to the following Booths in connection with the Easter Monday Sports will be sold by public auction, by Mr W. Edward Nickols, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 5 p.m., under Mr Humphrey's verandah:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Publicans' Booth, Luncheon Booth, Fruit and Bazaar Stall.

E. P. Welsh, Secretary

Reduced Prices for 1893.

PURE BONEMEAL: per ton, Cash within 14 days, £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

ANIMAL GUANO: per ton, Cash within 14 days, £5; approved pro. note, 12 months, £5 10s; on rails at Ararat.

NOTE.—Our Bone-crushing and Manure Works are the only works for the manufacture of manures in the colony that are open and court public inspection.

Rail Freight to Middle Creek, 3s. Beaufort, 3s 6d; Trawalla, 4s; Burrum beet, 5s.

Apply early to

JOHN LITTLE & SON,
ARARAT BONE MILLS.

March 6th, 1893.

Pigeons Wanted.

ONE hundred or more pigeons, to be delivered at Mawallok home station on or before Thursday, the 30th March. Price 2s 6d per pair. No squeakers taken.

GEORGE LEWIS,
Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

Tenders

ARE requested for Ploughing, Sowing, and Harrowing 30 acres close to Mawallok Homestation. Tenders to be in by 21st March. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE WILLOBY STREETS—

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

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION!

Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

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

Special Class for Sheep.

SEC.

1. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
2. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
3. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
4. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
5. £1 for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
6. £1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
7. £1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
8. £1 for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
9. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Wethers.
10. £1 for best three fat Merino Wethers.
11. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Ewes.
12. £1 for best three fat Merino Ewes.

Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.—£1 1s for best Merino Ram; £1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

Class A—Grain.

SEC.

1. 25s for best eight bushels Wheat; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
2. 25s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
3. 25s for best eight bushels Short Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
4. L1 for best four bushels English Barley; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass; 10s for second best do.

NOTE.—The exhibits in this class to be grown by the exhibitors, and to be of this season's growth, and an empty bag to be provided with each exhibit.

Class B—Roots, Hay, Fruit, &c.

SEC.

1. L1 for best sample of Sheaf Hay, not less than one cwt.; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best sample of Trussed Hay, in one truss, not less than one cwt.; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best cwt. Potatoes; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best cwt. Carrots; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best half dozen roots Mangold; 5s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Collection of Vegetables; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

7. 10s for best cwt. Onions; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Collection of Apples; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Collection of Plums.

Special Prize by E. H Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

10. L1 for best Collection of Grapes.

Class C—Dairy Produce.

SEC

1. L1 for best 4lbs. Powdered Butter, put up in rolls as usually sent to the market, and without any print or private mark; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
2. L1 for best 25lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
3. L1 for best 100lb. Spring made Salted Butter, made in the Spring of 1892; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
4. L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
5. 10s for best Ham.
6. 10s for best Flitch Bacon.

NOTE.—The exhibits of Dairy Produce to be made up by the exhibitor. Salted Butter (section 2) to be delivered to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr George Wotherspoon, care of J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., and entered with the Secretary, not later than four weeks prior to the date of the Show. Spring made Salted Butter to be delivered at Show-yards on morning of Show.

Class D—Agricultural Implements.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Single furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Double-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Treble-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
4. L1 for best set of Harrows; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best Disc Harrow, with Seeder attached; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Scarifier; 10s for second best do.
7. L1 for best Waggon for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
8. L1 for best Dray for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 10s for best Waggonette; L1 for second best do.
10. L1 for best Seed dresser; 10s for second best do.
11. L1 for best Chaffcutter and Horseworks; 10s for second best do.

Class E—Swine.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Boar, any breed; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Sow, any breed; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Boar, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do.
4. L1 for best Sow, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do.

Class F—Poultry.

SEC.

1. 10s for best Brahmapootra Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
2. 10s for best Houdan Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
3. *Special Prizes by F. Beggs, Esq.*—L1 for best Dorking Cock and Hen; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best black Spanish Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best Cochin China Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
6. 10s for best Hamburg Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
7. 10s for best Plymouth Rock Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Malay Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Andalusian Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
10. 10s for best pair Turkeys; 5s for second best do.
11. 10s for best pair Ducks; 5s for second best do.
12. 10s for best pair of Geese; 5s for second best do.

Class G—Horses and Cattle.

SEC.

1. L3 for best Draught Entire Horse; L1 for second best do.
2. L2 for best Colonial-bred Draught Entire, three years old; L1 for second best do.
3. L2 for best Draught Mare; L1 for second best do.
4. L1 10s for best two-year old Draught Colt; 15s for second best do.
5. L1 for best yearling Draught Colt; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Draught Gelding; 10s for second best do.
7. L2 for best pair Plough Horses; L1 for second best do.
8. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
10. L1 for best Draught Foal; 15s for second best do; 10s for third best do.
11. L3 for best Blood Entire; L1 for second best do.
12. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
13. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
14. L2 for best Thoroughbred Mare; L1 for second best do.
15. *Special prize of £5 by Captain Bridges, R.N.*, for highest Jumper; L1 for second best do.
16. L5 for best Hunter, to carry not less than 12st., to be judged by hunting qualities; the jump to be 3ft. 6in.
17. L1 10s for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 13st.; 10s for second best do.
18. L1 for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 9st.; 10s for second best do.
19. L1 for best Lady's Palfrey, to be ridden by a lady; 10s for second best do.
20. L1 for best Delivery Horse, to be driven in cart; 10s for second best do.
21. L1 for best Buggy Horse, to be driven in buggy; 10s for second best do.
22. L1 for best Pony Stallion, under fourteen hands.
23. L1 for best Pony Mare or Gelding, under 14 hands, to be ridden in thering; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

24. L1 for best Pony Mare, under 14 hands.
25. L1 for best Pony, under 12 hands.
26. L1 1s for best pair Buggy Ponies, 14 hands and under, to be driven in harness.
27. L1 1s for best pair Ponies, under 12 hands, to be driven in harness.
28. *Special Prize by Mr Arthur Parker* of L1 1s for best Foal at foot, the progeny of any Draught Stallion advertised in *The Riponshire Advocate* in year 1891
29. L1 for best Bull, any breed; 10s for second best do.
30. L1 for best Dairy Cow; 10s for second best do.
31. *Champion Prize.*—Certificate of Merit for best Draught Horse or Mare, any age, in the yard.

NOTE.—Exhibitors in the above class, when making their entries, are requested to give the name of each horse or mare exhibited. Section 10,—The date of foaling of foals at foot to be given to the secretary when entries are made.

Class H—Miscellaneous.

SEC.

1. L1 for best twelve bottles Colonial Wine, made in the colony and grown by the exhibitor.
2. 10s for best Collection of Jams; 5s for second best do.
3. 5s for best Collection of Sauces; 2s 6d for second best do.
4. 7s 6d for best Collection of Cut Flowers; 5s for second best do; 2s 6d for third best do.
5. 10s for best Home-made Bread, loaf not less than 4lbs; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do.
6. 10s for best Home-made Socks, made of home-spun wool by the exhibitor; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do.

NOTE.—A sample of the wool and worsted to be shown by the exhibitor.

7. 5s for best pair Darned Socks; 2s 6d for second best do.
8. 10s for best Knitted Quilt; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do
9. 10s for best Collection of Fancy Work; 5s for second best do.

Conditions.

1. All entries must be made in writing, and lodged with the Secretary on Monday, 20th March, not later than six o'clock p.m.
2. All exhibits must be forwarded by ten o'clock a.m., and must be kept on the ground till four o'clock p.m., on the Show day. No exhibit will be awarded more than one prize, except a special prize, or a prize for jumping, or a prize for hunter.
3. Members to exhibit free. Non-members on paying 5s each exhibit, except in garden and dairy produce, poultry and miscellaneous; in these classes 2s 6d must be paid.
4. The Society will not be responsible for exhibits, but every care will be taken.
5. The Society invites the exhibition of any other articles or animals than those enumerated, and prizes may be awarded by the judges to those considered deserving, but not money prizes.
6. Members, with their wives and families, will be admitted free, and the public on payment of 2s 6d between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m., and 1s after one p.m.; children, 1s before one p.m., and 6d afterwards.

V. R.

Prospecting Boards.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Election of members of Prospecting Boards for the financial year 1893-4 has been postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next.

J. H. McCOLL,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines,
8th March, 1893.

TENDERS are required by 12 noon of Wednesday, 15th March, 1893, for PAINTING and REPAIRS to STATE SCHOOL 902, CHUTE. Specifications to be seen at Police Station, Beaufort. Tenders are to be addressed to the District Inspector of Public Works, Ballarat.

WM. DOBBIE,
District Inspector.

Engine-Drivers' Certificates.

NOTICE.—Applications (to be accompanied by a fee of 10s) will be received until the 31st March, addressed to the Secretary for Mines, Melbourne, from persons desirous of being examined in Melbourne and in the Gippsland District, in April next, for certificates as Engine-drivers under the *Mines Act* 1890, and the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890.

Applications will also be received up to the 10th April from candidates who wish to be examined in the country districts.

Applications will be received for Certificates as Boiler Attendants only.

Forms of applications and copies of the regulations may be obtained at the Office of Mines or from the Mining and Factory Inspectors throughout the colony.

JAMES MILNE,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 28th February, 1893.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

CHEAP EXCURSION FROM BALLARAT AND ALL STATIONS THENCE TO ARARAT, INCLUSIVE, TO PORTLAND, WARRNAMBOOL and PORT FAIRY, ON FRIDAY, 17TH MARCH.

The special train will leave Ballarat at 6.10 a.m., Beaufort, at 7.20 a.m., Ararat, at 8.45 a.m. and reach Portland at 1 p.m. Fares (second class only) to Portland, Warrnambool or Port Fairy:—From Ballarat, 10s, children under 15 years, 2s 6d; from Beaufort, 9s, children under 15 years, 2s 6d; from Ararat, 7s, children under 15 years, 2s. Tickets can be obtained at the respective stations and at Lydiard Street, Ballarat (F. W. Niven and Co.), up to 12 noon on Thursday, 16th March. They will be available for return till 27th March, inclusive. Excursionists to Portland will require to travel by the special train only going and return by any ordinary train (express excepted). Excursionists to Warrnambool will require to travel to Hamilton by the special train and thence by the 4.40 p.m. ordinary train, and return by any ordinary train (express excepted) via Hamilton. Excursionists to Port Fairy will require to travel to Hamilton by the special train, thence to Koroit by the 4.40 p.m. ordinary train and from there by a special train. They will require to return by any ordinary train (express excepted) via Hamilton.

By order,
R. G. KENT,
Secretary for Railways.

£2 A WEEK

AND upwards may be made by either sex working evenings, and taking orders for us. Permanent work if required. Enclose stamp for particulars.

NOVELTY IMPORTING CO., Sydney

References given.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

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.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NEW GOODS!

BOUGHT SPECIALLY BY

G. H. COUGLE

FOR THE

XMAS. TRADE.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

Seasonable,
Fashionable,
And
Beautiful
Goods
At
Sensational
Prices.

LADIES'
Sunshades,
Umbrellas,
Jackets,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Laces,
Rufflings,
Veiling,
Nets,
&c.,
At
Prices
That
Cannot
Be
Approached
By
The
Puffing
Houses
Of
Ballarat
Or
Beaufort.

CLOTHING.
Men's,
Youths'
And
Boys'
Suits,
Shirts,
Ties,
Collars,
Hats,
Studs,
&c.,
At
Special
Prices
For
Xmas.

No Exaggerations! Actual Facts!

BOOTS & SHOES.
An Immense Stock
Of
Men's, Women's & Children
At
Astonishing Low Price

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

You can Buy Everything You Require at the Manchester House—it still has the name of being by far the best place in the district for sound and genuine good value.

G. H. COUGLE,
DIRECT IMPORTER,
BEAUFORT.

WONDER IF TODDLES KNOWS NOW.

When a boy I was always fond of eating and drinking—especially of eating. What boy isn't?

I had an appetite then, and a digestion also. One day a gentleman came to dine at our house. I shall never forget that man. He had dull eyes and a purple complexion. He watched my style of eating for about five minutes and then said to my father. "Does your boy ever suffer from dyspepsia?"

"Never heard him complain of it," replied my father. "Do you ever suffer from dyspepsia, Toddles?"

(They call me Toddles, but it was not my real name.)

"No, pa," I answered. What is dyspepsia, pa?"

My purple face friend regarded me with a look of amazement and envy, and solemnly said, "*You will find out—some day.*"

The above incident a well-known Englishman tells about himself. Whether he has since found out what dyspepsia is, he doesn't say. Likely enough. His father's guest was well booked on the subject. That we may guarantee. That's how he got the purple skin and the dull eyes. And that's what made him fairly turn sour with envy when he saw the boy eating like a hungry dog, and with as little fear of the consequences.

Ah, dear, dear! if we elderly men and women could eat now as we could when our chins came just up to the top of the table! But we can't, *that's certain. Why not? Well, here's one* good woman tells us why *she* couldn't, and she was so much in earnest in the tale that she went *before the Mayor of Leeds and had it put into* form which carries weight and conviction with it. Thus we have it:—

[COPY.]

"I, Caroline Nixon (wife of Ezra Nixon, *wholesale clog manufacturer*), of 4, St. Agnes Mount, Stoney Rock Lane, and 85 Upper Accommodation Road, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"*Up to November*, 1885, I was always strong and hearty. At this time I fell into a low, weak state. I was tired, languid, and low-spirited. I had a bad taste in *the mouth and expectorated* a deal of phlegm. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had great pain at the chest and between the shoulders, and so bad was this that I was afraid to eat. I got no sleep at night, and for weeks would lie awake most of the night and was more tired in the morning than when I went to bed. I was quite worn out, and got so weak that I could scarcely get about the house. As it was, I had to constantly lie down on the couch. Having a large family to look after I was compelled to be up and doing, otherwise I should have been in bed. I had often heard people speak of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, but did not think it was so bad as I found it. In this miserable condition I continued week after week, only to find myself getting weaker. I saw a doctor in York Road, who gave me medicine, but I got no better. Getting anxious, I went to a clever, experienced doctor, but after being under his treatment some time I gave up taking his medicine, for I got worse instead of better. Both doctors said I was suffering from indigestion, but they were unable to do anything for me. I now lost all faith in physic, and looked on my case as incurable, when one day a book was left at the house telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and I read of several cases resembling mine having been cured by it. I sent to Mr Cole, chemist, in Marsh Lane, and got a bottle. After taking the Syrup three days I felt relief, my appetite returned and my food digested, and before I had taken one large bottle I was cured, and have since kept in good health. After my recovery one of my daughters was taken bad with rheumatism, so I gave her some Seigel's Syrup and she soon got well. If any of my family ail anything a dose or two of the Syrup soon gets them right, and for the past four or five years we have needed no doctor owing to taking the medicine. I consider that Seigel's Syrup has saved my life, and I have recommended it to many, and if publishing this statement others may come to be benefited, I give permission to the proprietors to use it as they think proper.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV., c. 62).

(Signed) CAROLINE NIXON.

"Declared before me at Leeds in the County of York by the said Caroline Nixon, this 6th day of October, 1891.

"(Signed) ALF. COOKE,
"*Mayor of Leeds.*"

SEAL.

Mrs Nixon says:—"I have often heard people speak of indigestion and dyspepsia, but did not think it was so bad as I found it." There's just where the trouble is. Healthy folks simply can't imagine what a concentrated horror, what a death-in-life this disease is. If they could they would take every precaution against it. Even Toddles would have eaten fewer tarts, puddings, and cakes. For indigestion and dyspepsia, lightly as we speak of it in our ignorance, actually destroys more human beings than war, pestilence, and famine combined, and the only trustworthy remedy, so far as we yet know, is the one mentioned and used by Mrs Nixon.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

—:o:—

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.

The exceptionally dry weather of January and February was such that gardening operations were practically at a standstill, except where water for irrigation was available. The average rainfall should have been 3.7 in. while only ·4 in. has fallen It is in weather like the last two months that the practical advantage of having ground irrigated is shown, either by large schemes or by utilising the water from creek, waterhole, or well. In travelling through the country it is specially to be noted that on farms there are hardly any attempts made to cultivate vegetables and fruit. An acre of ground, with the best soil and situation on the farm, should be allotted to a vegetable garden, on the prosaic ground of obtaining the largest return from the soil; the produce should be worth at least L50. If possible a bend of a creek should be selected, where water can be pumped by hand or windmill or carried. A selection of fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes, would supply delicacies of fresh fruits, the surplus of which could be made into jam and canned and used when the season for fresh fruits was gone, while the whole range of vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, radish, carrots, parsnips, beet, and asparagus are to be had with little more trouble than the wishing. On farms the ground can be easily worked by the plough and kindred tools. The changes of diet that can be supplied with vegetables and fruit keep the family in better health, and make the meals more attractive. The farmer that once establishes a vegetable garden will wonder that he existed as long as he did on potatoes and mutton, mutton and bread.

The work for the month is important. The most valuable crop in the country, that of the grass, should be sown as soon as the usual heavy rains come in March, and with the permission of the editor, the importance of the subject warranting it, we will devote a separate article to grasses and feeds. Grasses should be obtained at once, ready to sow as soon as the weather breaks, and varieties should be mixed so that there should be always a good picking in spring, summer, or winter, and not like on many Gippsland farms where cocksfoot only is sown, giving a wealth of feed in the summer while winter sees the whilom fat cattle gaunt, jaded, blear-eyed, and miserable.

Barley and tares should be sown largely for green feed, the seed being sown 2 in. deep, broadcast—1 bushel tares and 2 bushels barley to the acre; the tare is the more valuable feed, the barley or rye being used as a support on which the tare can grow.

Cabbage and cauliflower should be sown broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep, the seed being mulched with a covering ½ in. thick of the round droppings of the horse; the young plants of the previous sowings being transplanted into richly manured ground, the rows being 2 ft. apart, and the same distance being allowed between the plants in the rows.

Gardeners find a great difficulty in raising the young cabbage and cauliflower, owing to the ravages of the cabbage moth, which lays its eggs in the young plants, which then hatch out into the caterpillar, which literally riddles these plants. To get rid of the pests, water with nicotine whale oil soap, which is more lasting in its effects than other washes. A strong solution of tobacco water is good, while tar water is recommended by Mr French, the Government Entomologist, who is the right man in the right place. London Purple, in the proportion of 1 to 200, can be used on the seed beds, but not on the older plants, as it is a deadly poison. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., so that the proportion is *easily calculated; 1 oz. to the gallon of* water would be the strongest that should be used. If kept out of the seed beds this *pest does not seem to affect the plants* put out in the rows so much, the grub attacking the outside leaves. A spray pump, where its cost (L3 5s) can be afforded, is invaluable to destroy, by means of various washes, insect pests. We do not know a single plant but what has more or less *enemies preying on it.* As this pump is only wanted for a short time when in use, several neighbourly neighbours could unite in purchasing one.

Bulbs should be planted this and the following month. Generally they are grown in the flower beds, in clumps of three or more, and as they rapidly increase, the money spent on a collection gives a splendid return. The flowers are of brilliant colours and exquisite shapes, making a lovely show in spring and summer both in the garden and flower-vase.

The ground for bulbs should be well drained by raising the surface of the beds 6 in. higher than the walks. The most generally suitable soil is one that is light, rich, and sandy. Heavy soils require a layer of 2 in. of sand well worked up with the soil. Small bulbs, such as Ixias and Sparaxis, require sandy soils more than big bulbs, such as Amaryllis, Liliums, and Narcissus. The best manures are bone dust and Fison's Fertilizers, the latter being odourless; these should be dusted thickly over the ground and forked in before the bulbs are planted. If stable manure is used, it should be well rotted and put well below the bulbs, and under no circumstances allowed to touch the bulbs.

Amaryllis should have the nose of the bulb just above the surface, and Tuberose just below.

Narcissus should have the nose of the bulb about an inch below the surface.

In heavy soils the bulbs should be planted as follows, in light soils an inch deeper. Better to plant too shallow than too deep. Plant 3 in. deep—Allium, Babiana, Brodiœa, Freesia, Hypoxis, Ixia, Lachenalia, Montbretia, Muscaria, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritelia, Tulip, Tritoma, and Zephranthes; plant 4 in.—Gladiolus and Hyacinth. Plant Lilies from 4 to 6 in., according to size; such lilies as L. aurutum, speciosum album, and rubrum, that produce roots on the stem, may be planted as deep as 12 to 18 in.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep in rows a foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches. Carrots take some time to germinate, and if a few seeds of radish are sown with the carrot seed it marks the rows and enables the ground to be hoed.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, either thickly in rows or in a patch broadcast.

Endive.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, thinning plants out to one foot apart.

In sowing root crops it is advisable to sow in ground that has been very heavily manured and from which a crop has been taken off. In the event of such not being available, and the ground requiring manure, see that it is well mixed with the soil, as if put in lumps the roots will fork.

Hardy flower seeds should be sown largely this and the succeeding months. Twelve lovely varieties—costing 2s 6d., and shyer seeders 5s a dozen—make a splendid return in a wealth of flowers for the little trouble in growing them. Lists, with instructions how to sow, will be forwarded free on application.

Lettuce.—Sow one-eigth of an inch deep, in rows 15 in. apart, leaving 15 in. between the plants.

Lucerne.—This valuable fodder plant should be sown very largely one-eighth of an inch deep; we consider broadcast for our climate superior to that of drills 18in. apart. The best results are obtained from very deep soil, in which lime is either naturally or added as manure—12 lbs. to 16 lbs. seed to the acre.

Mustard.—Sow same as Cress.

Onion.—Sow ½ in. deep, in rows 1ft. apart, leaving young plants about 1 in. apart, for young onions. Sow next month for bulbing. After sowing the seed tramp the soil firm.

Parsley.—Sow the lovely fern-leaved variety ½ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, leaving 12 in. between the plants.

Parsnip.—Sow the seed ½ in. deep, in rows, 18 in. between the rows and 6 in. between the plants. Manure the ground very heavily. Red volcanic soil is splendid for root crops.

Peas.—Sow 1 in. deep, in rows 4 ft. apart, thinning out to 6 in.

Potatoes.—Plant kidney varieties, 4 in. deep, in rows, 2 ft. 3 in. apart and 1 ft. between the plants. See article on their growth in February article. These may be cut off by the May frosts.

Radish.—Sow in well-manured ground, ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 2 in. apart.

Rye and Tares.—Sow same as Barley and Tares.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 6 in. apart.

Tree onions.—Sow 1 in. deep, rows 1 ft., and sets 6 in. Produces onions several pounds weight; suits dry districts.

Turnip.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows being 18 in., and plants 6 in. apart.

Sow tree seeds, such as the Acers, Betulas, Cytisus, Fraxinus, Laurus, Pear, Pips, Spartiums, and Elms now; other varieties are sown in spring.

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," 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 "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, and England.

POSTAL NEWS.

—:o:—

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Per ounce or under	0	2
URGENT LETTERS.—Per letter (in addition to ordinary postage) (Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)	0	6
POST CARDS	0	1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	2
LETTER CARDS ... ... (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)	0	1½
NEWSPAPERS	0	0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE ...	0	3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under (*each extra pound or part, 3d.*)	0	9
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	0	1

PACKETS.

	s.	d.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ounces or under (up to 3lbs) (Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents (not in the nature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.)	0	1
PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ...	0	1

(*Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige," "With thanks, etc," will render accounts chargeable as letters.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

TO NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Per ½ ounce or under	0	2
POST CARDS	0	1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	2
LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia ...	0	1½
To New Zealand and Fiji	0	2½
BOOKS.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0	1
NEWSPAPERS	0	0½
REGISTRATION FEE	0	3
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ...	0	1
PARCEL POST.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under	0	8
Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs)	0	6

PACKETS.

	s.	d.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) (Items see Victoria)	0	1
PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0	1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under	0	2½
POST CARDS	0	1½
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	3
NEWSPAPERS ...	0	1
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under	0	2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces	0	3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0	1
PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs). ...	0	1
PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE ...	0	3
Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ...	0	2½
PARCELS POST, wholly by sea.— Each parcel of 2lbs or under	1	6
Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs)...	0	9

LATE LETTERS must bear full postage and late fee stamp of 2d. extra, and may be posted at any time not exceeding a quarter of an hour after mail closes; at Melbourne General Post Office, any country Post Office, Railway travelling Post Office; handed to the mail guards, posted in bag at Spencer-street, for Sydney Limited Express up to 4.50. p.m., and for Adelaide Express up to 4.25. p,m.

Late letters for places beyond Australia are charged 3d. extra postage at Melbourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

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 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, to which if at all, my trade must come.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

COLLINGWOOD,

Are now Showing First Portion of their EARLY WINTER SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is directed to our display of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS,
Which comprise the leading NOVELTIES and COLORINGS.

FOY & GIBSON'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.

New season's novelties are now coming forward Fine all wool Yorkshire Estamene Serges, 1s 4d, 1s 9d, 2s per yd., this popular dress is navy, black, moss, myrtle, claret, cardinal and cream, 44in. wide, 1s 4d, 1s 9d and 2s per yd. French Foule Cloth, in all the season's newest shades, 44in. wide, 1s 4½d. 1s 6d, 1s 11d per yd. 24 in French Foule, in a splendid assortment of fashionable colorings at 6½d per yd. Good all wool Diagonal Tweeds, 44in. wide, 1s 6d per yd. New Clan Tartan effects, in Bengalines, and Epingaline, so much worn in London this season, our price for these beautiful goods is 4s 6d per yd; and complete *Robes in Clan Tartan effects for 50s.* We venture to predict that they will be much worn during the coming season Shot Bengalines and Edingaine French Robes at 21s, 25s 6d, these are recommended, being very novel and handsome goods. ROBES de VELOURS RUSSE, changeant effects, very much in vogue as a walking costume on the continent this *season, 29s 6d, 33s 6d, and 35s 6d.* Beautiful British and French Tweeds in hailstone, Knop and Kyrle novelties, 1s 6d to 4s 6d per yd. Silk Woven Spot Serges, *in charming effects. 50in. wide, 2s 6d per yd. Amazon Cloth*—This most useful dress in all the season's colors, 50 in. wide, the finest French make. 3s 3d per yard. Novelties in Black and Navy Astrachan Serges. All the latest shades in Nun's Veiling at 7½d and 10½d per yd. Plain Delaines, 42in. wide, in cream, white, eau d'Nil, rose, salmon, coquelicot, sky and mauve, 1s 6d per yard.

Ladies in the country write for patterns and see the values.

FOY and GIBSON'S DRESS MAKING.

Foy and Gibson direct the special attention of ladies to their scale of charges for dressmaking, viz.:—stuff Dresses, 22s 6d; Silk or Evening Dresses, 30s. These prices include all charges for making and inside furnishings; the only other charges are for the dress material and any outside trimmings. The well known skill of those in charge of our rooms is a guarantee of a perfect and stylish fit.

☞ NOTE OUR PRICES.

We quote above moderate prices to enable ladies to calculate in their homes what their winter outfit will cost.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Fashionable long Jackets, trimmed Astrakan, 8s 11d; Navy and black serge double breasted Jackets, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s; rich serge 3s 4d; capes, handsomely braided, 25s and 30s; new Tudo Capes in heavy ribbed serge, 19s 6d; rich cloth capes, in black and colors, lined with squirrel fur and trimmed with silver fox, bear, beaver, mink, &c., from 29s 6d, 35s, 45s, 55s; handsome fur lined Cloaks with Watteau pleat, lined with squirrel, 35s, 45s, 55s, 65s.

A splendid show of Furs in the skin, comprising Mink, Racoon, Neutria Wolf, Beaver, Musquash, Lynx, Fox, Skunk, Grizzly and Black Bears, &c.

During next week we will show in our windows new shapes in Jackets, comprising novelties arriving ex mail steamer, and we recommend our lady friends to visit our show rooms during the next few day.

FOY and GIBSON'S LACE DEPARTMENT.

Linen Torchon Lace, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per doz; Valenciennes Lace, 2 to 5 inch wide 2s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d dozen; Eidelwiss Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 10s 6d dozen; black Silk Guipure Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 4s 6d yard; Lace d'Oyley's, 10 inch square 3d each; Counterpanes 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 12s 6d to 42s each; children's Lace Collars, 6d, 9d, 1s to 4s 6d each; Ladies Silk scarves, in all shades 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Ribbons, 1 to 3 inch wide 1d yard in all shades; 2¼inch Colored Silk Faille 5½d, 8½d, 10½d yard; Black Silk Faille 5½d, 6½d, 8½d, 1s yard; Silk Sashes in all shades 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 3s 6d each; Fancy Silk Ribbons in all shades 3 inch wide 3d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOWER and FEATHER DEPARTMENT.

Black Tips 1s, 1s 6d 1s 11d to 10s 6d plume of three; Colored Tips 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d to 12s 6d plume of three; Black and Colored Flats 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 30 each, Winter Flowers, in great variety 6d, 9d, 1s to 5s 6d spray.

FOY and GIBSON'S EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful Swiss Embroideries, 2s 6d per doz yards; fine Edgings 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards; Open Work Edging, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards.

NEW SEASON'S FURS.

We are now opening out our shipments of winter fur goods, and as soon as the present short spell of warm weather is over we will be fully prepared for the winter trade. All our furs have been secured direct from the maker. Skins are picked, and the assortment is very choice, comprising Grizzly and Black Bear, Racoon, Opossum, Lynx, Sable, Wolf, Seal, Martin's Tail, Chinchilla, Snow Hare, White-coat, and numerous other choice sorts, and having been well bought, ladies can be supplied with furs this season at prices much under anything hitherto known in Melbourne. Inspect our stocks.

FOY and GIBSON'S MILLINERY.

All our selections of London and Parisian trimmed models for the season will be on view in the course of a few days, and ladies will find our show rooms the coolest and best lighted in the colony. Trimmed Millinery Hats, 1s, 2s 6d and 3s 6d; trimmed velvet Hats, in all the newest shapes and colors for the coming season; children's trimmed Straw Hats, 4s 6d each trimmed Millinery Bonnets, new styles from 9s; 6d to 15s; untrimmed straw Flop Hats and other shapes in white, black, brown, 1s each; felt Flop Hats, just to hand 2s 6d each; a select lot of imported Alpine Hats, fine qualities and Gem Hats, white and colored, 1s 3d and 1s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S HABERDASHERY.

Whalebone, real bone cased 7 and 8 in., 3s per gross; Whalebone, real Greenland silk cased 7s 4d per gross: Steel, cased for bodices 1s 3d per gross; Twist, 12 yds No 12 black, 7d per doz; colored Twist 8d doz; Sewing Silk, 50 yds, black 10½d per doz; colored Silk, 50 yds. 1s per doz; Webbing, for dress belts, 10½d per piece of 18 yds; Prussian Binding, splendid quality, 3 doz. for 1s per piece; Skirt Binding braid, 1s 3d per piece of 3 doz.; Dress Preservers, seamless Stockinette, unrivalled quality 3s 3d per doz pairs; Trimmings for dresses or mantles, the very newest in Ruchings, Gimps, Braids and Orientals in endless variety; Braids, gold Russia No. 5 1s per dozen; Wools and Fancy Work Silks, Arrasene, 1s 7d per dozen; Macrami 10½d ball; 1 oz. Knitting Silk 1st quality black, 1s 3d; colours 1s 4½d each ball; Venetian Ladder Webbing, woven 1s 11½d per dozen; Venetian Cord, pure flax 4d per dozen yards; very special.

FOY and GIBSON'S GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of Gloves is the largest in Australia, comprising a complete range, from the lowest price to the most high class goods. The following are a few of our regular makes:—The Luciole 4-button 2s 11d pair; 6-button 3s 11d pair; 4 clasps 3s 11d pair; 6 clasps 5s pair. The Violetta—The sale in Victoria for the Violetta Glove is larger than that of any other make. We guarantee every pair not to split or rub and to be a perfect fit; 4 clasps 6s 6d; 6 clasps 7s 6d pair. La Celine—This is a heavy French kid, pique sown, with the newest stitched back and patent Dome fastener. La Celine is the choicest Glove ever imported, and every pair guaranteed. All kid Gloves sent post free.

FOY and GIBSON'S PRINT and CRETONNE DEPARTMENT.

Gloria Cloths in newest designs, suitable for wrappers, dressing gowns, skirts, &c., 7d yard; Turkey Red Twill, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d and 1s yard; Beautiful Art Muslins 2s 3d and 3s 6d dozen; curtain width 3½d, 4½d, 5d and 7d yard; plain colors in all shades Madras Muslins 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 3d; choice selection rich Cretonnes in new designs 3½d, 4d, 5d, 7½d and 9½d; reversible Cretonnes 7½d, 8½d, 9½; reversible Cretonnes curtain width 1s 4½d; double width Art Serges 1s 9d rich printed Floral Sateens, for quilts, cushions, &c. 10d and 1s 3d yard; crepons in self colors 7½d and 10½d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Costumes, 19s 6d, 25s, 30s, 35s and 42s; ladies' Black and Navy Serge Costumes in the new season's makes 25s to 45s; ladies' Black Silk Costumes from 65s to 85s; ladies' Dress Skirts in all the new season's goods from 10s 6d to 17s 6d; ladies' quilted Under Skirts, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d to 12s 6d; Italian Cloth Under Skirts in all sizes from 4s 6d to 7s 6d; ladies' Cambric Dressed Shirts 2s 11d; white Nainsook Blouses 2s 11d; ladies' Blouses in all wool Bengaline 6 11d; black Cashmere Blouses 4s 6d and 6s 11d.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Flannelettes, extra value 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 9d per dozen; fancy Tennis Cloth, new colorings 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d and 6s 9d; table Napkins, special makes 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 6s, 6s 9d, 8s, 9s 6d and 11s 6d; loom Table Linens, splendidly finished goods 10½d, 11½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d and 1s 10d yard; white Turkish Towels, large size 6½d, 8½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 2d and 1s 4d each; tea cloths, in plain white and fancy borders 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 6d each; *sideboard cloths,* in white and fancy stripes 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

We beg to call special attention to our Colonial Flannels, all wool, 28 in wide 9½d, 10½d and 1s; Welsh Saxony Flannel 1s, 1s 1½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 5d and 1s 7½d; pink edge Flannel 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d per yard; honeycomb Quilts 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, 6s 9, and 8s 6d each; toilet Quilts, extra heavy makes 5s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s 11d, 9s, 11s, 12s 6d; guipure Curtains, a choice assortment 11s 9d, 17s 9d, 18s 6d, 21s 6d, 24s and 27s 6d per pair; Nottingham Lace Curtains, new patterns 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 9d and 6s 3d per pair; frilled Cushions, pretty patterns 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d and 4s 9d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FURNITURE.

Screw Extension Tables, 6 feet by 3 feet 6in. 47s 6d, 8 feet by 4 72s 6d; very handsome and massive and can be thoroughly relied on. Japanese Bamboo Verandah Blinds all sizes, prices lower than ever, write for list of sizes and prices 1s 6d upwards; cane Lounges 8s 6d to 32s 6d; chairs 8s 6d upwards the very things for hot weather; roll top Desks, Cutler pattern £11 15s to £13 15s solid oak equal to any sold at double the price; sideboards, remarkable value, 4ft. 6in, with three cupboard doors beautifully carved, 3 drawers and 3 bevelled plates, centre plate 30 in. x 24 in. £6 15s; leather Suite handsomely carved and frenchpolished, 9 pieces £12 10s; Japanese Bamboo Tables from 1s 6d each; Kauri Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces, 4 feet wardrobe, bevelled glass door, 3 ft. 6 in., Duchesse pair B.G. five-drawer Chest, Pedestal Towl Rail and 2 Chairs £11 1s.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOORCLOTHS.

Just arrived a splendid assortment inlaid Linoleum, beautiful designs. Floorcloths, heavy quality, 12 feet and 15 feet wide 2s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 3d per square yard, latest patterns only, no obsolete and antiquated designs.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Libby's Tinned Soups 2lb 1s 8d Duryea's American Maizena 1 lb packets 8d; Herrings à la Sardine 11d; No. 1 A Company's sugar in 70 lb bags 14s 7d per bag; No. 2 A Company's Sugar in 70lb bags 13s 1½d per bag; preserving Crystal Sugar 70lb bags 16s per bag; Red Salmon 9d per tin, very fine; Henderson's Pickles, assorted 6s per dozen; 150 degree test pure Water White Kerosene, the finest yet imported 5s 11d per case of 8 gallons

FOY and GIBSON'S HARDWARE.

Garden Hose, mildew proof 300lb pressure per square inch ½inch 6½d per foot; ¾ inch 7½d per foot; Garden Spades from 2s 11d; Digging Forks 2s 5d; Garden Barrows 11s and 16s 6d each; best quality dripstone Filters hand made, 3 gallon 21s; Butter Coolers, require no ice 1s 9d and 2s 2d each. This is without doubt the best cooler ever put on the market; LeFevre's Seitzogene Charges, purest and best chemicals 3 pints 1s 9d; 5 pints 2s 6d per box; Mason's Origina and Mason's Improved Jam Jars 1 pint 3s 11d; 1 quart 4s 11d; ½ gal 5s 11d per doz. packed in cases of 3 doz. for the country free of charge; Stock Saddles complete, with stir up leathers, irons, and leather girths 39s, Ladies' Side Saddles complete with saddle bag, crupper, surcingle, stirrup leather & N.P iron 66s; Buggy Harness complete splendid value 85s. Bridles with bit complete from 3s 11d; bridles with Double Reins and best Plated bits at 7s 2d each.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

A thoroughly qualified manager and experienced assistants have been appointed for the execution and despatch of all orders received by post, and being under the direct supervision of the firm customers can rely on their wishes and interests being carefully studied where the selection of goods is left to ourselves. Patterns and any other information supplied on application and our New price list of 850 pages and 400 Woodcuts sent free on application.

All Orders carefully packed and delivered free, rail or wharf, excepting furniture.

FOY & GIBSON'S,

SMITH-STREET,
COLLINGWOOD.

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!

