The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 935 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

Craig, Williamson & Thomas'

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS,

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—AGENT FOR THE—

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Sportsman,
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ART, BEAUTIFUL ART

HOMES

PRETTY and ARTISTIC.

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, Chasteness 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 grandly achieved.

It has hitherto been impossible for the public to get a proof of really Popular Subjects by Eminent Artists unless at prohibitive prices, as much as three and five guineas each being charged for good engravings, but modern methods and machinery have altered all that, and we can now offer extraordinarily low prices without at all sacrificing the quality of the work, and to those dealing in art or wishing for some auxiliary to increase and boom their business we invite correspondence on the methods and uses of our premium pictures.

We here give a few Illustrations of some of the Works we send out. Of course they can only convey a bare idea of the subject they represent. Each Picture is Superbly Printed on Extra Heavy Toned Paper, measuring 30in. x 20in., and we guarantee them to be such as are purchased at Art Stores at Three Guineas a Pair. OUR PRICE for the FULL SET of FIVE COMPANION PICTURES Illustrated is ONE GUINEA, postage 1/6 extra. The cost of a Single Sample Picture is 6/6, post free. Two Sets are sent for 37/6, Three Sets for 52/6, Four Sets for £3 5s., and Six Sets (30 Pictures) for £4 4s.; postage in all cases extra. Send for a Set and you will be surprised and delighted. Storekeepers and Canvassers liberally dealt with for Cash only.

The First Love Letter.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
We have here a young lady with innocent joy reading her first love letter to her friend.

No School of Arts,
No Banking Room,
No Hotel Parlor,
No Drawing Room,
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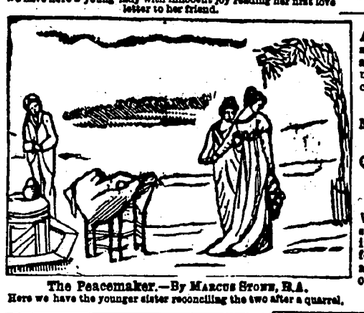
In Love.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
This represents the love-making of a bashful young squire.



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Here we have the younger sister reconciling the two after a quarrel.

All letters should be addressed, P. O. O.'s and Cheques (which must have 1s. exchange added) made payable to
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REPRODUCE ANY LOCAL PICTURE OF INTEREST,

and quote very low price for any number from 250 upwards.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted on very liberal terms.

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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.

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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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Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates

STOCK-TAKING SALE!

BIG REDUCTIONS

TO MEET THE TIMES.

J. McKEICH'S

GREAT CASH SALE

OF

DRAPERY,
MILLINERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

COMMENCING ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

—HAVE JUST LANDED—

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

GALV. IRON,

FENCING WIRE,

BARBED WIRE,

WIRE NETTING,

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

AGENT FOR

Metters' Cooking Stoves!

A BOON TO HOUSEWIVES.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

WM. C. PEDDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

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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!

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GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

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COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—

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

From the 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.

WORKS by DR. LURZ, Melbourne

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT
ACCOUNTANT ETC.,
Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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.

DR. SPEER

Assisted by Dr. Elmslie,
M.D., L.F.P.S., L.S.A. L.M., &c.
29 York St., Wynyard Square,
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 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 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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BLOOD DISORDERS consult DR. SPEER.
SKIN DISEASES consult DR. SPEER.
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DR. SPEER will forward, post free, 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.
2. AMERICAN "PRIVATE" PILLS, for Discharges, Contagious Sores and Blood Diseases, 5s, or 21s for five boxes. Extra strong, 37s 6d
3. "FEMALE" PILLS, for Irregularities and Obstructions from whatever cause, 10s and

DR. SPEER draws attention to his
A. EXTREMELY MODERATE CHARGES
B. EFFECTUAL and RAPID TREATMENT
C. ABSOLUTE and PERMANENT CURE.

Mention this paper when writing.

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 10½d ; oats, stout to 2s 2d; Danish, 1s 11d to 2s; Algerians, 1s 10d to 1s 11d ; peas, now to 2s 3d; barley, to 4s 9d ; Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; potatoes, L4 to L4 10s ; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d ; manger hay, medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; straw, L1 7s 6d to L1 10s ; bran, L2 to L2 5s ; pollard, 8d to 8½d; flour, roller, L7 to L7 5s; stone, L6 15s to L7

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 8d per bushel, bags in ; flour, stone-made, L7 5s per ton ; roller-made, L7 10s per ton; oats, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel, bags in ; pollard, 10d per bushel ; bran, 8d per bushel ; Cape barley, 2s 9d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, £4 per ton ; Ballarat, £4 5s; hay, sheaves, L1 15s per ton ; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 6d per cwt ; onions, 5s per cwt ; carrots, 3s per cwt ; butter, fresh, to 8d per lb ; butter, potted, to 6d per lb ; hams, 8½d per lb ; bacon, 7d per lb ; cheese, 6d per lb ; eggs, 9d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—226 head were penned for to-day's sale, consisting chiefly of quality ranging from useful to good, a fair proportion being prime. There was a good attendance of the trade, and throughout competition was animated at prices showing an improvement on last week's values, sales closing firm. Quotations :—Prime pens bullocks, L9 10s to L10 10s, extra to L11 2s 5d; good do, L7 10s to L8 10s ; medium do, L6 to L7 ; good pens cows, L4 to L5 2s 6d. Store Cattle—30 yarded, which were disposed of at ruling prices. Calves—15 penned, including a few good and prime vealers, for which high rates were obtained, best selling at 79s. Sheep—4900 was the supply penned for to-day's sale, a fair proportion being good and prime, remainder principally consisting of middling descriptions. There was a large muster of buyers, and throughout the sales competition was active; prices obtained more especially for comeback and merino show a slight improvement on last week's rates. Quotations :—Prime crossbred wethers, 14s to 15s, extra to 18s 4d; good do, 12s to 13s 6d ; medium do, 11s to 12s ; prime crossbred ewes, 12s to 13s, extra to 15s 6d ; good do, 10s to 11s ; prime merino wethers, 12s to 13s, a few to 14s 10d ; good do, 10s to 11s ; medium do, 8s to 9s ; merino ewes to 9s 5d. Lambs—198 to hand, nearly all being good and prime quality, which were readily disposed of at quotations :—Prime, 10s to 11s, extra to 12s 6d ; good do, 8s 6d to 9s 6d ; medium, 7s to 8s.

The following district sales are reported :—By Messrs Macleod and Booth—71 wethers for Mr Neil M'Intosh, Beaufort, 8s to 9s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling, and Cawford—304 ewes for Mr D. E. Stodart, Mooramong, Skipton, to 7s 4d; 230 merino ewes for Mr Wm. Lewis, Stoneleigh, to 7s 10d. By Messrs Stephen Holgate and Co.—165 merino ewes and wethers for executors late A. M. Gardiner, Baangal, to 7s 9d; 122 merino ewes for Mr Thos. Rogers, Pretty Tower, to 8s; 50 merino wethers for Mr G. Bunston, Skipton, to 7s 9d

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports :—Wheat.—The market is somewhat easier, and quotations are :—Screenings, 2s to 2s 4d ; inferior to medium, 2s 9d to 2s 11d ; good milling, at 3s per bushel. Barley.—There is but little inquiry, and quotations are unchanged, viz , Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d ; thin English, 3s 6d to 4s ; fair to prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 8½d per bushel. Oats are not quite so firm, although values are but slightly altered. Quotations are :—Algerian, 1s 8d to 2s 1d ; fair average feed, 2s 1d to 2s 3d ; stout milling, 2s 4d ; and prime to 2s 4½d per bushel. Peas are dull, and values are from 2s 4½d to 2s 6d per bushel. Maize is in full demand at—New, 3s 0½d to 3s 1d ; and prime old, to 3s 3d per bushel. Bran and pollard are worth 8d and 9d per bushel respectively. Flour is in fair demand at—Stone, L6 10s ; and roller to L7 10s per ton.