MR JAMES P. GARVAN, M.P., and ex-colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, belongs to the same order of men as the celebrated French Statesman, MIRABEAU, who evinced such an aversion to the use of the word 'impossible.' MIRABEAU considered it to be 'a blockhead of a word,' and so does MR GARVAN. This gentleman, as Managing Director of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company, has proved many things possible which a multitude of people, regarding the circle of life assurance institutions as already complete, considered impossible when the Company was first established. He and others had carefully studied the career, in particular of the famous Prudential Company in Great Britain, and decided that a company with a similar admirable organisation, providing for weekly as well as the usual quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments, would be certain of success in Australia. So it has proved, and now MR GARVAN finds it possible, in connection with the annual meeting of his eminently successful company, to deliver a speech which occupies several columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and which, while identified throughout with life assurance interests, contains, in a broader sense, matter of value to the whole Australian community Steering clear of stereotyped remarks, this recognised financier contributes what is really an exhaustive essay on the great world-affecting principle of bi-metallism which he advocates, and discusses in relation to its effect on insurance interests in particular. He clearly explains the position of this company with reference to its income and expenditure, the investment of its funds and the interest realised, and compares the general results with those achieved by the leading industrial English offices. Such a comparison, which is the best criterion for the public, permits him to state that of every £100 of income received, the Citizens' Company has been able to lay by a larger amount than any of the British industrial life offices. The total income for the year amounted to £125,327 7s 10d, being an increase of £20,964 3s 4d over the year 1891, and the industrial branch funds at the close of 1892 stood at £130,624 7s 5d. During the twelve months, the ordinary branch funds more than doubled. It is a remarkable fact, indicating the strong hold the Company has upon the people of Australia, that in a year of great depression it has been able to issue 2048 Ordinary Department Policies, a number which would be highly creditable to a life office, confining itself entirely to this branch of business. In connection with this department, the Company declared a very handsome bonus on the year's operations, and has decided to declare an annual bonus to the Policy Holders in future, which should have the effect of placing it in a still more satisfactory position, with a wealth of business in the future beyond the dreams of press critics. In England the transactions of the Company have been most favourably reviewed by all the leading financial papers.

ARTHUR PARKER,

BOOKSELLER,

Stationer, News Agent,

TOBACCONIST, &c

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

A large and varied stock of Stationery, etc., always kept, comprising—

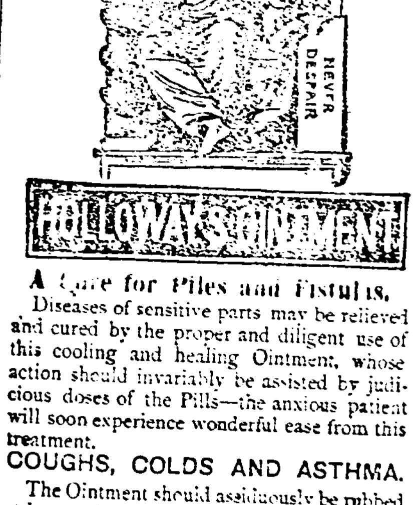
Ledgers,
Day Books,
Memorandum Books,
Cash Books,
Time Books,
Pocket Books.
Foolscap, ruled and plain,
Letter Paper,
Note Paper, various kinds,
Envelopes,
Drawing Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Waste Paper.
Pens, Gillott's and Mitchell's.
Inks, various colors,
Slate Pencils,
Drawing Pencils.
Slates,
Rulers, etc.
School Books,
Exercise Books,
Copy Books,
Church Books,
Picture Books,
Story Books,
Dictionaries,
Etc., etc.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. PIPES.

—AGENT FOR THE—

Argus,
Australasian,
Age,
Leader,
Australian News,
Ballarat Star,
Queen-Week,
Herald.
Advocate,
Sportsman,
Punch,
Sydney Town & Country,
Sydney Bulletin
(Advertisements received for above journals.)
Australian Journal,
London Journal,
Young Ladies' Journal,
Family Herald,
Family Reader,
Black and White,
Etc., etc.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.



A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA.

The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

These are undoubtedly BLOOD DISEASES, and the poison manifests its presence in the well known symptoms. The only certain means of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

These remedies act directly upon the absorbent system with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They equalize the circulation,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious, and they regulate every function.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.

This invaluable Ointment is an infallible cure for any wound, sore, or ulcer, of however long standing. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains		Tumours
Chapped Hands	Lumbago	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Piles	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Yaws
	Scalds	

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 Civilized 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.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS [illegible]

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The [illegible]

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to [illegible]

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon [illegible]

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and [illegible] the welfare of this district it has a claim [illegible] [illegible] any other journal [illegible] radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors [illegible]

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, [illegible]

With every issue of the Paper is given

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Amusing Anecdotes,
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Agricultural Intelligence,
Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—
"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."
And another writer has said that—
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Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT,

JOB PRINTING

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BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
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The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 915 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 18 1893. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

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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.

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Proprietor.

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 fo broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Sole Makers—KAY BROTHERS Ltd., Stockport England.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1886.

This eminent specialist is a graduated physician of Harvard University, U.S., registered by the Governments of N.S.W. and N.Z., and has devoted 16 years to the special study of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and SPECIAL DISEASES of MEN and WOMEN. All applying to him will receive his honest opinion of their complaints. No experimenting; no mercury used. A positive cure guaranteed or forfeit £200. His vast experience tells him that where there is no organic disease, and nothing but an inorganic trouble, or, in other words, a conglomeration of symptoms producing a certain result, there is no reason why it cannot be removed with the proper remedies; therefore he guarantees. He claims to be the most skilful and successful physician in N.S.W. in his particular speciality, viz., the CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES of MEN and WOMEN. Examination and advice free to all.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

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HARD TIMES
DR. SPEER has determined to REDUCE his FEES to exactly ONE-HALF of those usually charged, and he trusts that this will prove itself
GOOD NEWS INDEED
to those thousands of poor but honest sufferers, who though willing to pay a small fee proportionate to their means are quite unable to pay the enormous charges so often made.

DR. SPEER wishes it to be distinctly understood that his charge is INCLUSIVE, and that when once he takes a curable case in hand he names a fee which includes all advice, attendance and medicines until the patient is completely cured. It therefore naturally becomes his object to cure his patient as quickly as possible

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CONSULT DR. SPEER in all cases of NERVOUSNESS and SEXUAL WEAKNESS through indiscretion, for his many years of practice with this dreadful disease enables him to remove all traces of it and to return the victims to full VIGOR, HEALTH and MANHOOD.

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DR. SPEER will forward, post free, the following celebrated
PILLS.
1. AMERICAN "VIGOR" PILLS, for Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, Errors, &c., 5s, or 21s for five boxes. Extra strong, 37s 6d.
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FRUIT JARS & PRESERVING PANS
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HAWKES BROS.,
NEILL-ST., BEAUFORT.

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Written on "Rheumatism," "Paralysis," "Neuralgia," "Joint Affections," and "Nervous Weakness," at ROBERTSON & CO'S, Hindes-lane.

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Established 1860.
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Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
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"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.*
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(NEAR RAILWAY STATION)
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Wines, Spirits, &c., the Best Quality only kept.
Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors.
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COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—
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Fares—One Shilling each way to and from Beaufort and Waterloo; from halfway Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.
CHARLES VOWLES,
Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO.—
Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.
T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

LADIES
OLD, YOUNG and MIDDLE-AGED, consult
DR. SPEER
THE SPECIALIST, in your Complaints.
He treats with great success IRREGULARITIES, AMENORRHŒA, BARRENNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORHŒA and OTHER AILMENTS incidental to women. He gives honest advice and the best of medicines.
FEMALE PILLS (guaranteed) 10s and 20s per box post free.

M. FLYNN,
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BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.
Agent for the WALTER A. WOOD REAPER & BINDER, MOWERS, and HORSE RAKES.
Reaper & Binder Twine at Lowest Rates.
FOR SALE, cheap, 1,000 Posts for Wire Fence.

The Sufferer's Best Friend.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.
These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. These Pills are alteratives and strengthens of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.
The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their mild aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life.

To Regain Health, Strength, and Vigour.
Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," it is necessary that Holloway's Pills should be perseveringly taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and thoroughly strengthen the frame.

Chronic Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.
These Pills, assisted by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, will be found the most effective remedy for all pectoral diseases. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing chronic coughs and colds, but asthma of many years standing.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Bowel Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
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Costipation of the Bowels	Indigestion	Tic-Doloreux
Consumption	Inflammation	Tumours
Debility	Jaundice	Ulcers
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas	Piles	

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.**

"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.

NOTICE.

DON'T, under any circumstances whatever, miss the opportunity of Inspecting the splendid SHOW ROOMS of
J. R. WOTHERSPOON AND CO.
Having just completed the Purchase of an Extensive Stock of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,
They are now in a position to show an Assortment which has positively never been equalled in the district.
At the same time don't forget that J. R. W. & CO. have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of
Grocery, Ironmongery & Furniture,
—AND THE BEST BRANDS IN—
WINES AND SPIRITS.
—ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.
(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,
EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE,
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PRODUCE DEALERS,
☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD. ☜

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NEW AUTUMN GOODS!
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SAPOLIO — FOR — *Scouring Kettles, Polishing Knives, Removing Rust, Cleaning Paint Work, Driving away Dirt.* SAPOLIO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING. SAPOLIO
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS.
PRICE 6d. LARGE BARS.

GENERAL PRINTING
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

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

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

Sashes, doors, and all kinds of 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., 67 Strand, London, England. A fortune may await you. Estd. 1814, or from GORDON GOTCH, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.

CRIMSON LUXENE
THE NEW LIGHT.
THE
NEW AMERICAN ILLUMINANT
is now having an extraordinary sale, where it is introduced. It is PERFECTLY SAFE, and yields the most BRILLIANT LIGHT yet obtained from any ILLUMINANT, whilst its beauty of appearance commands the admiration of every buyer. In every desirable respect
LUXENE
has no EQUAL, and, as yet, no RIVAL in 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 tittle of claim to the humblest department of the profession, practise extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as CURE-ALLS; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are specious. Such men abound in Melbourne, Sydney, and other towns in Australia, and by their lauding 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 necessity of inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. Ah, 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 so 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 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 honorably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising quacks 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 herds of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon an inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be despondent, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other suitable medical man, skilled in these special diseases, and the result will be all you could wish."

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 Tousey-Butts 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 every 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,
328 LONSDALE STREET,
Between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets,
MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 3s 1d; oats, stout, to 1s 9d; Danish, to 1s 7d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; peas, 2s 1d; barley, to 4s 4d; Cape, 2s to 2s 1d; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 17s 6d to L2; medium, L1 12s 6d to L1 15s; manger hay, to L2 5s; straw, to L1 5s; bran, to 8d; pollard, to 9d; flour, roller, L7 17s to L8; stone, L7 5s to L7 7s 6d; potatoes, L2 5s to L2 10s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 10d; flour, stone-made, to L7 10s; roller-made, L7 15s per ton; oats, 1s 6½d to 1s 8½d; pollard, 9d; bran, 8d; Cape barley, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 2d; potatoes, Warrnambool, to £2 15s; hay, sheaves, L2; hay, trussed, to L2 5s; straw, £1 5s; chaff, 2s 9d per cwt.; onions, new, 4s per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, to 10d; butter, potted, none; hams, 9d; bacon, 8d; cheese, 5d; eggs, 9d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—213 head were penned for to-day's sale, and, excepting a few pens, ranging from useful to good and prime quality, consisted of middling and inferior descriptions. There was an average attendance of the trade, and, in consequence of the short supply of suitable beef, competition for such was exceedingly animated, at prices fully 30s in advance of late rates. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 to L11; good do, L8 10s to L9 10s; medium, L6 10s to L7 10s. Fat Calves—31 penned, for which the demand was brisk at improved rates, best selling to 36s. Fat Sheep—4676 came to hand for to-day's sale, principally consisting of merinoes, only a few odd pens of cross-breds being yarded; quality ranging from medium to useful, a small proportion being good and prime. There was a fair attendance of buyers, all suitable trade lots meeting with keen competition at prices showing fully an advance of 1s on last week's values, middling sorts also meeting with a better enquiry at improved rates. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 11s 6d to 12s 6d, a few to 15s 1d; good do, 10s to 11s; prime crossbred ewes, 10s 6d to 11s 3d; good do, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; prime merino wethers, 10s to 11s; good do, 8s to 9s; medium do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; merino ewes to 6s 6d. Lambs—1522 forward; only a small proportion good and prime, which were readily disposed of at prices showing an improvement on late rates. Quotations:—Prime, 9s 6d to 10s 6d, extra to 11s 6d; good, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s to 7s; inferior from 3s.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Wheat.—The market is unchanged, and the demand somewhat restricted. Quotations:—Inferior and faulty, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; fair to good milling, 3s to 3s 1½d per bushel. Barley is in rather better request. Quotations are:—Cape, 2s to 2s 2d; thin English, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium malting, 3s to 4s; and fair to prime, 4s 2d to 4s 5d per bushel. Oats.—The market is dull, and values have declined slightly. Quotations:—Algerian, 1s 5d to 1s 7½d; light to fair average feed, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; good stout, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; and Tartarian seed to 2s 1d per bushel. Peas are somewhat easier, prime lots selling at 2s 3½d per bushel. Maize is slightly firmer, good dry red selling at 3s 9d per bushel. Bran and pollard are selling at 8d and 9d per bushel respectively. Flour is unchanged, viz:—Stone, L7 to L7 10s; and roller, L8 to L8 10s per ton.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET.

Messrs George Hague & Co. report under date of 15th inst.:—Sheepskins—We offered a large supply to a full muster of buyers. We quote:—Butchers' fresh-killed pelts, small to medium, 9d to 20d; full-woolled skins 4½d to 5½d per pound; country and station pelts, 1d to 2½d per pound; good, 4d to 4½d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per pound. Hides—Picked heavies, to 2½d per pound; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 2d per pound; other sorts from 1½d to 2d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 3½d per pound.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.
Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

Beaufort Business Directory.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW AUTUMN GOODS
NOW OPENED.
J. McKEICH,
Direct Importer,
NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

MANCHESTER HOUSE
Magnificent Display of
AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAPERY!
The extraordinary Low Prices will astonish everybody.
G. H. COUGLE,
Direct Importer,
BEAUFORT.

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.

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.

H. GILLOCH
FAMILY BUTCHER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

[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, MARCH 18, 1893.

THE annual show under the auspices of the Beaufort Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday next, the latest time for receiving entries being 6 p.m. on Monday, 20th inst. We have no doubt but that there will be a large concourse of people present. Notwithstanding the reduction in the prize-list of some £30 odd—rendered imperative by the curtailment of the Government subsidy—a very attractive programme has been issued, and the stern necessity which has brought about reduced prizes should not be allowed to materially affect the success of this year's exhibition, but that fact should rather induce well-wishers of the society to exhibit as largely as possible in every class, and thus endeavor to make the twentieth show equal, if not superior, to its predecessors. We sincerely trust that not a single person in the district who has an animal or product worthy of exhibition but will make the entry on or before Monday next. If there is one institution in a community like ours that deserves encouragement and support, it is the Agricultural Society. It is the index to the capabilities of the district. Through its instrumentality the outside world is made acquainted with the agricultural strength and stability of a district. In this direction the Beaufort district has much need of a little booming, and in subscribing to the funds of the society, or in swelling the number of exhibits, each resident will be doing his little towards obtaining for the district rightful recognition. Had the executive the funds at their disposal much-needed improvements could be carried out on the show grounds. The time of the year at which the show is held is rather late for stock to be seen at their best, but we trust that fact will not deter those who possess what they deem to be good animals from exhibiting them. Judges will be quite able to detect the good points and quality under the most unpromising exterior. The breeding of horses is not, we are aware, a strong feature of the district, but yet there are a good number of more than passable horses about, and, if all these are brought together, we will be able to record a by no means despicable display of horse flesh. In cattle, our farmers have not, as a general rule, exhibited a tendency to breed the best species. There are, of course, a few farmers who take some pride in seeing good framed and symmetrically built cattle depasturing on their holdings, and we have no doubt these gentlemen will place themselves in evidence on Thursday next. In sheep, the interest in breeding superior wool is much more extended—in fact our wool realises the highest market rates—and we may therefore expect a more than ordinarily full lot of exhibits. The society is very commendably seeking to incite farmers to the breeding of the pure breeds of poultry. This is an adjunct to farming to which by far too little attention is paid in most districts. Were farmers more ambitious to excell in the rearing of the pure breeds of poultry, their reward would certainly be very much greater than it is at present. Such vast improvements are daily being effected in all kinds of agricultural machinery, that this portion of the show will in itself prove an object lesson to our farmers. The ladies are also well looked after, and the miscellaneous class will present the appearance of a fancy bazaar. Taken altogether, the indications are that given fine weather the twentieth exhibition under the auspices of the Beaufort Agricultural Society will not be the least brilliant ever held.

Local and General News.

A ball is to be held in the Eurambeen Public Hall on Thursday evening next, in aid of the sufferers by the Queensland floods. Admission (with refreshments) 2s 6d.

Mr W. Edward Nickols announces a clearing sale by public auction on Monday, 27th inst., at Mr Chapman's, Waterloo Road, Beaufort. See advertisement and posters for particulars.

An opportunity of putting in a daylight parade at Beaufort will be afforded the D Co. Victorian Rangers on Wednesday afternoon. Members are requested to fall in at 3 o'clock. Dress—Drill order.

On Saturday afternoon last Mr W. Edward Nickols sold by public auction the right to the publican's booth at the Beaufort Agricultural Society's show on Thursday next, the 23rd inst. Mr C. Vowles was the purchaser, for L8. At the same time the various booths at the Beaufort Athletic Club's Easter Monday sports were disposed of as under:—Publican's, Messrs Schlicht and Son, L11; luncheon, Mr J. Cowans, 10s; fruit, Mr R. Wilson, 12s 6d.

Mrs Nankervil died from old age at Trawalla on Friday, 10th inst. She had reached the allotted span of life, three score years and ten. The remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Sunday, the funeral being largely attended. The obsequies at the grave were conducted by the Rev. R. Hosken. Mr W. Baker carried out the mortuary arrangements.

A fire broke out on the range by the side of the railway line to Ballarat, about a mile and a half from Beaufort, on Thursday night, but was quickly extinguished. At about one o'clock yesterday afternoon it broke out afresh, and fanned by a strong wind it burned fiercely for upwards of an hour through the scrub, before it was mastered by residents in the neighborhood.

Trompf and party have been puddling all the week at Chapman's Gully, and clean up to-day.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were—Stevens and party, 2loz 17dwts; Lucky Company, 6oz 13dwts; Edwards and party, 14oz 5dwts; Martin and party, 5oz 15dwts; Trompf and party, 5oz 13dwts; Sneddon and party, 3oz; Firth and party, 1oz 17dwts.

Josiah Thomas and Greenhalgh, two of the leaders in the late strike at Broken Hill, tell a deplorable tale regarding the poverty of hundreds of the strikers. They state that there are now a thousand men at Broken Hill who have not done a day's work since the strike, and five hundred others who have only been working for a little while.

It has been reported to the police that a Reformatory boy named William Banks absconded from his licensed service with G. B. Wilson, superintendent of Reformatory Schools, Ballarat, on the 7th inst. Another boy named Bertie Toohey is reported to have absconded from his licensed service with Mary Gorman, dairywoman, Snake Valley, on the 6th inst.

Splendid entries have been received by the secretarry of the Beaufort Athletic Club for the Easter Monday sports—89 in all, made up as follow:—One-mile Bicycle Race, 24; One-and-a-half-mile do., 20; Two-mile do., 17; Three-mile do., 13; Beaufort Cup, 15.

Mr Charles Chapman, of Shirley, of eucalyptus extract fame, met with a rather severe accident on Thursday morning. Mr Chapman was driving near Eurambeen when the swingle tree of his buggy broke, and the horse taking fright the vehicle was overturned. He was thrown out, falling heavily, and the buggy came over on to him, the horse being also thrown off its feet. He lay for some time on the road in a semi-conscious state, when he was found by his son, who released him from his dangerous position and brought him in to the Ararat Hospital. It is believed that several of the lower ribs are broken and the patient is a good deal bruised, but no serious results are anticipated.—"Advertiser."

A somewhat sudden death happened at Raglan on the evening of Friday, the 10th inst., the victim being Mr Robert Pitcher, a well-known farmer and fishmonger of that place. Mr Pitcher, who was 63 years of age, after doing his rounds, took ill, and his son drove him back to Beaufort, Dr. Johnson prescribing for him. On the return journey, deceased expired in the trap near Mrs Dennis's, about five miles from home, the cause of death being paralysis of the heart. The funeral took place on Sunday, a large number of residents showing the last token of respect by following the remains to the Beaufort Cemetery. The Rev. R. Jackson read the burial service.

A meeting of the Beaufort District Rifle Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Present—Messrs G. Loft (vice president), Brooks, Archard, J. Chapman, Parker, Vale, and F. Minchin (hon. secy). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence—The captain (Mr Archard) reported to the effect that the 5th competition; for the "Austin Trophies" had resulted in Mr D. Nicholson getting a second leg in.—Received and adopted. From W. C. Trompf, asking to be transferred to the Horsham Club. To be forwarded to Defence Department with a recommendation that the request be granted. From Secretary Defence Department re extra ammunition received, stating 960 rounds had been forwarded for battle-firing.—Received. From F. Minchin, resigning his position as secretary, owing to his leaving the district.—Accepted with regret. Mr Minchin moved that Mr Thompson be elected secretary. Seconded by Mr Archard, and carried. Mr Orde asked the captain if he could explain the disaffection that occurred with the marker. The captain mentioned that mistakes had been made by the marker, but the member who disputed it would not challenge it at the 400 yds; but when done so at the 600 yds, the mistake was corrected. The marker had been cautioned to be more careful. The next competition for "The Austin Trophies" was fixed for Wednesday and Saturday, 22nd and 25th March, at ranges of 200 and 400 yds., under the usual conditions. The captain stated that he had granted the use of the butts for Wednesday to Sergeant-Major Gray, who had promised to render them every assistance with their battle-firing, and put through the rangers the same day. It was resolved to do the first battle-firing on Wednesday, 12th April. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

In connection with the Ding Dong rush there is very little to record. Andrews and party appear to have the best claim. They cleaned up 2oz. of nice coarse gold for four days' work last week, and will have equally as good a yield, if not better, this week. Two troughs of dirt on Thursday gave 4 and 6 oz. respectively. Mr Andrews purchased a puddling machine at Chute this week, and intends having it erected at Ding Dong as soon as there is a sufficient supply of water. They reckon upon having 20ft. of wash. The prospectors (Williams and McDonald) are making fair wages, as also are Abbott and Driver. Their gold, however, is much finer. A few others are getting a little gold, but nothing payable.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

At the expiration of a month a gold mining lease is to be issued to D. Mason, 26a. 1r. 12p., Richmond Reef.

The Beaufort, Raglan, Charlton and Eurambeen United Gold Field and Farmers Common is further diminished by deducting therefrom 20 acres of land in the parish of Raglan, adjoining the south-east boundary of allotment 28, at Waterloo, and abutting on the Waterloo and Beaufort road.

A REMINDER.

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men won't stand a chance;
The more we work there grows behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants, once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue,
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite, however small,
Or when the cold of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

Does this remind you of anything?—Exchange.

BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the above was held on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs Cameron (in the chair), Sinclair, McKeich, W. C. Pedder, Welsh, and Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The auditors (Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon and J. Tulloch) reported having examined the books and vouchers and found everything correct and satisfactory, complimenting the secretary upon the clear manner in which everything was placed before them.—Received and adopted.

The balance-sheet, which was also received and adopted, showed the receipts to have amounted to £251 1s 1d (including a balance brought forward) and the expenditure to £158 18s 2d, leaving a credit balance (with outstanding cheques paid) of £89 6s 11d.

The following report was received:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—This being our 20th annual meeting since the establishment of the institution, your committee have pleasure in reporting the institution to be in a satisfactory position financially, and trust it has been conducted to the satisfaction of all concerned. We regret to report the death of one of your committee, namely, Mr T. Welsh, who took a lively interest in the affairs of the institution. You have heard the balance-sheet read, and can judge therefrom of the success or otherwise of our past year's proceedings. The members' subscriptions for the year are £45—£11 5s less than the year before. The number of subscribers is about the same as last year, but several were twelve months in arrears, and others have paid their subscriptions since the 31st of December, and we would respectfully request those members in arrears to pay their subscriptions. The total income from all sources for the year is £149, against £153 17s 5d for 1891. The items of expenditure to which we would draw your attention are for books, £31 14s 8d; papers and magazines, £25 2s 8d; improvements to buildings, £23 4s 2d. The item of lighting and cleaning compares favorably with other years. You will see by the balance-sheet that we closed the year with a credit balance of £82 2s 4d. Your library now contains 3,742 volumes. There has been added to the library during the year 178 volumes. Your committee have had a porch erected, which has made the reading-room much more comfortable; and provided the members' private room with chairs, the same being much appreciated by those who frequent the room. During the year eight committee meetings have been held, the attendance at same being as follows:—Secretary, 8; Mr Harris, 7; Mr Parker, 7; Mr Cameron, 7; Mr Jackson, 7; Mr Andrews, 6; Mr Pedder, 5; Mr Hughes, 5; Mr Cougle, 3; Mr Welsh, 3; Mr McKeich, 3; Mr Sinclair, 3. Your duty now will be to elect officers and committee for the ensuing year.—Yours, &c.,—D. D. CAMERON, vice-president; T. W. DUNGEY, hon. secretary.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing twelve month resulted as follows:—President, Mr D. Cameron; vice-presidents, Messrs J. Jackson and W. C. Pedder; secretary, Mr Dungey; committee, Messrs Hughes, A. Andrews, J. W. Harris, Sinclair, McKeich, Cougle, Parker, and E. P. Welsh.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the auditors for their services, on the motion of Mr Pedder, seconded by Mr Welsh.

Mr Cameron returned thanks for his election as president. He felt it was an honor to occupy the position with such a fine institute as they had—it was a credit to the place—and he trusted he would fulfil his duties to their satisfaction.

The committee then met and passed the following accounts for payment:—Harris & Troy, £1 0s 6d; Broadfoot Bros. & Co., 3s 9d; A. Parker, £3 15s 3d; petty cash, 10s. The secretary was instructed to write to the manager of the bank informing him of the change of officers, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE AGENT-GENERALSHIP.

SELECTION OF MR. GILLIES.

On the 4th inst. it was stated in these columns that "there was little reason to doubt that the cabinet would ask Mr Gillies to assume the position of Agent-General," which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr Munro two months ago. Yesterday the premier brought the matter under the notice of the Cabinet, and it was unanimously decided to offer the office to Mr Gillies. A letter was at once forwarded to him by the Premier, and though Mr Gillies, who is at Macedon, had not up to last night formally accepted the position, the Premier has no doubt that he will do so. The Cabinet considered it essential that there should be "a strong man" to represent the colony in London at the present time, one having an intimate knowledge of the financial position of Victoria. This is regarded as particularly necessary in view of the forthcoming conversion operations on the London market. On the 1st January, 1894, a 5 per cent. loan of L2,107,000 falls due in London, and if the loan cannot be converted on what the Government regards as reasonable terms, the Ministry will pay off one-half of those debentures by a loan raised in Melbourne. It is necessary that there should be someone in London to advise the Government as to what course it should pursue. Ministers regard Mr Gillies as the "strong man" required for the position, and it was offered to him without any conditions beyond that it was desirable that he should reach London early in May.—"Argus."

Mr Patterson has agreed to give the Geelong National Show a grant this year on a reduced basis, but in future all societies are to have a voice in determining the continuance or the site of the show, the Premier being of opinion that no Government should have this patronage at their disposal.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1893.

(Before Messrs. W. H. Foster, P.M., and A. Andrews, J.P.)

Hugo Wertheim v. Charlotte Cuthbertson, claim on sewing machine, L4 5s. Mr Hockley for defendant.

A. P. Carrington, an agent, gave evidence as to the sale, and in cross-examination said he had received 35s on account, and that defendant had offered to return the machine since the summons had been issued.

Charlotte Cuthbertson deposed that she wanted a hand-machine, and signed the agreement without knowing what was in it. She was willing to return the machine and forfeit the deposit.

Adjourned for a month to allow for the return of the machine.

Same v. Margaret Considine. Balance due on perambulator, L2 10s. No appearance of defendant. Order for amount with 2s 6d costs.

Schlicht & Son v. John O'Halloran, Goods sold and delivered, L4 11s 5d. Mr Hockley for plaintiffs. No appearance of defendant. Order for amount with 17s 6d costs.

Same v. Geo. Packham.—L7 11s. No appearance of defendant. L5 having been paid on account, an order was made for L2 11s with 15s 6d costs.

Agnes Williams v. Catherine Kelly. Complainant deposed that she got a sewing machine on time payment two years ago and left it with Mrs Kelly for a bill she owed her on the understanding it at 6d per week was to be paid for the use. The machine is valued at L11 10s, and she had 37s to pay on it.

To defendant—Did not sell the machine to you, nor give you a receipt for it.

Defendant deposed that complainant had sold her the machine by paying what was due upon it. She handed a receipt of the sale to the Bench.

Complainant denied that it was her signature.

Upon the Bench comparing the signature with the one on the summons, they had no doubt but that they were written by the same person and dismissed the case; Mr Foster remarking that complainant could consider herself very fortunate if she were not proceeded against for perjury.

Three children, named John, James, and Thomas Grace, aged eight, six and three years respectively, were charged as neglected children, and ordered to be committed to the department, with a recommendation that they be boarded out with their mother.

BEAUFORT LICENSING COURT.

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1893.

(Before Mr W. H. Foster, P.M.)

An application for a transfer of the Trawalla Hotel from Mark Barnes to Thomas Mitchell, was granted, subject to the production of the license; the police offering no objection.

WARDEN'S COURT.

As the business of the Local Land Board was being delayed, Mr Foster, P.M., adjourned the Warden's Court till Monday, 20th inst.

A shipwreck is a frightful experience. To hear the wind whistle, the timber creak and crash, the cordage strain, the sailors swear, and the women scream, tremble, and run hither and thither like maniacs is enough to appal the bravest heart. Yet with all its terrors death by shipwreck is not half so terrible as the slow and insidious course of disease which for the latter years of the stricken one's life makes existence a misery, not only to the victim but to all around him. With such terrible facts staring us in the face, how careful we should be to preserve that blessing of Providence, health and strength. Note should be taken of the first signs of disease. A simple headache is an infallible sign that the liver and stomach are disordered; frequent toothachs and neuralgia indicate infallibly that the nervous system is becoming enervated; that tired feeling is proof positive that strength is failing. There are hundreds of such symptoms which should have immediate treatment. Clements Tonic fortifies the blood, and builds up nerve tissue; it is the greatest regulator of the system ever introduced and thousands of grateful sufferers testify to this fact. For instance, John Tippet, Esq., Glenrowan, Victoria, who writes:—It is a very pleasing duty for me to convey to you the facts of the great benefit that has accrued to me through taking Clements Tonic. For the last two years I have suffered very severely from indigestion, flatulence, and I think every other horror appertaining thereto, being subject to great uneasiness and retching after meals, especially after dinner, which meal I had to discontinue altogether, the nasty sensation and retching depressed me so much. I tried many of the advertised cures without benefit, but on reading of a similar case to my own cured by Clements Tonic, I resolved to give the same remedy a trial, and after taking three bottles the uneasy feeling and retching were entirely cured, and I shall not fail to make it known as widely as possible in the Glenrowan district, where I reside, and trust it may be the means of relieving others so afflicted. On rising every morning my mouth would be stuck together. I was advised to try ———. I did so, but only got temporary relief. I had made up my mind to go to Melbourne to see if I could be cured. Being advised to try Clements Tonic, I did, and now, thank God, I am twice the man. Night after night I have lain in my bed and never shut my eyes, and would be more tired when I got up than when I went to bed. The bad taste has left my mouth and I feel quite a different man, thanks to Clements Tonic.—I am, sir, yours respectfully, John Tippet, Glenrowan, Victoria.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition," this is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the best blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

LOCAL LAND BOARD.

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, Ballarat, sat as a Local Land Board at the Court-house, Beaufort, on Monday last, and dealt with the following applications:—

SECTION 65, LAND ACT 1890.

Benjamin Howlett, 10 acres, west of allotments 42, 43, parish of Beaufort.—Recommended.

Rupert Smith, 20 acres, north part allotment 4, parish of Landi-kal-kal, and north part allotment 3, section 3, parish of Raglan.—Recommended.

James Cleland, 20 acres, allotments 1 and 2, section 3, parish of Raglan.—Recommended; license not to be issued for 9 acres—a portion objected to by Messrs John Humphreys and J. W. Browne, managers of the Beaufort United Common, on the ground that it was required for commonage purposes—if on the common, without the consent of the managers.

George Exell, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla.—Recommended.

Robert John Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla.—Recommended.

Daniel Richmond Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla.—Recommended.

Nancy Jane Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 71, parish of Trawalla.—Recommended.

James Hannah, 20 acres, part allotment 71, parish of Trawalla.—Recommended.

The last five applications were at first refused, as the applicants declined to reside on or cultivate the land. They considered it unfit for cultivation, and wanted it principally to enable them to get firewood. On learning, however, that they had only to cultivate one acre in ten to comply with the regulations, they expressed their willingness to do so, and the applications were recommended subject to survey and concurrence of Mines Department, survey not to interfere with approaches to water reserve; Tupper and Attias objecting on the grounds that they were applying for the same land.

SECTION 67—LAND ACT 1890.

George Tupper, junr., 160 acres, parts allotments 70, 71, and 72, parish of Trawalla.

Applicant said he was a farmer, a single man, residing at Beaufort. He had selected 40 acres under the 67th section, and this was all the land he held. Proposed grazing the land if he got it. He would fence it with any sort of a fence that was required, and would destroy the rabbits. He objected to anyone else getting a portion, but afterwards said he would be satisfied with a portion.

D. R. Hannah and G. A. Tupper objected.

Donald McNaughton, 160 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla.

Applicant said he was a storekeeper and single, residing at Stockyard Hill. He had a leg selected. Intended improving the land so far as the Act allows, grazing it. Would fence it, having the materials by him. Had never applied under any other section.

George Alexander Dunnet, 160 acres, part allotment 70, parish of Trawalla.

Applicant said he was a farmer and married, with a family, residing at Stockyard Hill. Held 207 acres of freehold which was left to him by his father. Intended fencing, improving and grazing the land, which he was applying for. Had sold his share in the parish of Durang, but had given it to his brother, who had gone to South Australia. Had never applied for land before under the Act.

P. Adams [illegible] parts allotments 69, 70, 71, and 72, parish of Trawalla.

Applicant said he was a farmer, residing at Beaufort. Had never selected. Had about two acres of freehold in the parish of Trawalla. Resided there and cultivated it. Had been doing nothing for the last few years. Never applied before under this section. Proposed fencing the land and grazing it. [illegible] any gorse but would do so.

McIntosh [illegible] recommended [illegible] of the area applied for.

Neil McIntosh, 75 acres, parts allotments 3, 4, and 5, parish of Raglan.

Applicant said he was a farmer, residing at Beaufort. He was a widower, with a family of two at home. Held about 70 acres of freehold altogether. Proposed fencing and grazing the land.

Mr Browne, secretary Beaufort United Common, said that when the question of excision was before the Board, Mr McIntosh promised to wire-net the land, and on the strength of that the managers gave their consent.

Mr McIntosh agreed to fence across the north line between the common and himself, from the Stockyard Hill road to the railway line, if he got allotment 3.

Robert Kirkpatrick, 200 acres, part allotment 3, parish of Eurambeen.

Applicant said he was a farmer, residing at Stockyard Hill. Was married, with a family. Held 627 acres of purchased land, and had selected 100 acres. Proposed to graze and fence the land.

Kirkpatrick recommended S.E. portion of allotment 3, and McIntosh balance of land available.

SKIPTON.

A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday night of those favorable to holding athletic sports here on Easter Monday, when a L30 programme was drawn up, L14 of which was a balance from last year. Judging from the spirited way in which those present took the matter up, a good day's amusement is in store for those who will be present.

At the police court on Wednesday, before D. E. Stoddart and E. G. Austin, J.P., two small debt cases were dealt with, and carriers' licenses were granted to Andrew M. Elder. The court then adjourned.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

A Safe Remedy.

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

WESLEY'S THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

"The cause of earthquakes, [illegible]

[illegible]

CRICKET.

ARARAT v. BEAUFORT.

The above clubs played a match at Beaufort on Wednesday last, when the latter won by 24 runs. Beaufort batted first, and totalled up 81 runs. A. Tupper 18, and H. Trompf 11 [illegible] figures as runs. A. Miller breaks contributed [illegible] H. Trompf 8 wickets for 27 runs, which speaks for itself. S. Dailey was also in good form [illegible] stumping three wickets [illegible] Miller's bowling. Ararat [illegible] with 119, putting on [illegible] S. Dailey and A. Miller [illegible] cricket for 38 and 35 respectively, Dailey putting two over the [illegible] Kitchell made a useful 12. Cowell was the most successful bowler, getting three wickets for 24 runs. Wells [illegible] three for 33, and A. Tupper two for [illegible]. Messrs Sincock and L. Lilly acted as umpires. Appended are the scores:—

BEAUFORT.

H. Trompf, b T. Dailey	[illegible]
E. Trompf, c Stevens, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Lilley, c A. Miller	[illegible]
A. Trompf, c and b A. Miller	[illegible]
Parker, st S. Dailey, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Thompson, c Sweetman, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Williams, b T. Dailey	[illegible]
Cowell, st S. Dailey, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Welsh, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Johnston, st S. Dailey, b A. Miller	[illegible]
Carver, not out	[illegible]
Byes, etc.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Bowling analysis—A. Miller, 52 balls, 1 maiden, 28 runs, 8 wkts.; T. Dailey, [illegible] balls, 1 maiden, 20 runs, 2 wkts.

ARARAT.

S. Dailey, b Cowell	[illegible]
Kitchell, c Johnston, b E. Lilly	12
Little, c Lilley, b A. Trompf	[illegible]
Miller, c A. Trompf	[illegible]
Stevens, c A. Trompf, b Welsh	4
Manly, b Cowell	[illegible]
T. Dailey, l.b.w., Cowell	[illegible]
Haworth, b Welsh	[illegible]
Cannon, not out	2
Miller, c E. Trompf, b Welsh	[illegible]
Sweetman, absent	[illegible]
Byes, etc.	3
Total	[illegible]

Bowling analysis—Welsh, 56 balls, [illegible] runs, 1 maiden, 3 wkts.; Lilley, 42 balls, 16 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wkt.; A. Trompf, 48 balls, 21 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wkts.; Cowell, 42 balls, 24 runs, 3 wkts.; H. Trompf, 18 balls, 13 runs.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of this liquid on a wet toothbrush 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 toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUPPLEMENT.

'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.

NINA'S eys were full of tears, and she wiped them hastily as she heard her sister's noisy steps outside the door. Her sister, Mrs. Bryant, dressed all in pink, with roses on her parasol and roses on her frock, stared angrily when she saw Nina in her plain black gown.

"I am not going out with you," she exclaimed, almost ready to stamp her foot or tear her roses off, and miss the one garden-party of the season at which she liked to be seen. "You cannot come in that black. It is horrid of you; it is unwomanly; it is unmaidenly," she went on, flushing more and more, and her eyes getting pink.

"Very well," said the girl languidly. "I have no wish to go. Don't excite yourself, Maggie."

Maggie was excited.

"You cruel, heartless girl," she panted. "Have you no affection for your own people? Is it not enough to have made your father ill, and to have caused us all to rejoice that our poor dead mother cannot see you?"

She forgot how often she had screamed in her sister's ears that their poor dead mother in Heaven did see Nina's wickednes and folly. Nina did not answer. She did not even look at her sister. She was used to these scenes. They hurt her still, but not as they had hurt her.

"It is five, Maggie," she said; "you will be late, if you don't start soon."

"And what will people say to see me without you?"

"I am sure people won't care."

"Oh, yes. they will; and it will quite spoil my pleasure having to answer questions about you."

"And I should spoil your pleasure if I went with you. You must make up your mind, Maggie. There is not pleasure for us everyday."

"Have you no shame, Nina?" asked Maggie, gazing at the obnoxious black of her sister. "Have you no shame? Can you be my sister and Allen's sister, and our poor parents' daughter?"

"I am, I suppose; I wish I were not," said Nina, with a quiver in her voice. "I dont' think I derserve that honour. I should have been much happier if I had not belonged to any of you."

As she spoke she saw her dead lover's face, and if she had been alone, and if she had not cried so much, she would have burst into wild weeping. "My darling!" she said to herself. Mrs. Bryant did not hear her, and yet her rage and sorrow increased. She could almost have killed the young man who had died so satisfactorily. Family pride, resentment, helpless affection, the need of curing Nina's folly, made her forget all kindness.

"Have you no shame?" she repeated scornfully. "He never cared for you—never, never, He liked your money. He used to boast of your [illegible]. He was not a gentleman. He did not [illegible] one. I never could bear him. Why should he have cared for you? With all your follies you were too refined for him. Nina, what a wicked fool you are! I have no patience with you. All the time he pretended to love you he was carrying on with that Mrs. Carlingford, that vulgar, undersized, miserable little monster. She was his mistress. It is no use mincing matters. Everyone knew it. He was her lover, and he and she used to laugh at you. I dare say he would have married you if he had lived, and then he would have spent your money on her, and you would have slunk back to us for shelter. You wretched girl!"

Here Mrs. Bryant lost her voice. She had never realised so clearly her sister's iniquity. Nina remained speechless, motionless, but her colour came and went.

"It is lucky," Mrs. Bryant began again, "that you were not thoroughly compromised by that scoundrel. You would have been, had you not been one of us, and if we had not sent him out of the county. Be a woman, and not a puling, pining, selfish, hysterical child. We have all been too kind to you."

Nina could not help smiling. She thought she had been treated with the utmost brutality and the most revolting hypocrisy. Her relations had bullied her they had lied to her, they had fawned, flatered, and ended by locking her up. She had been entreated and threatened. At last her health had given way; she had promised to wait a year. The separation had nearly killed her, but it had strengthened her love. She had suffered too much to be able even to hope; and when she heard of her lover's death (he died at sea) she fainted and was scarcely conscious for two days; yet life, when she revived, did not seem much more desolate than before.

Her calm despair was mistaken for resignation, and her relations hoped soon to see her cured—older, perhaps, but at last grown worldly wise. Her persistent depression surprised them. They thought her languor either physical or wilful. The days she dressed in black were days of bitter struggles. These encounters were probably some solace to Nina. They roused her combativeness, and she had of late become strangely meek.

Mrs. Bryant left her, and Nina sighed, relieved. Maggie would be sure to stay until seven at Lady Isabel's garden-party, and Nina wanted to think.

She did not believe that her lover had been false. Indeed, sometimes, she did not care so very much. She loved him so that he was bound to love her a little, and yet it hurt her to hear her sister's cruel words. Mrs. Bryant did not understand that if she destroyed Nina's love and her belief in love, Nina would have nothing left. Nina sighed heavily.

If Maurice had indeed deceived her there was not much use in her living on——Her sister's many hard speeches recurred to her. She fell on her knees and called out: "My darling Maurice, Maurice!"

An irresistible wish to see someone who cared for him seized her, and she thought of Mrs. Carlingford, her rival. Nina had seen her, and had in past days suffered keen jealousy on her account. She knew of course where the other woman lived. She had so often questioned Maurice about her. She had longed to know her, but of course would not have been allowed by her people to meet Mrs. Carlingford, a flagrantly vulgar over-dressed woman, whose friends were shady or unconventional. Mrs. Carlingford's reputation was distinctly undesirable.

"Maurice's mistress." Mrs. Bryant had called Mrs. Carlingford at least fifty times; and the words made Nina's heart beat this time, not with anger, not with shame, but with a new determination——

Less than half-an-hour had elapsed, and Nina dismissed her hansom outside Mrs. Carlingford's little house in Fulham.

The French parlourmaid looked at her dubiously. "I don't know if she is disengaged," she said.

Mr. Robert Marshall was with Mrs. Carlingford, and he—

"Give her my card," said Nina, "and tell her that I will not detain her long."

Nina was shown into a little room on the first-floor. It was stuffy and crammed with furniture. Nina was trying to make out what scent pervaded the place when Mrs. Carlingford opened the door. Mrs. Carlingford was much flushed, and her hair was much curled. Her figure was neat and graceful, and her face was too thin. She had large blue eyes and an aquiline nose.

"Miss Heathcote?" she asked, and, without waiting for an answer, she pressed Nina's hand and made her sit down. There was a short silence, during which Mrs. Carlingford looked suspiciously at the heavy *portière* opposite to her. Nina began:—

"May I speak to you quite frankly?"

"Quite," smiled Mrs Carlingford.

"I have so often heard Maurice——" said Nina, and paused. How was she to put her question? She did not mind offending the woman, but would an offended woman speak the truth?

Nina struggled with herself, and at last found words. She laid her heart bare. She said how she had loved Maurice, how she had dreaded Mrs. Carlingford's rivalry, how she had been taunted with Mrs. Carlingford's triumph. Mrs. Carlingford listened, amused, interested, inclined to cry; she took rather a dislike to Nina, and yet she was sorry for her. She was tempted to tell her the truth, to destroy her dreams and be revenged upon her at last—for she, too, had been jealous once—but she heard a sound in the next room, she thought that Robert Marshall was sneak enough to listen at the door, and she remembered how he had hated Maurice, and how she had convinced him of her innocence; and, regretfully but firmly, she assured Nina that Maurice had loved her, Nina, and merely liked herself Annie Carlingford.

Her own falsehoods charmed her at last, and Nina and Robert (if he listened) could not fail to be convinced, Mrs. Carlingford spoke so from her heart.

That evening Mrs. Bryant (who had returned from Lady Isabel's garden-party in a forgiving frame of mind) smiled approvingly when Nina appeared dressed for dinner, in white, and her shoulders bare, and the young man who sat next to Nina wondered at her happy smile and her absent answers. She was at rest, her thoughts with Maurice, her Maurice!—Abridged from *Smart Society*.

A NIGHT WITH LIONS IN MASHONALAND.

I WAS out on an expedition, last week, visiting a chief called Maranka, who had been rather troublesome, and whose kraal is near the Sabi river, about forty-eight miles from here. I left this place on the Saturday, and reached Maranka on Sunday afternoon, and as the natives all seemed very pacific I did not make a kraal, as we were a large party—nine white men and twelve natives. We had, besides, fourteen horses. Maranka was all right too. But that night we had a lion adventure. It was a likely spot for lions, in spite of our being camped just by the kraal; so during the afternoon I collected a huge heap of firewood and had it stacked, and then we made fires, a big one in the middle and the others all round. Horses were in a picket line. We all slept round the centre fire, natives being at the outside fires. At 1.45 I woke, and as the fires were all a bit low I made them up afresh, especially the centre one, walked round the horses, and then got into my blanket again. Just as I lay down I heard a grunt, and said to D., who was alongside of me, "Listen; was that a lion, or was it one of the horses?" We sat up, and just as we did so a lioness landed alongside, and took a native who was sleeping at a fire just by us, dragging him off into the grass. D. and I were up in a second, and roused everyone. I only had a shot-gun with me, loaded with buckshot, and I fired both barrels into the beast's face. One old native was wonderfully calm, and kept telling us everything the lion was doing. After we got some torches alight we went up to the lioness, and three bullets through her made her let the native go, and she made off. The native was fearfully mauled and died next morning. The [illegible] keeping under cover, and [illegible] appear to have been two well-grown cubs with her. I got the natives up a tree, so as to get them out of the way (they are awful cowards), made more fires, and we all stood prepared. Suddenly another lion came charging on to the horses, right through the fires, and jumped on the back of a horse—which promptly bolted through the picket rope, breaking it—and seven out of the fourteen stamped into the velds (we caught six, luckily, in time). It was impossible to go after them. Shortly after this the old lioness came back and took a saddle, which was near one of the fires, and tore it to shreds. The beasts kept round and round us, but did not molest us any further. As soon as it was light enough to get a sight of one's rifle six of us went out. We saw the lioness break cover across the stream, and then lost her. A terrier I had was sweet on the left, but D. said he had viewed to the right. False go, so we harked back. I saw my terrier go off on a line and followed. Marked down a small patch of grass, where out popped the lioness, going strong. I gave her both barrels, buckshot, at twenty yards, and off she went, we following in full cry. A little further on she crouched in some grass, out of which we roused her. She charged at us, but a bullet through her shoulders sent her about. We were off again in full cry, when she stopped short and came at us again; but a bullet through her head dropped her. It was one of the finest pieces of sport I ever took part in, though my share was poor, as I only had the shot-gun, which I had taken out for bird shooting. In the course of the day we recovered all the horses, to find one badly clawed and three others slightly. The second night we built a very strong kraal, and the lion returned and scratched on the outside, but could not get in. Our experience, however, has shown us "the theory that lions will not face a fire is all wrong."—M. D. G., Umtali, July 31.—*Field*.

TACT I[N] TIME OF DANGER.

MEN and women who understand the art of bending others to their will give due importance to the passion of vanity, and do not scruple to play upon it. A young French officer who was ordered to fire upon a French revolutionary mob, begged his general to let him try first to persuade them to withdraw.

"It is useless to appeal to their reason," said the general.

"Certainly," answered the officer; "and it is not to their reason, but to their vanity, I would appeal."

The officer rode up to the front of the mob, doffed his cocked hat, pointed to the guns, and said:

"Gentlemen will you have the kindness to retire; for I am ordered to shoot down the rabble."

The street was cleared at once; for none could brook the idea of being classed with the scum of the city.

During the agrarian riots which disturbed England in 1832, a mob of rick burners and machine breakers appeared at the old mansion of two elderly maiden ladies. The walls of the hall were decorated with suits of armour and antique weapons—pikes, halberds, swords, and battle-axes. The mob clamoured for the weapons and for drink.

The ladies courageously refused their demands, and when the mob seemed ready to resort to violence, Miss Betty, the elder of the ladies, went up to the leader, a hideous-looking man, and said—

"You, too, of all the people in the world! I'm not surprised at these poor, misguided creatures. But that such a good-looking, intelligent man as you should attack two defenceless women does astonish me! You are the man I should have looked to for protection. But you are not the man I took you for! Never again will I trust to good looks!"

There was no standing up against that compliment. The man took off his hat, and said:

"Come, old lady, we ain't so bad as all that! only give us some beer. We would not harm a hair of your head!"

"No; I know that," retorted Miss Betty. "You can't; I wear a wig."

The mob roared with laughter, and retired without another word. Womanly tact had won the day.

Miss Rosebud: "He said he would win me by fair means, and sent me flowers all the summer; but I won't have anything to do with him." Her Friend: "And now he has sent you a parrot; he thinks, no doubt, he must resort to fowl means."

Very Remiss.—"What are you in for?" "Matrimony," said the prisoner. "That isn't a crime." "Yes, it is. I neglected to kill my first wife before marrying my second."

"Does smoking offend you?" asked a landlord of his newly-arrived boarder. "Not at all, sir." "I'm very glad to hear it, as you will find your chimney is given to the practice."

SOME POPULAR DRINKS AND HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES.

WE imagine that a large proportion of those who appreciate some popular forms of liquid refreshment would be puzzled if asked to explain the origin of their names, at any rate, in some instances. Even to take the commonest, "grog"—though a good many know its derivation, a good many *don't*. For the benefit of these, we will say that the originator of the phrase is found in a bluff old specimen of the eighteenth century sea-dogs, who if they knew nothing else, knew how to realise the words:—

"The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn."

Admiral Vernon who is the sea-dog referred to, gained a niche in the Temple of Fame—or, otherwise according to the individual sailor's opinion—by making the addition of water to the ration of rum served out to each a necessary preliminary to his swallowing it. The admiral habitually wore a grogram coat, hence was familiarly known as Old Grog, hence, again, the new name for rum-and-water, which was applied in succession to every form of alcohol and water. This derivation, as well as "porter" from the black beer being the favourite drink of the class—a very large and necessary one in the streets of eighteenth-century London, where, indeed, they became the undisputed monarchs of the footway—may be fairly well known.

But probably our next one will puzzle a good many who do not delight in the exploration of the byways of past literature. Why is warm wine and water called "Negus?" No! it has nothing to do with the dignity known as the Negus of Abyssinia. It has, however, an ancient connection with an individual whose name has achieved the fame of a substantive even as Blucher's, Wellington's, Macintosh's, and Macadam have done.

When George I. succeeded Queen Anne (it being very even odds some time before that the Old Pretender, son of James II., would have done so), party spirit ran its highest in England, being not simply Whig and Tory, but Hanoverian and Jacobite. "Mug-houses"—humble precursors of modern clubs—swarmed; that is, houses wherein much beer was drunk from earthen mugs modelled after the faces of the leading factions, on whichever side the frequenters of the mug-house ranged themselves. Rival mug-houses poured forth their customers, after a certain amount of old October, for free fights. Higher in the scale were various party taverns, and many neutral ones, were much wine was drunk, much furious argument and invective heard, and swords often drawn. Now, on one occasion, a tavern room was full of disputants, all of whom were full of "distempering draughts" and on the point of a free fight. Then uprose a certain Mr. Francis Negus, who wisely recommended the wranglers in future to dilute their wine [illegible] discussion [illegible] suggestion diverted the attention of the disputants to the effect of thus diluting wine, and a full discussion ensued, in the course of which general friendliness was restored, and the suggestion was favourably received. Thenceforward wine and water was generally known as "Negus," a title it possesses to the present day.

Then there is "Punch." This is more of an eighteenth than a nineteenth century drink, and, curiously enough, is more in vogue in Paris—where a *ponche* is the conventional way of honouring departing guests—than in London. Still, though having nothing like the general favour it had in our grandfathers' days it is drunk a good deal on occasion, as at old-fashioned Yule-log parties, at civic banquets (cold) with turtle-soup, and so on. One variety of it has been made famous, at all events in this century, all over the world. Of course, we allude to the milk punch which Mr. Pickwick took so kindly to in the post-chaise when thoughtfully handed it by Bob Sawyer from the roof. Now, what is the origin of the name? It has nothing to do with Punch and Judy. Far away, indeed, from these islands, where in the last century it was so favourite a beverage with all classes, must you look for the derivation. It comes from Persia, the word *punji* in that language meaning five. And five is the number of the components of the famous tipple, whichever variation in its brewing may be used. As, for instance, to take a favourite old receipt, brandy, lemons, sugar, green tea, and water. The reason for Persia having any connection with the matter seems, indeed, at first a puzzle. But the reason is that the best brewers of punch in the Georgian days were the Anglo-Indians who returned home, after "shaking the pagoda tree," to blossom into "nabobs," buy estates and boroughs, and order more curricles, and *punji* is in Sanscrit *puncha*.

"Mum" and "Huffcap" are too ancient to come within the strict definition of our subject. But they were drinks popular enough some centuries ago, being beer with additions. The one was potent enough to make a silence desirable in the toper, hence *mum*; the other soon caused the head-covering to get away, and made the inbiber quarrelsome, hence *huffcap*.

Of far more modern fashion are two *sobriquets* which puzzle the uninitiated when in a hostelry. Some choice spirit of *tacile langue* enters and demands of the giggling Hebe of the bar a glass of "mother-in-law." This, in plain English, such is the aspersion generally cast on that estimable member of society, means "old and bitter" beer. A more flattering epithet is that of father-in-law, which means a glass of "stout and mild."

Hock is a very favourite wine with those who like light beverages. A good many, however, of them are not aware that its name is simply the contraction of the place most famous for it—Hocheim.

So it is curious to see how, in the days of the last century, such as Hogarth alone could limn, when drinking dens swarmed, "with clean straw," as an inducement for getting drunk all over London. Gin is frequently described as Geneva—too respectable a name to have afforded such an abbreviation, for the beverage which had a bad pre-eminence in the eighteenth century days, when the capital was the scene of such intemperance as its worst quarters now seldom exhibit.—F. G. W.

SMOKING UNDER WATER.

"Do you know how that trick of smoking under water is done?" asked a showman the other day. "You'll see it tried in the swimming-tanks. It looks strange, I admit, to see a man go under water with a lighted cigar in his mouth, smoke calmly at the bottom, and come to the surface with the cigar burning as nicely as if he were smoking in his easy-chair. It is a trick, but it requires practice. I used to be quite proficient at it. Just as I threw myself backward to go down, I would flip the cigar end with my tongue and upper lip and get the lighted end in my mouth, closing my lips water-tight around it. A little slippery-elm juice gargled before going in prevents any accidental burning of the mouth. Going slowly down backward, I would lie at full length at the bottom of the tank and blow smoke through the cut end of the cigar. Just as I reach the surface again another flip reversed the cigar, and there I was smoking calmly. The reversing is done so quickly that nobody notices it."

A SAD CASE.

"WHAT? Gone into bankruptcy?"

"Yes. He was a crack wheelman, you know. He won ever so many pianos, clocks, bicycles, gold watches, and sets of furniture by his fast racing. He couldn't sell them without forfeiting his amateur standing, and the taxes on 'em broke him up."—*Chicago Tribune*.

COULD WOMEN BE SOLDIERS.

THE presumed inability of women to personally safeguard the Empire has been urged against granting to them the franchise. If the protection of the Empire devolves on men, it has been supposed to follow that men have the natural right to guide its policy. Of course, champions of the unenfranchised sex are not without an answer to this contention. The majority of men, they say, are no more expected to handle sword and gun in their country's defence than are the women; and, were fighting a qualification for the franchise, they proceed, then only soldiers should possess one.

Doubtless both sides are ready enough with arguments, valid or otherwise, but it does not seem to have occurred to either that this particular feature of the question might be dismissed, for once and all, by the assertions, for which there is abundant evidence, that women are not incapable of assuming arms, and that they have done so repeatedly with great success.

In olden times, when a considerable amount of strength was requisite in the hand-to-hand fighting which prevailed, women warriors were numerous. Under the banner of Boadicea and her daughters, for instance, over five thousand women enlisted, and fought, we are told, with determined fury. Now, there can be no reason for supposing that since the days of this courageous British queen women have deteriorated in either physique or pluck, and, moreover, modern weapons of precision require little or no strength in their handling. So far, indeed, as physique is concerned, a paragraph appeared lately in the papers to the effect that women were observed to be growing taller and stronger.

In shooting competitions ladies prove themselves well qualified to hit the bullseye. A daughter of Sir Frederick Roberts distinguished herself recently in a trial of this kind very appropriately, having regard to her parentage, by carrying off a first prize with a score of 130 out of a possible 150. Miss Leale, of Jersey, the champion lady shot, created a sensation at Bisley this year by her marvellous accuracy of aim. When competing for the Martini-Henry Association Cup, she made at 200 yards only three short of the highest possible, her score including six bullseyes.

In actual warfare woman would possess a considerable advantage over men by reason of their greater insensibility to pain. Professor Lombroso, than whom there is no higher authority on such matters, has determined this sense, as likewise its parent one of touch, to be felt nearly twice as acutely by the latter as the former. This dictum is based on a long series of experiments, carried out with the aid of carefully contrived instruments. The professor states that in the experience of surgeons and dentists the observation of this fact is common. Consequently, he lays claim to no new discovery, but merely to the scientific demonstration of what was before only roughly known [illegible]

Never previously have such enormous masses of men been under arms in Europe as at the present time; and it is to be feared that in case of war an adverse combination of continental armies would place this tight little island in an awkward fix. In such a case, by assisting to repel invasion, a few battalions of well-drilled women warriors might be the salvation of the country.

What better and healthier exercise for women, particularly for girls confined in the close offices, shops, and manufactories of large cities, than a modicum of outdoor drill? At the Holloway College for Women there is a fire-brigade of girl students, trained in all the duties of firemen; and the astonishing rapidity of their manœuvres, together with the general efficiency of their work, has been eulogised by experts. Perhaps the drill of firemen may be allowed to be of quite as arduous a description as that of soldiers.

A writer in a leading London journal in advocating, not long since, the profession of the sea as a suitable one for women, conceded the loading of vessels to be beyond their powers. This admission might have been saved, to the strengthening of the writer's general argument, as in Japan women fulfil the work of stevedores without any apparent undue exertion. In fact, with few or no exceptions, what men can do women can do equally as well, though certainly, in the case of heavy work, greater numbers are essential. The reason is not far to seek. In the history of the race civilisation is but of recent growth. Before its advent both sexes developed under like conditions, the same dangers and difficulties having to be met by each, and, in the course of evolution, similar needs produce similar qualities. As mothers had always their little ones to provide for and protect, a matter fathers troubled themselves little about in the early periods, it is evident that women's need for courage, coolness, dexterity, and so forth could not have been the least.

It was stated by the Manchester police a few months ago that in the "scuttling" affrays, or street fights, common in that city, in which encounters many lives have been lost, the girls were often the most desperate fighters. Thus there is no occasion to cite the King of Dahomey's Amazons in illustration of women's capacity for fighting, or to cull past annals for any of the numerous specimens they would most undubitably yield of female valour, when the like, however reprehensibly displayed, is to be seen at our own doors.

The opinion of Plato may perhaps be quoted with some effect on the present subject, Were girls, he said, educated with the same advantage as boys, they might develop equally as well into leaders of armies and commanders of fleets. Scripture would seem to confirm this opinion, in some measure, by the story of Deborah, who led the Israelitish hosts to victory. How, by force of arms, the Maid of Orleans expelled the English out of France is known to every schoolboy. In the same connection the mention made by Roman historians of women being frequently in command of the armies of the northern nations with whom their country came into conflict is worthy of note.—*Wit and Wisdom*.

SOMETHING LIKE A GIRL.

THE Dakota *Bell* says: "It seems Miss Sanburn was standing in front of the post-office, when suddenly a runaway team hitched to a buggy came dashing down the avenue at a terrific rate. The moment Miss Sanburn saw them she leaped to the middle of the street at a single bound, and, to quote from the despatch, 'seized the maddenned team by the bits.' Planting he feet firmly on the ground, with her toes turned slightly out, she, in the words of the despatch, 'threw her team high in the air.' As they came down again she seized them by the bridles, one in each hand, and, swinging the heavy half-crazed beasts around one at each side of her, like the arms of a windmill, she brought them down on the ground at each revolution (one striking on its side while the other was above her head in the air) with a hollow thud like the sound of two pile drivers at work together and striking alternately. Some five or ten minutes of this kind of treatment served to bring the frightened and infuriated animals to a halt, and calmed them so much that they both lay flat on their backs gasping for breath. Miss Sanburn then stepped back to the post-office and inquired for her mail in a calm tone of voice and with a captivating smile. Pieces of the waggon which broke loose when the young lady jerked the horses into the air the first time, continued to fall for three-quarters of an hour."

More than Equal to the Occasion.—"Who is that woman over there? She looks as if she were painted." "Sir, that 'woman' is my wife!" "Pardon me, I had not finished my sentence. She looks as if she were painted by Raphael, and had just stepped out of the frame."

FASCINATION.

WHAT is it? Whence does it spring? In what unexplored region of the mind or body are its roots to be found? We understand it as a living fact, but of its why, its wherefore, and whether it be an affinity purely spiritual or partly physical, we know absolutely nothing. Yet it exists; and most of us have succumbed to its power. Few, indeed, are so poor in imagination, so arid in sympathies, as not to have become fascinated by someone or something at one time of life. And naturally youth is the time most fertile in these extraordinary outbursts of self-surrender, when that one special person is the centre of the universe for the fascinated soul, the absolute point of perfection, and the flawless being who can do no wrong. Little children, who are in the mental condition of savages, find this strange property of fascination in things more than in persons. To them matter has attributes which are lost when reason takes the place of imagination. A child falls in love with a bit of dead material, and will not be parted from it. It does not signify what the thing is. It may be a doll or a fur rabbit, a ball or a bit of blanket. All who have to do with children know that this queer attraction exists in lifeless, formless things as well as in those to which it would be more easy to give that occult grace. One sturdy little fellow, who once caught a small silver fish, would not let the slippery creature out of his chubby hand till sleep relaxed his grasp. And then, in the morning, when he found his scaly Charm had gone, heaven and earth came together and he broke his little heart in howls. What did that dead, slimy, strong-smelling Charm represent to him? Something quite out of the power of reason to determine. It must have filled his callow soul with some strange suggestion of exquisite beauty—some subtle sense of a far-off divinity, for the moment incorporate in those slimy, shining scales. As early as civilisation goes back for its gods to beasts and birds and fishes, so children find their friends and secret confidants, their loves and mental marvels, in their hairy playmates or their feathered captives. We are never so near to the lower creatures as when we are children. We never understand them so well nor love them so much; for the tie of community and affection between a child and a dog, or a child and a cat, is stronger than any made between an adult master and a four-footed follower, or a becapped old mistress and a furry favourite—one of the "little lions, small, and dainty sweet," for which Arsinoe flung over her old lover and took "far-travelled Nicias" instead.

What is it that attracts us in one face and repels us in another? We might say the plain impress of the spirit within if we were all attracted by the same person, and all repelled by the same. But, as with that homely old adage which sets forth how "one man's meat is another man's poison," so the the face—the person—whom we loathe another passionately desires, and that which we desire another passionately loathes. The cause lies deeper than this. It has its beginnings in some secret source—some strange, undetected science of which we have [illegible] the key. These subtle harmonies and [illegible] discords have their own [illegible] we have to go further yet into the mysteries of psycho-physiology, before we come upon that well-concealed original cause. "Magnetic," some call it; which is merely resting the elephant on the back of the tortoise—and the tortoise on what? When we say "magnetic," how much nearer to the absolute cause of this harmony—this discord—are we? We have given a name; but the name wants its definition; and then—that definition must be reduced to its elements. For, after all, what is this "magnetism" which we say we see because we feel? Is it a chemical affinity or a geometrical harmony? And in any case how is it that one person can fascinate many, and so prove an indefinite amount of chemical affinity, or a strangely complex geometrical arrangement of atoms?

This power of fascination plays an important part in the lives of men and women. Too often the effects are disastrous, though at times—as in the leaders of large and righteous movements, or of purer spiritual aspirations—it has been one of the workers of salvation for the world. Yet for the man who is elevated and made heroic by the personal fascination of a woman, say, thousands are degraded and ruined. The George Barnwells of life are more numerous than the Orsons; and the Omphales and Delilahs are more potent to reduce the strength of heroes than are the women of heroic mould to strengthen and ennoble cowards. This fascination, to which we all, more or less, at some time or another, yield ourselves, has its terrible side as well as its lovely. The "demon lover" of the old poem was but an ower true type of the fatal power which can be used by the strong mind over the weak, to the soul's perdition and the body's ruin of the one who yields. For, indeed, what is love but fascination in its highest sense and to the supremest degree? If it were not so, how should such and such be loved with all the fervour of a life? We see honourable men fascinated into degradation by an utterly unworthy woman—a woman without heart, pity, sentiment, or morality; a woman who knows no more of love than she does of virtue. Yet she has power to attract, keep, and ruin strong men and noble lives. We see, on the other hand, women of character and position who lose themselves, body and soul, for some worthless vulgarian who has nothing, apparently, to recommend him. Hateful to one, he is fascinating to another; and the mystery why remains unsolved and insoluble. A wife clings to a drunken, dissipated husband, not from a sense of duty, which is heroic, but from abject love—the dog-like love of one hopelessly subdued and fascinated to the point which lies beyond self-respect. A husband adores a woman who has not a charm, physical or moral, than an outsider can discover; and so on through the scale of human emotions. We have this power as a clue to many strange stories in history, which, however, does not advance us much. But the only practical part which touches our daily life is the care we ought to take as to the character and nature of those to whom we open our own house door:—for where there are young people there will ever be the "field" whereon the fascinator can work; to the harvest of good grain or tares, as may be determined by his own nature.—*Queen*.

FAST CONTINENTAL TRAINS.

THE nearest approach to the fast trains of English lines is shown in France, where the Northern Railway Company has a certain number of trains running at an average speed of 36 miles an hour. The Eastern Railway has a few at 34½ miles an hour, and the Orleans Railway has twelve trains between Paris and Bordeaux at 35½ miles an hour. The so-called express trains of the other French companies are run at an average speed of less than 32 miles an hour, and the express trains of Belgium at precisely the same average speed, while those of Holland very slightly exceed it. On the rail ways of North Germany there are some forty trains which attain a speed of between 34 and 35 miles an hour, but the remainder, even those which claim the title "express," do not exceed an average speed of 32 miles an hour, while many do not exceed 29 miles. On the South German and Austrian railways the speed of the express trains varies from 29 to 34 miles an hour, with few exceptions. On the Italian lines no trains exceed an average speed of 31 miles an hour, and in Russia the highest limit is 29 miles an hour. Even the Orient express, one of the most famous of Continental trains, although it runs through France at a speed of 37 miles an hour, travels so much slower a rate on the other portions of the route that the entire journey from Paris to Constantinople is only accomplished at an average speed throughout of 27 miles an hour; whereas if it travelled at 40 miles an hour, a speed commonly exceeded on English railways, there would be a saving of not less than 22 hours.

NUTSHELL NOVELETTE.

THE SHAH'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.

"HONEST" John Tewdall once every year, and in the month of August, left his prosperous business—in fact, it may be said, his several prosperous businesses, in Yorkshire to take care of themselves, under, of course, the supervision of some trustworthy servant, and came to London to see the sights along o' the missus," as he puts it. John Tewdall is a farmer, a maltster, a cattle dealer, and his bit o' land is situate somewhere between Ripon and Northallerton, and he is reputed not only to have a good balance at his bank, but to be "warm" generally.

This autumn, as usual, he and his faithful partner in life duly installed themselves in the Metropolis, and started off to see what was to be seen, with their Yorkshire vigour and determination, and on one afternoon they found themselves in Piccadilly, looking at a large placard which intimated that in the adjoining shop there was a picture "now on veiew" entitled "The Shah's Daughter," the *chef d'œuvre* of the distinguished Polish artist, Killakowsky. Struck by the act that not only all the royalties of the world had expressed their admiration of this "superb work of art and wonderful realisation of female beauty—the tender conception of the nude," and also by the announcement that millions of visitors had paid their shillings to see this chaste exemplication of the female form divine, "Honest" John led the way into the long vestibule, nicely hung with dark draperies, paid two shillings, and was passed into the room where the masterpiece was "on view."

The proprietors or showmen of "The Shah's Daughter" found it necessary, in order that the beauties of Killakowsky's painting should be brought out to the full, that it should be exhibited in a room from which all light should be excluded, except that which was used to display the picture; consequently, when the worthy Yorkshire couple entered the dark room with the light of a bright afternoon in their eyes, they did not immediately become conscious of all that was before them, and with faltering steps, for fear some hidden danger lurked on the floor, they cautiously made their way to the barrier in front of the picture.

"The Shah's daughter was a young lady clad in little else than some superb jewels and a light diaphanous drapery which did not conceal the beauties of her figure. Her face looked full at the beholder, her lips just parted, showing her pearly teeth, and a mischievous smile lit up her beautiful eyes, which were really marvellously painted. The moment John Tewdall looked at the face he grasped the barrier in front of him with a grip like that of a vice, stood stark still, and uttered under his breath, but loud enough for his wife to hear, the exclamation, "My Gum!" Now her husband never used that expression except he was much moved. John Tewdall was a Calvinistic Methodist, and a deacon of the [illegible], [illegible] he has helped liberally to build. He hated all things theatrical and took in the *Leeds Mercury*; when, therefore, John said "My Gum!" Mrs. Tewdall looked up somewhat surprised at her husband's face, and she noticed with fear and trembling the hard set look upon it—a look she had seen in its intensest form the day when he learned that his only daughter, Pattie, had left her parental home for ever—partly stage struck, partly tired of the austerities of the domestic *regime* of her father's house, and partly because she loved a handsome young fellow who had spent his summer holiday fishing, shooting, painting, and flirting, while on a visit to some swell persons in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Tewdall turned from John's face, adjusted her glasses, and looked to see what it was that had transfixed her husband. She, too, took hold of the barrier and held it tightly with trembling hands: whilst the blood departed from her healthy rubicund face and left it white as death. After a moment or two she crept up close to her husband, linked her trembling arm in his, and, turning her tearful eyes to his face, she said softly, "Oh, John, do you think it is, is it——" and the name stuck in her throat, for she had been forbidden to utter it.

"Ay, my lass, tha' hast it. It's our Patsy. My Gum! and to think as my flesh and blood should a' come to that!"

As Mrs. Tewdall looked at the lovely limbs, the bright, laughing, piquant face, she pulled down her veil, and taking hold of her husband's hand she drew him out of the room; and slowly the pair departed into the bright sunshine. Gone for them was its glad pleasure, gone the rattle and bustle of Piccadilly; a heavy chill was on both their hearts, as an old sorrow had been so unexpectedly revived.

CHAPTER II.

Patsy Tewdall, seven years before the visit of her father and mother to "The Shah's Daughter," was a fine handsome Yorkshire lass, full of life and spirits. She had a masterful soul within her, which demanded something, and which was not satisfied with the performance of the monotonous duties of the prosaic home of her father and mother. She had received a good education, had learned to sing and play the piano, and taken altogether was a bright, companionable sort of girl. Many a battle she had with her father, who, descended from the stock from which sprang the Puritans of Scrooby, was against what he termed all wordliness. One day, after a more than usual bitter denunciation, Patsy made up her mind, being then of the mature age of eighteen, to seek her own fortune; and so took her departure with her little tin box. She left a note for her mother and promised to write. This promise she kept, but as no answer ever came to her letters she ceased to send any. John Tewdall, when he learned that his daughter had departed, forbade the mention of her name, and himself destroyed the letters which came from her to her mother, whose heart was sadly broken at what she in time considered the ungratefulness of her daughter. News of Patsy came to the old home once or twice, but it was not of an encouraging nature. Someone had seen her in Oxford-street one afternoon about two years after her departure, dressed in the latest fashion, which was quite enough to make every one who did not know anything shake his or her head with solemn meaning. Someone else had seen her riding alone in a hansom cab, which at once condemned her, for to the honest Yorkshire folk a hansom was the implication of fast life, and when they heard that news Patsy was given up for lost.

Mrs. Tewdall said very little to her husband about the extraordinary likeness to their daughter which was presented by "The Shah's Daughter." Their enjoyment for the day was over, and although she had set out with a full purse to do some shopping, the interest in that otherwise fascinating occupation was gone. Neither of them spoke a word as they returned to the hotel, and after their "high tea" had been disposed of they retired early to bed. Both tossed about restlessly, for the same thoughts were in both their minds, although they did not confess it to each other. The remembrance of their daughter, their beloved Patsy, was strong upon them, with this difference, that while John Tewdall was reproaching himself for having been so strict and stern with her, Mrs. Tewdall was cogitating as to how she could find whether Patsy was really the original of the figure she had seen that day in Piccadilly.

John Tewdall had some business to do next day, at least so he said. So, without saying a word to him, his wife, as soon as he had gone out, started for the picture gallery to see if she could make any discovery. The place was barely open before she put down her shilling for admission, and in a quiet way began to pump the attendant as to the model who had sat to the artist.

"Well, ma'am, I believe she is some connection of the artist's."

"Oh, indeed!" and Mrs. Tewdall's heart sank within her. "Is the artist in London?"

"Yes, the artist is in London."

"Isn't he a foreigner?"

"Well, I s'pose so' though he speaks English very well."

"Can you give me his address?"

"Certainly, mum; though if you want to order an engraving I can book it."

"No, thank you. I prefer to see him."

In a few minutes a card was placed in her hand, with the address "Beta-road, St. John's Wood."

Mrs. Tewdall had not been gone more than half-an-hour when John Tewdall came in a hansom, and, after paying his shilling, put almost the identical questions to the attendant that had been put by his wife a short time previously, with the same result.

As he looked at the card, "Honest" John felt a strange sense of degradation stealing over his senses.

"St. John's Wood," he muttered. "I might 'a' known it. I didn't turn her out, that's certain, though a kind word from me would 'a' saved her; but the Book says, 'Children, obey your parents in all things,' and she disobeyed me. I'll not forgive her, my gum if I will. If she'll leave this awful life I'll provide for her, and say nowt to her mother. I'll not forgive her."