Mr Geo. Evans, auctioneer, reports, August 2 :—Fresh butter.—There was a large supply forward, and prices ruled lower. Best dairies brought from 8½d to 10d ; medium to good, 6½d to 8d ; inferior, 4d to 5d. Factory lump, 9d to 10d. Potted butter dull of sale, from 3d to 5½d, according to quality. Cheese.—Prime lines, 4½d to 5d ; medium, 3½d to 4d. Eggs.—Heavy supplies to hand and market easier, from 8d to 9d per dozen. Carcase Pork (Friday), well-dressed porkers brought from 3½d to 4d per lb ; bacon pigs to 3½d. Bacon, town cured, 6d to 6½d ; garden honey to 3d per lb ; beeswax to 10½d. Poultry.—Young fowls brought from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per pair ; others, 2s to 2s 4d ; ducks, 3s 4d to 3s 10d ; geese, 5s to 6s ; turkeys, hens, 5s to 6s 6d ; and gobblers, 7s 9d to 12s. Chaff, prime inquired for at L2 17s 6d ; good coloured, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d ; inferior, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d. Potatoes.—Prime Gippsland, L5 ; others according to quality ; seed, L5 to L6. Furred Skins.—Opossum, mountain, 10s to 20s per dozen ; best ordinary, 7s to 8s 6d ; good average, 5s to 6s 6d ; inferior, 1s to 3s per dozen ; bear skins, 3s to 6s per dozen ; rabbits, firsts, 10d per lb ; seconds, 7½d to 8½d ; wallaby, best, 1s to 1s 2d per lb ; kangaroo, best, 1s 9d per lb. Sheepskins—Dry, full wools, 4½d to 5½d per lb ; seconds, 4d ; pelts, 2½d to 3d. Hides, country salted—Stout, 3d to 5d per lb ; ordinary, 1½d to 2½d : inferior and damaged, 1d. All other skins at full market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report :—

Sheepskins—We submitted a large supply to a full muster of buyers. Competition was brisk, and prices generally ruled about the same as last week. Butchers' fresh skins, small, 12d to 24d each ; medium to good, 30d to 45d each ; superior, 48d to 54d each ; extra, to 60d ; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 5d per pound ; extra higher ; lambskins, 3d to 4d per lb.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound ; good-conditioned salted, 1¾d to 1⅞d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1½d per pound; kid, 1½d to 2d per pound ; calf, 2¼d per pound

Beaufort Business Directory.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
Big Reductions to Meet the Times.

J. McKEICH'S
GREAT CASH SALE OF MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
—Commencing on—
SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1893.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES
—BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK—
Is now being Cleared at Unheard of Prices!
AT G. H. COUGLE'S,
Manchester House, Havelock Street,
BEAUFORT.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
—FAMILY BUTCHER,—
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.
Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand
Orders called for daily.

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

BIRTH.

PEDDER.—On 4th inst., at Beaufort, the wife of W. C. Pedder—a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—JOHNSTON.—On 1st August, at Trinity Church, Ararat, by the Rev. S. McGeorge, George Edmund Thomas, second son of W. C. Thomas, Esqr., Murtoa, to Mabel, only daughter of Dr. Johnston, Beaufort.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893.

The prospectors at Home Rule Gully cleaned up a machine of 25 loads on Saturday last for a return of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. of gold. They have now about 20 ft. of washdirt to work upon, and anticipate a better yield this week. The only other party engaged, Stuart, Buchanan, and others, are getting very little out of the paddock shaft.

A Licensing Court was held by Mr W. H. Foster, P. M., at Beaufort on Wednesday. A transfer of the license for the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort, from the late Thomas Welsh to Selina Welsh, widow of deceased, was applied for. Deceased's will was produced, showing Mrs Welsh as the executrix. There were no objections to the application, which was granted.

Mr C. A. Marquis, who is travelling through this district as the agent for Singer sewing machines, requests us to state that he was not the person who imposed on the Church of England concert committee, referred to in our last issue. It seems that he has been wrongly blamed, for we are assured that he paid for his admission.

The following yields of gold were obtained for the week ending Saturday last at the Ding Dong rush, Beaufort :—E. Huse and Chellew, 2 oz. 15 dwts ; E. Trompf and party, 2 oz. 5 dwts. ; P. O'Brien and party, 1 oz. 10 dwts. ; Wright and Cheeseman, 1 oz. 9 dwts. ; Day and Baker, 1 oz. 9 dwts. ; H. Trompf, Pedder, and Elliott, 1 oz. 6 dwts. ; Helyar and Parsons, 1 oz. 3 dwts. ; M'Donald and Williams, 12 dwts.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday next, when Cr Bridges' notice of motion, re retrenchment, is to be considered. Cr Cushing has also given notice to move—"That every resolution of the council at any time heretofore passed fixing the rates for sustenance and trespass in respect of animals impounded in any and every pound within the Shire of Ripon be and is hereby revoked." Contingent on this motion being passed a motion will be brought forward fixing sustenance and trespass rates to be charged at the Shire pounds. Tenders are invited in our advertising columns for several contracts.

A Revision Court to revise the supplementary lists for the Beaufort Division of the Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden, was held by Mr W. H. Foster, P. M., at the Beaufort Police Court on Wednesday. The lists were certified to as correct by the registrar, Mr C. W. Minchin, who stated there were no alterations or objections. Mr Foster commented on the absence of the electoral inspector, stating that his attendance was a duty that he owed to the court. The lists were then duly allowed.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were :—Stevens and party, 25 oz. 1 dwt; Carland and party, 9 oz. 18 dwts; Lucky Co., 3 oz.; Golden Gate Co., 18 oz. 5 dwts.; Lucky Consols, 18 oz. 16 dwts.; Harris and party, 1 oz. 12 dwts; Martin and party, 1 oz. 15 dwts. Vale and party bottomed their new shaft on Tuesday and obtained some very good prospects. Firth and party have completed the erection of whim and puddling machine. Trompf and party have bottomed shaft and are opening out.

The following is the balance-sheet in connection with the Waterloo concert and ball held on 21st ult., in aid of Ballarat Hospital :—Receipts.—Tickets sold for concert and ball, L15 6s ; payments for refreshments supplied and sale of surplus provisions, L2 8s 9d; donations—Captain Bridges, L2 2s ; T. A. Archard, L1 1s ; A Friend, L1 ; J. R. Wotherspoon, 5s ; M. Flynn, 5s; A Friend, 2s 6d; J. Miles, 5s—L5 0s 6d. Total L22 15s 3d. Expenditure.—J. Miles (violinist), L1; A. Parker (printing, half-charge), 15s ; candles, 9d ; use of Mechanics' Hall, 6s 3d ; balance, L20 13s 3d. Total L22 15s 3d. Balance due to Hospital, L20 13s 3d. W. K. SHAW, Secretary. I, the undersigned, C. J. Leadbeater, have examined the vouchers and balance-sheet, and have much pleasure in certifying to the correctness of same, (Signed) C. J. LEADBEATER, J.P. Waterloo, 2 | 8 | 93.

We notice by the "Chronicle" that at a meeting of the Ararat Hospital committee of management on Tuesday night, the secretary intimated that Mr W. E. Nickols had informed him that the Beaufort dramatic society would probably, if approached on the subject, undertake to give an entertainment in aid of the Ararat hospital. A good few patients in the latter were received from the Beaufort district. It was resolved that the secretary communicate with Mr Sinclair at Beaufort on the subject.

As previously intimated a football match has been arranged, in aid of the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, between the bachelors and benedicts (or old buffers, as they are termed) of Beaufort. The match takes place in the Park next Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mr J. W. Harris is acting as treasurer to the movement, and will collect the money at the gates—adults 6d, children 3d, is the price of admission. Apart from the expectation that at least £5 will be raised for the Society mentioned, the match should prove a great draw, as no doubt it will provoke a good deal of fun. The "old buffers" have been practising during the week, and getting rid of superfluous flesh ; and as they are to receive a handicap of five men, and running with the ball and marking is prohibited, they reckon that they will give a good account of themselves. A big muster of spectators is earnestly requested. The "Old Buffers" team will be chosen from the following:—R. Dobson, D. Cameron, T. Orde, J. Lilley, H. Stuart, W. Pedder, T. Archard, G. Huse, A. Parker, R. Smith, P. O'Brien, W. Driver, J. B. Humphrey, J. Chapman, G. Helyar, W. Dungey, J. Jackson, T. Kenny, T. Wilson, D. Hayres, W. Humphreys, J. B. Cochran, H. Parker, D. McKay. The Bachelors will be represented from—F. Archard, Audas, Baker (2), Cowell, Dolan, Grass, Harris, Hill, Johnston, Lilley, Smith, Shiels (2), Sinclair, Topper, Trompf, White (2), Welsh (2), Wilson (2). In addition to the business places which observe Wednesday afternoon as a half-holiday, the principal wheelwright, and blacksmith, Messrs Pedder and Buchanan, intend giving their employés the opportunity to be present at the match.

"The seven men who can render a reason" was the subject of a temperance lecture which Mr John Vale, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance, delivered in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Friday night, 28th ult. The Rev. R. Jackson occupied the chair, and there were about 100 persons present, principally women and children. "Marching to Zion" having been sung, the Rev. R. Hosken offered up prayer, after which the hymn "To the work" was sung. The chairman then introduced the lecturer in a flattering speech. Mr Vale dealt with his subject in an exhaustive manner, and as his remarks were profusely illustrated with quaint sayings, it proved highly amusing, as well as instructive and interesting. The reasonings were drawn from the plain, simple man, the thrifty man, the hygienist, the moralist, the philanthropist, the patriot, and the true christian. He strongly depicted the debasing influences of strong drink, and showed how total abstainers lived longer and better lives than drunkards or even moderate drinkers. The Victorian Alliance was agitating with a view of getting into the hands of the people the power, where so wished, of voting out the liquor traffic. Mr Vale concluded with a powerful appeal to non-abstainers to sign the pledge. The lecturer was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks on the proposition of the Rev. R. Hosken, seconded by Mr Mason, secretary to the Progress Tent, I. O. R., under whose auspices the lecture was held; and also to Mr J. Jackson and his singers. Both were suitably acknowledged, as also a vote of thanks to the chair, which Mr Vale proposed. During the evening a number of hymns were very pleasantly rendered by a united choir, under the conductorship of Mr J. Jackson ; Miss B. Ison presiding at the piano.