These were his thoughts as his hansom made its way to Beta-road. It finally pulled up at a pretty villa hidden from the main road by trees and shrubs, and standing in a garden kept with taste and care.

Mr. Tewdall had not seen a lady open the iron gate and enter just before his cab stopped; when, therefore, he had gone a few yards up the gravelled path which led to the snowy steps by which the door was reached, he caught sight of his wife. She, hearing footsteps behind her, turned round and saw her husband; and the two looked at each other for a few seconds.

"What brings thee here, my lass?" he asked.

"The same as brings thee here," was the quiet answer.

"Well, what is to be is to be, we'll learn the truth together; but mind, I'll never forgive her."

The door was soon opened by a neat servant, who in answer to an inquiry if the artist was in, replied that he was, but that he was engaged with a lady who was having her portrait painted. But if the visitors would wait in the "drawin' room," she'd tell master. "What name?"

"Do'ant matter, my lass," said John Tewdall, sternly, and the girl, rather taken aback at the strange ways of the visitors, retired.

Mrs. Tewdall sat down in a comfortable arm-chair that was handy, and absently took up a photograph album off the table. Having opened it and turned over one or two leaves, she gave a little scream and shut it quickly, and put the book down.

"What ails thee, wife?" said her husband, and he took the album up.

"Dunnot look, John! Dunnot look!" But John did look, and there he saw a somewhat faded photograph of himself and his wife taken many years previously.

"The hussey!" he exclaimed, "to bring us into this shameless den. Look around," he added, "is this a fit place for a [illegible] farmer's daughter [illegible]" and Honest John waved his great hand generally around, nearly [illegible] off its pedestal a charming ma[illegible] statuette [illegible] Phryne.

Just at that moment the door opened and the artist [illegible] made his appearance, and with his [illegible] manner inquired the business of his visitors. This they found a little difficult to explain.

"The model of the picture. *Certainement, elle est charmante* [illegible]"

"Where can we find her?" [illegible] John Tewdall.

"At ze moment I cannot tell, but I will inquire," and, thoroughly bewildered with the broad Yorkshire dialect of his visitors, he left the room.

John looked sternly at his wife, whose face betrayed the emotions within her, and whose worst fears were being realised.

With a puzzled anxious face, the painter of "The Shah's Daughter" returned and tried to explain that, "Madame the Modelle" was not immediately about: then his face brightened, for he caught sight of a lady coming up the garden path. "Ah she comes," he said.

In a few moments Patsy stood in the presence of her parents. "Father! mother!" she cried, and she threw herself at the feet of the latter, who folded her in her arms. For a while silence reigned supreme. John Tewdall's face quivered, but never lost its look of stern resolution. "Get up, my girl," he said; "we know your shame, your degraded life." Patsy was quickly on her feet. "What do you mean?" she asked, drawing herself up to her full height, and the hard defiant look upon her face was almost a replica of the look upon his. "Is it to insult me in my own home that my father has come?"

"The wages of sin is death," he replied.

"Mother, what does this mean?" Then turning round, she added, "Husband, this is my father and mother."

"Say that word again, child," said John Tewdall, as he laid his hand upon her shoulder.

"My husband, the best and most loving of husbands, and the kindest of fathers," she added, as two boys rushed boisterously into the room. You knew I was married. I wrote and told you so, asked your blessing, but you took no notice of my letters.

John Tewdall, "Honest" John Tewdall, held down his head. He remembered that he had destroyed those letters without reading them.

"Is this true, John?" his wife asked, and there was a world of reproach in her voice.

"It is, wife. Forgive me. Patsy, forgive me. But that picture?"

"Alphonse was poor and could not afford a model. I sat to him."

"Ah, ze model wife. *Je comprends*," and he raised his wife's hand to his lips with all the gallantry of a lover.—*Society*.

AN IRISH MIRACLE.

A STORY was some time ago told in the *Spectator* of an Irish Roman Catholic curate of excellent character but weak intellect, who was suspended because of a mental incapacity from the exercise of his office. As he had no means and was a man of very generous disposition, he was generally penniless. While in this state of chronic impecuniosity, he was invited to stay with a brother priest, and got up early one morning to have a stroll before breakfast. On the road near the presbytery he met a widow with a troop of small children, who, in pious and pathetic language, asked his charity. "Do, yer Riverence, for the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin, do give us a little hand-reach, for we're starving wid the hunger." "My poor woman, I'm sorry to refuse you, but, if you only knew it, I'm as bare as yourself," said the good priest. But these denials, however true, are never accepted as true in Ireland, and the appeal was renewed. "Do, Father dear, try in yer pocket for wan little six pence." Instinctively the priest plunged his hand into his trousers pockets, whence, to his great amazement, he pulled out a half-sovereign. "Glory be to God an' the Vargin!" cried the mendicant; "a meracle, a meracle, Father!" The piece of gold was handed over to her, and the donor hurried back to the presbytery. He found his host still asleep, in the condition of the sluggard—"As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed, Turns his side and his shoulders and his heavy head." "Wake up, wake up, Father Tom, till you hear about the miracle!" At length a drowsy, uncurious voice replied—"A miracle! What miracle, what miracle?" But as the tale unfolded itself the interest of the listener visibly increased, until, at last, the truth having dawned on him, he sat up in bed and exclaimed—"Well, I'm blessed if the poor innocent hasn't put on my trousers by mistake, and given the 'buccaugh my half-sovereign!"

Just Cause.—"Wodjer black Joey's heye fur, arter he'd denied as he'd said them things about yer?" "Denied it? Not 'im! Why, I ses to him, 'Joerge ses you've bin corling me a blackleg.' And he up and ses, 'I re-pudiate the statement.' And then I blacks 'is eye. I might ha' stood the cove's sayin' of it once—but wen he goes an' re-pudiates it——!"

Poetry.

WHAT THEY SAID.

Dear little Madge went out one day,
Into the old barnyard to play!
Among the flocks and herds she walked,
And this, she says, is how they talked.

'Moo. moo,' said the cow. 'moo, moo,
I give nice sweet milk to you;
Butter and cheese from me you get,
Beef and tallow and more things yet,
Without my help what would you do?
Moo, moo,' said the cow, 'Moo, moo.'

'Baa, baa,' said the sheep 'baa, baa,
I give soft wool, that your mamma
May make you socks and mittens warm,
To shield you from the wintry storm,
Without my aid you ne'er could keep
So warm. Baa, baa,' said the sheep.

'Cluck, cluck,' said the hen, 'cluck, cluck,'
As up her saucy head she stuck.
'Delicious eggs for you I lay,
A nice fresh egg, day after day;
You could not do without me then.
Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck,' said Mrs. Hen.

'Quack, quack,' said the duck. 'quack quack.
I'm sure that I need not stand back,
For I too lay you eggs so fine,
And are hen's eggs as large as mine?
If one of us you'd have to lack.
I think I'm not the one. Quack, quack.'

'Bow, bow,' said the dog, 'bow, bow.
Dear little miss, I'll tell you how
I watch and guard your house for you,
And take care of your barnyard too,
Of duck and hen, and sheep and cow,
Bow, wow,' said the dog, bow, wow.'

Then little Madge, in her sweet way,
Brought for the cow a whisp of hay;
Some fresh grass for the sheep she got,
And corn meal scattered in the lot
For hen and duck; with loving thought,
A bone to Rover then she brought
With word of praise. And thus she showed
To all the gratitude she owed.

NO LONGER A LOVER.

'I mourn for my lover!' she said;
'None was there better than he.'
'Ah, maiden, your lover is dead?
'Not dead?' 'No, married.' 'Whom?' 'Me!'

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

DETECTIVE STORY.

BY SPECTRUM.

CHAPTER XV.

Dash Kingston had been two weeks in the city of Sydney.

He had during this time become so accustomed to his disguise, that he had not the least fear of being detected.

His search for Gertine had been constant, but up to the time above mentioned, he had not discovered the least clue to her whereabouts.

Like many a former sensation, the story of the tragedy upon the Rose Bay Beach had become an old one.

Occasionally, the daily papers would have an allusion to it in the way of a slap at the inefficiency of the police force and detective department in particular.

Dash had been frequently amused at the many surmises as to who the murderer was.

In the mean time, he had seen dozens of advertisements concerning his own whereabouts.

And still his name was not coupled in any way with that of the supposed assassin.

The tenor of the advertisements concerning himself were written under the impression that he had been foully dealt with, and a large reward was offered for any information concerning him, either dead or alive.

Thus matters progressed, when one afternoon Dash was strolling down George-street.

As usual, he was in quest of the missing Gertine, and many a fair girl flashed an indignant glance at the impertinent Dutchman, in return for an insolent stare.

A veiled young lady he would follow for hours, until he had seen the face hidden beneath the delicate gauze.

Upon the afternoon in question, he was just returning from the pursuit of a supposed youthful veiled lady, who turned out to be quite an elderly one, when he encountered a man whose face struck him as one that he had seen before.

Accompanied with the partial recognition, was that instinctive feeling of inward uneasiness that frequently disturbs us when meeting a stranger, giving the impression that we had met them upon some former occasion, under disagreeable circumstances.

So strong was this impression upon Dash, that after walking some distance, he retraced his steps and followed after the man, for the purpose of obtaining a second glance.

He was compelled to walk a block before he overtook the man, and by that time he was just turning down a side street.

Dash crossed to the opposite side, and hurried on until he got beyond the fellow, when he crossed over and came directly toward him.

Critically he scanned the man's features, but failed to place him.

Still, as he walked along an instinct that he could not explain, caused him still to suspect that he had met the man before, and that too, under very disagreeable circumstances.

He recalled the features of the detective with whom he had an encounter at the station.

A moment's thought convinced him that the stranger and the detective were not one and the same.

So great an impression had the man caused, that Dash at length determined to follow him, and keep upon his track until satisfied one way or the other.

The man was a rough-looking chap, careless in his gait, and exceedingly uncouth in his manners, and slouchy in his dress.

The street down which he had turned was lined on either side with a low class of drinking places, in the majority of which women acted as bar-tenders, instead of men.

After passing along two squares, the man turned into one of these places, and a few minutes later Dash entered after him.

The place was a representation of dozens of similar ones to be found scattered all over Sydney.

The place was one of a row that had originally been private residences.

No alteration had been made in the building except upon the parlor floor.

A sort of bar, similar to those to be found in English ale houses, had been constructed between the two parlors; otherwise the floor, also, was unaltered.

The old-fashioned fire-places and mantels remained grim remnants of former respectability.

When Dash entered this den he found the man whom he had followed, seated at one of the tables, on which stood a partly filled glass of whisky and water.

Behind the bar was a prematurely aged female, whose faded features and flimsy finery proclaimed her history.

The woman still retained marked evidences of former beauty, and when she called out to inquire of Dash what he would have to drink, her cultivated voice proclaimed also the fact that she had once been not only a beauty, but a woman who had moved in the most respectable society.

Dash understood the necessity of appearing to drink, and he called for a glass of brandy.

The woman poured out the liquor, and brought and set the glass upon a table, in front of which he had seated himself.

In the meantime the man whom our hero was 'piping' drank off the balance of his liquor, and called for more.

The moment Dash heard the fellow's voice, he was convinced that his eyes had not misled him; he was now certain that he had seen the man before, but when and where he was unable to tell.

When the woman brought the first customer's second glass of whisky, he said:

'Has my friend been round here lately, old gal?'

'Your friend was here yesterday.'

'Not to-day?

'No.'

At this moment, for the first time, the man's glance fell upon Dash.

Our readers will recollect that our hero was dressed in his disguise; in fact he never came upon the street without it.

After gazing insolently a few moments at our hero, the man said, addressing the bar-woman:

'Where's Kate?'

'She is down-stairs,' was the reply.

'Well, see here a moment, I want to speak to you,' continued the man, and he rose from his seat and stepped into the back room.

The girl followed him, but returned a few moments later alone, while Dash heard a heavy step marching through the hall.

When the sound of the steps had died away the girl approached Dash, as though to remove his empty glass, and at the same time bending her head, she whispered hurriedly:

'I would not advise you to linger round here, old man.'

'Dat vas bery kind vot you dell me,' answered Dash, adding, 'but you would be so goot as to dell me vy it vas better dot I no stay aroundt here?'

'None but thieves come into this house, and you look like an honest old man.'

'Vell ya-as I vas honest; but vy, when you vas bar maid in a house that vos kept for thieves do you dell me so dot I look oudt?'

'You may do as you please, I have warned you, and now if you are unlucky, why it is your own fault.'

'Vell, I vill act like vot you say; but see here, you must tell me vy you spoke dis out.'

At this moment the woman was seized with a violent fit of coughing. When the paroxysm ceased she said, in a husky tone of voice:

'Can't you see that I am dying? Oh, Heavens! she added, 'would that I died when I was an infant!'

CHAPTER XVI.

The woman's appearance fully sustained her claim of extreme illness.

It was evident that she was a person who had once moved among refined and cultivated people.

But now grim death was fast closing around her.

She was already within the shadow of the grave, and still in her life of sin.

Dash saw that the nearness of death had aroused her long buried conscience.

The thought at the same moment flashed through his mind that he might avail himself of her repentant mood, and after a moment, he asked:

'Do you know who that man is who was just in here?'

'Yes, I know him too well.'

'Would you mind telling me his name?'

'Ah, ah!' exclaimed the girl, as the light of a sudden intelligence illuminated her faded features, 'you are a 'cop!' You are in disguise!'

In his eagerness Dash had dropped the Dutch dialect unconsciously, and the girl had noticed the fact.

Her old spirit of hatred against the police appeared to instantly revive upon making this supposed discovery, and she said, sharply:

'No; I will tell you nothing. If I had known that you were a 'cop' I should not have told you anything.'

'You are mistaken, woman. I am not a 'cop, although I'll admit that I am in disguise.'

'If you are not a 'cop' why are you in disguise.'

'It would be but little gratification to you if I should tell you why; and, on the other hand, it might defeat the purpose for which I assumed it.'

'You have got honest eyes,' said the woman, 'but, after all you may be a wolf in sheep's clothing. I am pretty near my end, and before I died I would like to atone for some of the sins of my past life; but I don't want to commence by giving an old 'pal' away.'

Dash studied the woman's features.

It was evident that her fall had been from a high place in society.

Despite the dissipated life she had led, there were plainly visible remnants of former beauty.

As Dash gazed upon her he came to the conclusion, that in the closing hours of her life a faint return of a former noble and generous disposition might be developed.

'I feel very sorry for you,' said Dash, and he uttered this sympathising remark in such a tone of genuine earnestness that the woman appeared affected by it, and flashing upon him a peculiar glance, she asked:

'Why should you feel sory for me? We never met before, and I certainly have not asked for sympathy.'

'No, we never met before, and you have not asked for my sympathy; and yet I feel a great deal for you.'

'Why?'

'Because you must once have been a cultured and noble woman.'

'Are you rich?' asked she abruptly.

'Why do you ask that question?'

'Never mind; answer me,' retorted the woman, with a wild sort of energy.

Dash as our readers have been informed, was not rich at this time, but he had been so recently, that he hardly realised yet that a change had occurred in his circumstances, and on the spur of the moment, and without any premeditated intention to deceive, he said:

'Yes, I am rich; but why do you ask?'

'Simply because I want to test your sympathy for me.'

'In what manner?'

'I will tell you. I am dying for the want of proper rest and care. If I could obtain these for a few months my health would partially be restored, and a sufficient remnant of my life saved to permit of some slight atonement.'

'How can I assist you?'

'With money.'

When this answer came our hero suddenly remembered that he was the son of a man who had died a bankrupt; and he was about so to state, when a thought suddenly struck him, and he asked:

'How much do you want?'

'Twenty pounds,' was the answer.

There had been a time when this sum would have seemed a mere bagatelle to our hero, but now it was more than he actually possessed in money.

For a moment he remained silent.

He was thinking whether or not it was possible for him to raise this sum of money.

The woman observed his thoughtfulness, and attributing it to astonishment at her impudence, she said, with a scornful laugh:

'I thought I would 'stump' you.'

'Did you?' said Dash, absently.

'Yes; sympathy is cheap; it costs nothing, and is easily bestowed; but when it comes to money, why, money buys houses.'

'If you had this twenty pounds, what do you propose to do?'

'You are a queer chap.'

'Why?'

'You like to ask a good many strange questions. Are you one of those false-tongued philanthropists who go about begging money for others and use it themselves?

'No; I am not one of those people, although I have heard that there are men mean enough to do that.'

'Yes, sir; the mysteries and miseries of Sydney have never been written yet. All the bad ain't those who wear poor clothes and spend their money for whisky; there are worse people abroad in this great city—real wolves in sheep's clothing, who go about, not seeking what they can devour, but what they can make under the banner of charity.

This was spoken by the woman in a bitter tone.

'Yours has been a strange history,' suggested Dash.

'Yes, mine has been a strange history. I have promenaded under chandeliers whose light paled before the brilliancy of my diamonds: since that I have waltzed in a sailors' dance house until my back was nearly broken, with a drunken sailor, for a glass of beer.'

'Why did you not leave this life before you lost your health, and while there was a better chance for your reform?'

'When you ask such a simple question as that, I am almost inclined to believe you are an honest man.'

'I am an honest man.'

'Well, then I will answer your question. A muddy stream won't run clear as long as you keep stiring it up, will it?'

'No.'

'Neither will our class return to honest paths until they are welcomed with that kindly spirit that says, 'Go, and sin no more.'

'You are reading me a fearful lesson!' exclaimed Dash, involuntarily.

'Yes,' replied the woman, 'I am reading you a lesson from the book of real life.'

'But to return; you've not answered my question.'

'Which question?'.

'I asked you what you would do with twenty pounds, if you had it?'

'I will tell you, just for fun,' said the woman, with a jeering laugh.

'Well, tell me just for fun.'

'I would seek some sequestered spot in the country, where the air is pure and board cheap, and there I would remain until I had gained sufficient strength to earn an honest living.'

'Would you really do this if you had the money?'

'Are you reaally thinking of giving me the money?'

'Yes, I am.'

'Well, then I will swear that there is one honest man left.'

Dash had about fifteen pounds with him. This he took from his pocket and handed to the woman.

A greedy and triumphant light glowed in her eyes as she grasped the notes and hastily concealed them in her bosom.

Dash felt well satisfied with his act of kindness and self-denial, but his feelings were some what shocked to hear the woman say, in a coarser and different tone than that which she had formerly used:

'You are a brick!'

CHAPTER XVII.

Occasionally, while the conversation between Dash and the bar-woman was transpiring, as above recorded, our hero thought that he detected the shuffle of feet, as though some one was walking in the adjoining room.

Once he thought that he distinctly heard suppressed voices, followed by a low satirical laugh.

Upon looking about the back room, however, he saw no one, and was forced to believe that his imagination had decieved him.

As related, the moment the woman recieved the money from Dash, there was a total change in her demeanor.

Our hero was sympathetic, or, in other words, tender-hearted, but was not a person whom it was easy to impose upon.

If the woman's appearance had not backed up her story, he would not have been so ready to believe it.

This sympathetic dodge is a universal one among a certain class of women, and yet is still the most successful trick played to abstract money from the unwary.

When the bar-woman exclaimed 'You are a brick' Dash retorted with the abrupt inquiry:

'What's your name, sis?'

'If I should tell you my name, you wouldn't think well of me.'

'I don't know as that would make any difference in my regard for you. I don't care what your past has been, as long as your intentions are good now.'

'You won't be suspicious, then, if I tell you my name?'

'No.'

'Well, I'm called 'Tricky Sal.''

A peculiar smile broke over the face of Dash Kingston, as he asked, quickly:

'Have you tricked me out of that money?'

'I thought so!' was the woman's response, in a satirical tone.

'Thought what!'

'That you would squeal when you heard my name!' and after a moment she added, in a tone of irony: 'What's in a name? quoth the noble Shakespeare.'

Despite our hero's usual shrewdness, he was puzzled.

He began to feel that he really had been tricked; and yet, behind the woman's changed manner, there was an underlying tone of desperate despondency which still sustained the possibility of her being sincere.

This probability in the poor creature's favour, was confirmed a moment later, when a heavy step was heard in the hallway.

Instantly, a look of genuine frankness flashed over her face, as she leaned over upon hearing the footsteps, and hurriedly whispered the warning:

'Get out for your life! There's Blueskin coming back!'

It was evident that the woman had mistaken our hero's character. She had sized him down for a soft youth, who was masquerading around merely for the purpose of seeing the mysteries and miseries of Sydney; or, in other words, that he was seeing the elephant, as the saying goes, on his own hook.

Our readers are aware that this estimate of our hero's character was a mistake.

Tricky Sal had probed his only weak spot when she played upon his generosity; otherwise he was cool-headed, shrewd, and courageous enough to cope with the most dangerous and desperate characters.

He was disguised for a purpose and had entered this side-saddle saloon in furtherance of this purpose; and if there had been a dozen Blueskins there instead of one, he could not have been frightened off.

As the woman whispered the warning recorded, and moved to take her place again behind the bar, Dash observed, just as the man he was tracking re-entered the room:

'Dot vos goot visky. I don't mindt dot I try him vonce more!'

The woman shook her head deprecatingly, and signalled for him to leave.

'Dot vos all right,' said Dash, flashing upon her a look that indicated a determination to remain.

The fact was, Dash did not scare a bit.

His self-conceit was a little touched, and he began to think he had been 'panelled on the half shell,' and he would have remained on that account, even if he had no other purpose in view.

As the man Blueskin entered the bar-room, he swaggered up to the bar, and leaning his back and elbows against it, faced our hero with an insolent stare.

Although disguised as an old Dutchman, Dash had not discarded a valuable watch and chain that his father had presented to him on his twenty-first birthday.

Attached to the chain was a peculiarly shaped locket, studded with diamonds.

Blueskin's manner was insulting and offensive, as he impudently stared Dash straight in the face.

The latter understood the fellow's action, and instead of being intimidated, he said:

'Dot vos all right, mind friendt; but I vos not a poppy's-show, dot you look at me so straight.

'You're an old fraud, that's what you are!' said the man, in a gruff tone.

'No; dot vos not mine name; mine name vos Mendorf.'

'Your name's Mendorf, eh?'

As the man spoke, his glance rested on the diamond-studded locket attached to the pretended Dutchman's chain.

Instantly a change came over the fellow's countenance.

His bloated face became livid, while his bleer eyes glared savagely.

Walking across the room, he threw himself in a chair on the opposite side of a table at which Dash was sitting, and exclaimed, fiercely:

'See here,' cull,' I want a little talk with you.'

Upon seeing this movement, a look of terror overspread Tricky Sal's pale features, so rushing from behind the bar, she made towards the table where the two men were facing each other, and ejaculated:

'See here, Blueskin, this old gentleman's a friend of mine, and you shan't insult him.'

'Get behind your bar, gal, or I will twist your head off your shoulders,' replied Blueskin, brutally.

'No, you won't,' retorted the woman; and laying her hand on our hero's shoulder, she added: 'Git out of here, Mendorf, as quick as you can! that drunken brute hasn't respect for anybody.'

'Eh? he vos a brute?' said Dash, elevating his eyes, and speaking quietly, without the slightest change of colour, or indication of fear, and adding: 'Vell, if he vos a brute, may be he vos dangerous, but I vos not afraid mit de brute!'

'That's all right, old man,' said Blueskin, with a chuckle; don't you be frightened by that crazy witch. I won't harm you. I just want you to talk over a little business.'

'Oh, I vos not avraid,' said Dash, and as he spoke, he motioned for Sal to go away.

The latter did not seem inclined to obey, but repeated her adjuration for him to quit the saloon.

'No; dot vas all right! I schtay here, may be dot fellow talk pizness.'

'Yes, that's all I wait to talk, a little business,' said Blueskin.

'Yes; I know what your business is; you want to rob my friend of his watch and chain!' exclaimed Sal bluntly.

Upon hearing this bad charge, Blueskin sprung to his feet, and moved a step toward Sal, with a savage look upon his face, when the latter sprung quickly behind the bar, and seizing a bottle, raised it aloft, exclaiming:

'Don't come near me you brute! or I'll lay you out!'

'Then you stay where you are, said Blueskin, or, dang it, I'll give you a smack in spite of the bottle!'

Dash had risen to his feet also, intending to prevent the man from injuring the woman; but he saw, at a glance, that she was perfectly able to take care of herself.

In spite of his bury strength, Blueskin was cowed down; and, with the admonition to the girl to stay where she was, he retumed his seat.

Dash resumed his chair, also, when Sal exclaimed, excitedly:

'You infernal old fool, if you have a mind to stay and be robbed, why stay! You've been a friend to me, and I have warned you; I can't do any more,'

'Vell, but I tell you,' said Dash, 'dot shentleman say dot he has pzness mid me, by jiminette! I vas alvays redy for pizness; und I guess dot I never run oud ven a man has pizness!'

'Your're a cool hand,' said Blueskin, fastening a fierce look on Dash.

'Vell, you see, mine vriend, dot de vedder vas cool; but schpeak oud; vot vos your pizness?'

'I want to ask you a question.'

'Vell schpeak oud.'

'Do you ever go sailing?' asked Blueskin, fastening a peculiar glance on Dash.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Unfortunate Sneeze.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

"What will you give me for my heart?"
A lover cried,
The maiden's cheek outblushed her art;
She, trembling, sighed!"

Encouraged thus, the youth anew
Essayed to plead;
"I neither smoke," he cried, "nor chew
The wicked weed,

"I do not drink, nor swear, nor game,
Nor overdress.
Oh, take compassion on this flame
And answer yes!"

The maiden looked into his eyes
With love's own light.
"Since you are good, and true, and wise,
And pure and right,"

She softly whispered, "as I live,
I'll give to you—"
She stopped; her sweet eyes filled—"I'll
give—
A-choo!"

Horsham Matron: "This gas bill is outrageous and I shan't pay a penny of it until it is reduced one-half

Gas Officer: "My inspectors are very careful men, but when I saw your bill I immediately went to your house and examined the meter myself.

"It was wrong, of course?"

"I found upon inquiry that the bill was all right. You have a lovely daughter, madam, and she is engaged and you get sleepy about ten o'clock and go up stairs thinking she will follow in a few moments, just as your mother did when you were engaged, madam."

"I—I guess it's all right. Here's the money.

Johnny (rushing in exitedly) "Mother, stick your head out of the window, quick.

Mother: "What's the matter, Johnny, house on fire."

Johnny: "No; but I've bet Billy Jones a halfpenny against a penny that I've got the ugliest mother in the street. Stick yur head out of the winder, quick, so he ken see for himself.

A note of but a line or two
From an old and trusted friend,
Who said he'd meet it at the bank,
But stuck it at the end,

"Is there anyone living here under 21 years of age?" enquired a man who rang the door bell to a St. Kilda residence the other day.

"No, there is not," rather sharply replied a spinster of eight and thirty summers who answered the ring.

"Why, is it possible!" was the reply of the apparently astonished man. "Don't you live here?"

It was a neat hit, and after a little simpering and brief chat about the weather

What They Are All After.

The lawyer with his case,
The horseman with his race,
The artist with his art,
The actor with his part,
The traveller with his tours,
The doctor with his cures,
All yell unto the press:
"Oh, boom us to success!
If only by a hint,
Just rush us into print."
The ladies would not care
Their gorgeous robes to wear,
The clergyman would spare
Much of his brilliant prayer,
The charitable soul
Would modify his dole,
The heroes of base ball
Would hardly work at all,
The sluggers grim and glum
Would sluggards soon become,
E'en might our brave police
Their efforts slightly cease,
If all they do and say
Wern't printed every day.

Character in Countenance.—A face which has for years been under the controlling and shaping influences of good feeling and noble thoughts has obtained thereby a beauty of the finest kind. Oliver Goldsmith must have thought something of this sort when he pithily wrote in his inimitable "Vicar of Wakefield," that "handsome is that handsome does." So it comes about that the human countenance is a magician's glass, in which is seen the very image of the action emanating from the volitions of the mind and heart. It is, indeed, as Spenser appropriately put the thought in his "Hymne in Honor of Beauty," where he says:

For of the soule the bodie forme doth take:
For soule is forme, and doth the bodie make.

And it is indeed, as the poet Young declared:

The body charms, because the soul is seen.

Consequently beauty is not confined to youthfulness; neither is it the exclusive monopoly of those who are upon the hither side of middle age. There is a slow, but steadily growing beauty which can only come to maturity in old age.

Sensible Hints to Campers.—Don't renounce all luxuries. A steamer chair won't take up much room in packing, and, in a week or two of bush life, you will grow very tired of sitting on the ground, or even in hammocks. That hint is more especially for the chaperon's benefit. Further (if you have

The Son Of His Mother

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

He has probed her heart to it *very* core;
He, the son of her bosom still;
He has wounded as only a child can wound
By his proud, imperious will.

He has crushed her hopes with the very hands
He clasped on her knee in prayer,
As she taught "Our Father who art in heaven"
To her baby sweet and fair.

He has trampled her laws beneath his feet,
And stamped on her grave commands.
He knows that her bitter, bitter tears
Outnumber the sea-shore sands.

He knows that her sighs and midnight moans
Incumber the silent air,
And go up to the ears of a Holy God
With each earnest nightly prayer.

She will never despond, fond, faithful heart,
But pray with an earnest will;
The erring one, on the altar laid,
Is the son of his mother still.

The Dress of Turkish Women.

They are ready to be dressed for the street. The first garment is a Bronssa crape underskirt, orchemise, with long, loose sleeves and rade V-shape at the neck. Then the pantaloons are put on. These are made long enough to fasten to the knees and stiff fall down to the ankle and over the feet and wide enough to appear almost like a skirt. These trousers are made of large and gaudily patterned chintz, or silk of the brightest colors in foulard, or brilliant tinted satin. It requires two breadths of satin for each pantaloon leg. Above the pantaloons is a sort of skirt of gay colored chintz, though this is usually plain. These breadths are one yard and a half or two yards long. The sash or girdle is usually a shawl wrapped around the waist three or four times and one end only is left to hang down. The Turkish women do not wear corsets or any kind of appliance to compress the waist. The next garment is a jacket coming just to the waist line and buttoning just in front with three gold or jewelled buttons. The sleeves are snug and reach to the elbow only, below which the crape sleeves of the chemise fall full and loose. The front of this jacket is cut Pompadour style, but very loose, any deficiency in covering being supplied by the numbers of strings of pearls, coral, wooden and glass beads and diamond and emerald or other jewelled necklaces, and all headed by a black and velvet ribbon on which are sewn gold coins and pendants. Immense earrings are worn, and bracelets four or five inches wide, as well as numbers of rings, some real diamonds, and some of the most palpable pinchbeck, for it does not matter what kind or price an ornament is only so that it strikes the wearer's fancy, and these women are capable any hour of trading off a diamond necklace for a tawdry cheap affair if only showy enough.

After all these jewels are in their places the preparation for the street is made by putting upon the head a sort of head-dress made in the form of a Scotch cap, or cardboard covered with brilliant satin, green, red or yellow, and on this are pinned artificial flowers, all of the brightest primary colors, and pendent jewels and coins. Over this is worn the yashmak or veil, which is the crowning beauty of Turkish women, without which they would be but ordinary mortals. This veil is made of two squares of crepe lisse, sheer and fine. Each is folded on the bias, and one piece is thrown over the top of the head, the bias fold being brought down just to the eyebrows and pinned fast in the back of the head. The other is placed over the lower part of the face, the fold being brought up close under the eyes and the points carried up to the top of the back of the head and fastened there, the ends hanging loosely. The face seen through these misty folds takes a softness of outline and delicate beauty impossible to describe, and the dark eyes with their blackened lashes show in a striking contrast to the snowy folds of the yashmak, while the vivid coloring that has been laid on so lavishly shows but faintly through the veil, and seen so with all the expression a Turkish woman learns to throw into her eyes, from lack of any other mode, it is not wonderful that they have always been considered so beautiful by strangers. In very truth they are no handsomer than any other contented, well-fed, care free women; and, as to their forms—well, fat is their ideal.

After the adjusting of the yashmak they only need their ferijees, or long, loose shapeless, big-sleeved wraps, which are usually of black though frequently of pink, green or blue satin, and a parasol as gay, and white kid gloves worn with the rings outside, to complete the out-door costume. For their feet they wear congress gaiters, or go barefooted with slipshod slippers, which do very well in the house, but are very awkward in the street. In the house they move very gracefully, but in the street and seen from the back there is nothing that can be more awkward than a Turkish woman, and as to form she resembles a huge black bug with a white head.

Peculiar Theory.

The Disposition of Short Persons Discussed by a Pittsburg Philosopher.

"I have a theory, which is not founded on anything that I ever read, or anything that I ever heard anybody say. It is entirely original with me, though it is possible a good many people may have entertained the idea before."

"Produce your theory, please, and end this terrible suspense."

"This theory is concerning little men and women. I believe that people of small stature are far better natured than those of the average size. Did you ever see a small man who wasn't jolly and inclined to take a rosy view of life? And did you ever know a little woman who wasn't jolly and full of fun? I've studied humanity a good deal and I never yet have encountered a small person who was surly or misanthropic. Who are the pessimists? Lank, tall, raw-boned, dyspeptic individuals almost invariably. Did you ever see a man of five feet six inches that was melancholy? No; and you are not likely to. I tell you the world would be a lonesome place without the little grown-up people. They make more than half the fun there is in this vale of tears.

"Little men are invariably good story-tellers. They are hearty laughers; they are quick to see the humorous side of any question, and they relish a joke, even if it is at their own expense. They make the firmest friends, and adhere to those whom they like through thick and thin. They are seldom quarrelsome, and never conceited. They are often sensitive, but quick-witted people generally are. Altogether they are the best folks in the world to get along pleasantly with, whether in any business or any social way."

"Admitting that what you say is correct, now do you account for it?"

"Don't account for it at all; yet I know it is true, because my observation and experience have told me so."

OLD LADY (to street gamin)—"You don't chew tobacco?"

"Little Boy—"No'm; but I kin giv yer a cigarette."

THE cricket umpire and the stock-broker have their differences, of course. The umpire calls the bawls and the broker balls the calls.

THE waltz as a favorite dance has whirled through its first century of terpsichorean popularity and has turned more heads than anything else in the world.

HOUSEHOLD.

Rye Drop Cakes.—Two cups of sour milk, one egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in boiling water, enough rye meal for a batter that will spread easily on the griddle. Mix together the milk, meal and egg, add the soda and beat thoroughly. Bake immediately on a hot griddle or in gem pans well oiled, if in gem pans the oven must be hot and the cakes should take about half-an-hour.

Custard Eggs.—Put the washed eggs in a saucepan of cold water and let them just come to a boil; then take them up. Or lay them in a hot tin pail, cover them with boiling water, put the top on the pail and leave them on the kitchen table for five minutes. Drain off the water, pour on more boiling water and replace the top. Wrap a hot towel about the pail and leave it four minutes before dishing the eggs.

Corn Bread.—One large cup of sour buttermilk, a heaping cup of Indian meal, a cup of sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls of wheat flour, a tablespoonful of cream (or laid or butter the size of a hickory nut), a teaspoonful of salt and a small teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in water. Put in a greased tin and steam one and a-half hours.

Gold Cake.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, four eggs, two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder.

Pound Cake.—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, three and one-half cups of flour.

Banana Cake.—Two cups of powdered sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, whites of four eggs, three teaspoons of baking powder, three cups of flour; bake in layers. For the filling, whip the whites of three eggs with sugar enough to make a frosting; spread each layer of the cake with the frosting and cover quickly with sliced banana.

Chocolate Cake.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, and one-half cup of flour, one-half cup of milk, two eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda and two and one-half tablespoonfuls of chocolate. Dissolve the chocolate over the steaming teakettle in a saucer, beat into it a little of the cake mixture, then beat it into the whole of the cake mixture. Flavor with vanilla, and beat it briskly just before putting into the oven. It makes one large loaf. If desired darker in color put in more chocolate.

Cocoanut Drops.—To one grated cocoanut add half its weight of sugar and the white of one egg, whip to a stiff froth; mix thoroughly and drop on white buttered paper or tin sheets. Bake fifteen minutes.

Molasses Candy.—One cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, a little butter and vanilla; boil ten minutes; then cool it enough to pull.

Chocolate Caramels.—Two cups of brown sugar, one of molasses, one cup of chocolate grated fine, one cup of boiled milk, one tablespoon of flour; butter the size of a walnut, let it boil slowly, then pour on flat tins to cool; mark off while warm.

Lemon Syrup.—Take the juice of twelve lemons, grate the rind of six in it, let it stand over night, then take six pounds of sugar, and make thick syrup. When it is quite cool strain the juice into it, and squeeze as much oil from the grated rind as will suit the taste. A tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a warm day.

Strawberry Syrup.—Take ripe strawberries, crush them in a cloth, and press the juice from them; to each pint of it put a pint of simple syrup, boil gently for one hour, then let it become cold and bottle it; cork and seal it. To serve reduce to taste with water, set it on ice, and pour in small tumblers. Raspberry syrup is made in this way.

Corned Beef.—Put corned beef into cold water to boil. It takes out the excess of salt, while putting it into hot water makes it hard and tough. Keep it closely covered while boiling to prevent the loss of nutriment in steam. Cook slowly till the bones will fall out, then pack the meat in a deep dish, mixing well together the lean and fat in proportion. Next let the liquor get cold and remove the fat that rises, which may be used as drippings for frying; then boil down this broth till there is just enough, when poured over the meat, to fill in the spaces between the pieces. Lay over the whole a flat cover that will fit into the dish, put on a heavy weight and allow to stand till cold.

My Lady.

My lady sleeps,
Rhythmic ebb and flow of fairy billow
Her breathing soft. Silkin fringed her lids close fold
Her cheeks, twin roses, and o'er the pillow
Sweeps her hair, a tangled floss of burnished gold.
My lady sleeps.

My lady dreams.
On parted scarlet lips play tricksome smiles,
Deepening the dimple in her dainty chin.
Portrayed bright how "wanton mirth" beguiles
The mind, that sleep from wearing care shuts in.
My lady dreams.