Another of the pioneer residents of this district passed away on Sunday last, in the person of Mr Charles Edwin Watson, who expired at the age of 72 years, after a very protracted illness. The deceased, who was a native of Devonshire, England, was an old colonist, as he came to Victoria 40 years ago, and saw the stirring times at Ballarat which culminated in the Eureka riots. He followed the occupation of a miner until, comparatively speaking recent years, and after leaving Ballarat was for a time at Beaufort (then Fiery Creek), and came on to Ararat, where he has since resided, at the time of the Canton rush. He worked at the Convention claim with the Hon. W. M'Lellan and the late Hon. John Woods. Of late years fortune did not smile sweetly upon his efforts, and he was appointed as caretaker of the Langi-Ghiran waterworks, which position he filled for some time, but failing health compelled him to relinquish the post, and he has since lived on the Picnic Gully road. His death was due to brain affection. The deceased was well esteemed as an honest and hard working man, though in the declining years of his life he was by reason of his failing health completely laid aside. He leaves a widow and family of seven, four sons and three daughters. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Ararat cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.—"Advertiser."

It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere that the Ararat Sunflower Minstrels give a sparkling variety entertainment in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, next Wednesday evening. We understand that should the performance be appreciated and fairly well patronised, the troupe, which has been formed for the purpose of aiding charities, will give another performance in a few weeks' time in aid of some Beaufort charity. To show that the performance is a really good one, we extract the following from a very flattering report in the "Ararat Advertiser" :—"On Wednesday evening last the recently organised Sunflower Minstrel Company made their first bow to an Ararat audience, when a very enjoyable performance was given to a well filled house, for the benefit of Mr M. Hughes, a very old resident of Ararat, who during recent years, has fallen upon evil days. The company have given very successful performances both at Elmhurst and Great Western, where they succeeded in entirely pleasing their audiences, and on Wednesday evening they still further added to the good opinions gained by delighting all who assembled to welcome their first appearance here. Indeed it is not too much to say that no better amateur performance of the kind has been given in Ararat for very many years past. The stage, during the first part of the entertainment was occupied by over 20 members of the club, which includes a large number of young ladies, whose charming vocalisation contributed largely to the success achieved."

The rainfall at Beaufort for the past fortnight was 1 inch 6 points.

It seems that Mr Jas. Russell is not to be allowed the privilege of a walk-over in the forthcoming Riponshire election for the east riding. We hear from a reliable source that Mr E. C. Earles, of Skipton, will also most likely be a candidate.

A match took place at Carngham between Scarsdale and Carngham on Saturday last, and as it was very evenly contested, it caused great excitement, Carngham getting 1 goal 6 behinds to Scarsdale's 8 behinds. Scarsdale kicked a goal after the bell rang, but it was disallowed by the umpire.

Mounted-constable Kissane left Beaufort for Ballarat yesterday, and has been succeeded by Mounted-constable Bray, from Learmonth. Mounted-constable Kissane, whilst stationed at Beaufort, proved himself a smart and capable officer, and was deservedly esteemed.

On Saturday last, whilst the Stockyard Hill footballers were having a friendly game among themselves for practice, Mr Hugh Cushing, junr., who is 21 years of age, met with an accident whereby his right collar-bone was fractured. He was brought to Dr. Johnston, who attended to his injuries.

Owing to the extremely inclement state of the weather on Wednesday last, the matches arranged to take place at the rifle butts, amongst the members of the D Company Victorian Rangers, had to be postponed. It is understood the contests will take place on Wednesday next. A few of the company turned up at the range, and were put through firing exercises by Sergeant-Major Gray.—*Ararat Advertiser.*

Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., the retiring representative for the west riding of the Shire of Ripon, intimates in our advertising columns that he intends to seek re-election. He trusts his past actions have met with the approval of the electors, and asks their support at the ensuing election, promising, if re-elected, to continue to carry out the important duties imposed upon him to the best of his ability.

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, sat as a Local Land Board at Ballarat on Thursday, and dealt with the following district applications : — Carngham.—Jenkin Williams, 20 acres, recommended. Trawalla.—R. Axtill, 60 acres, refused ; Geo. Topper, jun., 380 acres, recommended for portion east of Keating and Grenfell's holdings ; Geo. A. Dunnett, 300 acres, recommended for portion west of Keating and Grenfell's holdings.

In the cricket match Australian Eleven v. the Combined Universities, a splendid innings was played by the former, who succeeded in making the record score of any first-class match by making 843 runs. The principal scorers were—Bruce, 191 ; Bannerman, 133 ; Trumble, 105 ; Graham, 83. The absolute highest score ever made was in 1882, when the Orleans Club against Rickling Green made 920 ; whilst the Smokers' v. Non-Smokers', East Melbourne, in 1887, put up a score of 803. The Combined Universities were disposed of for 191, and on following their innings lost one wicket for 82, when play ceased, and the match was declared drawn. The Australians have now won 13 matches, lost 7, and drawn 5.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening. Present—Messrs D. Cameron (president), J. Jackson, W. C. Pedder, R. A. D. Sinclair, Dungey (hon. secy), and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From Govt. Statist, notifying that copies of the Victorian Year Book (now completed) were obtainable at 1s per copy. From Public Library, Melbourne, forwarding copy of Victorian Patents and Patentees, indexes for 1888. From publishers of "Early Melbourne," offering the work at £1 1s. The correspondence was received. The following accounts were passed for payment :—G. H. Cougle, 5s 6d ; W. R. Nicoll, 13s ; A. Parker, L3 1s 5d ; J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., 13s 6d ; Hawkes Bros., 13s ; W. Schlicht, 10s ; G. Topper, L2 18s 8d. Mr Dungey moved that the "Review of Reviews" be obtained. Seconded by Mr Sinclair, and carried. The meeting then terminated.

The marriage of Miss Johnston (only daughter of Dr. Johnston, Beaufort) and Mr George Edmund Thomas (second son of Mr W. C. Thomas, of Murtoa, and formerly of Beaufort) was quietly solemnized at Trinity Church, Ararat, on Tuesday last, the nuptial knot being tied by the Rev. S. McGeorge. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, was married in her travelling costume of green cloth, with velvet trimmings and hat to match. Her bridesmaid was Miss Montgomery, of Toorak, who was attired in a cloth costume, with hat to match. Mrs Johnston, the mother of the bride, was attired in a black brocaded satin dress, trimmed with lace ; Mrs Thomas, mother of the bridegroom, being also dressed in black satin. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr Arthur Thomas. Shortly after the ceremony, the happy couple left by train for Warrnambool to spend their honeymoon. The happy couple, whom we heartily wish a long and happy life together, intend to settle down at Beaufort.

At Gosforth during June, the 25 miles Cycling Championship of Great Britain was won by J. W. Stocks, of Hull, in one hour 11 minutes 34 4-5 seconds. Fast as this was, he was only a wheel in front of the second man.

A member of the Herne Hill Bicycle Club has made the world's record for a mile, three-quarters, and a quarter. The mile was covered in 2 minutes 10 1 5th seconds ; three-quarters in 1 minute 35 4-5th seconds ; and the quarter of a mile in 27 4-5th seconds. The record for the mile is 2 2-5th seconds lower than any previous performance.

PRESENTATION OF CRICKET TROPHIES.

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A very convivial time was spent at Welsh's Golden Age Hotel on Tuesday evening, when the trophies won during the past season by members of the Beaufort Cricket Club were presented, a "smoke night" being had for the purpose. The president (Dr. Adam) presided, there being about 20 members and friends present.

The secretary having read the averages obtained, the president said the first thought which came across his mind on looking down the list, was a reminescence of a farm yard—here a Trompf, there a Trompf, here and there a Trompf. Every year they generally came out on the top in either batting or bowling. He was pleased to see a change in the bowling, and they were all pleased to see one of the veterans of the family named heading the list as the best all-round player. They had the younger members before, and now Mr H. Trompf comes, late in life, to show how cricket was played in olden days. He remembered when quite a little boy seeing him slogging the balls about and knocking down the wickets with his peculiar over-arms, at which protests were sometimes entered, but he always got the best of them. He richly deserved this trophy, as he was a good deal at the top as regards runs, having an average of 29 6 runs per innings. Then came his brother, Mr A. Trompf, with 23, and next another brother, Mr W. C. Trompf, with 20. As regards bowling, Mr H. Trompf came out pretty well with an average of 17.2 runs per wicket, and he had also been busy in the outfield as shown by the catches made. He was very pleased to hand him the trophy (a handsome electroplated hot water kettle, presented by Dr. Adam himself), and hoped he would live long to use it.

Mr H. Trompf said it gave him the greatest pleasure to accept the trophy. Although he had been playing cricket for 16 years, it was the first time he had ever received a trophy. He believed on former occasions he had come out on the top, but there had not been a Dr. Adam or the good donor of a trophy about. One thing he could say, he had never played so that he might win a trophy, but had always played for the love of the game and to uphold the laurels of the club. He had been always willing to do his best, and tried his best in every match played. He was the last of the Trompf family, of whom Dr. Adam had spoken so kindly, to receive a trophy ; and he hoped that another season some of the younger players would come forward and show them how to play cricket. He was very proud to accept the trophy, for which he thanked Dr. Adam.

Mr R. A. D. Sinclair here apologised for the absence through sickness in his family, of Mr Hughes, who desired Dr. Adam to present his trophy—a magnificent gold medal for best bowling average.

Dr. Adam was sure they all regretted Mr Hughes' absence and its cause. The winner of his very handsome trophy should be proud to wear it. Mr Welsh heads the bowling list with an average of 6.2 runs per wicket. He thought that a splendid average. Mr Welsh was looked upon as a most deadly bowler when in form, and this year he had evidently been in very good form, as he had played in a good many matches. On Mr Hughes' behalf he had great pleasure in presenting the trophy to Mr Welsh.

Mr Welsh was very pleased indeed to be able to accept another bowling trophy, this being the second. Last year his winning it was a great surprise, and this year even a greater surprise. He was almost thunderstruck when he heard he had won it, as he did not think he was so high up in bowling. He trusted that he would be able to do as good service for the club next year as in the past.

Song—Mr J. R. Wotherspoon.

Mr H. Trompf proposed the health of the president, Dr. Adam, and hoped he would live long and remain the president of the club. The toast was enthusiastically given with musical honors.

Dr. Adam responded in happy terms. They had given full vent to their feelings, and he accepted it as such. Beaufort was as good a place as he knew of for friendly feeling amongst all classes of the community. He was always glad to take a small part in any movement in the township, and liked to keep it alive as much as possible. Amongst other things, he liked to see the noble game of cricket flourish, having always taken a deep interest in it. He was sorry that Beaufort had not upheld the *prestige* of the town in the field as well as in previous years. Perhaps that was on account of there being no outside trophy to play for, which no doubt would have stimulated the players to a large extent, for when there was a trophy hanging out players turned up to matches and played better. It was a pity that the Sprague trophy had not been continued. They would give a hearty welcome to any gentleman who would come forward and give a club trophy. He was only sorry that he was not in a position to do so himself. However, he was always glad to keep up the interest in the game by giving a trophy to local players. (Cheers.)

Recitation—"Barbara Fretchie"—Mr B. F. Thompson.

Dr. Adam then presented Mr A. Trompf with Mr McKeich's trophy—a bat—for best batting average. He said they knew he was sure to win something, and he had broken out in this place. He really occupied second place, but as his brother had won the all-round trophy they had to give Mr A. Trompf this one. His average was a very good one, namely, 23 runs per innings—the three Trompf's led and were all over twenties—and he had very great pleasure in presenting the bat to him, and hoped he would live long to use it to the advantage of the club.

Mr Trompf, in returning thanks, said he was very pleased indeed to win such a splendid trophy as a reward for his doings on the cricket field last season, and proud at its coming from his employer. He would always look upon it with pleasure, and hoped to make good scores with it in the future. Referring to the past season not being so successful as previous ones, he said it must be taken into consideration that they had played against better teams, consequently there were more defeats. The trophies presented were really first-class, and proved their supporters were a grand lot of fellows. He thanked Dr Adam for the kind words spoken, and also Mr McKeich for his gift.

Song—"I've worked eight hours this day"—Mr J. E. S. Baker.

Mr T. A. Archard then presented his trophy—a bat—to Mr H. Trompf for highest individual score (84). Last year, on a similar occasion, when he saw such beautiful trophies given, it was a surprise to him to see cricket looking up so well, and as he wanted to have a finger in the pie, being always ready to encourage sport, he had given this small trophy, and had great pleasure in handing it to Mr H. Trompf, and hoped he would be able to do great things with it next year.

Mr H. Trompf suitably responded.

Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, in a humorous speech, then regretfully parted with a leather medal given to him last year for the lowest average, requesting the secretary to forward it to Mr G. Crowle, who occupied that place this year.

Song—"You dirty boy"—Mr Geo. Johnston.

The toast of "The officers of the club" was proposed by Mr Wotherspoon, coupled with the names of the president, secretary, and captain ; Dr. Adam and Messrs Baker and Parker responding.

Song by Dr. Adam.

Dr. Adam then presented a neat silver watch chain, the gift of Mr J. P. Dolan for second batting average, won by Mr W. C. Trompf. He said they all regretted the winner was not present to receive it, and sorry for the sake of cricket, and of losing a jolly good fellow, that he had gone away. He hoped he was prospering in Horsham, and they would be glad to hear of his success as a player there. He asked Mr A. Trompf to forward it to his brother with their best wishes.

Mr A. Trompf returned thanks on his brother's behalf. He was sorry that his brother was not there to personally thank them for such a good and useful trophy. When he looked at it, it would always remind him of the good old games he had enjoyed with the Beaufort team. He was also sorry that there was not more competition in the Beaufort team—it was getting monotonous the Trompfs winning so many trophies, although they liked very well to do so—but he believed they would get more competition next year. Mr Dolan deserved an extra word of praise for his trophy. He was a young tradesman and two years ago a comparative stranger, and now he was one of the best supporters of the club.

Recitation—"Umphum"—Mr D. McDonald.

Mr Sinclair gave the toasts of those who had presented trophies, and had made the club what it is.

Song—parody on "Tar-ra-ra-boom-deay," Mr Geo. Johnston.

Dr. Adam and Mr Archard responded to the toast, both promising trophies for next season.

Dr. Adam proposed the toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the names of Messrs E. Thomas and H. Parker, both of whom suitably responded, Mr Thomas also promising to give a trophy if the secretary reminded him.

Songs were contributed by Messrs Wotherspoon and D. Jackson, and several choruses sung. Mr Thomas' health was cordially drunk, as also the toasts of the "Press" and "Chairman" a very sociable gathering terminating with the singing of "Auld lang syne."

GAZETTE NOTICES.

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Contracts for the conveyance of mails for the year 1893-4 have been accepted as under :—To and from Post Office and Railway Station, Beaufort, four trips per day, C. W. Vowles, L23 17s 6d ; and to and from Beaufort and Shirley, viâ Eurambeen, three days a week, £38 10s.

The Beaufort United Common is about to be reduced by deducting therefrom 15 acres, Raglan, adjoining allotment 10 of section 3.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISCOVERY.

—o—

News received on Monday by telegraph from York states that the richest find yet made is 35 miles from Coolgardie, where the wash is only 2ft 6in deep.

News from Dundas Hill states that 200 men are making L12 a week.

The alluvial miners at the Murchison are on a rich lead, and some of the more lucky are making L40 each for every nine days.

So far there has only been surface scratching, putting in small tunnels into the hills, digging up the beds of creeks, and cutting trenches. No shaft is down beyond 30 feet. The field, say the miners, will not be developed for months to come.

"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.

The falling off in the Customs revenue for last month is £224,528, compared with July of last year. The gross revenue collected last month, including £10,109 from the excise duty on beer, amounted to £182,757, but as the drawbacks and repayments absorbed £14,560, the net revenue for the month is only £168,197.

An *Argus* cablegram says that a horrible scene occurred on Thursday during an execution by electricity in a New York prison. The electric current failed to kill the culprit, who revived. The medical officials administered chloroform to him, he was placed in the chair, and a current was switched on from an electric light post in the street, with the result that the man was instantly killed.

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. 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.

The federation conference at Corowa yesterday (says Tuesday's "Argus") resulted in pleasant trips for members of Parliament from Melbourne and Sydney, some stirring speeches, and the passing of resolutions strongly in favour of breaking down the Customs barriers between the colonies. Mr Patterson and Sir Graham Berry, representing the "ins and the outs" of the Victorian Government, stood hand in hand, and both, with the experience of years, urged that federation brought about by the sinking of petty local jealousies, and the substitution of a strong national feeling would do for Australia what a similar combination had done for Canada, viz., bring increased material prosperity and a consequent proper recognition from the world. A motion regarded as an amendment moved by Mr O'Sullivan, of Sydney, and seconded by Mr Maloney, in which ultra-democratic sentiments were expressed, was withdrawn on an appeal for unanimity, and beyond a suggestion that the Murray-bridge should be looked and all available politicians kept in bondage until federation had become an accomplished fact, nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the gathering.

Holloway's Pills.—Factory operatives and workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perfected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than fifty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially useful in all the manifold ailments which afflict those who by reason of their occupation are confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

An exciting scene occurred at Ballarat on Tuesday night, when an Hindoo hawker ran amuck, flourishing a huge pair of shears. During his frenzy the man entered a shop and broke 15 panes of glass, and he made thrusts at various people with his shears. Terrified by his conduct a number of Chinese and others fled and shopkeepers closed their places. He was at length secured by two policemen, whom he attempted to stab.