My lady wakes.
Fair visions flee. The fringed lids unclose,
Though dreamland mists still veil the violet eyes.
One moment languid waking blends repose,
And then Mamma! Mamma!! Mamma!!! she cries.
My lady awakes.

—*H. J. Hemenway.*

The Viennese Lady.

In a bouquet of European women the Viennese can be at once distinguished. She has a charm, a distinction all her own. Less reserved in manner than the average Englishwoman, and less artificial than the Parisian, she makes an almost ideal hostess. Generally pretty, always graceful and dressed with a *chic* which she has herself invented, the Viennese is, perhaps, studied to most advantage in her own drawing-room. Watch her as she moves quietly about among her guests, charming to all alike, forgetting no one, letting no detail escape her watchful eye. Snobbishness, the darling vice of the Londener, is unknown to the dweller in the Austrian capital, unless the unparalleled exclusiveness of the Court may be counted under this head. Many nationalities combine in the Viennese. In her we find the idealistic Hungarian, the sensuous Slav, the practical German, the impassioned Italian, and the languid Oriental for all these diverse nationalities are fused in the Austrian. These antagonistic elements are, however, corrected by a training and education more English than French in character; for the Austrian girl is no *ingenue*, no bread-and-butter miss, even in her early teens. The public or high schools are first rate in Vienna, and the young Austrian lady goes to and fro daily from school to home accompanied by servants or governesses. Her education being completed, she is introduced to society at about seventeen years of age, when she at once asserts a pretty independence of manner. If chaperons are more of an institution in Vienna than in London, the Austrian girl enjoys nearly as much liberty as her English prototype, for it is a custom at a Viennese ball for the daughters to leave their mothers or chaperons on entering the dancing-room, and to congregate together, a pretty joyous band, at one end of the room, where they gossip and make up their programmes for the night. In the ball-room, indeed, the Viennese is seen in her best. To the magic strains of Strauss' immortal valses, you see her floating round, the spirit incarnate of the dance. Light, slight and lithe—for the Viennese have the smallest waists in Europe—she is seen to perfection in her clouds of tulle and gauze, moving swiftly but smoothly round in the arms of some blonde and martial partner.

SICK MAN: "Doctor, tell me the truth; do you believe I shall get well?"

Doctor (producing a medical publication): "I believe you will. Here are statistics showing that of persons attacked with your disease the recoveries are 2 per cent."

MISCELLANEOUS

It is no diminution to have been in the wrong. Perfection is not the attribute of man.

It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants per year to supply the world's piano keys, billiard balls and knife handles. But when it comes right down to business, the celluloid factories are obliged to hump themselves to the fullest extent to turn out enough bogus ivory to supply the demand. The only reason that ivory is used at all, now-a-days, is because there are not enough celluloid factories to supply the demand, and they are compelled to use the genuine article as a substitute.

Rest After Meals.—Hurried eating of meals, followed immediately by some employment that occupies the whole attention and takes up all, or nearly all, of the physical energies, is sure to result in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability, a sure indication that nerve force has been exhausted; the stomach draught in order to digest the food and carry on the business has been robbed of its share, and could stand without being thrown out of balance. In another case the person is exceedingly dull as soon as he has finished a meal of leisure. The mind seems a dead weight and cannot move in its accustomed channels, and then only when compelled. This also, is an indication of nervous exhaustion. Others will have decided pains in the stomach, or a sense of weight, as if a heavy burden was inside. A physician once said: "It does not so much matter what we eat as how we eat it." While this is only partly true, it certainly is true that the most healthful food hurriedly eaten, and immediately followed by work which engages the entire available physical and mental forces, is much worse than a meal of poor food eaten leisurely and followed by an interval of rest.

Books a Blessing.—Literature is a ray of the wisdom which pervades the universe. Like the sun, it enlightens, rejoices and warms. By the aid of books we collect around us all things, all places, men and times. By them we are recalled to the duties of human life. By the sacred example of greatness our passion are diverted, and we are all roused to virtue. Literature is the daughter of heaven who has descended upon earth to soften the evils of life. Have recourse, then, to books. The sages, who have written long before our days, are so many travellers in the paths of calamity, who stretch out their friendly hands, inviting us, when abandoned by the world, to join their society.

Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, models himself on "Ouida's" heroes. He is as fond of knick-knacks as a lady. His private apartments are the nearest approach to the talented but vulgar authoress's ideal of a young guardsman's rooms. He would not brush his hair otherwise than with an ivory-backed brush to save his life. Fancy [illegible] perfumes have their place in his [illegible] write a note on paper that [illegible] of the perfumer's art, [illegible] tion, be unworthy of his [illegible] position. He has started in life in [illegible] exquisite of the George IV. type; [illegible] preserved from some of the [illegible] objections of the "Firs Gard" [illegible] the sensitive physique of [illegible] there again from most expensive [illegible] worthy desire to pay [illegible] the luxuries in which he indulges. [illegible] his father, he gets his clothes [illegible] of them—from Poole. Prince Albert Victor's idea of dignified mufti is a frock coat, [illegible] and gray trousers. He seldom wears a cutaway coat, and, even when travelling, hardly ever appears in a suit of dittoes. On the whole, he may be described as a very stately and solemn young man.

Prior to the battle of Nashville (writes B. H. Eddy in the Atlanta Constitution) Major-General James D. Donaldson (who won

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

—:o:—

During the past week the Wesleyan Conference has been sitting in the Lonsdale street Wesleyan Church. Considerably more than one hundred representatives have been present, and the discussions at times have been both lively and interesting. On the occasion of the public meeting on behalf of Foreign Missions several missionaries from the South Sea Islands were present and much information was afforded by their addresses regarding the spread of Christianity in the Islands.

As usual, the speeches were interspersed with humorous anecdotes—more or less original. One of the best was told by the Rev. J. Watson, a New Guinea missionary, who is on a flying visit to Melbourne from that cannibal island, and he vouched for its truth. The first Sunday after his arrival in Melbourne he was asked to preach in one of the surburban churches, and consented. On arriving at the vestry on the Sabbath morning he met a venerable father of the church—who appeared to be on the lookout for the regular minister—who scanned him narrowly. He soon began a conversation. "Are you going to preach here this morning?" he queried. "Yes." "What church are you stationed at?" he continued. "Oh, my station is at New Guinea," smilingly answered the substitute minister. "Oh, I understand now. Our minister has changed pulpits with you for the day," the old man said with a look of satisfaction. "It took me about five minutes to explain to the worthy man that New Guinea was not in Melbourne, or even in Victoria," concluded Mr. Watson. As a specimen of geographical ignorance this should be hard to beat.

Another reverend gentleman at the conference provoked much laughter by saying, "It was unanimously decided with five dissentients," &c., &c.

In the heat of fervid oratory few men are as correct in their metaphors as a Gladstone, but at the same time few public speakers become so mixed in their similes as a well-known labour orator at the Trades Hall Council last week. He was making a rallying speech on organising trades unions, and the following is a portion of his address:—"Gentlemen, a few years ago we thought we was at the top of the tree, and then we put down our oars and ceased to row. Now we find we are at the bottom and have to climb against the stream again. Once we get to the top of the tree we must take care we do not run aground again. I know there are some people who would like to see us fall. They put their hands in their breeches pockets like crocodiles, and smile at our misfortunes; (Cheers:) but soon we will rise from our watery grave like the Phoenix, and crow at our enemies. (Loud cheers). We will put on the steel armour of unionism and float triumphantly down the stream of time." (Loud applause). It is not everyone who can make a metaphor go on all fours. The Trades Hall orator, however, cannot even claim that the crocodile he dragged in was a quadruped, as he evidently wore trousers.

The saintly men who sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country by taking a seat in Parliament with free passes for themselves, relatives and friends, also £300 a year, and "perks" are just now in a condition of pious exultation. Mr. David Syme has furnished the names of 69 Members of Parliament to the plaintiff in the libel action, Speight v. Syme, as some of those who unduly influenced the late Chairman of Commissioners to grant concessions at the public expense. More names are to follow, and the trouble is that Mr. Syme will probably be able to prove what he alleges.

Mr. Staples, the recently convicted "banker," who evolved the Anglo Australian Institution out of nothing, is a man who has had a varied career. He was originally a milkman with a limited "round," but when the land-boom started he perceived that it was much more profitable to milk the public than the honest and humble cow. He at once plunged into the land business, beginning with Laverton. Banking was an after thought, but it succeeded admirably. With Aladdin-like rapidity a palace rose in one of the suburbs for Staples, and there was £20,000 worth of pictures and and art treasures in its halls. These were sold by Staples some time before there were any doubts cast on his bona-fides. Where the money went heaven—and Staples—only knows, but it seems incredible that he could have become so poor as he wished the jury to believe.

The Locomotive Enquiry Board is still bringing to light evidences of gross mismanagement in that branch of the railway service. Not only has there been unparalelled extravagance in working and destruction of state property, but the lives and limbs of the travelling public have been endangered. In the words of one witness, "Nothing short of a miracle from heaven has saved a terrible catastrophe."

Not only have locomotives been made that were utterly unsafe to run on the lines, but the good types of engine were tampered with. The extraordinary experiments in "balancing" the wheels of engines, led to miles of rails being broken. This too, on a railway like the Melbourne and Bendigo line, which is pronounced to be the best permanent way in the world. Moreover the safety balances of the engines were tampered with by order of Allison Smith, and disaster was narrowly averted.

In one case when the driver of a locomotive went on his engine in the Spencer-street sheds to run an early morning train, he found that the gauge showed 200 lbs. pressure to the square inch. This was the full limit of its register, and thinking it had broken he brought the night-foreman to have a look at it. The latter tapped it gently with his fingers, when it at once burst. At that moment he recollected that an alteration had been made to the safety valves the previous day. The situation flashed on him instantly, and under the impulse of the first shock he jumped from the engine and ran away expecting every minute a devastating explosion to follow. The locomotive was standing in the crowded shed like a monstrous bomb-shell with the fuse lighted. More than 200 lbs. pressure of steam to the square inch was in the boiler, and the safety valves could not work, as they had been wrongly altered the previous day on Smith's orders. Realising the catastrophe which would result if action were not at once taken the foreman, risking his life, went back to the engine and "dropped" the roaring fire, which was rising the steam pressure every moment. Another locomotive had to be sent out with the train, and it was many hours before anyone cared to approach the engine which contained the enormous pressure.

This is only one suppressed incident of many similar ones that have occurred under the 'regime' of Mr. Allison Smith.

THROAT 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." These famous lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. I am troubled with a "Tacking cough," a slight cold,' or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary any 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, and England.

FOR HÆPATITIS.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are a sure cure for biliousness and liver complaints, hæpatitis, headache, indigestion, heartburn, kidney ailments, and females' sick headaches.

So, if you really want a good family pill, try Dr. Fletcher's Pills, the silent and painless motor that purifies the human system of all accumulations of morbid, foreign, and poisonous secretions.

They are as mild as a pet lamb, as harmless as honey, as searching as a small tooth comb, and as sure as a spring gun They don't go fooling around, but attend strictly to business, and never labor in vain.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are prepared on scientific principles. They contain no aloes, calomel, or gamboge, or any gastric purgative, like most pills now sold to a confiding public, but are made of pure vegetable ingredients, which act by gently stimulating the liver and softening the impacted fæces, thereby giving relief and comfort unattended by the annoyance and pain of griping and purging, and are confidently recommended to all persons of a sluggish or bilious temperament. They are sold everywhere, or post free, thirteen stamps, from F. M. CLEMENT, Newtown, New South Wales.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

There are 322 beet-sugar factories in European-Russia.

Co-operative farming is suggested in Scotland, the idea being to rent farm lands on long leases in perference to buying them. It is thought this can be done with a capital of £10 per acre, to stock and start the farm.

From the Gambia there are 20,000 tons of ground nuts annually exported, mostly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted. Rice, cotton, maize, and a grain known as *Kous* are also largely grown in Gambia, and the rubber tree is now being extensively cultivated.

A colonial butter factory at Berry, N.S.W., received 84,457 gallons of milk in one month yielding 31,253 pounds of butter, which sold for 8 pence per pound. Farmers were paid 2½d. and 3d. per gallon of milk, and it required 26 pounds of milk to make one of butter.

Eighteen dairy lectures in one county of Scotland were attended by over 1,600 people No less than 250 people competed in the examinations for prizes, and the Royal Northern Agricultural Society claimed that the work undertaken for many years previously had done so much good.

4 *American Agriculturist*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 4T PILLS 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.

Ministers state that an income tax is inevitable, and 1s in the pound, with L200 free from the operation of the tax, it is expected will be the likely figure.

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 not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The following is the official memorandum concerning the agreement arrived at on Monday between the associated banks and the Government:—"In regard to the agreement among the associated banks for mutual assistance, the matter has been considered by Mr John Sawers, superintendent of the Bank of Australasia, who has become a party to the understanding, and this opportunity is taken, in view of articles which appeared in the Melbourne newspapers, to define accurately to what extent the associated banks accept the obligation in question, namely, that they will render financial assistance to each other on such terms and to such an extent as may seem justifiable to each of them, if and when the occasion arises." In financial circles in London (according to an *Age* cablegram) the news of the agreement has been received with gratification. The opinion is expressed that the arrangement will restore confidence if the terms of the agreement are fully observed.

CAUTION.—PURCHASERS OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes 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.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used mendicant, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestions and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarassed. By early resort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of health maintained.

Mr Patterson expects that the Hon. Duncan Gillies will accept the Agent-General-ship to-morrow.

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 chemists and druggists.

Save money by sending to Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Ltd., Flinders-st., Melbourne, the largest tailoring establishment in the city. A genuine all-wool suit to measure, 42s. Ask for their book on the "Philosophy of Dress," they will post it to you free; also patterns and instructions for self-measurement.—[ADVT]

V. F

Application for a Gold Mining Lease.

In pursuance of the Act of Parliament 54 Vi torin No. 1120, it is hereby notified that after the expiration of one month from the date hereof it is intended to grant the lease undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as may be necessary.

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION.

No. 1255; 15 years; D. Mason; 26a. 1r. 12p.; Richmond Reef.

J. H. McCOLL,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 11th March, 1893.

D Co. Victorian Rangers.

A DAYLIGHT PARADE will be held at BEAUFORT on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, falling in at 3 P.M. Dress—Drill order.

J. E. JENKINS, Captain,
Commanding D Co. Victorian Rangers.

Wanted,

GIRL, as good plain Cook and Laundress. Wages, 14s per week. Apply
MRS FRANK BEGGS,
Eurambeen East.

BEAUFORT.

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1893.

—Clearing Sale by Auction—

At 12 o'clock at Mr CHAPMAN'S, WATERLOO ROAD, BEAUFORT.

Horses, Cattle, Waggonettes, Buggy, Household Furniture, and Effects.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by MR STEPHEN CHAPMAN to Sell, as above, the whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Pictures, Fender and Irons, Carpets, Double Bedsteads, Washstands and Ware, Dress Table and Glasses, handsome Wardrobe, Crockery, Cooking and Kitchen requisites; two light harness Horses, 12 head mixed Cattle (three fat), 30 Fowls and Ducks, 2 nearly new Waggonettes, Covered Buggy, Sets Harness, about 70 tons 2ft. 6in. Firewood, 1400 Posts and Rails, 3 Copper Boilers, 2 Wheelbarrows, Blacksmiths' Tools, about 2 tons Salt, 4 large Water Tanks, and a large lot of sundries too numerous to particularise. No reserve. Terms cash.

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

MUSIC.

MISSES S. and A. JACKSON (pupils of Herr Bruun and Mr G. Herbert, R.A.M.) are prepared to receive Pupils for Violin and Pianoforte. Terms, &c., at their residence, Stuart Street, Beaufort.

MISS STUART,
Teacher of Singing,
LEICHARDT STREET
(near English Church),
BEAUFORT.
Pupil to Mr D. J. Montague, A.C., Ballarat.

Terms on Application.

MRS P. LOFTUS BURROWES
(*Pupil of Mons. Salamon*)

BEGS to intimate that she intends to open Classes for DANCING in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, if a sufficient number enrol before the 30th. Juvenile Class 2—4; Adult 8—10. Terms—£1 1s. Reduction for families. Address—11 Dawson Street, North Ballarat.

Dancing, Calisthenics, and Deportmen.

MADAME PURVIS-LEY
(Pupil of Madame D'Egville Hope, and Mr Cost, London.)

BEGS to intimate to parents and others that she intends visiting BEAUFORT ONCE A WEEK THIS SEASON, commencing FIRST WEEK IN APRIL, and having had considerable experience in London and Continental teaching, begs to solicit their support.

Waltz, Schottische, Gavotte, Ball Dance, etc. Children's classes and private lessons in the afternoons.

Pupils and those wishing to join the select Assembly at night, kindly send in their names before MARCH 30TH.

Terms at Private Residence, 94 Wills Street, Ballarat East.

Reduced Prices for 1893.

PURE BONEMEAL: per ton, Cash within 14 days, £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

ANIMAL GUANO: per ton, Cash within 14 days, £5; approved pro. note, 12 months, £5 10s; on rails at Ararat.

NOTE.—Our Bone-crushing and Manure Works are the only works for the manufacture of manures in the colony that are open and court public inspection.

Rail Freight to Middle Creek, 3s; Beaufort, 3s 6d; Trawalla, 4s; Burrumbeet, 5s.

Apply early to
JOHN LITTLE & SON,
ARARAT BONE MILLS.

March 6th, 1893.

Pigeons Wanted.

ONE hundred or more pigeons, to be delivered at Mawallok home station on or before Thursday, the 30th March. Price 2s 6d per pair. No squeakers taken.

GEORGE LEWIS.
Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

Tenders

ARE requested for Ploughing, Sowing, and Harrowing 30 acres close to Mawallok Homestation. Tenders to be in by 21st March. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.
Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

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

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

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION!

Will be held in the Society's Grounds, Beaufort, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

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

Special Class for Sheep.

SEC.

1. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
2. £1 for best Long-woolled Ram, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
3. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, over one year; certificate of merit for second best do.
4. £1 for best Longwoolled Ewe, under one year; certificate of merit for second best do
5. £1 for best Merino Ram, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
6. £1 for best Merino Ram, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
7. £1 for best Merino Ewe, over one year and a half; certificate of merit for second best do.
8. £1 for best Merino Ewe, under fourteen months; certificate of merit for second best do.
9. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Wethers.
10. £1 for best three fat Merino Wethers.
11. £1 for best three fat Longwoolled Ewes.
12. £1 for best three fat Merino Ewes.

Special Prizes by E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.—£1 1s for best Merino Ram; £1 1s for best Merino Ewe.

Class A—Grain.

SEC.

1. 25s for best eight bushels Wheat; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
2. 25s for best eight bushels Tartarian Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
3. 25s for best eight bushels Short Oats; 15s for second best do.; 10s for third best do.
4. L1 for best four bushels English Barley; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best four bushels Cape Barley; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best four bushels Perennial Rye Grass; 10s for second best do.

NOTE.—The exhibits in this class to be grown by the exhibitors, and to be of this season's growth, and an empty bag to be provided with each exhibit.

Class B—Root, Hay, Fruit, &c.,

SEC.

1. L1 for best sample of Sheaf Hay, not less than one cwt.; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best sample of Trussed Hay, in one truss, not less tha one cwt.; 10s for second best do
3. L1 for best cwt. Potatoes; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best cwt. Carrots; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best half dozen roots Mangold; 5s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Collection of Vegetables; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

7. 10s for best cwt. Onions; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Collection of Apples; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Collection of Plums.

Special Prize by E. H Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

10. L1 for best Collection of Grapes.

Class C—Dairy Produce.

SEC

1. L1 for best 4lbs. Powdered Butter; put up in rolls as usually sent to the market, and without any print or private mark; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
2. L1 for best 25lbs. Salted Butter, made by the exhibitor; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
3. L1 for best 100lb. Spring made Salted Butter, made in the Spring of 1892; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
4. L1 for best Cheese, not less than 50lbs. weight; 10s for second best do; 5s for third best do.
5. 10s for best Ham.
6. 10s for best Flitch Bacon.

NOTE.—The exhibits of Dairy Produce to be made up by the exhibitor. Salted Butter (section 2) to be delivered to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr George Wotherspoon, care of J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., and entered with the Secretary, not later than four weeks prior to the date of the Show. Spring made Salted Butter to be delivered at Show-yards on morning of Show.

Class D—Agricultural Implements.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Single furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Double-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Treble-furrow Plough; 10s for second best do.
4. L1 for best set of Harrows; 10s for second best do.
5. L1 for best Disc Harrow, with Seeder attached; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Scarifier; 10s for second best do.
7. L1 for best Waggon for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
8. L1 for best Dray for farm purposes; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 10s for best Waggonette; L1 for second best do.
10. L1 for best Seed dresser; 10s for second best do.
11. L1 for best Chaffcutter and Horseworks; 10s for second best do.

Class E—Swine.

SEC.

1. L1 for best Boar, any breed; 10s for second best do.
2. L1 for best Sow, any breed; 10s for second best do.
3. L1 for best Boar, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do.
4. L1 for best Sow, any breed, under twelve months; 10s for second best do

Class F—Poultry.

SEC.

1. 10s for best Brahmapootra Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
2. 10s for best Houdan Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
3. *Special Prizes by F. Beggs, Esq.*—L1 for best Dorking Cock and Hen; 10s for second best do.
4. 10s for best black Spanish Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
5. 10s for best Cochin China Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
6. 10s for best Hamburg Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
7. 10s for best Plymouth Rock Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
8. 10s for best Malay Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
9. 10s for best Andalusian Cock and Hen; 5s for second best do.
10. 10s for best pair Turkeys; 5s for second best do.
11. 10s for best pair Ducks; 5s for second best do.
12. 10s for best pair of Geese; 5s for second best do.

Class G—Horses and Cattle.

SEC.

1. L3 for best Draught Entire Horse; L1 for second best do.
2. L2 for best Colonial-bred Draught Entire, three years old; L1 for second best do.
3. L2 for best Draught Mare; L1 for second best do.
4. L1 10s for best two-year old Draught Colt; 15s for second best do.
5. L1 for best yearling Draught Colt; 10s for second best do.
6. L1 for best Draught Gelding; 10s for second best do.
7. L2 for best pair Plough Horses; L1 for second best do.
8. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
9. L1 for best Draught Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
10. L1 for best Draught Foal; 15s for second best do; 10s for third best do.
11. L3 for best Blood Entire; L1 for second best do.
12. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under three years; 10s for second best do.
13. L1 for best Blood Gelding or Filly, under two years; 10s for second best do.
14. L2 for best Thoroughbred Mare; L1 for second best do.
15. *Special prize of £5 by Captain Bridges, R.N.*, for highest Jumper; L1 for second best do.
16. L5 for best Hunter, to carry not less than 12st., to be judged by hunting qualities: the jump to be 3ft. 6in.
17. L1 10s for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 13st.; 10s for second best do.
18. L1 for best Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 9st.; 10s for second best do.
19. L1 for best Lady's Palfrey, to be ridden by a lady; 10s for second best do.
20. L1 for best Delivery Horse, to be driven in cart; 10s for second best do.
21. L1 for best Buggy Horse, to be driven in buggy; 10s for second best do.
22. L1 for best Pony Stallion, under fourteen hands.
23. L1 for best Pony Mare or Gelding, under 14 hands, to be ridden in thering; 10s for second best do.

SEC.

24. L1 for best Pony Mare, under 14 hands.
25. L1 for best Pony, under 12 hands.
26. L1 1s for best pair Buggy Ponies, 14 hands and under, to be driven in harness.
27. L1 1s for best pair Ponies, under 12 hands, to be driven in harness.
28. *Special Prize by Mr Arthur Parker* of L1 1s for best Foal at foot, the progeny of any Draught Stallion advertised in *The Riponshire Advocate* in year 1891
29. L1 for best Bull, any breed; 10s for second best do.
30. L1 for best Dairy Cow; 10s for second best do.
31. *Champion Prize.*—Certificate of Merit for best Draught Horse or Mare, any age, in the yard.

NOTE.—Exhibitors in the above class, when making their entries, are requested to give the name of each horse or mare exhibited. Section 10,—The date of foaling of foals at foot to be given to the secretary when entries are made.

Class H—Miscellaneous.

SEC.

1. L1 for best twelve bottles Colonial Wine, made in the colony and grown by the exhibitor.
2. 10s for best Collection of Jams; 5s for second best do.
3. 5s for best Collection of Sauces; 2s 6d for second best do.
4. 7s 6d for best Collection of Cut Flowers; 5s for second best do; 2s 6d for third best do.
5. 10s for best Home-made Bread, loaf not less than 4lbs; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do
6. 10s for best Home-made Socks, made of home-spun wool by the exhibitor; 5s for second best do; 2s 6d for third best do.

NOTE.—A sample of the wool and worsted to be shown by the exhibitor.

7. 5s for best pair Darned Socks; 2s 6d for second best do.
8. 10s for best Knitted Quilt; 5s for second best do.; 2s 6d for third best do
9. 10s for best Collection of Fancy Work; 5s for second best do.

Conditions.

1. All entries must be made in writing, and lodged with the Secretary on Monday, 20th March, not later than six o'clock p.m.

2. All exhibits must be forwarded by ten o'clock a.m., and must be kept on the ground till four o'clock p.m., on the Show day. No exhibit will be awarded more than one prize, except a special prize, or a prize for jumping, or a prize for hunter.

3. Members to exhibit free. Non-members on paying 5s each exhibit, except in garden and dairy produce, poultry and miscellaneous; in these classes 2s 6d must be paid.

4 The Society will not be responsible for exhibits, but every care will be taken.

5. The Society invites the exhibition of any other articles or animals than those enumerated, and prizes may be awarded by the judges to those considered deserving, but not money prizes.

6. Members, with their wives and families, will be admitted free, and the public on payment of 2s 6d between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m., and 1s after one p.m.; children, 1s before one p.m., and 6d afterwards.

£2 A WEEK

AND upwards may be made by either sex working evenings, and taking orders for us. Permanent work if required. Enclose stamp for particulars.

NOVELTY IMPORTING CO.,
Sydney

References given.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
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AND
WINTER DRAPERY!

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Is now Showing the
—LATEST NOVELTIES—
IN
DRESS MATERIALS,
MILLINERY,
JACKETS,
MANTLES,
SHOT VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
RAIN CLOAKS, &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

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 Cures Old Sores
Cures Sores on the Neck
Cures Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy
Cures Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
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.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The letter of Jonathan to Mr Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both on my white and black neighbors. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"46, Leicester-square, London, W.C.
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s—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 MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes 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.

POSTAL NEWS.

——:o:——

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

s. d.

Letters.—Per ounce or under 0 2
Urgent Letters—Per letter 0 6
(in addition to ordinary postage)
(Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)
Post Cards 0 1
Reply Post Cards ... 0 2
Letter Cards 0 1½
(2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)
Newspapers 0 0½
Books.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs) 0 1
Registration Fee ... 0 3
Parcels.—Two pounds or under 0 9
(each extra pound or part, 3d.)
Bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof 0 1
(Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)

Packets.

Commercial Papers.—For every two ounces or under (up to 3lbs) 0 1
(Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents (not in the nature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.)
Printed Papers.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... 0 1
(*Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige," "With thanks, etc," will render accounts chargeable as letters.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

To New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, West. Australia, Fiji, New Hebrides and British New Guinea.

s. d.

Letters.—Per ½ ounce or under 0 2
Post Cards 0 1
Reply Post Cards ... 0 2
Letter Cards to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia ... 0 1½
To New Zealand and Fiji 0 2½
Books.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs)... ... 0 1
Newspapers 0 0½
Registration Fee... ... 0 3
Bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ... 0 1
Parcel Post.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under 0 8
Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) 0 6

Packets.

Commercial Papers and Printed Papers.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1
(Items see Victoria)
Patterns, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

s. d.

Letters.—Each ½ ounce or under 0 2½
Post Cards 0 1½
Reply Post Cards ... 0 3
Newspapers 0 1
Commercial Papers.—4 ounces or under... ... ... 0 2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces 0 3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1
Printed Papers (other than news papers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1
Patterns and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) 0 1
Registration Fee ... 0 3
Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ... 0 2½
Parcels Post, wholly by sea.—
Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6
Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs)... ... ... 0 9

Late Letters must bear full postage and late fee stamp of 2d. extra, and may be posted at any time not exceeding a quarter of an hour after mail closes; at Melbourne General Post Office, any country Post Office, Railway travelling Post Office; handed to the mail guards, posted in bag at Spencer-street, for Sydney Limited Express up to 4.50. p.m., and for Adelaide Express up to 4.25. p.m.

Late letters for places beyond Australia are charged 3d. extra postage at Melbourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

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 gum, 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 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, f[...] all my trade must co[me] ... man."

Your friend was here yesterday.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

——:o:——

The prorogation of Parliament will give the Patterson Government time to formulate its proposals to "save the country." Of course very sensible person knows that it is only by the industry and intelligence of the people as a whole that the country can become prosperous, but no doubt wise guidance and good legislative measures, honorably administered, will greatly assist a community in securing peace and plenty. How far the new Government is able to assist in this direction time alone can tell, but if sanguine enthusiasm is a guarantee of success, then the Patterson Ministry ought to fulfill expectations.

The closing days of the session prove that the Legislative Council will have to be reckoned with in the future. They threw out four of the five railway bills in addition to their drastic amendments on the Village Settlements and Mallee bills which practically shelved them. Of course, if the Council at any time defies public opinion, the remedy is in the people's hands.

One of the funniest sights at the empty ceremonial of the prorogation was the attempt at bowing, made by the speaker of the assembly when he entered the vice-regal presence, attired in his gorgeous robes. Mr. Bent is very much stouter than when, as Minister of Public Works, he chased an impertinent member of the unemployed down Collins street to thrash him, and he rolled rather than walked into the Council Chamber. He had to bow three times, but the acts were such a ludicrous failure that the gravity of even Dr. Madden was almost upset. However, he got through, and he can console himself with the reflection that many of the dignitaries present looked much greater guys than he did.

The story of the Yan Yean Water Works and a lucid explanation of the proposed sewerage scheme for Melbourne, was given by Mr. Thwaites at the last meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers. The first official document in connection with the Metropolitan Water Supply was a report by Mr. James Blackburn to the City Council on the 8th of January, 1851. Many schemes were proposed, and the one in operation was commenced in December, 1853, and opened in the same month of 1857, at which time the population of Melbourne was 95,442. The Yan Yean reservoir when full covers 1,303 acres, and the average depth is 18 feet. It holds 6,400,000,000 gallons. When the work was completed there were 19 miles of mains and 101 miles of pipes. The total supply taken was equal to 18,000,000 gallons daily. At the present moment 60,000,000 gallons can be poured into Melbourne daily, and with a slight expense this quantity can be increased to 92,000,000 gallons per diem. The maximum consumption of water in the metropolis is now 26,000,000 gallons in the 24 hours. There are at present 1054 miles of reticulation pipes from 3 inch to 12 inches in diameter, 186 miles of mains from 15 inches to 36 inch diameter, 55 miles of open aqueduct 11 miles of syphons, and 15 tunnels, totalling a length of seven miles. To catch the waters of the various creeks there are nine splendid weirs, and in addition to the Yan Yean there are six storage reservoirs. The total cost of the works up to the 30th of last June, was £3,478,000, and 490,000 people are now supplied by them. The gross return for the year just ended, amounted to £203,707, and the expenditure to £134,739, thus leaving a nett balance of £69,000. Mr. Thwaites completed his address to the Institute by giving a detailed account of the gigantic sewerage works past, present, and to come. As is well-known a sewage farm is being formed at Werribee, and work there is in active progress. A most complete steam ploughing plant has been obtained and is in operation. It consists of two 20 h.p. compound ploughing engines fitted with all modern improvements; a large Oliver plough, capable of cutting a furrow 24 inches wide and 32 inches deep, with strong subsoil tynes to work to a depth of 36 inches. There is also a five furrow deep Kent plough, capable of ploughing 16 inches deep. In addition there is one strong seven tyne cultivator, one eleven tyne medium cultivator working a breadth of 15 feet, one travelling frame fitted with harrows and crosskill rollers, working a width of 18 feet. There is a ditching plough for forming earth irrigation channels which can cut a ditch 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide at the top. The sewage farm consists of 8,000 acres, which was recently bought from the Messrs. Chirnside at £17 10s. an acre.

There is something reminiscent of the old Vandal days in the evidence given before the Allison Smith Board. Mr. S. R. Peel, the Manager of the Newport shops, has given sworn evidence that over 1000 trucks and carriages were broken up by Smith's orders that, with slight repairs, could have done good work for 15 or 20 years. These vehicles were broken up by bands of workmen armed with axes and hammers. The spectacle of the small army of state workmen employed at Newport thus destroying public property by order of Allison Smith is one well calculated to show the gigantic waste and abuse that has been existing in the Government service. So far as the railway department is concerned it may be said in the words of the Queen of Sheba that the half has not yet been told.

In this connection the attitude of the Age is of special interest to the public in general and to newspaper proprietors in particular. That journal, from information in its possession felt in duty bound to expose the gross mismanagement existing in the railways, and did so in trenchant fashion. The result is the proprietor of the journal in question is put to enormous expense in fighting the battle for the removal of abuses. This is done solely in the public interest, but with characteristic unfairness, a section of the metropolitan press almost daily publish leading articles, insinuating that the present necessary enquiry into the locomotive branch is being carried on solely in the interests of Mr. David Syme, and that Speight and Smith are but victims to that gentleman's personal influence. As a matter of fact Mr. Syme scarcely knows either Speight or Smith, and he has nothing to gain but a great deal to lose by the attitude he has taken on the Public Service and its abuses. The Age is simply fighting the battle of the people at vast outlay but the opposition clearly shows that it would mean financial ruin for an ordinary newspaper to undertake the rectification of gross public abuses. This is not what should be in a democratic country.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council, that head centre of trades unionism, has decided that £50 a year is sufficient pay for its official secretary. Consequently the present secretary, Mr. David Bennett, who is paid £4 a week, has received a month's notice to vacate his position. A section of the Council contends that having the work done for this pittance is mere "sweating," and they point out that if an employer introduced such a system the trades would raise a howl of indignation. If the depression continues the leading trades union agitators of the city will be forced to go on the land and do useful work. They will probably change their opinions then on the relation between labour and capital.

(Held over from last week.)

Send along your subscriptions to The Riponshire Advocate. 3/0 per quarter is the rate. You will get good value for your money, and don't you forget it!

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

——:o:——

By Thomas Lang & Co., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Calendar of Operations for March.

The exceptionally dry weather of January and February was such that gardening operations were practically at a standstill, except where water for irrigation was available. The average rainfall should have been 3·7 in. while only ·4 in. has fallen. It is in weather like the last two months that the practical advantage of having ground irrigated is shown, either by large schemes or by utilising the water from creek, waterhole, or well. In travelling through the country it is specially to be noted that on farms there are hardly any attempts made to cultivate vegetables and fruit. An acre of ground, with the best soil and situation on the farm, should be allotted to a vegetable garden, on the prosaic ground of obtaining the largest return from the soil; the produce should be worth at least L50. If possible a bend of a creek should be selected, where water can be pumped by hand or windmill or carried. A selection of fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes, would supply delicacies of fresh fruits, the surplus of which could be made into jam and canned and used when the season for fresh fruits was gone, while the whole range of vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, radish, carrots, parsnips, beet, and asparagus are to be had with little more trouble than the wishing. On farms the ground can be easily worked by the plough and kindred tools. The changes of diet that can be supplied with vegetables and fruit keep the family in better health, and make the meals more attractive. The farmer that once establishes a vegetable garden will wonder that he existed as long as he did on potatoes and mutton, mutton and bread.

The work for the month is important. The most valuable crop in the country, that of the grass, should be sown as soon as the usual heavy rains come in March, and with the permission of the editor, the importance of the subject warranting it. we will devote a separate article to grasses and feeds. Grasses should be obtained at once, ready to sow as soon as the weather breaks, and varieties should be mixed so that there should be always a good picking in spring, summer, or winter, and not like on many Gippsland farms where cocksfoot only is sown, giving a wealth of feed in the summer while winter sees the whilom fat cattle gaunt, jaded, blear-eyed, and miserable.

Barley and tares should be sown largely for green feed, the seed being sown 2 in. deep, broadcast—1 bushel tares and 2 bushels barley to the acre; the tare is the more valuable feed, the barley or rye being used as a support on which the tare can grow.

Cabbage and cauliflower should be sown broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep, the seed being mulched with a covering ⅛ in. thick of the round droppings of the horse; the young plants of the previous sowings being transplanted into richly manured ground, the rows being 2 ft. apart, and the same distance being allowed between the plants in the rows.

Gardeners find a great difficulty in raising the young cabbage and cauliflower, owing to the ravages of the cabbage moth, which lays its eggs in the young plants, which then hatch out into the caterpillar, which literally riddles these plants. To get rid of the pests, water with nicotine whale oil soap, which is more lasting in its effects than other washes. A strong solution of tobacco water is good, while tar water is recommended by Mr French, the Government Entomologist, who is the right man in the right place. London Purple, in the proportion of 1 to 200, can be used on the seed beds, but not on the older plants, as it is a deadly poison. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., so that the proportion is easily calculated; 1 oz. to the gallon of water would be the strongest that should be used. If kept out of the seed beds this pest does not seem to affect the plants put out in the rows so much, the grub attacking the outside leaves. A spray pump, where its cost (L3 5s) can be afforded, is invaluable to destroy, by means of various washes, insect pests. We do not know a single plant but what has more or less enemies preying on it. As this pump is only wanted for a short time when in use, several neighbourly neighbours could unite in purchasing one.

Bulbs should be planted this and the following month. Generally they are grown in the flower beds, in clumps of three or more, and as they rapidly increase, the money spent on a collection gives a splendid return. The flowers are of brilliant colours and exquisite shapes, making a lovely show in spring and summer both in the garden and flower-vase.