His Honor the Chief Justice quashed the present grand jury's finding in the Mercantile Bank case, on the ground that it was improperly constituted by the inclusion of an alien named Rosseau. Sir Matthew Davies and Mr Millidge were consequently discharged from custody.

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.

BEAUFORT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from July 1st, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

RECEIPTS.	£	S.	D.
To Balance in Bank of Victoria	24	5	6
,, Grant in aid	25	0	0
,, Shire of Ripon	15	0	0
,, Miss A. Greenwood (proceeds of bazaar)	8	4	1
,, Hon. R. Simson	10	0	0
,, Mr Phillip Russell, Geelong	10	0	0
,, Mr Lewis	6	6	0
,, Other subscriptions & donations	27	2	0
	£125	17	7

EXPENDITURE.	£.	S.	D.
By sustenance	82	10	6
,, Clothing...	3	16	3
,, Medicine	1	4	0
,, Fuel	1	18	0
,, Secretary	5	0	0
,, Printing and sundries ...	0	13	3
,, Balance in Bank of Victoria	30	15	7
	£125	17	7

ELIZABETH STEWART, Secy.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893.

RECEIPTS.	£	S.	D.
To Balance in Bank of Victoria	30	15	7
,, Grant in aid	25	0	0
,, Shire of Ripon	25	0	0
,, Mr R. Simson, Toorak ...	10	0	0
,, Per Dr. B. Adam ...	10	0	0
,, Mr W. Lewis, Stoneleigh ...	6	0	0
,, Capt. Bridges, Trawalla ...	3	3	0
,, Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. ...	2	2	0
,, Beaufort Common ...	2	0	0
,, Overdraft	3	4	0
,, Box in Bank	0	9	6
,, Mr Martin Fitzpatrick ...	0	10	0
,, Mr Thomas Wilson ...	0	10	0
,, General subscriptions ...	16	11	0
,, Donations from Chinese & others	3	4	8
	£138	9	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	S.	D.
By sustenance	99	9	9
,, Clothing...	4	12	5
,, Fuel	3	0	0
,, Medicine	1	5	0
,, Nursing sick	2	10	0
,, Travelling do.	0	10	0
,, Refund of Overdraft ...	3	4	0
,, Contingencies	5	5	0
,, Balance in Bank of Victoria	18	13	3
	£138	9	9

ELIZABETH STEWART, Secy.
Audited and found correct.
JOHN HUMPHREYS.
20th July, 1893.

SNAKE VALLEY.

—:o:—

Saturday.

The Ryan's Freehold Extended Company is taking steps to obtain the services of the diamond drill now at Carngham to find the deep ground in their claim, which is believed not to be far from the face of the main drive. The request has been made through Messrs Davies and Young to the Minister of Mines, who has directed Mr Murray, the Government geologist, to report on the application. Many people are anxious to see the drill at Work, believing that it will be the means of materially assisting the company in finding the gutter, and also that it will prove the accuracy of the opinion of several experts regarding the probable locality of the gutter. About [illegible] years ago Mr Murray pointed out to Mr Ryan a certain place where he thought the gutter would be met with, and although the workings have not reached that place yet, though close on it, the indications met with are sufficient to warrant the expectation that the geologist is correct. Mr Lynch, mining surveyor, has frequently expressed his anxiety to see the locality fully tested. The financial crisis has prevented the company doing further prospecting work.

Measles plenty. Doctors busy.

Rumor has it that the gentlemen of the "long robe" will be employed in a case between a neighboring farmer and one of the reconstructed banks. The claimants are five in number, basing their demand on the will of a deceased relative.—*Star.*

In a Sydney contemporary there appears an account of a lengthy interview with an American wool expert whose opinion of the market value of the wool is not reassuring. He predicts high price for Lincoln, in fact all coarse wool. The Americans are getting [illegible] of fine wool as fast as they can, he says, and are "breeding coarse." The Australian growers will quickly follow suit and "quit" the saxonies. The world has become poor and is becoming economic, and crossbred wool is the cheapest in the long run.

A bill to compel the sale of bread by weight, introduced by Mr W. T. Carter, was passed through all its stages in the Assembly last night (says Thursday's "Argus.") It repeals certain clauses of the Bakers and Millers Statute which profess to provide for the sale of bread by weight but provide no machinery, and it provides that all loaves used or sold as square loaves, sheet loaves, cottage loaves, or turnover loaves shall be deemed to be plain bread, and shall weigh either 2lb or 4lb. One ounce variation from the standard weight is allowed. Inspectors are to be appointed to carry out the act, and to have power to enter shops or stop carts and weigh bread, not less than half-a-dozen loaves at a time, the average weight of which is to be the test. Penalties are provided for bread sold short weight of 2s 6d for every ounce deficient.

BAD BLOOD.—The Editor of the *Family Doctor* says :—"We have seen hosts of letters 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. Skin and 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 per bottle. Thousands of testimonials from all parts

ANNUAL MINING REPORT.

Through the courtesy of the hon. W. McLellan we ("Ararat Chronicle") have received a copy of the annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year 1892. Mr Howitt writes under date 20th May last:—It is gratifying to be able to report a substantial increase in the amount of gold from our mines during the past year. In any case this would be encouraging, but it is more so under the present exceptional conditions of the colony, and the financial stress by which all industries have more or less been affected. It is still further gratifying to be able to express an opinion that the success which has attended gold mining during the past year will be continued in the future. It is to quartz mining that the increase of gold is mainly to be credited. But this is in my opinion caused by more attention having been given to that branch of the industry, and not that all the alluvial deposits have been exhausted. As was pointed out in the last annual report, deep leads in the aggregate of great length have been explored by diamond-drill boring in localities where there is every reason to expect that they will be found, when tested, to be payably auriferous. These are, in fact, new gold-fields which have been indicated by the expenditure in boring of part of the vote for prospecting under the advice of the Government geologist. That more has not been done to develop the new gold-fields thus indicated, is partly due to the very great expenditure necessary to overcome the increasing volumes of underground water which it is expected will be found in these leads. But also by reason of another cause, apart from any difficulty in finding, at the present time, the amount of capital required for such undertaking. A pioneer mine endeavoring to develop one of these leads would be left to face all difficulties single-handed, while others would wait to profit by its labors, if successful, without themselves contributing anything to the cost of the pioneer works. This has been the experience of the past, and, under such circumstances, the proper course would be, looking at the matter from the standpoint of national interest, for the pioneer mine to receive such assistance from the Prospecting Vote as would suffice to prove the character of the lead, and also to receive contributions from those who occupy land for mining within a certain distance of the pioneer mine. Land thus held would be under mining lease from the Crown, and in my opinion such lessees should either commence work independently, or contribute to the working expenses of the pioneer mine, or submit to the forfeiture of their leases. I am not aware of any instance where a mine doing such pioneer work has been dealt with by the Prospecting Board in the truly national spirit which such an undertaking requires. I have had occasion in former annual reports to direct attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Prospecting Boards discharged the duties intrusted to them by Parliament. I regret not to be able in this report to speak more favorably. The Prospecting Boards have still failed in carrying out their duties on the lines laid down by Parliament when they were established. The reason is not far to seek. From the very nature of their constitution they were essentially local in their character. The fact that candidates for the office of member had in prospective the power of allocating large sums of money gave an amount of local patronage which could not fail to be destructive of any views beyond the local limit. The constitution of the board was nothing but local. One member was nominated by local municipalities, representing those in great measure to whose interest it clearly is to have as much public funds as possible spent on the spot. A second member was elected by the mining boards, which would claim to represent the working miner rather than any other class and the miner's right holders of the district from the constituency of the mining boards. No surprise should therefore be felt at cases where the vote has been dribbled away in grants of L50 each. A third member represented the mine-owners, and it is open to conjecture that we may see herein a reason for numberless grants to companies which could have no national results, but merely saved shareholders a call. The member who represented the amalgamated miners might be regarded as capable of wider views, yet this is contrasted with the fact that strong jealousies have been caused by the election of a member who was said to represent one mining centre rather than another in the district. This intense localism has destroyed the usefulness of the prospecting boards which were intended to be, and should have been, the advisers and the strength of the Minister and of the department. In my opinion, and I submit it for what it may be worth, the constitution of the mining board, or mining council of advice, whatever its name may be in the future, should be formed in such a manner as to represent the mining community of the whole colony, and not the residents of any part of it. The objection that such a body would give rise to centralisation is met by such an organisation of the body as would provide against that possibility, since it need not be fixed to any special locality. It need not be large in number and would therefore be established at the least possible cost compatible with efficiency. It might embrace the powers of both the mining and prospecting boards. These powers, if properly safeguarded would cause it to become a trustworthy adviser, and a tower of strength in the administration of all mining matters. It is to be noted that during the preparation of this report the prospecting boards have been abolished. The conclusions which I am compelled to draw from their past history still remain, and are submitted for consideration.