The ground for bulbs should be well drained by raising the surface of the beds 6 in. higher than the walks. The most generally suitable soil is one that is light, rich, and sandy. Heavy soils require a layer of 2 in. of sand well worked up with the soil. Small bulbs, such as Ixias and Sparaxis, require sandy soils more than big bulbs, such as Amaryllis, Liliums, and Narcissus. The best manures are bone dust and Fison's Fertilizers, the latter being odourless; these should be dusted thickly over the ground and forked in before the bulbs are planted. If stable manure is used, it should be well rotted and put well below the bulbs, and under no circumstances allowed to touch the bulbs.

Amaryllis should have the nose of the bulb just above the surface, and Tuberose just below.

Narcissus should have the nose of the bulb about an inch below the surface.

In heavy soils the bulbs should be planted as follows, in light soils an inch deeper. Better to plant too shallow than too deep. Plant 3 in. deep—Allium, Babiana, Brodicea, Freesia, Hypoxis, Ixia, Lachenalia, Montbretia, Muscaria, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritelia, Tulip, Tritoma, and Zephryanthes; plant 4 in.—Gladiolus and Hyacinth. Plant Lilies from 4 to 6 in., according to size; such lilies as L. auratum, speciosum album, and rubrum, that produce roots on the stem, may be planted as deep as 12 to 18 in.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep in rows a foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches. Carrots take some time to germinate, and if a few seeds of radish are sown with the carrot seed it marks the rows and enables the ground to be hoed.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, either thickly in rows or in a patch broadcast.

Endive.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, thinning plants out to one foot apart.

In sowing root crops it is advisable to sow in ground that has been very heavily manured and from which a crop has been taken off. In the event of such not being available, and the ground requiring manure, see that it is well mixed with the soil, as if put in lumps the roots will fork.

Hardy flower seeds should be sown largely this and the succeeding months. Twelve lovely varieties—costing 2s 6d., and silver seeders 5s a dozen—make a splendid return in a wealth of flowers for the little trouble in growing them. Lists, with instructions how to sow, will be forwarded free on application.

Lettuce.—Sow one-eigth of an inch deep. in rows 15 in. apart, leaving 15 in. between the plants.

Lucerne.—This valuable fodder plant should be sown very largely one-eighth of an inch deep; we consider broadcast for our climate superior to that of drills 18in apart. The best results are obtained from very deep soil, in which lime is either naturally or added as manure—12 lbs. to 16 lbs. seed to the acre.

Mustard.—Sow same as Cress.

Onion.—Sow ½ in. deep, in rows 1ft. apart, leaving young plants about 1 in. apart, for young onions. Sow next month for bulbing. After sowing the seed tramp the soil firm.

Parsley.—Sow the lovely fern-leaved variety ½ of an inch deep. in rows 18 in. apart, leaving 12 in. between the plants.

Parsnip.—Sow the seed ½ in. deep, in rows, 18 in. between the rows and 6 in. between the plants. Manure the ground very heavily. Red volcanic soil is splendid for root crops.

Peas.—Sow 1 in. deep, in rows 4 ft. apart, thinning out to 6 in.

Potatoes.—Plant kidney varieties. 4 in. deep, in rows, 2 ft. 3 in. apart and 1 ft. between the plants. See article on their growth in February article. These may be cut off by the May frosts.

Radish.—Sow in well-manured ground, ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 2 in. apart.

Rye and Tares.—Sow same as Barley and Tares.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 6 in. apart.

Tree onions.—Sow 1 in. deep. rows 1 ft., and sets 6 in. Produces onions several pounds weight; suits dry districts

Turnip.—Sow ⅛ in. deep. rows being 18 in, and plants 6 in. apart.

Sow free seeds, such as the Acers, Betulas, Cytisus, Fraxinus, Laurus, Pear, Pips, Spartinms, and Elms now; other varieties are sown in spring.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

COLLINGWOOD,

Are now Showing First Portion of their EARLY WINTER SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Is directed to our display of WINTER DRESS FABRICS, Which comprise the leading NOVELTIES and COLORINGS.

FOY & GIBSON'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.

New season's novelties are now coming forward. Fine all wool Yorkshire Estamene Serges, 1s 4d, 1s 9d, 2s per yd., this popular dress is navy, black, moss, myrtle, claret, cardinal and cream, 44in. wide, 1s 4d, 1s 9d and 2s per yd. French Foule Cloth, in all the season's newest shades, 44in. wide, 1s 4½d. 1s 6d, 1s 11d per yd. 24 in French Foule, in a splendid assortment of fashionable colorings at 6½d per yd. Good all wool Diagonal Tweeds, 44in. wide, 1s 6d per yd. New Clan Tartan effects, in Bengalines, and Epingaline, so much worn in London this season, our price for these beautiful goods is 4s 6d per yd; and complete Robes in Clan Tartan effects for 50s. We venture to predict that they will be much worn during the coming season. Shot Bengalines and Edingaine French Robes at 21s, 25s 6d, these are recommended, being very novel and handsome goods. ROBES de YELOURS RUSSE, changeant effects, very much in vogue as a walking costume on the continent this season, 29s 6d, 33s 6d, and 35s 6d. Beautiful British and French Tweeds in hailstone, Knop and Kyrle novelties, 1s 6d to 4s 6d per yd. Silk Woven Spot Serges, in charming effects, 50in. wide, 2s 6d per yd. Amazon Cloth—This most useful dress in all the season's colors, 50 in. wide, the finest French make, 3s 3d per yard. Novelties in Black and Navy Astrachan Serges. All the latest shades in Nun's Veiling at 7½d and 10½d per yd. Plain Delaines, 42in. wide, in cream, white, eau d'Nil, rose, salmon, coquelicot, sky and mauve, 1s 6d per yard.

Ladies in the country write for patterns and see the values.

FOY and GIBSON'S DRESS MAKING.

Foy and Gibson direct the special attention of ladies to their scale of charges for dress making, viz.:—Stuff Dresses, 22s 6d; Silk or Evening Dresses, 30s. These prices include all charges for making and inside furnishings; the only other charges are for the dress material and any outside trimmings. The well known skill of those in charge of our rooms is a guarantee of a perfect and stylish fit.

☞ NOTE OUR PRICES.

We quote above moderate prices to enable ladies to calculate in their homes what their winter outfit will cost.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Fashionable long Jackets, trimmed Astrakan, 8s 11d; Navy and black serge double breasted Jackets, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s; rich serge, 3s 4d; capes, handsomely braided, 25s and 30s; new Tudor Capes, in heavy ribbed serge, 19s 6d; rich cloth capes, in black and colors, lined with squirrel fur and trimmed with silver fox, bear, beaver, mink, &c., from 29s 6d, 35s, 45s, 55s; handsome fur lined Cloaks with Watteau pleat, lined with squirrel, 35s, 45s, 55s, 65s.

A splendid show of Furs in the skin, comprising Mink, Racoon, Neutria, Wolf, Beaver, Musquash, Lynx, Fox, Skunk, Grizzly and Black Bears, &c.

During next week we will show in our windows new shapes in Jackets, comprising novelties arriving ex mail steamer, and we recommend our lady friends to visit our show rooms during the next few day.

FOY and GIBSON'S LACE DEPARTMENT.

Linen Torchon Lace, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per doz; Valenciennes Lace, 2 to 5 inch wide 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d dozen; Eidelwiss Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 10s 6d dozen; black Silk Guipure Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 4s 6d yard; Lace d'Oyley's, 10 inch square 3d each; Counterpanes 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 12s 6d to 42s each; children's Lace Collars, 6d, 9d, 1s to 4s 6d each; Ladies Silk Scarves, in all shades 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Ribbons, 1 to 3 inch wide 1d yard in all shades; 2¼inch Colored Silk Faille 5½d, 8½d, 10½d yard; Black Silk Faille 5½d, 6½d, 8½d, 1s yard; Silk Sashes in all shades 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 3s 6d each; Fancy Silk Ribbons in all shades 3inch wide 3d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOWER and FEATHER DEPARTMENT.

Black Tips 1s, 1s 6d 1s 11d to 10s 6d plume of three; Colored Tips 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d to 12s 6d plume of three; Black and Colored Flats 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 30s each, Winter Flowers, in great variety 6d, 9d, 1s to 5s 6d spray.

FOY and GIBSON'S EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful Swiss Embroideries, 2s 6d per doz yards; fine Edgings 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards; Open Work Edging, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards.

NEW SEASON'S FURS.

We are now opening out our shipments of winter fur goods, and as soon as the present short spell of warm weather is over we will be fully prepared for the winter trade. All our furs have been secured direct from the maker. Skins are picked, and the assortment is very choice, comprising Grizzly and Black Bear, Racoon, Opossum, Lynx, Sable, Wolf, Seal, Martin's Tail, Chinchilla, Snow Hare, White-coat, and numerous other choice sorts, and having been well bought, ladies can be supplied with furs this season at prices much under anything hitherto known in Melbourne. Inspect our stocks.

FOY and GIBSON'S MILLINERY.

All our selections of London and Parisian trimmed models for the season will be on view in the course of a few days, and ladies will find our show rooms the coolest and best lighted in the colony. Trimmed Millinery Hats, 1s, 2s 6d and 3s 6d; trimmed velvet Hats, in all the newest shapes and colors for the coming season; children's trimmed Straw Hats, 4s 6d each; trimmed Millinery Bonnets, new styles from 9s 6d to 15s; untrimmed straw Flop Hats and other shapes in white, black, brown, 1s each; felt Flop Hats, just to hand 2s 6d each; a select lot of imported Alpin Hats, fine qualities and Gem Hats, white and colored, 1s 3d and 1s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S HABERDASHERY.

Whalebone, real bone cased 7 and 8 in., 3s per gross; Whalebone, real Greenland silk cased 7s 4d per gross; Steel, cased for bodices 1s 8d per gross; Twist, 12 yds No 12 Black, 7d per doz; colored Twist 8d doz; Sewing Silk, 50 yds, black 10½d per doz; colored Silk, 50 yds. 1s per doz; Webbing, for dress belts, 10½d per piece of 18 yds; Prussian Binding, splendid quality, 3 doz. for 1s per piece; Skirt Binding Braid, 1s 3d per piece of 3 doz.; Dress Preservers, seamless Stockinette, unrivalled quality 3s 3d per doz pairs; Trimmings for dresses or mantles, the very newest in Ruchings, Gimps, Braids and Orientals in endless variety; Braids, gold Russia No. 5 1s per dozen; Wools and Fancy Work Silks, Arrasene, 1s 7d per dozen; Macrami 10½d ball; 1 oz. Knitting Silk 1st quality black, 1s 3d; colors 1s 4½d each ball; Venetian Ladder Webbing, woven 1s 11½d per dozen; Venetian Cord, pure flax 4d per dozen yards; very special.

FOY and GIBSON'S GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of Gloves is the largest in Australia, comprising a complete range, from the lowest price to the most high class goods. The following are a few of our regular makes:—The Luciole 4-button 2s 11d pair; 6-button 3s 11d pair; 4 clasps 3s 11d pair; 6 clasps 5s pair. The Violetta—The sale in Victoria for the Violetta Glove is larger than that of any other make. We guarantee every pair not to split or rub and to be a perfect fit; 4 clasps 6s 6d; 6 clasps 7s 6d pair. La Celine—This is a heavy French kid, pique sown, with the newest stitched back and patent Dome fastener. La Celine is the choicest Glove ever imported, and every pair guaranteed. All kid Gloves sent post free.

FOY and GIBSON'S PRINT and CRETONNE DEPARTMENT.

Gloria Cloths in newest designs, suitable for wrappers, dressing gowns, skirts, &c., 7d yard; Turkey Red Twill, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d and 1s yard; Beautiful Art Muslins 2s 3d and 3s d dozen; curtain width 3¾d, 4½d, 5d and 7d yard; plain colors in all shades Madras Muslins 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 3d; choice selection rich Cretonnes in new designs 3½d, 4d, 5d, 7½d and 9½d; reversible Cretonnes 7½d, 8½d, 9¼; reversible Cretonnes curtain width 1s 4½d; double width Art Serges 1s 9d rich printed Floral Sateens, for quilts, cushions, &c. 10d and 1s 3d yard; crepons in self colors 7½d and 10½d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Costumes, 19s 6d, 25s, 30s, 35s and 42s; ladies' Black and Navy Serge Costumes in the new season's makes 25s to 45s; ladies' Black Silk Costumes from 65s to 85s; ladies' Dress Skirts in all the new season's goods from 10s 6d to 17s 6d; ladies' quilted Under Skirts, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d to 12s 6d; Italian Cloth Under Skirts in all sizes from 4s 6d to 7s 6d; ladies' Cambric Dressed Shirts 2s 11d; white Nainsook Blouses 2s 11d; ladies' Blouses in all wool Bengaline 6s 11d; black Cashmere Blouses 4s 6d and 6s 11d.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Flannelettes, extra value 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 9d per dozen; fancy Tennis Cloth, new colorings 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d and 6s 9d; table Napkins, special makes 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 6s, 6s 9d, 8s, 9s 6d and 11s 6d; loom Table Linens, splendidly finished goods 10½d, 11½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d and 1s 10d yard; white Turkish Towels, large size 6½d, 8½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 2d and 1s 4d each; tea cloths, in plain white and fancy borders 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 6d each; sideboard cloths, in white and fancy stripes 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

We beg to call special attention to our Colonial Flannels, all wool, 28 in. wide 9½d, 10½d and 1s; Welsh Saxony Flannel 1s, 1s 1½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 5d and 1s 7½d; pink edge Flannel 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d per yard, honeycomb Quilts 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, 6s 9d and 8s 6d each; toilet Quilts, extra heavy makes 5s 6d, 6s 9d 7s 11d, 9s, 11s, 12s 6d; guipure Curtains, a choice assortment 11s 9d, 17s 9d, 18s 6d, 21s 6d, 24s and 27s 6d per pair; Nottingham Lace Curtains, new patterns 2s 6d, 3s 6d 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 9d and 6s 3d per pair; frilled Cushions, pretty patterns 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d and 4s 9d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FURNITURE.

Screw Extension Tables, 6 feet by 3 feet 6 in. 47s 6d, 8 feet by 4 72s 6d; very handsome and massive and can be thoroughly relied on. Japanese Bamboo Verandah Blinds all sizes, prices lower than ever, write for list of sizes and prices 1s 6d upwards; cane Lounges 8s 6d to 32s 6d; chairs 8s 6d upwards the very things for hot weather; roll top Desks, Cutler pattern £11 15s to £13 15s solid oak equal to any sold at double the price; sideboards, remarkable value, 4ft. 6in., with three cupboard doors beautifully carved, 3 drawers and 3 bevelled plates, centre plate 30 in. x 24 in. £6 5s; leather Suite handsomely carved and frenchpolished, 9 pieces £12 10s; Japanese Bamboo Tables from 1s 6d each; Kauri Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces, 4 feet wardrobe, bevelled glass door, 3 ft. 6 in., Duchesse pair B.G. five-drawer Chest, Pedestal Towl Rail and 2 Chairs £11 10s.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOORCLOTHS.

Just arrived a splendid assortment inlaid Linoleum, beautiful designs. Floorcloths, heavy quality, 12 feet and 15 feet wide 2s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 3d per square yard, latest patterns only, no obsolete and antiquated designs.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Libby's Tinned Soups 2lb 1s 8d; Duryea's American Maizena 1 lb packets 8d; Herrings & in Sardin 11d; No. 1 A Company's Sugar in 70 lb bags 14s 7d per bag; No. 2 A Company's Sugar in 70lb bags 13s 1½d per bag; preserving Crystal Sugar 70lb bags 16s per bag; Red Salmon 9d per tin, very fine; Henderson's Pickles, assorted 6s per dozen; 150 degree test pure Water White Kerosene, the finest yet imported 5s 11d per case of 8 gallons.

FOY and GIBSON'S HARDWARE.

Garden Hose, mildew proof 300lb pressure per square inch ½ inch 6½d per foot; ¾ inch 7½d per foot; Garden Spades from 2s 11d; Digging Forks 2s 5d; Garden Barrows 11s and 16s 6d each; best quality dripstone Filters hand made, 3 gallon 21s; Butter Coolers, require no ice 1s 9d and 2s 2d each. This is without doubt the best cooler ever put on the market; DeFevre's Soltzogene Chargers, purest and best chemicals 3 pints 1s 9d; 5 pints 2s 6d per box; Mason's Original and Mason's Improved Jam Jars 1 pint 3s 11d; 1 quart 4s 11d; ½ gall 5s 11d per doz. packed in cases of 3 doz. for the country free of charge; Stock Saddles complete, with stirrup leathers, irons, and leather girth 39s, Ladies' Side Saddles complete with saddle bag, crupper, surcingle, stirrup leather & N.P. iron 66s; Buggy Harness complete splendid value 85s; Bridles with bit complete from 3s 11d; Bridles with Double Reins and best Plated bits at 7s 2d each.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

A thoroughly qualified manager and experienced assistants have been appointed for the execution and despatch of all orders received by post, and being under the direct supervision of the firm customers can rely on their wishes and interests being carefully studied where the selection of goods is left to ourselves. Patterns and any other information supplied on application and our New price list of 850 pages and 400 Woodcuts sent free on application.

All Orders carefully packed and delivered free, rail or wharf, excepting furniture.

FOY & GIBSON'S,

SMITH-STREET,

COLLINGWOOD.

ARTHUR PARKER,

BOOKSELLER,

Stationer, News Agent,

TOBACCONIST, &c.

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

A large and varied stock of Stationery, etc., always kept, comprising—

Ledgers,
Day Books,
Memorandum Books,
Cash Books,
Time Books,
Pocket Books.

Foolscap, ruled and plain,
Letter Paper,
Note Paper, various kinds,
Envelopes,
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Tissue Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
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Inks, various colors.
Slate Pencils,
Drawing Pencils.
Slates,
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Exercise Books,
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Etc., etc.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. PIPES.

—Agent for the—

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Ballarat Star,
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Herald,

Advocate,
Sportsman,
Punch,
Sydney Town & Country,
Sydney Bulletin
(Advertisements received for above journals.)
Australian Journal,
London Journal,
Young Ladies' Journal,
Family Herald,
Family Reader,
Black and White,
Etc., etc.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA.

The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

These are undoubtedly Blood Diseases, and the poison manifests its presence in the well known symptoms. The only certain means of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

These remedies act directly upon the absorbent system with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They equalize the circulation,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious, and they regulate every function.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.

This invaluable Ointment is an infallible cure for any wound, sore, or ulcer, of however long standing. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Scalds	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 Civilized 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.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore, *support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.*

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency was introduced. One form of that currency 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 is paid him by

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate" is the Advertising Medium for all Contracts let, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate Is Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate."

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, ... Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, ... Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, ... Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, ... Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—
"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."
And another writer has said that—
"He who in his 'biz' would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

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. 916 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1893. — 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 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, &

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

AN INTERESTING LETTER
FROM A WELL-KNOWN
SPECIALIST.

DR. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered, I 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 ... ment 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 be 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 so 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 speediest 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 nameless Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimized by any of the hands 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 despondent, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other suitable medical man, skilled in those special diseases, 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 Gleaser's and Templer-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 £5, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be attended to. I trust that, more especially in these cases where the sufferers have led limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old motto of doing unto others what I would unto me should be done unto me.

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

DISTRICT.

HAVE THE FINEST CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

—ENORMOUS SALE OF—

Crockery, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Ornaments, Baskets, Electroplate, and Cutlery,

OF THE BEST MAKERS.

Xmas, Presents of every description.

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THE FINE ART CO. of LONDON have now completed arrangements for issuing in the Colonies their LOVELY, CHASTE, ARTISTIC and CULTURED PHOTOGRAVURE SUBJECTS, after such celebrated and renowned artists as Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., Marcus Stone, R.A., and other Royal Academy Artists. The subjects which the Co. produce and intend introducing into Every Home in the Colonies appeal direct to that instinct for beauty inherent in every human being, and when fostered by the production of works of Art at popular prices, that for Beauty of Design, Chastened-ness of Subject, and Completeness of Execution, at once draws out our latent Artistic Instincts, and it has been our aim to select such subjects only, whether Historical, Rural, Sporting, or Genre, which shall prove at once intensely interesting and picturesque, and from the marked favor they have received wherever introduced we claim our object has been grand y achieved.

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We have here a young lady with innocent joy reading her first love letter from her friend.

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Rail Freight to Middle Creek, 3s; Beaufort, 3s 6d; Trawalla, 4s; Burrumbeet, 5s.

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Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.

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The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.

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In consequence of the prevailing
HARD TIMES
DR. SPEER has determined to REDUCE his FEES to exactly ONE-HALF of those usually charged, and he trusts that this will prove itself
GOOD NEWS INDEED
to those thousands of poor but honest sufferers, who though willing to pay a small fee proportionate to their means are quite unable to pay the enormous charges so often made.

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CONSULT DR. SPEER in all cases of NERVOUSNESS and SEXUAL WEAKNESS through indiscretion, for his many years of practice with this dreadful disease enables him to remove all traces of it and to return the victims to full VIGOR, HEALTH and MANHOOD.

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COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 3s 1d; oats, stout to 1s 9d; Danish, to 1s 7½d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; peas, 2s 1d; barley, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Cape, 2s 1d; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; medium, to L1 12s 6d; manger hay, L2 to L2 5s; straw, to L1 5s; bran, 7½d to 8d; pollard, 8½d to 9d; flour, roller, L7 17s to L8; stone, L7 to L7 5s; potatoes, L2 5s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 9½d; flour, stone-made, to L7 10s; roller-made, L7 15s per ton; oats, 1s 6½d to 1s 8d; pollard, 9d; bran, 8d; Cape barley, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 2d; potatoes, Warrnambool, to £2 15s; hay, sheaves, L2; hay, trussed, to L2 10s; straw, £1 5s; chaff, 2s 9d per cwt.; onions, new, 4s per cwt.; carrots, 3s per cwt.; butter, fresh, to 10d; butter, potted, none; hams, 9d; bacon, 8d; cheese, 5½d; eggs, 10d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—321 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, chiefly consisting of middling descriptions, a very small proportion ranging from good and prime. There was a good attendance of the trade, and for anything like quality competition was brisk, last week's advanced rates being fully maintained. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 10s to L11 10s; good do, L8 10s to L9 10s; medium, L6 10s to L7 10s. Fat Calves—22 penned, mostly inferior. Best vealers are in demand at increased rates, selling to 83s. Fat Sheep—6373 were offered for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality, remainder mostly medium. There was a large attendance of buyers. Competition for best descriptions was active at prices fully equal to last week's improved rates, whilst medium sorts were dull of sale, at a decline in values, a few being turned out. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 13s to 14s, a few to 15s; good do, 11s to 12s; medium do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, to 13s; good do, 9s to 10s; medium do, 7s to 8s; prime merino wethers, 10s to 11s; good do, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s to 7s; merino ewes to 7s 6d. Store Sheep—1500 yarded, for which there was hardly any demand except at low rates. Fat Lambs—1155 to hand, only a small proportion consisting of good and prime quality, for which prices showed an improvement; other sorts without alteration. Quotations:—Prime, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; good, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s to 7s; inferior from 3s 6d.

The following sales are reported by Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford:—74 lambs for Mr John Fraser, Stockyard Hill, to 7s; 20 for Mr Robertson, Snake Valley, 8s to 9s; 18 for Mr L. Greenbank, Carngham, 7s to 7s 6d.

By Messrs Fisken, Valentine and Co.—A small draft of calves for Mr J. Sinester, Mortchup, at 52s; 200 merino wethers for the estate of the late Philip Russell, Carngham, to 11s, making top price and the highest average of the market; 15 lambs for Mr Robt. Rankin, Mortchup, to 10s 6d, the top price of the market.

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," a slight cold,' or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary any 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, and England.

The refusal of Mr. Gillies to accept the office of Agent-General in London will be formally considered (says the *Age*) by the Cabinet at its next meeting. It is probable that no steps will be taken at present to permanently fill the appointment. The names of Sir Graham Berry and Sir Henry Wrixon have been mentioned in connection with the office, and Mr Deakin has also been suggested as a suitable gentleman for the position. Failing Mr Gillies, however, the Ministry are not anxious to fill the vacancy immediately, as existing arrangements seem to be adequate for present purposes.

Beaufort Business Directory.

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The extraordinary Low Prices will astonish everybody.

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Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand
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[A CARD.]

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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, MARCH 25, 1893.

SUFFICIENT has been said elsewhere to show that the Beaufort Society fully maintained its reputation by Thursday's exhibition. The society deserves to be appreciated, and we sincerely trust the show will benefit the association equally with the district, and that it will prosper to such an extent that its members' roll will be doubled and its influence spread over a much wider area. The capabilities of the district were amply exemplified. Stock were to be seen that could bear favorable comparison with most, if not all, of the up-country exhibitions in the colony—not as regards any particular section, but throughout the classes. More especially do these remarks apply to horses, the quality of which would be indeed hard to surpass. The most critical of observers were favorably impressed, and competition was so keen that the judges had anything but an easy task to decide upon the respective merits of the competing rivals. The society's endeavour to foster what may be termed the useful and profitable industries of the farm is well worthy of the highest commendation. Such a show as that held at Beaufort on Thursday serves many good purposes, all of which are deserving of attention far beyond that range by which the direct interests of agriculture is confined. It is an index to the producing capabilities of the district; it affords practical means of determining what progress is being effected; and besides giving farmers the advantage of meeting together and learning the effects of different systems, it is an object lesson on a large scale. Such information as must have been gleaned therefrom cannot but be turned to good account in the future. We may be absolutely sure that Thursday's exhibition will not be without avail in forwarding the interests of agriculture, for without doubt some of our farmers were shown in what direction they had erred, and the striking illustrations before them as to how success was secured, must prove of immense advantage in guiding their future operations. Further, we may rest contented that the staple resources of the district are not languishing for want of due attention. There was no lack of evidence regarding the richness of our soils, the excellent quality of the exhibits generally being very marked. It is indeed gratifying to observe that our farmers are fully imbued with a desire for advancement, and whilst there is every reason to be highly satisfied with the headway made in the immediate past in the face of unusual difficulties, there is still much stronger reason to believe that brighter days are in store. The unexpectedly great success of the twentieth exhibition must have afforded considerable pleasure to the office-bearers and executive committee, who, one and all, spared no pains to ensure success, and they deserve to be highly complimented on the organising and managing powers displayed. We hope sincerely that the society will receive larger support next year, thus enabling it to make its annual gatherings the more attractive.

Local and General News.

The draughts match to have been played at Waterloo on Wednesday evening, between members of the Beaufort and Waterloo Mechanics' Institutes, had to be postponed in consequence of three of Beaufort's best players being unable to play. The match will not take place till after Easter.

Included in a list of State school teachers who will be affected if the policy of retiring all 30 years officers is carried out, given by the "Age" of Wednesday, appear the names of Messrs T. H. Trembath, Beaufort; P. Drummond, Waterloo; and J. Grenfell (formerly of Beaufort.)

We would again direct attention to an important clearing sale of horses, cattle, waggonettes, buggy, household furniture and effects, &c., by Mr W. Edward Nickols' at Mr S. Chapman's, Waterloo road, Beaufort, on Monday next. Refreshments will be provided. In consequence of Mr Chapman leaving the district, the whole will be sold without reserve.

We learn from the "Ararat Advertiser" that Mr W. Green (formerly a resident of Beaufort) the author of "Overlooked Gold Deposits," received word last week that he had been appointed as a Foundation Member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers. The headquarters of the institute is at Adelaide, S.A., though the secretary resides at Broken Hill. The inaugural meeting of the institute is to be held at Adelaide during the week following Easter.

We would direct attention to an important announcement elsewhere of "The greatest auction sale ever held in Beaufort," which takes place at the Golden Age Hall, on Tuesday next, commencing at one o'clock. Mr W. E. Nickols will offer various trust and assigned estates of bankrupt drapery, general merchandise, saddlery, harness, guns, ammunition, crockeryware, glassware, etc.

Mr W. H. Foster, P.M., sat as warden at the Beaufort Court-house on Monday. Frederick Guyatt applied for a gold mining lease of 10 acres at Kewley's paddock, Waterloo. An objection had been raised by Thos. W. Foster, but it was withdrawn, a written agreement being put in to the effect that Foster's registered claim of two acres should be excised from the lease, Guyatt to take all the necessary steps required in getting it done. An application by W. Schlicht for a mining lease at Waterloo was postponed till next Monday, applicant being absent.

The following extract from Tuesday's Ararat *Advertiser*, referring to a loss through fire sustained by Mr and Mrs W. Green, who formerly resided at Beaufort, will doubtless be read with regret by their friends here:—"A serious fire occurred on Friday afternoon last (17th inst.) in Barkly-street, and but for the promptitude and energy displayed in contending against it, there is every cause to fear it would have been attended with consequences of a very disastrous character. The fire occurred in Mrs Green's fancy repository, the lower portion of Mr J. Chadwick's range of brick shops between Mr Chisholm's and Mr Ryan's properties. A leak had developed in the gas pipe, and Mr Metters was engaged in locating and remedying the defect. He had ascertained that the leakage was taking place from that portion of the pipe in the show window, in which there was a large stock of ladies' and children's underclothing and other light material. He was standing on a step ladder against the frame work which supported the canvas shield, when he struck a match, and it is presumed the escaping gas took fire, and the flames were immediately conveyed to the inflammable material in the window. Mr Metters strove by tearing down the burning material and beating back the flames to confine them to the one place, and continued the work with considerable fortitude though he was badly burned about the hands in his efforts. Mr Green, who was unwell, and lying down upstairs, heard the calls for help, and rushed to the place, and dashed a bucket of water on the flames, but when he returned to the tap he found the supply so feeble that it would have taken some minutes to fill a bucket. In the meantime the disaster was observed by the men engaged in Young's blacksmiths' shops opposite, and they rushed over with buckets of water, doing excellent service. Almost as soon as the alarm was given the members of the Ararat Volunteer Fire Brigade were at the place, and Captain Fowler soon had a stream of water playing into the shop, and in less than three minutes the fire was quenched. It was then seen that a considerable amount of damage had been done, and that more serious consequences had been narrowly averted. The whole of the contents of the show window, which included, besides the usual stock of underclothing, toys, ornaments, &c, the under-garments of a completed wedding trousseau, which was to be delivered yesterday, together with the plate glass windows, were completely gone, and the whole of the interior of the shop wrecked, the articles of clothing hung up on lines near the ceiling being burned, whilst everything was much damaged by fire or water. A lot of copies of a valuable geological work, 'Overlooked Gold Deposits,' on the top shelf of the shop were burnt, and the ceiling under the top story room was charred, but the flames were fortunately checked by the heavy carpet. The loss is to some extent protected by an insurance of L200 in the National Office, but it is expected that this will be considerably exceeded. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs Green, who had only during the past fortnight moved into the shop." [The National Insurance Co., have since effected a very prompt settlement by paying £160 over on the policy and allowing Mrs Green the salvage, which is valued at £40.]

ART, LOVELY ART! See the "PEACEMAKER" and "IN LOVE," by MARCUS STONE, R.A.M., in another column.

A deputation from the conference of mining boards now sitting (writes the Star's Melbourne correspondent) waited upon the Minister of Mines on Thursday to protest against their abolition, and to submit the resolution agreed to by the conference. Mr M'Coll in reply, said that though he understood a proposition had been considered by the late Government for establishing a central board in place of the mining and prospecting ones, this Government had no intention of carrying any suggestion of the kind. Personally, he felt that a board which controlled mining operations should largely be composed of local men interested and of mineowners and mine workers. He observed that the bye-laws and regulations of the mining boards had not been altered for a very long time, which might be considered evidence that they had worked satisfactorily. At the same time he felt that something must be done to make the boards more useful, and they must be prepared for a change in their constitution which would be directed to make them a more useful body. It was possible that the materials of which the mining and prospecting boards consisted might be utilised to form a more valuable body, which would perform its work at a great saving of cost. At the present time mining boards cost L4435 per annum, in addition to that of the clerical work connected with them. Members of Parliament generally concurred with him that the State was not justified in spending L9000 a year on two such bodies as the mining and prospecting boards, when one would be sufficient to do the whole of the work. Still, so far, he could assure them no decision had been arrived at.

A daylight parade was held at Beaufort by members of the D Co. Victorian Rangers on Wednesday afternoon. Ten members of the Ararat detachment arrived by the 2 p.m. train, and were reinforced by 16 of the Beaufort detachment. They were marched to Southern Cross, where the whole were formed into two companies and exercised by Lieut. T. W. Palmer in battalion drill. Sergt. T. Longford commanded No. 1 Co., with Sergt. T. Marsh, right guide, and Corp. Murton, left guide. Sergt. J. Fargie commanded No. 2 Co., with Corp. D. Jackson as right guide and Corp. D. F. Troy as left guide. The drill performed gave good opportunity to all ranks for instruction in battalion movements. It was intended to have carried out form of attack, but time did not permit.

A meeting of the Board of Advice for the School District North Riding of Shire of Ripon was held at the correspondent's residence on Saturday last. Present—Messrs J. W. Browne (chairman), G. Wotherspoon, G. Topper and D. Mason (correspondent). The Education department notified the re-appointment of Mr J. W. Browne as a member of the Board in compliance with the unanimous wish of the members; also in reply to inquiry made, that Board holidays were not intended for the benefit of the teacher, but for the recreation and enjoyment of the children at local festivities, &c. Mr Thurlow, truant officer, wrote re withdrawal of a case previously recommended for prosecution, the case being withdrawn. Mr P. Russell, secretary Middle Creek Sports committee, asking for use of old school building on the occasion of the picnic. Granted. The correspondent, on the motion of Messrs Wotherspoon and Topper, was instructed to request the Department to send up an inspector to report on the condition of the fencing at School No. 60, Beaufort, which requires certain repairs, and also to ascertain what balance of funds remain to the credit of the Board for expenditure amongst the schools in the north riding for the year ending June 1893. The gravelling of a portion of the school area at Main Lead was left in the hands of the chairman and correspondent; also certain repairs in connection with the Beaufort school. The action of the correspondent re granting use of old school building and board holiday to school 1150, replies to truant officer re child Bennett and respecting holiday to school 805, was confirmed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

See the London Fine Art Subjects after Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., and Marcus Stone, R.A.

In our advertising columns appears an announcement of the dissolution of partnership hitherto subsisting between Messrs J. W. Harris and D. Troy, carrying on business at Beaufort as produce dealers, general merchants, and forwarding agents. All accounts owing to or by the late firm will be received by Mr Troy, who will continue to carry on the grocery and produce business at the same stores, and who, while returning thanks for past favors, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

A combined fifteen from the Beaufort, Ararat, and Stawell cricket clubs play a match with the Ballarat 1st eleven on the Eastern Oval at Ballarat on Good Friday.

Trompf & party, at Chapman's Gully, cleaned up a machine on Saturday last, for a yield of 2oz. 15dwts. of a fine sample of gold. On Monday they picked out some splendid specimens. They intend erecting a whim shortly. Baker & party are getting on very slowly. They are opening out. Two other parties are sinking.

Only three parties are getting payable gold at the Ding Dong rush this week. Andrews and Wright possess a splendid claim. Up to Tuesday each trough washed had averaged 4dwts 7grs., giving L2 per day per man. Early this week they had two troughs which realised 15dwts and 21dwts respectively. They have a puddling machine on the ground, which they intend putting up at once. The prospectors (Williams and McDonald) are making wages, as also are Abbot and Driver. Lilley and Mason are also getting a little gold.

The polling for the Kara Kara election took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Mr Andrew Anderson, of Tottington. The votes polled were:—Mr Anderson, 777; Mr J. L. Dow, junr., 561.

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 toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

At the Ararat Autumn exhibition on Wednesday the following prizes came to this district:—Tartarian oats, Mr Ward, Lake Goldsmith (46lbs 14oz, weight of 8 bushels); also first for same quantity of oats (short), which weighed 52lbs 4oz; and second for Cape barley, 4 bushels weighing 53lbs 4oz. Mrs Liston, Shirley, took second for 3lbs. of fresh butter, second for 10lbs. potted butter, and second for home-made bread.

"AS A SAFE, PERMANENT, AND WARRANTED CURE" for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture. "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light," and thousands of wonderful cures effected by it have stamped it as one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern times. Sold by chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Stevens and party, 21oz 5dwts; Lucky Co., 8oz 10dwts; Carland and party, 7oz 8dwts; Edwards and party, 6oz 10dwts; Trompf and party, 5oz; Sneddon and party, 4oz 3dwts, Firth and party, 3oz 13dwts; Kennedy and party, 2oz 13dwts.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere. Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln, England.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1893.

(Before Mr W. H. Foster, P.M., and A. Andrews, J.P.)

An old man named William Vowles, 73 years of age, was charged with lunacy.

James Johnston, sworn, deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. I examined the patient at the lock-up this forenoon. I found him in fair bodily health for his years. He is suffering from mental imbecility. On asking him a few simple questions, he did not seem to understand them at all. I consider him not fit to take care of himself, and would be benefitted by being sent to the asylum.

Basil John Adam, sworn, deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. I have this day examined the patient, and find him to be suffering from senile dementia. I consider him unfit to be at large, and would recommend his removal to an asylum.

Charles Donald, sworn, deposed: I am a police constable, stationed at Beaufort. From information received, I proceeded to the patient's abode at Beaufort on Saturday afternoon. He was sitting on his bed without any clothes on. Asked him if he would leave the place, but he wouldn't. Whilst I was away for a warrant I heard that he was wandering up the Ararat road, where I arrested him.

Vowles was committed to the Ararat Lunatic Asylum.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

At the expiration of a month a gold mining lease will be issued to R. Morcom, Violo Company, 21a. 0r. 29p., Cosmopolitan Reef. Gold mining leases await execution to F. Guyatt, W. Stevens and W. Sneddon, Waterloo.

The regulations for the distribution of L16,000, granted by Parliament to Agricultural Societies, are published.

The transfer of a lease under section 20 of the Land Act, for 89a. 1r. 13p., Raglan West, from the Ballarat Banking Company to Patrick O'Loghlin, has been registered at the Titles Office.

Henry Ord's application for a license under section 87 of the Land Act, for 1a., Mount Cole State Forest, has been approved.