The quantity of gold recorded by the mining registrars as having been produced in the colony during the year 1892 amounted to 654,456oz 16dwts 6grs, showing an increase of 78,056oz 17dwts 19grs as compared with the output for 1891. This, it may be mentioned, is the highest yield reported for any individual year since 1886. Improved returns were noticeable in both alluvial and quartz mining operations, but the bulk of the increase was due to the results obtained from quartz which totalled 452,497oz 17dwts 9grs whilst 201,958oz 14dwts 21grs were produced from alluvial. In the Ararat mining district the yields were:—Alluvial 6480oz 19dwts 18grs; quartz, 14,700oz; total, 21,180oz 19dwts 18grs. The quantity crushed in the district was 41,975 tons. The fifth deepest mine in Victoria is the Magdala Co., Pleasant Creek, 2409 feet.

BALLYROGAN.—Between Beaufort and Buangor, in the vicinity of Middle Creek, is an extensive basaltic plain, which to the southward merges into the wide volcanic tracts of the Hopkins drainage area. The geological evidence is clear as to there being deep alluvial ground passing southward under this plain and heading from the slopes of the ranges from Raglan to Buangor. Only in the former locality, however, has any payable gold been found within the drainage area of this lead system, and it is doubtful whether the deep ground will be found payable. Nevertheless seven bores were put down on Mr H. Gordon's property, south from Middle Creek, and of these, two, Nos. 3 and 4 gave the most distinct results, bottoming at 316 ft and 320 ft respectively, with from 2 to 3 ft of wash on a pipeclay bedrock.

Statement No. 8 shows the number of alluvial and quartz miners in the divisions of each mining district during the quarter ended 31st December, 1892:—Raglan, alluvial, 178 Europeans, 25 Chinese; quartz, 14 Europeans; total, 217 men. Total employed in gold mining in the Ararat mining district, 1600 men.

The report of the Conservator of State forests for the year 1892 contains the following items of interest locally:—The receipts from sales of wattle bark since 1888 in the Mount Cole State forest has been £182 1s 9d. The Ararat and Mount Cole forest areas were among those handed over by the Lands department to the Mines.

200,000,000 DOLLARS LOST.

Seventy-five years ago Thomas L. Walker, then a mere boy, planted four walnuts by the roadside opposite his father's house in the eleventh civil district, near Cedar Bluff, and some ten miles west of Knoxvillee. He died ten years ago, and yet he lived to see four walnut trees grow up to a measure of four feet in diameter, worth, if cut and properly seasoned, at least 400 dollars each. Had he planted 300 walnuts on an adjoining acre of ground, his heirs, when he died, would have been 120,000 dollars better off. To-day they would have been 200,000 better off. Had he planted ten acres they would be worth 200,000,000 dollars. He had planted 100 acres, and all the trees had reached an average size of three feet in diameter, and there is no reason why they shouldn't, as the land is fertile and impregnated with lime, his heirs and there are only three living, would be worth 200,000,000 dollars. If like old Johnny Appleseed, who planted thousands of apple trees in the north-west, he had planted all the worn-out field in Tennessee in walnuts, it would be the richest State in the Union by far. Thousands of people lose their lives by similar oversights, they neglect the important warnings of nature, who always gives timely warning of the approaching physical disease. Sometimes headache, sometimes neuralgia, toothache, indgestion, constipation, or what not? Severally and collectively they indicate that something is wrong, and wise is he who takes time by the forelock and has a course of Clements Tonic, for that is a reliable remedy, as proved by G. Russell, Esq, Ramsay, Victoria, who writes:—I have been a great sufferer from biliousness attended by want of appetite, in fact I don't believe there has been a greater sufferer from indigestion than I have been for some time. When getting up in the morning I had a feeling of nausea and could hardly retain anything on my stomach that I had partaken of. I had tried various remedies without receiving any relief. Hearing of the wonderful cures by Clements Tonic I resolved to give it a trial, and I am happy to say that it has done all it is represented to do; it has made a thorough cure as far as I am concerned, and I will never cease praising it. I recommend it on all occasions.—Yours gratefully, G. Russell, Post Office Hotel, Romsey, Victoria.

Every time we eat a slice of bread and butter we swallow as many microbes as there are people in Europe. This is not a reflection calaulated to increase one's appetite, but it is, nevertheless, said to be a fact. We owe this discovery to Dr. Lafar, one of the most distinguished German bacteriologists of the day, who says that butter is full of bacilli, their numbers being more formidable on the outside of a pat than they are inside. In a gramme of butter from the outside of a pat, there are 47,250,000 microbes. Salt reduces this number, but still leaves too many to be pleasant if one is inclined to be particular. Margarine harbours comparatively few—only bacilli 2,000,000 to the gramme—that's all! Still, this is a point in favour of margarine, and only bears out there is some soul of goodness in things evil.

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.*

In view of the increasing complaints of the depredations of the sparrows any reliable information in reference to the successful destruction of the birds will, we are sure, be read with interest. Mr P. Vautravers, of the Langi-Ghiran vineyard, has for years past suffered great loss by reason of the great number of sparrows in his neighbourhood, and though he has tried several means of poisoning them his success has not been encouraging until recently. Now, however, he has succeeded in finding a bait which is taken with avidity if put down at intervals at this season of the year. He uses the ordinary phosphorised wheat, now so commonly employed for the destruction of rabbits, but to make it tempting to the birds he mixes some fine sugar with the grain. The particles of sugar adhere to the wheat, and the birds, being very fond of anything sweet, take the bait greedily. He places the sugar in a tin, and by means of a spoon stirs the grain amongst it and then lays the bait out of the reach of fowls. So successful has he been that in a week he destroyed several hundreds of the little pests, and for a time the birds left the place. When they returned he again slaughtered scores. A sample of the grain was brought to this office, and we ("Ararat Advertiser") can vouch for the fact that the sparrows take it freely and that the birds are killed. Simultaneous action with a cheap and ready means of destruction such as this would do much to diminish the evil of a plague which, in some places, is a greater scourge than the much talked of rabbit nuisance.

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 Chemistfor "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NINE TIMES ON THE NINE.

"I'm as good as dead. I've won nine times on the nine, and lost nine times on the seven. Give this note to the banker; he knows the address of my relatives."

It was in a gambling house in Montana. The gambler who uttered these words threw down his cards, rose from the table, and left the place. At early dawn the next morning the police found his body in some shrubbery about a mile distant. His own pistol was full of cartridges; it had not been used, yet there was a bullet hole in his left breast. Was there any mysterious prophecy in the cards, or was the gambler's fear the outgrowth of superstition, and his death a coincidence? Everyone must decide for himself.

But people are often considered as good as dead for a much more intelligible reason. Mr William Goble, of 104, Albion Street, Southwick, near Brighton, was recently placed on that list by his friends. In his case the danger was not from powder or sharp steel, but from something that hurries more folks off the world than they do. His story is this: Looking at his tongue, one day in the spring of 1887, he found it coated like a piece of brown leather. Of itself this might not have worried him, but other signs and portents went with it. His appetite failed, and what little he did eat seemed to cause great pain in his chest and sides. Now good food never acts that way when a man is in proper condition. Quite the contrary. What was the matter?

Writing about it under date of Nov. 26th, 1891, Mr Globe said: "I couldn't imagine what had come over me. Nothing like it had ever happened to me before. I had always been strong and healthy. But now I had a foul taste in the mouth, and wind appeared to roll all over my body. I had a choking sensation in my throat, and sometimes my heart would beat so fast and so hard that it frightened me. After a while I got so weak I had to give up my work. I was almost too weak to walk, and when out walking I would get short of breath. Gradually I became weaker and weaker, and lost all my flesh. I could just crawl about, and that was all. My cheeks were sunken, and I had such a pale, ghastly look that my friends said I was in a decline and would never be better.

"A doctor in Southwick said I was suffering from dyspepsia, but after he had treated me for nine months, I was worse than ever. At this time, our clergyman, Rev. Mr Heywood, recommended me to the Brighton Hospital, where I was under treatment for one year. Several of the doctors sounded my lungs and seemed puzzled by my complaint, and changed my medicines so often that I wondered if they would ever find the right remedy. At the end of the year I stopped going to the hospital, and began to take cod liver oil, but it did no good, and I made up my mind that I was indeed doomed to death and nothing could prevent it.

"Still I am alive and well to-day, and I'll tell you why in few words. In April, 1889, I met with a friend of mine, Mr Groves, of Southwick, who told me of his own illness and of the great benefit he had received from Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle, and by the time I had finished it my food agreed with me and I felt a little stronger. Four more bottles completed the cure, and I have since enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life. I am a gardiner, and have been in the employ of General Turnbull, The Hermitage, Southwick, for ten years. I will gladly answer inquiries."—(Signed) WILLIAM GOBLE.