BAD BLOOD.—The Editor of the *Family Doctor* says:—"We have seen hosts of letters in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's wonderful Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Clarke's Blood Mixture is a medicine of the greatest possible value, and it is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light. We can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."—The *Family Doctor*, 16th July, 1892. 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 Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and the bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s 9d and 11 per bottle. Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

The Beaufort Show.

The twentieth exhibition under the auspices of the Beaufort Agricultural Society was held in the show-grounds on Thursday last. The day was a perfect one, indeed, had the executive had the ordering of it, they could not have had more desirable weather. The attendance was particularly good, being almost equal to that at any previous show, as shown by the takings at the gate, namely, L18 11s 6d. From an early hour in the morning vehicles of all descriptions commenced to arrive in the township, and continued to do so until shortly after mid-day. There were visitors and exhibitors from all parts of the district, a goodly number coming by train from more distant parts. The grounds presented a very animated appearance throughout the day, and the whole of the large concourse of people present took the greatest interest in the proceedings. The president of the Society, Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., and the vice-presidents, Messrs H. Cushing and H. Gordon, were very active throughout the day, and left nothing undone that appeared likely to work for the convenience of exhibitors and the comfort of visitors. The secretary, Mr John Humphreys, was as usual singularly energetic, painstaking and obliging. He has worked with unabated vigor since the date of the show was fixed, and to his energy and organising abilities is to be credited is no small measure the success of the show of 1893. The judging was expeditiously got through, and generally speaking the awards gave satisfaction. Of course, some of the decisions were cavilled at, but on the whole less so than ordinarily happens. The stewards attended to their duties with the utmost attention and care, and materially lightened the heaviness of the judges' tasks. The publican's booth was in the hands of Mr Chas. Vowles, of the Camp Hotel, and he appeared to do a good business throughout the day. An excellent luncheon for the judges and stewards was provided by Mr Cowans The only toast honored was that of "The Judges." As the president was suffering from a severe cold, the vice-president (Mr H. Cushing) proposed it. He said in the course of his remarks, that the judges had exercised their judgment to the best of their ability and had given satisfaction generally. The toast, with which was coupled the names of the Hon. Thos. Dowling and Mr Inglis, was cordially received. The Hon. Thos. Dowling responded, stating, in the course of his remarks, that he was very pleased to meet the people on these social occasions and see how they were getting on. Some people were trying to prevent these shows, thinking there were too many of them, but he did not think so. Shows gave the opportunity for exchanging ideas, talking over the crops, rabbits, and stock, and it all does good. It doesn't altogether matter about the prize-list, whether they gave thousands or hundreds, if they got the people to exhibit. He had been amongst shows since '54, and could see marked improvements throughout the length and breadth of the land, which never would have been accomplished but for shows. He hoped the people would send their exhibits, and that the show would be stimulated. He thanked them for the hearty way in which the toast had been received, and felt sure the judges did their duty. Even if some were dissatisfied, the majority felt—and he was satisfied—that the best exhibits had got the prizes. Mr Inglis also responded. He could safely say the horses were most creditable. He had been to a good many shows, but he had not seen anything like the hacks he had seen there that day. Mr R. Hornsby was called upon, and responded in a very humorous strain as to the justice done by the judges when they came to dine. The exhibits were not so numerous as on previous years, several of the sections filling but poorly. The exhibits of sheep may be said to have formed almost the pick of the colony, the breeding of both merinos and longwools being exceptionally good. The fact that the wool of this district invariably secures the highest prices in both the Australian and Home markets speaks sufficiently high for its quality; whilst as regards the sheep themselves time after time has been recorded the fact of their bringing the top market prices. The honors were keenly contested for. Grain is another special feature of this show, and this year was no exception to the rule. Roots, hay, and vegetables made an excellent display, the quality being first-class. The combined collection was certainly of a character to reflect the very greatest credit on the district, and showed in a very marked degree how well adapted the soil is for cultivation. Dairy produce was a well-filled class, and clearly indicated our capabilities in the matter of dairying. The display of butter, cheese, ham, bacon, etc., was a remarkably fine one indeed. In agricultural implements there was a great falling off. The exhibition of swine, although not numerous, was nevertheless meritorious, the pigs being above the common. The poultry sections did not fill up as well as formerly, but some of the exhibits fully maintained the standard of previous shows. Very slight attention appears to be devoted by our farmers to this revenue-producing branch of farming. There was a magnificent display of horseflesh, both in draughts and thoroughbreds—truly a fine upstanding lot of animals, of excellent substance and quality. This district appears to excel in the breeding of horses, and signs of improvement were very noticeable, and they were of a character that would do credit to any exhibition in the colony. The L5 prizes given by Captain Bridges, R.N., for the highest jumper, did not attract a large field, but a similar prize collected by Mr Geo. Lewis for best hunter, to carry not less than 12st., and to be judged by hunting qualities, caused much competition, there being no fewer than 14 entries. The jumping was of a miserable description, Farmers like and require good useful saddle backs and buggy horses, and when the hackneys were passed under review it was seen that some capital specimens competed for the favorable consideration of the judges. The exhibits in the cattle class, though terribly few, were good, some splendid dairy cows being shown. Last in the order of the prize list, comes the Miscellaneous class, in which colonial wine, jams, sauces, flowers, bread, socks, quilts, and fancy work, formed an attractive collection, though nothing like last year's. The preserves bore the outside appearance of being of most excellent quality. Whatever may be urged in favor of the female portion of the community, it must stand out very conspicuously that they are wonderfully clever in the cooking department, and show remarkable skill in the various kinds of fancy work. Hawkes Bros. had a very attractive stand of ironmongery. It is pleasing to note in conclusion that the vast concourse of visitors had nothing but commendatory remarks to pass as to the management and arrangement of the show. For honors gained by the numerous competitors at the show in all classes we must refer our readers to the prize list appended:—

SHEEP.—Judges—Longwools: Messrs E. H. Austin, M.L.A., and W. O'Neil. Merinoes: Hon. Thos. Dowling, M.L.C., Messrs T. Tindale and A. McCook. Longwoolled ram, over one year—G. Stevens, 1 and 3; G. A. Dunnet, 2. Longwoolled ram, under one year—G. Stevens. 1; G. A. Dunnet, 2. Longwoolled ewe, over one year, G. Stevens, 1; G. A. Dunnet, 2; G. Exell, 3. Longwoolled ewe, under one year—G. Stevens, 1 and 2; G. A. Dunnet, 3. Merino ram, over one year and a half—E. H. Austin, 1; Captain Bridges, R.N., 2; Philip Russell, 3. Merino ram, under fourteen months—F. H. Austin, 1; Beggs Bros., 2; F. Beggs, 3. Merino ewe, over one year and a half—Captain Bridges, 1; W. Lewis, 2 and 3. Merino ewe, under fourteen months—W. Lewis, 1; Beggs Bros., 2; E. H. Austin, 3. Three fat longwoolled wethers—G. Exell, 1. Three fat merino wethers—P. Russell, 1; A. Stewart, 2; W. Lewis, 3. Three fat longwoolled ewes—G. Stevens, 1; G. A. Dunnet, 2; G. Exell, 3. Three fat merino ewes—W. Lewis, 1; N. M'Intosh, 2. Special prizes by Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A.: Best merino ram—E. H. Austin. Best merino ewe—W. Lewis.

GRAIN.—Judges—Messrs A. Polson and T. W. Dungey. Eight bushels of wheat—W. H. Bryant, 1; M. O'Brien, 2; H. Gordon, 3. Eight bushels of Tartarian oats—G. A. Dunnet, 2. Eight bushels short oats—R. Ward, 1; M. O'Brien, 2. Four bushels English barley—W. H. Bryant, 1. Four bushels Cape barley—R. Creelman, 1. Four bushels perennial rye grass—H. Gordon, 1; M. O'Brien, 2. The following extras were recommended:—Sorghum, Mr F. W. Rogers; bone meal, Mr W. Smith.

ROOTS, HAY, FRUIT, ETC.—Judges: Messrs A. Polson and T. W. Dungey. Sheaf hay, not less than one cwt.—R. Creelman, 1; G. A. Dunnet, 2. Trussed hay, in one truss, not less than one cwt—M. O'Brien, 1. Cwt. potatoes—R. Creelman, 1 and 2. Cwt. carrots—No award. Half dozen roots mangold—G. Pearson, 1; F. W. Rogers, 2. Collection of vegetables—Thos. Hutton, 1; Chas. Wright, 2. Cwt. onions—Thos. Hutton, 1; J. Keating, 2. Collection of apples—Neil & Son, 1; Mrs Whiting, 2. Collection of plums—No entry. Special prize by Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A.—Collection of grapes—No entry.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Judges: Messrs R. Hornsby and J. Robertson. 4lbs. powdered butter—Mrs Kerr, 1; Miss McIntosh, 2; Mrs R. Ward, 3. 25lbs. salted butter—Mrs Exell, 1; Mrs Cushing, 2; Mrs Lynch, 3. 100lb. spring-made salted butter—Mrs Hutton, 1; Mrs Exell, 2; no third award. Cheese not less than 50lbs. weight—Mrs Cushing, 1 and 3; Mrs Lynch, 2. Ham—Mrs Cushing. Flitch Bacon—Mrs Cushing.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Judges: Messrs W. Simpson and A. Gillespie. Single furrow plough—R. Kirkpatrick, 2. Double-furrow plough—Kelly and Preston, 1. Treble furrow plough—Robt. Ward, 1. Set of harrows—Kelly and Preston, 1; R. Ward, 2. Disc Harrow with seeder attached—No entry. Scarifier—No entry. Waggon for farm purposes—R. Creelman, 1; M. O'Brien, 2; H. Gordon recommended. Dray for farm purposes—Thos. Liston, 1; Wagonette—H. Gordon, 1; Seed dresser—No entry. Chaffcutter and horseworks—No entry. Extra—Portable bellows, J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., recommended.

SWINE.—Judges: Hon. T. Dowling, M.L.C., Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. Boar, any breed—W. Smith, 1. Sow, any breed—W. Smith, 1 and 2. Boar, any breed, under twelve months—No entry. Sow, any breed, under twelve months—W. Smith, 1; Thos. Jess, 2.

POULTRY—Judges: Messrs E. W. Hughes and M. O'Brien. Brahmapootra cock and hen—No entry. Houdan cock and hen—Mrs Whiting, 1. Special Prizes by Mr F. Beggs, for Dorking cock and hen—F. Beggs, 1; Mrs J. Humphreys, 2. Black Spanish cock and hen—G. Topper, 1; T. VanderStoel, 2. Cochin China cock and hen—T. VanderStoel, 1; W. Maher, 2. Hamburg cock and hen—No entry. Plymouth Rock cock and hen—W. Blackie, 1; W. Maher, 2. Malay cock and hen—W. Blackie, 1. Andalusian cock and hen—W. Blackie, 1; W. Noles, 2. Pair Turkeys—Miss M. Ward, 1; Mrs R. Ward, 2. Pair ducks—W. Blackie, 1; F. Beggs, 2; J. McKeich, recommended. Pair geese—R. Creelman, 1; T. VanderStoel, 2.

HORSES and CATTLE.—Judges—Blood: Mr Inglis, Draught: Messrs M. Feery and R. Swan. Draught entire horse—T. Jess's 'Purves,' 1; M. Kelly's 'Wait-a-Wee,' 2. Colonial-bred draught entire, three years old—G. Exell's 'Royal Blue,' 1. Draught mare—W. Fraser, 1; G. Exell, 2; A. Gillespie, recommended. Two-year-old draught colt—No exhibit. Yearling draught colt—T. Jess, 1; H. Gordon, 2. Draught gelding—H. Gordon, 1; R. Creelman, 2. Pair plough horses—R. Creelman, 1; M. Kelly, 2. Draught gelding or filly, under three years—Pickford Bros., 1; T. Jess, 2. Draught gelding or filly, under two years—Pickford Bros., 1. Draught foal—G. Exell, 1; W. Fraser, 2. H. Gordon, 3. Blood entire—E. H. Austin's 'Savanak,' 1; F. Beggs' 'St. Marnochs,' 2. Blood gelding or filly, under three years—R. Bell, 1. Blood gelding or filly, under two years—No entry. Thoroughbred mare—R. Kirkpatrick, 1. Special prize by Captain Bridges, R.N., for highest jumper—G. Pearson's 'Randolph,' 1; Pickford Bros., 2. Hunter, to carry not less than 12st.—Pickford Bros. Hackney, mare or gelding, capable of carrying 13st—F. Beggs, 1; Philip Russell, 2. Hackney mare or gelding, capable of carrying 9st.—F. Beggs, 1; G. Pearson, 2. Lady's palfey, to be ridden by a lady—A. Andrews (Miss Vowles), 1; R. McCallum (Miss Kirkpatrick), 2. Delivery horse—D. Mulcahy, 1; T. A. Archard, 2. Buggy horse—Gardiner and Elder, 1; W. Lewis, 2. Pony stallion, under fourteen hands—E. H. Austin, 1. Pony mare or gelding, under fourteen hands—D. E. Stoddart, 1; F. Beggs, 2. Pony mare, under 14 hands—E H. Austin, 1. Pony, under 12 hands—J. Russel, 1. Pair buggy ponies, 14 hands and under—D. E. Stoddart, 1. Pair ponies, under 12 hands—D. E. Stoddart, 1. Special prize by Mr A. Parker for best foal at foot the progeny of any draught stallion advertised in THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE in 1891—H. Gordon, a foal by 'Purves.' Bull, any breed—T. Jess, 1; N. McIntosh, 2. Dairy cow—M. Flynn, 1; N. McIntosh, 2. Champion prize for best draught horse or mare, any age, in the yard—T. Jess's 'Purves.'

MISCELLANEOUS.—Judges: Messrs R. Hornsby and J. Robertson. Twelve bottles colonial wine—No exhibit. Collection of jams—Mrs Hutton, 1; Miss K. Smith, 2. Collection of sauces—No exhibit. Collection of cut flowers—Miss M. Hutton, 1; Miss E. Frusher, 2. Home-made bread, loaf not less than 4lbs—Mrs Liston, 1; Miss E. Ward, 2; G. Lewis, 3. Home-made socks, made of home-spun wool by the exhibitor—Mrs Cushing, 1, 2, and 3. Darned socks—Miss Cushing, 1. Knitted quilt—No exhibit. Collection of fancy work—Mrs F. Rogers, 1; Miss M. Hutton, 2. The following extras were recommended:—Miss Cushing, painting and drawing three pictures; H. Cushing, fancy wood work; Captain Bridges, R.N., ensilage.

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

Relieved in Two Days.
Constipation
Life of Misery

ART FOR AUSTRALIA.

Of the many thousands that visit the Art Museums in the various capitals of Australasia, who are struck with wonder and admiration at the marvellous works of Art, by the most renowned and celebrated past and present master of the brush of the OLD and NEW WORLDS there presented to their gaze; how many who would like to possess such, have had an opportunity of getting at a reasonable price replicas or engravings of many of the works they so much admired on their visit to the galleries.

On the Continent of Europe and America when a celebrated painting reaches the Art Museums, thousands of copies by engravings and other processes are placed within reach of the people and thus while fostering a taste for the artistic, they help to adorn and make bright and pretty thousands of homes and thus giving the country the benefit of these priceless treasures, instead of (as in this country) leaving their beauty to fade and mould away with dust in gloomy corners of Art Galleries.

To remedy this state of affairs The London Fine Art Co. have brought out some SUPERB REPRODUCTIONS of celebrated subjects by Sir F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A., and MARCUS STONE, R.A., 26 x 20 on very heavy toned paper, magnificently printed, and which they are selling at a most ridiculously low price delivered to the most utmost recess of the bush. In another part of the paper will be seen a few illustrations of some of the subjects, but they can convey no idea as to the beauty, sentiment and chasteness of the picture. THE ORIGINAL of "WEDDED" is in the SYDNEY ART MUSEUM.

We can strongly recommend The Fine Art Co. to our readers, who can protect themselves when sending for their lovely works, by post-dating their P. O. O. or cheques, and if not satisfied on receipt of pictures they can return them and stop payment of their orders or cheques. This to our mind is guarantee of the honesty of the Company and should satisfy the most exacting, but there is not the remotest doubt but that they will be surprised and delighted with the extraordinary value received, and the only wonder is how it's done.

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!

Your friend was here yesterday.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCES.

The half-yearly conference of the North-Western Municipal Association of Victoria was held on Tuesday at the Melbourne Town Hall; Cr D. Coutts, M.L.C. (East Loddonshire), in the chair.

CARRIAGE OF METAL.

A communication was read from the Railway Commissioners, regretting that they could not see their way to make a reduction in the freight charges for the carriage of metal for municipal purposes.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Swan Hill shire submitted a proposal for the repeal of the Agricultural College Act 1890 with a view of vesting all the lands reserved for purposes under that act in the councils of the shires in which they are situated, the revenue derivable therefrom to be devoted to agricultural education in the shires in which the revenue is obtained.

Cr Gray, in moving the adoption of the proposal, pointed out that from the Swan Hill shire the Council of Agricultural Education received from L1200 to L1400 a year, but did not spend anything in the locality. Some provision ought also to be made by which the shires would have a voice in the election of members of the college council.

Cr Darling seconded the motion.

Several councillors spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr Pemberton, secretary to the Wimmera shire, stated his council considered that the agricultural colleges were practically useless, and simply provided a refuge whereby young men could sow their wild oats in the country instead of in the streets of Melbourne. The council held that the colleges might just as well not exist.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERS.

The Gordon shire proposed an amendment of the Local Government Act so as to enable municipalities to invite tenders for the performance of engineering duties, and to appoint engineers without any reference to salary.

The motion was lost by one vote, and a ballot which was demanded also resulted in the defeat of the proposal.

MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS.

Cr Kelly (Gordon shire) moved that clause 347 of the Local Government Act 1890 be amended so that councils will be allowed to obtain an overdraft to the extent of one-half of the previous year's revenue.

The motion was carried by a majority of 2.

COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The St. Arnaud shire proposed that to facilitate the collection of agricultural statistics the post masters in country districts should be authorised to receive all particulars from the farmers, who should be required by law to supply the same immediately after harvest.

Cr Kelly opposed the proposal. In times like these when the Government of the country was doing all it could in the way of retrenchment in order to place the finances on a proper footing, the municipalities should assist Ministers rather than harass them. Municipalities should accept the altered position, and in times like these the people should be taught to be more self-reliant than they now were.

Mr [illegible] also opposed the motion. The statistics were of great importance to the farming community, but the farmers would never voluntarily supply the statistics to the local post masters. The system would be unworkable.

The motion was lost by a large majority, only two members voting for it.

THE DANGER FROM WAX MATCHES.

The East Loddon Shire proposed that the Government should be asked to place a prohibitive duty upon all matches other than safety matches.

Cr. Bisset, in moving the adoption of the proposal, pointed out that in South Australia, and even in Tasmania, which has a much cooler climate than this, steps had been taken in the direction desired by the East Loddon shire.

The motion was agreed to.

SUGGESTED AMALGAMATION WITH THE NORTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

An informal conference then took place with representatives of the North-eastern Municipal Association as to the desirability of amalgamating the two bodies, seeing that their interests are almost identical. The chairman of the North-eastern Association introduced his colleagues, and explained that suggestions for amalgamation had been thrown out, and the delegates had expressed a wish that the question should be discussed.

Mr Pemberton moved—

That this informal conference agrees that the interests of the two associations are almost identical and resolves to recommend to the several councils that an amalgamation should take place.

The Chairman said it would not be advisable to pass a motion in that definite form. The question should be remitted to the various councils.

The North-eastern delegates having retired the North-Western Association decided to refer the question to their various councils for consideration.

A SINGULAR PROPOSITION.

The Shire of Swan Hill proposed—

That a clause be inserted in the Local Government Act debarring any ratepayer from suing the council of the shire in which he holds property for damages from injury sustained on any road or bridge if such ratepayer be in default with his rates.

A short discussion ensued, and the motion was eventually withdrawn.

MISCELLANEA.

The following proposals were also adopted:—

1. That all the roads in the mallee country be gazetted and proclaimed as soon as possible.—Proposed by the St. Arnaud shire.

2. That all municipalities should combine, and take united action with a view to secure the destruction of the star thistle, Canadian thistle, Bathurst burr, and stinkwort.—Proposed by the Gordon shire.

3. That a clause be inserted in the Local Government Act limiting loads, outside of the metropolitan area, to nine tons, exclusive of the weight of the vehicle.—Proposed by the Wimmera shire.

4. That the wild tobacco plant be included in the Thistle Act.—Proposed by the Mildura shire.

The conference then separated.

At a conference of the North-Eastern Municipal Association, held the same day, the following proposals were adopted:—

1. That this association emphatically protests against the present system of issuing hawkers' licenses in Melbourne to Syrians, Afghans, Hindoos and other colored races, thereby flooding the country with a most objectionable roving population, without country residents having any voice in the matter, and considers the time has arrived when the "Indian hawker" nuisance should be put a stop to.

2. That local municipal auditors be dispensed with.

3. That the association take steps to secure to municipalities power to fix the limit of weight of traction engines travelling over their roads, and that each engine should be provided with a spark catcher.

4. That this association, fully realising the necessity of retrenchment, consents to the present proposed reduction of Government subsidy, viz., L40,000, but trusts that with the return of prosperity the amount will be increased to the original amount, viz., L450,000.

5. That the Government be asked to assist with a subsidy such municipalities as it may think fit, giving a bonus for the destruction of sparrows.

6. That the loan for wire netting be extended, so that a further supply may be available.

7. That the Government be urged to rescind its resolution not to pay for the collection of agricultural statistics.

8. That the office of rabbit inspector be abolished.

9. That the colony be subdivided into rabbit infested districts, to be worked by honorary boards. The districts to include all lands therein, Crown land included, and the boards to take steps to clear the land of all vermin. The owner, occupier, or manager failing to carry out the instructions of the board within 10 days, the board to have power to enter the land and carry out the eradication of vermin, and to recover the cost. That the Government set apart the amount now expended by them to be used by the boards towards clearing Crown lands, and as the extirpation of vermin is a national question, the whole colony to be assessed on the basis of the municipal valuation. Shires to be assessed not exceeding 3d in the pound of the annual valuation; cities, towns and boroughs 1d in the pound.—Abridged from the *Age*.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following are the handicaps for the above club's Easter gathering, which takes place on the 3rd April. Acceptances for the Beaufort Cup, One, One-and-a-Half, Two, and Three-Mile Bicycle Races close with the secretary (Mr Welsh) on or before 28th March.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE; £8.
Acceptance, 1s.

	Yds.
L. B. Sharp, Melbourne ...	scr.
C. Kellow, Melbourne ...	30
E. Mayes, Ballarat ...	40
L. Herman, Bendigo ...	50
D. Jewell, Ballarat ...	90
R. Bell, Ballarat ...	100
R. W. M. Webster, Ballarat ...	110
W. Dawson, Stawell ...	120
G. F. Smithwick, Brunswick ...	150
Jas. O'Hier, Ballarat ...	150
M. Franklin, Ballarat ...	170
H. Heelis, Stawell ...	170
W. R. Bones, Ballarat ...	170
H. Endean, Ballarat ...	170
B. Dawson, Stawell ...	180
F. Cowland, Ballarat ...	180
A. Kerr, Ballarat ...	200
G. Burfurd, Ballarat ...	230
A. Lawson, Ballarat ...	240
J. Scullin, Ballarat ...	260
H. Cameron, Ballarat ...	270
W. Baird, Ballarat ...	270
C. Endean, Ballarat ...	270
J. T. Topper, Beaufort ...	290

ONE-AND-A-HALF-MILE BICYCLE RACE; £8. Acceptance, 1s.

	Yds.		Yds.
L. B. Sharp	scr.	H. Heelis ...	255
C. Kellow ...	45	W. R. Bones	255
E. Mayes ...	60	B. Dawson ...	270
L. Herman ...	75	F. Cowland	270
D. Jewell ...	135	A. Kerr ...	300
R. Webster ...	165	G. Burfurd	345
W. Dawson ...	180	A. Lawson ...	360
G. Smithwick	225	J. Scullin ...	390
J. O'Hier ...	225	H. Cameron	405
M. Franklin	255	J. T. Topper	435

TWO-MILE BICYCLE RACE; £10.
Acceptance, 2s.

	Yds.		Yds.
L. B. Scharp	scr.	M. Franklin	340
C. Kellow ...	60	H. Endean ...	340
E. Mayes ...	80	F. Cowland	360
L. Herman ..	100	A. Kerr ...	400
D. Jewell ...	180	G. Burfurd ...	460
R. Bell ...	200	A. Lawson ...	480
W. Dawson	240	D. Stewart, Ballarat ...	480
G. Smithwick	300		
J. O'Hier ...	300	J. T. Topper	580

THREE-MILE BICYCLE RACE; £12.
Acceptance, 2s.

	Yds.		Yds.
L. B. Scharp	scr.	M. Franklin	510
C. Kellow ...	90	H. Endean	510
E. Mayes ...	120	F. Cowland	540
L. Herman ...	150	G. Burfurd ...	690
D. Jewell ...	270	A. Lawson ...	720
W. Dawson	360	D. Stewart ...	720
J. O'Hier ...	450		

BEAUFORT CUP, 130 yds., £20.
Acceptance, 2s 6d.

	Yds.
J. Barker, Ararat ...	2
J. Weston, Warracknabeal ...	3
A. Stevens, Ballarat ...	3
F. C. D. Bennetts, Ballarat	4
G. Zillies, Ballarat ...	4
J. Lamb, Napoleons ...	5
G. Gossip, Ararat ...	5
M. E. Connell, Preston	6
E. Fleming, Ararat ...	6
A. Cochrane, Merino ...	6
G. E. Worthington, Stawell	6
C. Laird, Ballarat ...	7
A. Reid, Ararat ...	8
W. Sheppard, Ararat ...	9
Thos. Mitchell, Eurambeen ...	10
H. L. M. Beggs, Eurambeen ...	10

J. McKEICH, Handicapper.
Beaufort, 20th March, 1893.

"HOW IS IT THAT 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' has obtained such great popularity" is a question which has perplexed many. The answer is, that it is unquestionably the finest blood purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light, and thousands of medical cures effected by it have stamped it as one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern times. Remember, if the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Of chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle.

BUANGOR RACE CLUB.

Stewards:—Messrs G. Thomson, C. Welsh, W. Hillman, J. E. M'Donell, Thos. Gibson, J. G. Brebner, E. M'Leod, J. C. Ware, S. Pickford, W. Pickford, A. Richardson, William Jones, Thos. Ford, T. Beggs, H. Glen, G. Lewis, John M'Kenna, Henry Dodd, Thos. Archard. Judge—Mr W. H. Dawson Starter—Mr T. Gibson. Clerk of Course—Mr Chas. Welsh. Handicapper—Mr J. M'Gibbony. Clerk of scales—Mr W. Pickford. Auctioneer—Mr W. E. Nickols. Hon. Sec.—Mr R. Hornsby.

The annual meeting of the above race club took place on Friday last, and passed off in a most satisfactory way. The stewards were particularly fortunate as regards the weather, the day being pleasantly cool, and as there were good fields for most of the events and the handicapping had been so successfully performed that there were no less than three wins by about a head, the racing was as exciting as could be desired. As a really good struggle the Buangor Handicap, though only a match between Mr Ranson's Darkie and Mr Thompson's Sunshine, was the event of the day. It was known to those interested in Darkie that Sunshine was at his best when he was allowed to lead, and the jockey's instructions were to hang to his opponent from the start. Sunshine raced from the flag, but Darkie was at him, and the pair kept stride and stride all the way, Darkie wearing the favorite down and winning by a neck. In the Flying Handicap the finish was a very fine one, Mr J. C. Ware's handsome chestnut colt fighting a desperate battle with a very fine old mare, Flash of Lightning. The mare is an imported one, by England—Zuelika, who commenced her racing career in India. She was bought in this colony by Mr Wallace at a high figure, and has won a number of events at Miner's Rest. Though now 13 years old she still shows that she has metal, and though the colt was first away she made a splendid race. She was, however, called on just too late, and crept past Bradall just after the post was reached. There was some little diversity of opinion, chiefly amongst non-racing people, as to the winner, but those best able to pronounce opinion supported the finding of the judge—"Bradall, by a head." The Trotting Match brought out the old veteran, Dugald Creetur, who showed splendid pacing power, and notwithstanding his long handicap beat his opponents without an effort. The last race of the day was also a very good one, Mr Thompson piloting Sunshine to victory by a very narrow margin. The stewards were very energetic in bringing off the events in good time, and with so capable a secretary as Mr Hornsby at their back, it is not to be expected that there would be left any room for fault finding. Buangor is so well situated and has the advantage of so convenient a train service that a large attendance may be always reckoned upon, and in this direction the meeting was quite equal to that of preceding years. A very large booth had been erected on the ground, and this was in charge of Mr W. Jones, who provided an excellent repast for the stewards. All the arrangements were, in fact, admirable, and the meeting most successful. The following are the details:—

TRIAL STAKES, of 6 sovs.; for all horses that have never won an advertised race of the value of more than £5; weight for age.

Mr A. E. Ware's b g Earl King, 8st 9lb (J. Curtin) ... 1
Mr W. Ransom's bk g Darkie, aged, 8st 9lb (Polson) ... 2
Mr F. Beggs' b m Lady Macgregor, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb, carried 9st 12lb (T. Mitchell) ... 3
Mr G. Thomson's b m Fidget, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb (Walker) ... 0

Mr J. Smith's Mountaineer and Mr Broadbent's Blue Boy were scratched Betting—2 to 1 on Earl King, 2 to 1 Darkie, 4 to 1 Lady Macgregor or Fidget. Mr T Gibson acted as starter and sent the field off on even terms. Darkie took them along for a time with Fidget pacing with him, and Lady Macgregor away in the rear. At the back of the course Earl King took command and won all the rest of the way, he being far too good for his company. He finished well held in 1 min. 51½ sec., Lady Macgregor being a long way behind Darkie as third

BUANGOR HANDICAP, of 12 sovs.; one mile and a half

Mr W. Ranson's bk g Darkie, aged, 7st 10lb (Polson) ... 1
Mr Geo. Thomson's b g Sunshine, aged, 9st 3lb (Walker) ... 2
Mr F Beggs' b m Lady Macgregor, 4 yrs 7st sc

Betting—5 to 2 on Sunshine, 2 to 1 Darkie. Owing to the scratching of Lady Macgregor the event was reduced to a match and Sunshine left the post a strong favorite. The race was a most interesting one, for it was a ding dong gallop from start to finish. The pair ran neck and neck from the fall of the flag, but at the back of the course the first time round Polson tried to secure the inside running, and failing in his effort he lost a little distance. The pair were, however, soon on even terms again and entered the straight abreast. Both were put under the whip, but Darkie hung to the favorite and landed a winner by a neck in 2 min. 53½ sec.

SELLING HACK RACE, of 5 sovs.; winner to be sold for £10; any surplus to go to the funds of the club; six furlongs; weight not less than 8st.

Mr R. Rennie's b m Flash of Lightning, aged (Polson) ... 1
Mr J. Smith's b m Twinkle, 5 yrs (Owner) 2
Mr G. Thomson's b m Fidget, 4 yrs (Walker) 3

Betting—Even money on Flash of Lightning and Velveteen, 3 to 1 bar two.

A field of six were placed in Mr Gibson's hands and he experienced some difficulty in getting the lot away, one boy, the rider of Flash of Lightning being fined £1 for disobedience at the post Mr Ford's Velveteen, Mr T. White's Donald Dinnie, and Mr T. French's Italian Girl were the horses not placed. Flash of Lightning made the running merry with Velveteen and Twinkle as companions. At the back of the course Velveteen assumed the lead, but her reign was brief and she fell quite away. Fidget made an effort to near the straight; but Flash was never asked to exert herself and won very easily in 1 min. 23 1-5 sec., Twinkle being two lengths off and Italian Girl hopelessly out of the struggle.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, of 10 sovs.; about two miles; over eight flights of hurdles.

Mr J. McVicar's bk h King Louis aged, 12st 2lb (T. Allen) ... 1
Mr J. C. Ware's ch g Rary, aged 9st 10lb, carried 10 st 5lb (T. Ford) ... 2
Mr W. Broadbent's g g Blue Boy, 3 yrs 9st (Dadswell) ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 on King Louis, even money Rary, 4 to 1 Blue Boy.

Rary whose good win in the Ararat Selling Hurdles found for him many fanciers showed the way over the first hurdle followed by King Louis. At the next hurdle however Rary ran off and his ill example was followed by the others. At the next fence Rary and Blue Boy again baulked and King Louis fencing well he had the race at command from this out and won in a trot in 4 min. 25 sec. Rary was distanced and Blue Boy never got home.

FLYING HANDICAP of 6 sovs.; about three-quarters of a mile; winner of Buangor Handicap to carry 7lb penalty.

Mr J. C. Ware's ch g Bradawl 3 yrs, 8st 9lb (Curtin) ... 1
Mr R. Rennie's b m Flash of Lightning aged 7st 9lb (Polson) ... 2
Mr F. Beggs' b m Lady Macgregor 4 yrs 7st (Duggan) ... 3

Betting—2 to 1 on Bradawl 2 to 1 against Flash of Lightning 5 to 1 Lady Macgregor.

Mr G. Thompson's Sunshine 9st 8lb; Mr W. Ranson's Darkie 8st 5lb; and Mr A. E. Ware's Earl King 8st 3lb were scratched. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the field in line and when the flag fell Bradawl got away well and Lady Macgregor was left on the post. Bradawl led for a quarter when Flash went up and raced him. Lady Macgregor also ran up to the leading pair but died away at the straight when a magnificent race under the whip resulted in Bradawl beating Flash of Lightning by a head in 1 min. 21 4-5 sec.

HANDICAP TROT of 2 sovs. with sweepstake of 5s added; two miles; weight 11 st.

Mr Jones's g Dugald Creetur, aged, 225 yds behind scratch (W. Pickford) ... 1
Mr T. Ford's br m Shadow scratch (owner) 2
Mr J. Kinleyside's b g Major 6 years scratch (Callister) ... 0
Mr James Jaeusch's b m No Name aged scratch (Owner) ... 0
Mr J. Smith's ch m Sea Breeze 5 yrs. 175 yds behind scratch ... sc.

Dugald Creetur, notwithstanding the concession he had to give to the field, left the post a strong favorite and justified the good opinion of his backers by winning with ease. In the first round Shadow kept a good lead, but he was there on sufferance and retired at call. Time 6 min. 56 sec.

WELTER HANDICAP, of 7 sovs.; with sweep of 10s 6d, (to be paid at scales); one mile, amateur riders, to be approved of by the stewards; weight not less than 10st. 7lb.

Mr G. Thomson's br g Sunshine aged 12st (Owner) ... 1
Mr J. Curtin's b m Diadem 4 yrs 10st 7lb (Mr T. Ford) ... 2
Mr R. Rennie's b m Flash of Lightning aged 10 st 7 lb (Mr Mitchell) ... 3
Mr J. Smith's b g Mountaineer 6 yrs 10st 12lb 0
Mr J. M'Vicar's blk h King Louis aged 12st 7lb 0

A capital race ended in a well-contested finish, every inch of the run home being stubbornly fought for, and Sunshine was cleverly landed a winner by a neck. Mr Thompson's win being decidedly a popular one.

A ball in aid of the funds of the Ararat Hospital was held in the evening in the Buangor Hall and a number of young people assembled and danced with spirit until the morning.—*Ararat Advertiser*, Tuesday.

WESLEY'S THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

"*The cause of earthquakes,*" said John Wesley, "*is sin.*"

How he reasoned it out is not easy for the average sinner to see. The idea of such a tremendous physical convulsion as an earthquake resulting from the violation of moral law is nonsense in the eyes of modern science. The reverse is more often true. 'The cause of a deal of sin,' said Hannah Moore 'is bile.' That we can see through. Bile poisons the brain, and the brain is the organ of the mind. It is certain that all the earthquakes that ever shook this wicked world never did half the damage that is done every year by sleepy stomachs and lazy livers. Generals have lost battles, statesmen have been beaten in diplomacy, workmen have been thrown out of jobs, clergymen have preached poor sermons and husbands and wives have quarrelled for no reason under the sun but a 'touch of liver complaint.' The crust of society can never lie quiet with such a force as biliousness under it. This is not a runaway metaphor; it is hard, cold fact, and the man who doesn't know it has never tried to do business with another man when the second man's skin looked yellow, or aske a loan from a friend when that friend was labouring under a sharp indigestion.

Writing of a time six years ago a lady says her skin became first yellow and then of a saffron hue. Her breathing was difficult and short, and she felt much pain in the chest and sides. Her appetite failed, of course, for Nature never calls for food when she is not in condition to use it. Still a trifle of sustenance must be taken. The lady took it, digested a bit of it, and suffered great distress from the presence of the rest in the torpid stomach. We scarcely need say that her sleep was broken, and mind and body weary, weak, and out of tone. Now what sort of life is this to lead? What is anybody good for while in such as that? What wages would you give a servant who is always so? What would you wager on your own success in business if you had to pit yourself against other people's sharpness, while you had to fight with a poison-soaked head and a stomach that refused its breakfast? Not a crooked sixpence.

Our correspondent continues: "At last I took to my bed. The doctor said my liver was wrong; that I had the jaundice. As his medicine did no good, he advised me to go to the hospital I objected to this, and he said, 'Try a change of air then, and see what that will do for you.' So I went to my home in Fairfold, Gloucester-shire. This did no good, and I consulted another physician, who attended me for some time, but failed to help me. My friends now thought I was in a decline.

'I didn't eat enough to feed a bird, and began to despair. Gradually growing more feeble and miserable, with no expectation of better days, I lingered on till July, 1890, when an acquaintance urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. The confidence my friend seemed to have in this medicine made such an impression on me that I sent my niece four miles to get it. After taking the first bottle I felt better. A weight appeared to be lifted from my chest, I began to relish my food, and felt better in every way. I will conclude by saying that when I had used two bottles more I returned to Birmingham *quite well*, and have had no attack of the disease since. I am only sorry I did not know of the Syrup years before. Signed SARAH HAWKES, of the Lion Inn, Longmore Street, Birmingham."

Here is certainly a lesson for the day Probably there is not one person in a thousand who has not suffered from what is called a 'bilious attack," and many are more or less bilious all the time. The symptoms are these: Furred tongue, headache, dulness, sleepness, yellow eyes and skin, spells of dizziness, hot hands and cold feet, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, broken sleep, nervousness, loss of inclination to exertion or work, low spirits, irritable temper, the gulping of a nauseating wind or gas, distress after eating, and wandering pains and uneasiness all over the body.

These things signify liver complaint; and the cause is indigestion and dyspepsia. If long neglected there are plenty of worse consequences to follow. The success of Seigel's Syrup in curing this malady is due to the fact that it goes straight as an arrow to the very root and source of it, the paralysed digestion.

Whatever may be the true theory of earthquakes we may be sure of one thing, anyway—namely, that bile in the blood, arising from an arrest of the digestive function, is the hotbed of more sorrow, pain, and death than all the powers at the interior of the earth ever scattered over its surface.

FOR HÆPATITIS.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are a sure cure for biliousness and liver complaints, hæpatitis, headache, indigestion, heartburn, kidney ailments, and females' sick headaches.

So, if you really want a good family pill, try Dr. Fletcher's Pills, the silent and painless motor that purifies the human system of all accumulations of morbid, foreign, and poisonous secretions.

They are as mild as a pet lamb, as harmless as honey, as searching as a small tooth comb, and as sure as a spring gun. They don't go fooling around, but attend strictly to business, and never labor in vain.

Dr. Fletcher's Pills are prepared on scientific principles. They contain no aloes, calomel, or gamboge, or any gastric purgative, like most pills now sold to a confiding public, but are made of pure vegetable ingredients, which act by gently stimulating the liver and softening the impacted fæces, thereby giving relief and comfort unattended by the annoyance and pain of griping and purging, and are confidently recommended to all persons of a sluggish or bilious temperament. They are sold everywhere, or post free, thirteen stamps, from F. M. CLEMENT, Newtown, New South Wales.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach, liver and bowels—then indirectly though no less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels, and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" is a guaranteed cure for all blood and skin diseases. It is the most searching blood cleanser ever discovered, and it will free the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising. As it is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Of chemists everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of imitations.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS 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.

"WEDDED" by Sir F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A., which is familiar to all visitors to the Sydney Art Gallery, will find a welcome in every home.

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 not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, 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.

CAUTION.—PURCHASERS OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes 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.

Disease creeps upon us unawares, like an assassin in the dark, and whose dangerous proximity we never suspect until it makes the last fatal clutch on some vital organ. We are always in ample time of the impending danger, but with criminal carelessness neglect these warnings. That tired feeling, those aching limbs, and that grand feeling one day and seedy condition the next, the sour taste on waking in a morning, and the frequent sick and splitting headaches all make their *debut* before serious illness sets in. All or any of these symptoms indicate the approach of disease; they are faithful signs that the liver and kidneys are not doing their duties, that the morbid and effete matter, instead of being eliminated from the system, is being retained, and is positively poisoning and destroying the whole physical structure. Neglect in such cases is criminal. Recourse to rational treatment should be had at once. Clements Tonic should be taken to strengthen the digestion, purify and fortify the blood, to stimulate the liver and brace up the kidneys, to resolve and eliminate the poisonous urea. Liver and kidney complaints are the most prevalent diseases of this country, and so long as we consume such large quantities of animal food and condiments, and drink so freely of tea and stimulants, so long will this unhealthy condition last. It is this mode of life that causes such numbers of deaths from heart disease. Bright's disease, dropsy, cancer, inflammation and enlargement of the liver, and similar causes, all of which herald their approach by feelings of lassitude, headache, languor, &c., and if prompt treatment at once is adopted by a regular use of Clements Tonic, the progress of disease is arrested, the stomach, liver and kidneys resume their normal action, and the poisonous accumulations are expelled the system and normal health is restored. That Clements Tonic is reliable *is proved beyond all question*, and we have grateful beneficiaries in every town and village who are continually writing us in terms as did O. V. Briner, Esq., Editor "Alpine Observer," Bright, Victoria, who writes:—Having suffered from indigestion and sick headache for twelve months past, and my attention being drawn to the efficacy of your valuable Clements Tonic, I decided on testing its merits. A few bottles only sufficed to relieve me of the headache from which I suffered at times most severely, and enabled me to discharge my business duties with a degree of pleasure which had been lacking for a considerable time. As a cure for indigestion, Clements Tonic has no equal in my opinion, and those who are martyrs to this and other complaints in connection with the digestive organs cannot do better than give it a trial.—I am, yours faithfully, O. V. Briner, Editor "Alpine Observer," Bright.

Save money by sending to Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Ltd., Flinders-st., Melbourne, the largest tailoring establishment in the city. A genuine all-wool suit to measure, 42s. Ask for their book on the "Philosophy of Dress," they will post it to you free; also pattern and instructions for self-measurement.—[ADVT.

ARTISTIC and PRETTY HOMES. "SONGS OF LOVE" and "THE FIRST LOVE LETTER," will adorn and make bright any drawing-room.

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 chemists and druggists.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A MEETING of the above will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 27TH inst.

E. P. WELSH, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the undersigned, JOHN WILLIAM HARRIS and DAVID TROY, under the style of HARRIS and TROY, carrying on business at Beaufort as produce dealers, general merchants, and forwarding agents, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the thirteenth day of March, 1893.

All accounts owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said David Troy.

Dated this twenty-third day of March, 1893.

J. W. HARRIS.
DAVID TROY.

Witness—J. WATSON, Shire Secretary, Beaufort.

D. TROY begs to announce that he will continue to CARRY ON the GROCERY and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the SAME STORES IN BEAUFORT, and while thanking the public in the town and district for past favors, trusts to merit a further continuance of the same.

25th March, 1893.

V. R.

TENDERS are required by 12 noon of WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1893, for Purchase and Removal of OLD POLICE BUILDINGS at BUANGOR. Conditions of sale to be seen at Police Station, Buangor, and on application to the District Inspector of Public Works, Ballarat, to whom tenders are to be addressed. Preliminary deposit to accompany tender, £5.

WILLIAM DOBBIE,
District Inspector.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

EASTER EXCURSIONS.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all stations (Suburban excepted) from the 27th March till the 4th April (both dates inclusive) available for return for one calendar month from date of issue Example:—An excursion ticket issued on the 4th April will be available till the 4th May. When the last day falls on a Sunday the ticket will be available till the next day. The journey must be commenced on the date the ticket is issued, but after a distance of 15 miles has been travelled the journey may be broken at the discretion of the passenger.

Sydney Excursion Tickets.—From the 27th March till the 1st April (both dates inclusive), excursion tickets will be issued at Melbourne for Sydney at the following return fares, viz:—First class, £5 6s 6d; second class, £4 1s. These tickets will be available for return for six calendar months from date of issue, but will not be available by the express train on the New South Wales line except on payment of 15s 1st class, and 10s 2nd class, in addition to the above mentioned fare. The journey cannot be broken on that line

Adelaide and Broken Hill Excursion Tickets—From the 27th March till the 3rd April (both dates inclusive), Excursion Tickets available by the express and ordinary trains will be issued at Melbourne for Adelaide and Broken Hill at the following return fares, viz:—Adelaide—First class, £4 4s 5d; second class, £2 10s 8d; Broken Hill—First class, £7 2s 5d; second class, £4 6s 11d. These tickets will be available for return for two calendar months from date of issue, and the journey may be broken.

Brisbane Excursion Tickets—From the 27th March till the 1st April (both dates inclusive), Excursion Tickets available by the express and ordinary trains on all lines will be issued at Melbourne for Brisbane at the following return fares, viz:—1st class, £10; 2nd class, £6 17s 6d. These tickets will be available for return for six calendar months from date of issue, and the journey may be broken at Sydney.

Luggage—Excursion passengers to and from stations in Victoria will only be allowed to carry such luggage free as can be stowed under the seats without inconvenience to other passengers, and those who have luggage for the van are required to be at the station half-an-hour before the starting time of train. Stamped parcels rates will be charged for it. All luggage should be plainly addressed with the owner's name and the station it is for, and have the address so secured that it will not come off.

Horses and Vehicles—From the 29th March till 4th April (both dates inclusive) the Department cannot engage to forward horses or vehicles by passenger trains unless accommodation can be provided by special arrangement

Commercial Travellers' Samples—From the 29th March till 4th April (both dates inclusive) commercial travellers' samples will not be taken to or from roadside stations except by mixed or goods trains.

Parcels—On the 29th, 30th and 31st March, and 1st and 3rd April, parcels must be at the Parcels office at both Spencer-street and Princes-bridge stations, 30 minutes before starting time of the ordinary trains.

Goods-sheds Holidays—The 31st March and 3rd April will be observed as holidays in the goods branch, and only dairy produce goods trains will run, Perishable goods will, however, be delivered at all stations on application. Consignees of powder can ascertain from the stationmaster at Footscray West when explosives will be received in lieu of these dates. On 30th and 31st March and 1st and 3rd April fruit and dairy produce will not be carried by purely passenger trains between Melbourne, Bendigo and Ballarat, nor on the North-Eastern line, unless parcel rates are paid. Consignors of fruit and other perishable goods from Melbourne are requested to consult the Goods Agent concerning the despatch of their consignments.

Seaside Excursions—The issue of these tickets at the principal stations will continue as already advertised. (See posters at stations.)

By order,
R. G. KENT,
Secretary for Railways.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE.—The NEXT MEETING of the COUNCIL of the Shire of Ripon will be held on MONDAY, 10TH April prox., instead of on the first Monday in the month, which is Easter Monday.

By order,
JOSEPH WATSON,
Shire Secretary.

24th March, 1893.

BEAUFORT.

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1893.

—Clearing Sale by Auction—

At 12 o'clock at Mr CHAPMAN'S, WATERLOO ROAD, BEAUFORT.

Horses, Cattle, Waggonettes, Buggy, Household Furniture, and Effects.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by Mr STEPHEN CHAPMAN to Sell, as above, the whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Pictures, Fender and Irons, Carpets, Double Bedsteads, Washstands and Ware, Dress Table and Glasses, handsome Wardrobe, Crockery, Cooking and Kitchen requisites; two light harness Horses, 12 head mixed Cattle (three fat), 30 Fowls and Ducks, 2 nearly new Waggonettes, Covered Buggy, Sets Harness, about 70 tons 2ft. 6in. Firewood, 1400 Posts and Rails, 3 Copper Boilers, 2 Wheelbarrows, Blacksmiths' Tools, about 2 tons Salt, 4 large Water Tanks, and a large lot of sundries too numerous to particularise. No reserve. Terms cash.

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GOLDEN AGE HALL, BEAUFORT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1893,
AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The greatest auction sale by public auction ever held in Beaufort.

W. E. NICKOLS will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, 28th March 1893, at One o'clock sharp, at the Golden Age Hall, Beaufort, the whole of various trust and assigned estates, Bankrupt Drapery, General Merchandise, Saddlery, Harness, Guns, Ammunition, Crockeryware, Glassware, etc.; also 10 Trunks Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Oilmen's Stores from the late firm of James Service and Co., Melbourne, Dresses, Cashmeres, Sergerettes, Calico, Table Linen, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Cups and Saucers, Tinware, Dippers, Pans, Tubs, French Delaines, Sheeting, Calico, Blouses; also quantity of Woollens in the estate of the late Edwin Gaunt, Albion Mills, Williamstown; Saddlery in the estate of Robt. Ireland, Bourke Street, Melbourne, including 1st prize lady's side-saddle, Agricultural Show, Melbourne, Gents. Saddles, Prize Pony and Buggy Harness, Curtains, Towels, Flannellette, Cutlery, Jap. Cabinets, etc., etc. The whole to be sold entirely without reserve. Every lot submitted to public competition will be knocked down to the highest bidder, there being absolutely no reserve. Sale takes place Tuesday, March 28th, at 1 o'clock. If stock should not be cleared off, Sale will be continued following day.

Pigeons Wanted.

ONE hundred or more pigeons, to be delivered at Mawallok home station on or before Thursday, the 30th March. Price 2s 6d per pair. No squeakers taken.

GEORGE LEWIS.
Mawallok, 1st March, 1893.

MUSIC.

MISSES S. and A. JACKSON (pupils of Herr Bruun and Mr G. Herbert, R.A.M.) are prepared to receive Pupils for Violin and Pianoforte. Terms, &c., at their residence, Stuart Street, Beaufort.

MISS STUART,
Teacher of Singing,
LEICHARDT STREET
(near English Church),
BEAUFORT.
Pupil to Mr D. J. Montague, A.C., Ballarat.
Terms on Application.

Dancing, Calisthenics, and Deportment.

MADAME PURVIS-LEY
(Pupil of Madame D'Egville Hope, and Mr Cost, London.)

BEGS to intimate to parents and others that she intends visiting BEAUFORT ONCE A WEEK THIS SEASON, commencing FIRST WEEK IN APRIL, and having had considerable experience in London and Continental teaching, begs to solicit their support.

Waltz, Schottische, Gavotte, Barn Dance, etc. Children's classes and private lessons in the afternoons.

Pupils and those wishing to join the select Assembly at night, kindly send in their names before MARCH 30TH.

Terms at Private Residence, 94 Wills Street, Ballarat East.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.
Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

£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 GORDON GOTCH, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.

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
Cut pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 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.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
AUTUMN
AND
WINTER DRAPERY!

G. H. COUGLE
Is now Showing the
—LATEST NOVELTIES—
IN
DRESS MATERIALS,
MILLINERY,
JACKETS,
MANTLES,
SHOT VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
RAIN CLOAKS, &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES WILL ASTONISH EVERYBODY.

G. H. COUGLE,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

POSTAL NEWS.

:o:

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

s. d.

LETTERS.—Per ounce or under 0 2

URGENT LETTERS.—Per letter 0 6 (in addition to ordinary postage) (Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS 0 1

REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 2

LETTER CARDS ... ... 0 1½ (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)

NEWSPAPERS 0 0½

BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs) 0 1

REGISTRATION FEE ... 0 3

PARCELS.—Two pounds or under 0 9 (each extra pound or part, 3d.)

BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof 0 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)

PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ounces or under (up to 3lbs) 0 1 (Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents (not in the nature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.)

PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... 0 1

(*Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige," "With thanks, etc," will render accounts chargeable as letters.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

TO NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

s. d.

LETTERS.—Per ½ ounce or under 0 2

POST CARDS 0 1

REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 2

LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia ... 0 1½

To New Zealand and Fiji 0 2½

BOOKS.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs)... ... 0 1

NEWSPAPERS 0 0½

REGISTRATION FEE... ... 0 3

BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ... 0 1

PARCEL POST.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under 0 8

Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) 0 6

PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1 (Items see Victoria)

PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

s. d.

LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under 0 2½

POST CARDS 0 1½

REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 3

NEWSPAPERS 0 1

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under... ... ... 0 2½

Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces 0 3

Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1

PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1

PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) 0 1

REGISTRATION FEE ... 0 3

Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ... 0 2½

PARCELS POST, wholly by sea.—

Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6

Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs)... ... ... 0 9

LATE LETTERS must bear full postage and late fee stamp of 2d. extra, and may be posted at any time not exceeding a quarter of an hour after mail closes; at Melbourne General Post Office, any country Post Office, Railway travelling Post Office; handed to the mail guards, posted in bag at Spencer-street, for Sydney Limited Express up to 4.50. p.m., and for Adelaide Express up to 4.25. p.m.

Late letters for places beyond Australia are charged 3d. extra postage at Melbourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

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 gum, 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 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.

THE RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

:o:

Ministers have not yet finally decided upon their scheme of retrenchment, but the scheme which now appears likely to be adopted is as follows:—

1. Reduction of allowances to Ministers of the Crown from L14,000 to L10,000 per annum; saving L4000

2. Reduction of members' reimbursement from L300 to L250 per annum; saving, L4,350.

3. Reduction of the salaries of all officers in the public service, the railways, at Parliament House, and State school teachers, as follows:—To alter the existing 2½ per cent. reduction on salaries from L150 to L300 to 5 per cent. on all salaries from L120 to L300; to alter the 5 per cent. present reduction in salaries from L300 to L750. to 7½ per cent. on all salaries from L300 to L600, and to alter the 7½ per cent, on all salaries over L750 to 16 per cent. on all salaries over L600.

4. The retrenchment of all sexagenarians whose services are not absolutely indispensable.

5. To take power by legislation to pension off all officers with 30 years' service who are not absolutely required in their present positions.

6. To cut down the cost of Government printing to a minimum and generally reduce departmental expenditure.

7 General railway reductions in staff, etc.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

:o:

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.

The exceptionally dry weather of January and February was such that gardening operations were practically at a standstill, except where water for irrigation was available. The average rainfall should have been 3 7 in. while only 4 in. has fallen. It is in weather like the last two months that the practical advantage of having ground irrigated is shown, either by large schemes or by utilising the water from creek, waterhole, or well. In travelling through the country it is specially to be noted that on farms there are hardly any attempts made to cultivate vegetables and fruit. An acre of ground, with the best soil and situation on the farm, should be allotted to a vegetable garden, on the prosaic ground of obtaining the largest return from the soil; the produce should be worth at least L50. If possible a bend of a creek should be selected, where water can be pumped by hand or windmill or carried. A selection of fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes, would supply delicacies of fresh fruits, the surplus of which could be made into jam and canned and used when the season for fresh fruits was gone, while the whole range of vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, radish, carrots, parsnips, beet, and asparagus are to be had with little more trouble than the wishing. On farms the ground can be easily worked by the plough and kindred tools. The changes of diet that can be supplied with vegetables and fruit keep the family in better health, and make the meals more attractive. The farmer that once establishes a vegetable garden will wonder that he existed as long as he did on potatoes and mutton, mutton and bread.

The work for the month is important. The most valuable crop in the country, that of the grass, should be sown as soon as the usual heavy rains come in March, and with the permission of the editor, the importance of the subject warranting it, we will devote a separate article to grasses and feeds. Grasses should be obtained at once, ready to sow as soon as the weather breaks, and varieties should be mixed so that there should be always a good picking in spring, summer, or winter, and not like on many Gippsland farms where cocksfoot only is sown, giving a wealth of feed in the summer while winter sees the whilom fat cattle gaunt, jaded, blear-eyed, and miserable.

Barley and tares should be sown largely for green feed, the seed being sown 2 in. deep, broadcast—1 bushel tares and 2 bushels barley to the acre; the tare is the more valuable feed, the barley or rye being used as a support on which the tare can grow.

Cabbage and cauliflower should be sown broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep, the seed being mulched with a covering ½ in. thick of the round droppings of the horse; the young plants of the previous sowings being transplanted into richly manured ground, the rows being 2 ft. apart, and the same distance being allowed between the plants in the rows.

Gardeners find a great difficulty in raising the young cabbage and cauliflower, owing to the ravages of the cabbage moth, which lays its eggs on the young plants, which then hatch out into the caterpillar, which literally riddles these plants. To get rid of the pests, water with nicotine whale oil soap, which is more lasting in its effects than other washes. A strong solution of tobacco water is good, while tar water is recommended by Mr French, the Government Entomologist, who is the right man in the right place. London Purple, in the proportion of 1 to 200, can be used on the seed beds, but not on the older plants, as it is a deadly poison. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., so that the proportion is easily calculated: 1 oz. to the gallon of water would be the strongest that should be used. If kept out of the seed beds this pest does not seem to affect the plants put out in the rows so much, the grub attacking the outside leaves. A spray pump, where its cost (L3 5s) can be afforded, is invaluable to destroy, by means of various washes, insect pests. We do not know a single plant but what has more or less enemies preying on it. As this pump is only wanted for a short time when in use, several neighbourly neighbours could unite in purchasing one.

Bulbs should be planted this and the following month. Generally they are grown in the flower beds, in clumps of three or more, and as they rapidly increase, the money spent on a collection gives a splendid return. The flowers are of brilliant colours and exquisite shapes, making a lovely show in spring and summer both in the garden and flower-vase.

The ground for bulbs should be well drained by raising the surface of the beds 6 in. higher than the walks. The most generally suitable soil is one that is light, rich, and sandy. Heavy soils require a layer of 2 in. of sand well worked up with the soil. Small bulbs, such as Ixias and Sparaxis, require sandy soils more than big bulbs, such as Amaryllis, Liliums, and Narcissus. The best manures are bone dust and Fison's Fertilizers, the latter being odourless; these should be dusted thickly over the ground and forked in before the bulbs are planted. If stable manure is used, it should be well rotted and put well below the bulbs, and under no circumstances allowed to touch the bulbs.

Amaryllis should have the nose of the bulb just above the surface, and Tuberose just below.

Narcissus should have the nose of the bulb about an inch below the surface.

In heavy soils the bulbs should be planted as follows, in light soils an inch deeper. Better to plant too shallow than too deep. Plant 3 in. deep—Allium, Babiana, Brodicea, Freesia, Hypoxis, Ixia, Lachenalia, Montbretia, Muscaria, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritelia, Tulip, Tritoma, and Zephryanthes; plant 4 in.—Gladiolus and Hyacinth. Plant Lilies from 4 to 6 in., according to size; such lilies as L. auratum, speciosum album, and rubrum, that produce roots on the stem, may be planted as deep as 12 to 18 in.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep in rows a foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches. Carrots take some time to germinate, and if a few seeds of radish are sown with the carrot seed it marks the rows and enables the ground to be hoed.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, either thickly in rows or in a patch broadcast.

Endive.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, thinning plants out to one foot apart.

In sowing root crops it is advisable to sow in ground that has been very heavily manured and from which a crop has been taken off. In the event of such not being available, and the ground requiring manure, see that it is well mixed with the soil, as if put in lumps the roots will fork.

Hardy flower seeds should be sown largely this and the succeeding months. Twelve lovely varieties—costing 2s 6d., and silver seeders 5s a dozen—make a splendid return in a wealth of flowers for the little trouble in growing them. Lists, with instructions how to sow, will be forwarded free on application.

Lettuce.—Sow one-eigth of an inch deep. in rows 15 in. apart, leaving 15 in. between the plants.

Lucerne.—This valuable fodder plant should be sown very largely one-eighth of an inch deep; we consider broadcast for our climate superior to that of drills 18in apart. The best results are obtained from very deep soil, in which lime is either naturally or added as manure—12 lbs. to 16 lbs. seed to the acre.

Mustard.—Sow same as Cress.

Onion.—Sow ¼ in. deep, in rows 1ft. apart, leaving young plants about 1 in. apart, for young onions. Sow next month for bulbing. After sowing the seed tramp the soil firm.

Parsley.—Sow the lovely fern-leaved variety ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, leaving 12 in. between the plants.

Parsnip.—Sow the seed ¼ in. deep, in rows, 18 in. between the rows and 6 in. between the plants. Manure the ground very heavily. Red volcanic soil is splendid for root crops.

Peas.—Sow 1 in. deep, in rows 4 ft. apart, thinning out to 6 in.

Potatoes.—Plant kidney varieties, 4 in. deep, in rows, 2 ft. 3 in. apart and 1 ft. between the plants. See article on their growth in February article. These may be cut off by the May frosts.

Radish.—Sow in well-manured ground, ¼ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 2 in. apart.

Rye and Tares.—Sow same as Barley and Tares.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in. deep, rows 1 ft. and plants 6 in. apart.

Tree onions.—Sow 1 in. deep. rows 1 ft., and sets 6 in. Produces onions several pounds weight; suits dry districts

Turnip.—Sow ⅛ in. deep. rows being 18 in, and plants 6 in. apart.

Sow tree seeds, such as the Acers, Betulas, Cytisus, Fraxinus, Laurus, Pear, Pips, Spartiums, and Elms now; other varieties are sown in spring.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." this is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the best blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

New rules regulating mining on private property were recently promulgated by the Mines Department. They provide (according to the *Age*) for the leasing of private lands for mining purposes at an annual rent to be paid quarterly, power being taken by the Crown to except certain portions of the demised land from the operation of the lease. Stringent powers are taken to ensure the proper working of mines during the term of tenancy, and should the labor covenants not be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, he may declare the lease void by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and upon such announcement the interest of the lessee shall absolutely cease. Similar procedure is provided in the case of rent being in arrear.

FOY & GIBSON,

SMITH STREET,

COLLINGWOOD,

Are now Showing First Portion of their EARLY WINTER SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Is directed to our display of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS,
Which comprise the leading NOVELTIES and COLORINGS.

FOY & GIBSON'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.

New season's novelties are now coming forward. Fine all wool Yorkshire Estamene Serges, 1s 4d, 1s 9d, 2s per yd., this popular dress is navy, black, moss. myrtle, claret, cardinal and cream, 44in. wide, 1s 4d, 1s 9d and 2s per yd. French Foule Cloth, in all the season's newest shades, 44in. wide, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d per yd. 24 in French Foule, in a splendid assortment of fashionable colorings at 6½d per yd. Good all wool Diagonal Tweeds, 44in. wide, 1s 6d per yd. New Clan Tartan effects, in Bengalines, and Epingaline, so much worn in London this season, our price for these beautiful goods is 4s 6d per yd; and complete Robes in Clan Tartan effects for 50s. We venture to predict that they will be much worn during the coming season. Shot Bengalines and Edingaline French Robes at 21s, 25s 6d, these are recommended, being very novel and handsome goods. ROBES de VELOURS RUSSE, changeant effects, very much in vogue as a walking costume on the continent this season, 29s 6d, 33s 6d, and 35s 6d. Beautiful British and French Tweeds in hailstone, Knop and Kyrle novelties, 1s 6d to 4s 6d per yd. Silk Woven Spot Serges, in charming effects, 50in. wide, 2s 6d per yd. Amazon Cloth—This most useful dress in all the season's colors, 50 in. wide, the finest French make, 3s 3d per yard. Novelties in Black and Navy Astrachan Serges. All the latest shades in Nun's Veiling at 7½d and 10½d per yd. Plain Delaines, 42in. wide, in cream, white, eau d'Nil, rose, salmon, coquelicot, sky and mauve, 1s 6d per yard.

Ladies in the country write for patterns and see the values.

FOY and GIBSON'S DRESS MAKING.

Foy and Gibson direct the special attention of ladies to their scale of charges for dress making, viz.:—Stuff Dresses, 22s 6d; Silk or Evening Dresses, 30s. These prices include all charges for making and inside furnishings; the only other charges are for the dress material and any outside trimmings. The well known skill of those in charge of our rooms is a guarantee of a perfect and stylish fit.

☞ NOTE OUR PRICES.

We quote above moderate prices to enable ladies to calculate in their homes what their winter outfit will cost.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Fashionable long Jackets, trimmed Astrakan, 8s 11d; Navy and black serge double breasted Jackets, 8s 11d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s; rich serge, 3s 4d; capes, handsomely braided, 25s and 30s; new Tudo Capes in heavy ribbed serge, 19s 6d; rich cloth capes, in black and colors, lined with squirrel fur and trimmed with silver fox, bear, beaver, mink, &c., from 29s 6d, 35s, 45s, 55s; handsome fur lined Cloaks with Watteau pleat, lined with squirrel, 35s, 45s, 55s, 65s.

A splendid show of Furs in the skin, comprising Mink, Racoon, Neutria Wolf, Beaver, Musquash, Lynx, Fox, Skunk, Grizzly and Black Bears, &c.

During next week we will show in our windows new shapes in Jackets, comprising novelties arriving ex mail steamer, and we recommend our lady friends to visit our show rooms during the next few day.

FOY and GIBSON'S LACE DEPARTMENT.

Linen Torchon Lace, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per doz; Valenciennes Lace, 2 to 5 inch wide 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d dozen; Eidelwiss Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 10s 6d dozen; black Silk Guipure Lace 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 4s 6d yard; Lace d'Oyley's, 10 inch square 3d each; Counterpanes 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 12s 6d to 42s each; children's Lace Collars, 6d, 9d, 1s to 4s 6d each; Ladies Silk Scarves, in all shades 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Ribbons, 1 to 3 inch wide 1d yard in all shades; 2¼inch Colored Silk Faille 5½d, 8½d, 10½d yard; Black Silk Faille 5½d, 6½d, 8½d, 1s yard; Silk Sashes in all shades 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 3s 6d each; Fancy Silk Ribbons in all shades 3inch wide 3d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOWER and FEATHER DEPARTMENT.

Black Tips 1s, 1s 6d 1s 11d to 10s 6d plume of three; Colored Tips 1s, 1s 6d. 2s 6d to 12s 6d plume of three; Black and Colored Flats 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 30s each, Winter Flowers, in great variety 6d, 9d, 1s to 5s 6d spray.

FOY and GIBSON'S EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful Swiss Embroideries, 2s 6d per doz yards; fine Edgings 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards; Open Work Edging, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 8s 6d per doz yards.

NEW SEASON'S FURS.

We are now opening out our shipments of winter fur goods, and as soon as the present short spell of warm weather is over we will be fully prepared for the winter trade. All our furs have been secured direct from the maker. Skins are picked, and the assortment is very choice, comprising Grizzly and Black Bear, Racoon, Opossum, Lynx, Sable, Wolf, Seal, Martin's Tail, Chinchilla, Snow Hare, Whitecoat, and numerous other choice sorts, and having been well bought, ladies can be supplied with furs this season at prices much under anything hitherto known in Melbourne. Inspect our stocks.

FOY and GIBSON'S MILLINERY.

All our selections of London and Parisian trimmed models for the season will be on view in the course of a few days, and ladies will find our show rooms the coolest and best lighted in the colony. Trimmed Millinery Hats, 1s, 2s 6d and 3s 6d; trimmed velvet Hats, in all the newest shapes and colors for the coming season; children's trimmed Straw Hats, 4s 6d each; trimmed Millinery Bonnets, new styles from 9s 6d to 15s; untrimmed straw Flop Hats and other shapes in white, black, brown, 1s each; felt Flop Hats, just to hand 2s 6d each; a select lot of imported Alpine Hats, fine qualities and Gem Hats, white and colored, 1s 3d and 1s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S HABERDASHERY.

Whalebone, real bone cased 7 and 8 in., 3s per gross; Whalebone, real Greenland silk cased 7s 4d per gross; Steel, cased for bodices 1s 8d per gross; Twist, 12 yds No 12 black, 7d per doz; colored Twist 8d doz; Sewing Silk, 50 yds, black 10½d per doz; colored Silk, 50 yds. 1s per doz; Webbing, for dress belts, 10½d per piece of 18 yds; Prussian Binding, splendid quality, 3 doz. for 1s per piece; Skirt Binding Braid, 1s 3d per piece of 3 doz.; Dress Preservers, seamless Stockinette, unrivalled quality 3s 3d per doz pairs; Trimmings for dresses or mantles, the very newest in Ruchings, Gimps, Braids and Orientals in endless variety; Braids, gold Russia No. 5 1s per dozen; Wools and Fancy Work Silks, Arrasene, 1s 7d per dozen; Macrami 10½d ball; 1 oz. Knitting Silk 1st quality black, 1s 3d; colors 1s 4½d each ball; Venetian Ladder Webbing, woven 1s 11½d per dozen; Venetian Cord, pure flax 4d per dozen yards; very special.

FOY and GIBSON'S GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Our stock of Gloves is the largest in Australia, comprising a complete range, from the lowest price to the most high class goods. The following are a few of our regular makes:—The Luciole 4-button 2s 11d pair, 6-button 3s 11d pair; 4 clasps 3s 11d pair; 6 clasps 5s pair. The Violetta—The sale in Victoria for the Violetta Glove is larger than that of any other make. We guarantee every pair not to split or rub and to be a perfect fit; 4 clasps 6s 6d; 6 clasps 7s 6d pair. La Celine—This is a heavy French kid, pique sown, with the newest stitched back and patent Dome fastener. La Celine is the choicest Glove ever imported, and every pair guaranteed. All kid Gloves sent post free.

FOY and GIBSON'S PRINT and CRETONNE DEPARTMENT.

Gloria Cloths in newest designs, suitable for wrappers, dressing gowns, skirts, &c., 7d yard; Turkey Red Twill, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d and 1s yard; Beautiful Art Muslins 2s 3d and 3s 6d dozen; curtain width 3¾d, 4½d, 5 and 7d yard; plain colors in all shades Madras Muslins 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 3d; choice selection rich Cretonnes in new designs 3½d, 4d, 5d, 7½d and 9½d; reversible Cretonnes 7½d, 8½d, 9¾; reversible Cretonnes curtain width 1s 4½d; double width Art Serges 1s 9d rich printed Floral Sateens, for quilts, cushions, &c. 10d and 1s 3d yard; crepons in self colors 7½d and 10½d yard.

FOY and GIBSON'S COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Costumes, 19s 6d, 25s, 30s, 35s and 42s; ladies' Black and Navy Serge Costumes in the new season's makes 25s to 45s; ladies' Black Silk Costumes from 65s to 85s; ladies' Dress Skirts in all the new season's goods from 10s 6d to 17s 6d; ladies' quilted Under Skirts, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d to 12s 6d; Italian Cloth Under Skirts in all sizes from 4s 6d to 7s 6d; ladies' Cambric Dressed Shirts 2s 11d; white Nainsook Blouses 2s 11d; ladies' Blouses in all wool Bengaline 6s 11d; black Cashmere Blouses 4s 6d and 6s 11d.

FOY and GIBSON'S MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Flannelettes, extra value 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 9d per dozen; fancy Tennis Cloth, new colorings 5s 6d, 6s, 6s 6d and 6s 9d; table Napkins, special makes 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 6s. 6s 9d, 8s, 9s 6d and 11s 6d; loom Table Linens, splendidly finished goods 10½d, 11½d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d and 1s 10d yard; white Turkish Towels, large size 6½d, 8½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 2d and 1s 4d each; tea cloths, in plain white and fancy borders 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and 2s 6d each; sideboard cloths, in white and fancy stripes 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

We beg to call special attention to our Colonial Flannels, all wool, 28 in. wide 9½d, 10½d and 1s; Welsh Saxony Flannel 1s, 1s 1½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 5d and 1s 7½d; pink edge Flannel 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d per yard; honeycomb Quilts 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, 6s 9d and 8s 6d each; toilet Quilts, extra heavy makes 5s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s 11d, 9s, 11s, 12s 6d; guipure Curtains, a choice assortment 11s 9d, 17s 9d, 18s 6d, 21s 6d, 24s and 27s 6d per pair; Nottingham Lace Curtains, new patterns 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 9d and 6s 3d per pair; frilled Cushions, pretty patterns 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d and 4s 9d each.

FOY and GIBSON'S FURNITURE.

Screw Extension Tables, 6feet by 3 feet 6in. 47s 6d, 8 feet by 4 72s 6d; very handsome and massive and can be thoroughly relied on. Japanese Bamboo Verandah Blinds all sizes, prices lower than ever, write for list of sizes and prices 1s 6d upwards; cane Lounges 8s 6d to 32s 6d; chairs 8s 6d upwards the very things for hot weather; roll top Desks, Cutler pattern £11 15s to £13 15s solid oak equal to any sold at double the price; sideboards, remarkable value, 4ft. 6in, with three cupboard doors beautifully carved, 3 drawers and 3 bevelled plates, centre plate 30 in. x 24 in. £6 15s; leather Suite handsomely carved and frenchpolished, 9 pieces £19 10s; Japanese Bamboo Tables from 1s 6d each; Kauri Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces, 4 feet wardrobe, bevelled glass door, 3 ft. 6 in., Duchesse pair B.G. five-drawer Chest. Pedestal Towl Rail and 2 Chairs £11 10s.

FOY and GIBSON'S FLOORCLOTHS.

Just arrived a splendid assortment inlaid Linoleum, beautiful designs. Floorcloths, heavy quality, 12 feet and 15 feet wide 2s 6d, 3s 11d and 4s 3d per square yard, latest patterns only, no obsolete and antiquated designs.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Libby's Tinned Soups 2lb 1s 8d. Duryea's American Maizena 1 lb packets 8d; Herrings à la Sardine 11d; No. 1 A Company's Sugar in 70 lb bags 14s 7d per bag; No. 2 A Company's Sugar in 70lb bags 13s 1½d per bag; preserving Crystal Sugar 70lb bags 16s per bag; Red Salmon 9d per tin, very fine; Henderson's Pickles, assorted 6s per dozen; 150 degree test pure Water White Kerosene, the finest yet imported 5s 11d per case of 8 gallons.

FOY and GIBSON'S HARDWARE.

Garden Hose, mildew proof 300lb pressure per square inch ½inch 6½d per foot; ¾inch 7½d per foot; Garden Spades from 2s 11d; Digging Forks 2s 5d; Garden Barrows 11s and 16s 6d each; best quality dripstone Filters hand made, 3 gallon 21s; Butter Coolers. require no ice 1s 9d and 2s 2d each. This is without doubt the best cooler ever put on the market; DeFevre's Seltzogene Charges, purest and best chemicals 3 pints 1s 9d; 5 pints 2s 6d per box; Mason's Original and Mason's Improved Jam Jars 1 pint 3s 11d; 1 quart 4s 11d; ½ gal 5s 11d per doz. packed in cases of 3 doz. for the country free of charge; Stock Saddles complete, with stir up leathers, irons, and leather girth 39s, Ladies' Side Saddles complete with saddle bag, crupper, surcingle, stirrup leather & N.P. iron 65s; Buggy Harness complete splendid value 85s; Bridles with bit complete from 3s 11d; Bridles with Double Reins and best Plated bits at 7s 2d each.

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A thoroughly qualified manager and experienced assistants have been appointed for the execution and despatch of all orders received by post, and being under the direct supervision of the firm customers can rely on their wishes and interests being carefully studied where the selection of goods is left to ourselves. Patterns and any other information supplied on application and our New price list of 850 pages and 400 Woodcuts sent free on application.

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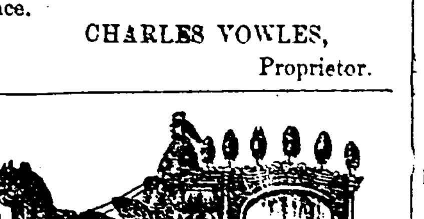

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