The Southwick doctor's diagnosis was right; Mr Goble's disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, some of the symptoms of which he names in his statement. His plain testimony will serve to strengthen, if necessary, the popular confidence in Mother Seigel's Syrup as a cure for this prevailing and perplexing malady. The Southwick gardener lost two years' time by not knowing what to do. But he is vastly better than a dead man now, and will, we trust, live long to give others the benefit of his knowledge.

Was the word "coward" or "cowered"? On this arose one of the most excited scenes which has taken place in the Legislative Assembly for years. Mr Shiels, who had attacked the Budget proposals in a lengthy and hard-hitting speech, finally came to explain how his attitude towards the Government had become one of hostility. This, he said, was because of the issue of a warrant in the Mercantile Bank case. Mr Shiels was speaking from the Opposition corner, and the Premier had taken a seat in the Ministerial corner. Facing him, Mr Shiels raised his hand and exclaimed, "You poltroons; you cowered ——" Instantly a wild uproar arose. Members in the Ministerial Corner shouted "Withdraw, withdraw." Mr Shiels endeavoured to shriek out an explanation, but for a long time his voice was drowned. Finally Mr Bowman was heard to say, "You shook your fist in the Premier's face and called him a coward." "I was interrupted," said Mr Shiels; "what I was saying was, "You poltroons, you cowered before the first blast of public opinion." This did not mend matters, and Mr G. Turner rose to explain that "coward" was a noun and "cowered" a verb. Then Mr Patterson, who had restrained himself with difficulty, rose in wrath and declared that whether the word was "poltroon" or "coward" it was offensive, and such language would not be tolerated. Mr Gillies suggested, and the Chairman insisted, that the words should be withdrawn. Mr Shiels withdrew the word "poltroon," but said he could not withdraw the word "coward" as he had not uttered it. The matter would have passed over at this stage but the Premier rose again and vehemently declared that he would insist on Mr Shiels saying either that he did not intend to use the word, or withdraw it. "You can't do it," shouted Mr Shiels. "No bullying here," and again there was a wild uproar. The Chairman, who remained calm throughout the scene, said he needed no assistance from the Government in preserving order, further than that members should not make interjections, or reply to them. He accepted Mr Shiels's explanation and withdrawal, and the excitement gradually simmered down.—*Argus*, Friday.

Sir Henry Parkes, in a political address delivered at Manly on Wednesday night, stated that the Ministry had made payment of members an open question, but that they had done wrong, because the system had had the effect of producing aimless and senile talk, which had reduced the capacity of the House for business. As far as Sir George Dibbs was concerned, he was sure that if a commission were appointed to enquire into his state of mind it would send him to an asylum, because his two recent declarations had disclosed such vagaries as would not have been indulged in if the Premier had retained the moderate amount of intelligence he possessed.—*Argus.*

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

Melbourne News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

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The dense fog which enveloped Melbourne last Saturday rendered outdoor sports almost an impossibillity, and sightseers were greatly handicapped in their endeavours to get their money's worth, out of the various pastimes they had congregated to witness. At about 50 or 60 yards objects were blurred nearly out of recognition, and at 100 yards were invisible. Such fog it has seldom been our pleasure(?) to experience, and may its return be indefinitely postponed, is the hearty wish of all concerned.

* * * *

When the wine is in the wit is out, is a very true saying, and as a Frenchman named Joseph Moreau found to his cost. According to his statement, after having some wine in an Exhibition-street wine saloon, he was wending his way home, and was set on by three men who watched their opportunity as he was passing down a dark lane, and robbed him of his watch and chain, and over 20 sovereigns. It appears that the four were drinking at the same place when presumably the foreigner allowed the rest to see his little store of wealth while under the influence of the liquor he had imbibed.

* * * *

The *Age* is making most of the action at law, brought against the proprietors by Mr. R. Speight. On Tuesday it devoted nearly ten columns to a long list of Members of Parliament who had received free passes to travel over the Victorian Railways, some of whom had been very partial to the system of deadheadism. The *Age* seems determined to make the best of the advertisement and devotes seldom less than three or four columns to the evidence each day, in contradistinction to the *Argus*, which evidently thinks that too much space would be a waste of room, and is content to allot a column or two unless something very interesting crops up.

* * * *

"It is hard to kick against the pricks," was spoken centuries ago, but is equally true in the present day as then. Some criminals incarcerated at Pentridge, unable to repress their feelings at what they considered an injustice, in being deprived of their liberty, made a murderous assault on one of their gaolers, and it was not on account of their mercy that he escaped with his life; shovels and other usually harmless tools being used in the attack. Some other warders and some evidently shrewd, far seeing prisoners, rescued him from their clutches, otherwise there would most likely be some more work for the hangman. As it is they have only aggravated their position by having their sentences lengthened with part of the time in irons, and solitary confinement. An astonishing part of the whole affair is that one of the prisoners was very near the completion of the sentence he was then serving, and why he should run such risks in doing such a foolhardy trick, as to attempt to injure his keeper, is past all comprehension, as even if successful in maiming him, there was no possibillity of escape.

* * * *

Some of the employes of the Railway Department met last Sunday to discuss the hardships they are undergoing during the present retrenchment policy of the Government. One man told the meeting that for the munificent salary of 3s. 11½d per day, counting Sunday in, he did the same work as a man who sat beside him and received £275 per annum. He was under the necessity of dressing well, and was compelled to keep out of debt, otherwise a garnishee order would be served on him and he would be dismissed. Other speakers testified to the smallness of the pay, and heavy pressure of the reductions they suffered from. Men earning 6s. 6d. a day are only allowed to work five days a week, have to pay an insurance fee, and are taxed five per cent. on their income, all of which makes their earnings very low indeed, and for men with families the amount is deemed altogether insufficient. A resolution praying for some amelioration of their burdens was put and carried, and a copy forwarded to the Commissioners. So great is the fear of losing the little they receive that only forty or fifty men out of the large number employed rolled up in answer to the advertisement convening the meeting.

* * * *

Any sort of merchandise comes in handy to the appreciative burglar, as a boot manufacturer of Brunswick was practically informed on Sunday last, when some of these gentry broke a window of his factory, and got through the aperture with a view of reducing his assets in the way of stock. A neighbour being aroused by his dog barking, came out to investigate. "Conscience makes cowards of us all," and in conformity with this axiomatic truth; at the sound of approaching disturbers of their business, the thieves thought discretion to be the better part of valor and departed, not however, without some slight reward for their efforts, in the shape of a load of about 60 pairs of boots. Although he is usually not at all particular about the commodities he lays his hand on, sometimes you can insult him and away he goes in high dudgeon to vent his spleen on something else. Some members of the light fingered fraternity broke into the office of a firm of engineers in quest of hard cash, and not finding any, left the office, as the delivery books say, in good order and condition, but took a pony out of the stable, harnessed him into a trap and went for a drive to solace them for their disappointment, and after enjoying their full of this recreation, turned the animal loose in a right-of-way in another suburb, where it was afterwards found by the police.

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.

Since 1st May 300 banks have failed in the United States, most of them being in the Western States. The total amount of capital of the suspended bank is £8,000,000.

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.

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.

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

"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 per bottle.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, cured at the patient's home. This Illustrated Edition also treats on the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Extreme Stoutness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, by Medico-Electricity.—4d. J. E. E. BRIGHT, Publisher, 20, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

"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.

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, 7TH AUGUST, 1893, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 411.—Forming and gravelling footpaths in Livingstone and Burton streets Beaufort.

Cont. No. 412.—Making footpaths and two small foot-bridges in King street, Beaufort.

Cont. No. 413.—Making crossings and repairs in Stuart's and McMillan's Lane, off the Lake Goldsmith road.

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

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NORTH RIDING.

I give notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of ONE COUNCILLOR for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 24th August, 1893, and I appoint Saturday, 12th August, instant, the day of nomination.

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

THEODORE BEGGS, Returning Officer.

5th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

EAST RIDING.

I give notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of ONE COUNCILLOR for the East Riding of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 24th August, 1893, and I appoint Saturday, 12th August instant, the day of nomination.

I require all candidates to be nominated between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, on some day before the said 12th August, at the Shire Office, Beaufort, where nomination papers, with the necessary deposits, will be received by my deputy, Joseph Watson, the Shire Secretary.

DONALD CAMERON, Returning Officer.

5th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

WEST RIDING.

I give notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of ONE COUNCILLOR for the West Riding of the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, 24th August, 1893, and I appoint Saturday, 12th August instant, the day of nomination.

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

WILLIAM LEWIS, Returning Officer.

5th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

I give notice that the ANNUAL ELECTION of ONE AUDITOR for the Shire of Ripon will be held on Thursday, the 24th August, 1893, and I appoint Saturday, 12th August instant, the day of nomination.

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

GEORGE RUSSELL, President.

5th August, 1893.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

My term of office as one of your representatives expiring by effluxion of time on the 24th August next, I beg to announce my intention to seek re-election.

Believing that I have faithfully represented you in the past, I trust to receive your support in the future.

Yours faithfully,

W. B. BRIDGES.

Trawalla, 21st July, 1893.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

As by effluxion of time my term of office as one of your representatives expires on the 24th of August, I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to seek re-election.

Trusting that my actions in the past as one of your representatives have met with your approval, I ask for your support in the coming election. If I have the honor to be re-elected, I will continue to carry out the important duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN H. AUSTIN.

St. Enochs, 1st August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for re-election, and would respectfully solicit your support on the 24th instant, day of election.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Neill Street, Beaufort.

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1893

ARARAT SUNFLOWER MINSTRELS

Will make their first appearance in Beaufort as above, when a Sparkling

—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—

Will be presented, including the latest NAUTICAL SONGS, also NEGRO COMICALITIES, SKETCHES, SONGS, DANCES, DRAMAS, FARCES, "UP TO DATE."

PRICES ... ... 2s and 1s.

Doors open at 7.15; performance at 7.45

J. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

V. R.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN, MT. EMU DIVISION.—A.D. 1893.—LIST OF NAMES OBJECTED TO UPON LIST OF RATEPAYING ELECTORS.

9, Clark, Thomas; 32, Russell, Philip.

The numbers are those of the Rights shown on the Ratepaying List.

Full particulars of persons objected to may be seen without fee at my office.

EDWARD C. EARLES, Registrar.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN, ST. ENOCH'S DIVISION.—A.D. 1893.—LIST OF NAMES OBJECTED TO UPON LIST OF ELECTORS' RIGHTS.

657360, Sutherland, Roderick Robertson; 657803, Wookey, Edwin.

The numbers are those of the Rights shown on the General List.

Full particulars of persons objected to may be seen without fee at my office.

EDWARD C. EARLES, Registrar.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN, ST. ENOCH'S DIVISION.—A.D. 1893.—LIST OF NAMES OBJECTED TO UPON LIST OF RATEPAYING ELECTORS.

33, Menzie, William; 47, Russell, Philip.

The numbers are those of the Rights shown on the Ratepaying List.

Full particulars of persons objected to may be seen without fee at my office.

EDWARD C. EARLES, Registrar.

THE STUD.

TO STAND AT ST. ENOCH'S, STOCKYARD HILL, THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

SAVANAK,

By St. Albans (sire of Malua and Coronet and many other winners); dam Seaspray.

SAVANAK is a bay horse with black points and has proved himself a good performer on the turf under heavy weights.

TERMS—£4 PER MARE.

Also, the PONY STALLION,

YOUNG TIGER.

Sire, the well-known Pony, Tiger; dam, Ettie (winner of many 1st prizes). This pony is a creamy, with silver mane and tail, 3 years old, standing 13½ hands high, with good bone, fine temper, good action, and promises to be a very fast trotter; has never been beaten in show ring.

TERMS—£2 10s.

For limited number of mares.

Good paddocks provided, but no responsibility incurred. All mares must be paid for before removal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE ROBSON,

Groom, St. Enochs, Stockyard Hill.

THE STOCKYARD HILL SINGING CLASS will meet in School-room on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Term begins Aug. 9th. MARIE QUEREE, Certificated Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TO LET,

BRICK OFFICE, situate in Havelock-st., lately occupied by Mr G. Wotherspoon. Apply to J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.

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—Patrick Carland; Clarence 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—Nine 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—Alice Kewley.

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

Precise locality of the ground—Waterloo Flat.

Term required—Fifteen years.

Time of commencing operations—On the granting of the lease.

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be worked—L500; horse power and manual labor.

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—Portion of Waterloo and Lexton road.

General remarks—Nil.

Date and place—1st August, 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),

P. CARLAND.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1893-1894.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS,

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS

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

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

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,

Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1893.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the DAMAGE done by Trespassers to the WIRE NETTING around the PADDOCKS of MR W. LEWIS, and also around the MANSE PADDOCK, PERSONS are WARNED NOT TO TRESPASS in these paddocks.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

DRAPERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

—BALANCE OF—

WINTER STOCK!

IS NOW BEING CLEARED

At Unheard of Prices.

G. H. COUGLE

Draper, Clothier,

Milliner, &c.,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

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 Scot 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.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE FOR £1.

Bank and Building Societies' Assets rendered unsaleable by the commercial depression.

THE MUTUAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY OF SYDNEY are Issuing 145,000 SHARES at £1 EACH; also, HALF SHARES at 10s, QUARTER SHARES at 5s. No Liability. Anyone can apply.

3441 PRIZES.

ALL SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

And largely rent-producing, ranging in Value from £35,000 to £5.

FIRST PRIZE

VALUE £35,000.

Those Magnificent Offices and Banking Chambers, Park and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, having an annual rental value of £1750 per annum.

14 CHANCES FOR EACH SHARE.

Apply Personally or by Letter with Cash, Money Order, Stamps, or Cheque (include Exchange), with two Stamped Envelopes for reply and results.

BANKERS: CITY BANK OF SYDNEY.

THE DRAWING, which will take place in Sydney, under the supervision of representative citizens and shareholders, will positively be held not later than 7th NOVEMBER (Melbourne Cup Day).

For Shares, Prospectuses and full particulars apply to MANAGER, C/o R. HOPE ATKINSON, J.P., 25 Imperial Arcade, Sydney.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Per ounce or under	0	2
URGENT LETTERS—Per letter (in addition to ordinary postage)	0	6

(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 ... ... (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.

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.

"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

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.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Spring, with its genial warmth, is spreading over hill and dale, and wherever it comes is welcomed by the dormant vegetation which bursts into life at its approach.

The wondrous and delicate organization of seeds, which lie lifeless in the cold months of winter, throbs responsive to the kindly warmth of spring, and bound into life, the root going down and the stem up to the light, no matter which way the seed is thrown on the soil, as if gifted with intelligence.

The bulk of the food of man is raised from seed, which generally gives a return a few months after being sown.

Vegetable and flower seeds are more easily raised in this and the succeeding months than in the colder months, requiring only to be planted, thinned out, and kept free from weeds—nature does the rest.

It is a disgrace to our farmers, who, with every convenience at their hand, do not keep their families supplied with vegetables and fruit, there being but few exceptions. Cottagers would be surprised at the quantity of vegetables they can raise on a little piece of ground 40 ft. by 40 ft. There need be no excuse: seed can be posted direct to any part of the colony, a single packet costing only 6d, while 5s spent in vegetable seeds gives a splendid variety, enough for most families for six months. Postal notes give the facility of payment. By request we add cost of seeds posted to any address in the colony

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 in deep, 3 ft apart between the sets and rows. 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs, 9d gross.

Asparagus Seed—Sow ½ in deep, broadcast, next year transplanting seedling to rows 3 ft and plants 1 ft apart. Ground must be heavily manured. 6d per ounce, sowing row 40 ft.

Beans, Broad.—Sow 2 in deep, rows 3 ft and plants 6 in apart. 6d per lb, postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d: sows 80 ft. Nip off the tops of earlier sowings, called topping. Boil tops as spinage.

Beet, Red.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 15 in, and plants 6 in apart. 6d per ounce, sowing bed 5 ft by 12 ft.

Beet, Silver.—Sow ½ in deep, thickly, in rows, using as spinage when 6 in high; also allow to grow full height in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 6 in apart, breaking off the leaves and boiling. Plants grow fully 2 ft high. 6d per oz, sowing row of 40 ft.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Sow broadcast, 1-8 of an inch deep, transplant when 4 to 6 in high, rows and plants 2 ft apart. Let ground be richly manured from the time the seed is sown till plants are cut. 6d per packet 1oz sows bed 4 ft by 10 ft.

Cape Gooseberry.—Sow seed 1-16 of an inch deep, in pot or box, in a hotbed. Harden plants off and transplant, allowing 4 ft every way. Splendid fruit for eating or cooking. 6d per packet.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, in rows 1ft. and plants 4in. apart. Ground heavily manured for preceding crop is best for carrots. 6d per oz. sowing 150ft.

Celery and Celeriac.—Sow 1-16 of an inch deep, in box in hotbed. Harden off. Transplant, when 2in. high, to nursery rows 6in. every way; transplant to trenches when 6 to 9in. high. 6d per packet.

Cress.—Sow in warm situation, broadcast, ½ of an inch deep. 1½oz. for 6d, sow bed 4ft. by 6ft.

Cucumber.—Sow ½in. deep in a hotbed; sow 2 or 3 seeds in 3-inch pots Let the strongest plant grow, leaving only one in each pot. On warm days open up the frame and let in the air. Frames are usually kept too close and plants raised tender. Transplant in September or October, allowing 6 ft between plants and rows. 6d to 1s 6d per packet.

Egg plant.—Sow ½ of an inch deep in boxes in hotbed; harden off, and transplant in September or October, rows 2 ft and plants 18 in apart. 6d per packet.

Gourds.—Sow in hotbed, ½ in deep, in pots, same as Cucumber. Transplant in October. Allow 12 ft between plants. 6d per packet.

Herbs.—Each variety 6d per packet. Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in apart.

Leek.—Sow ½ in deep in rows, or sow broadcast and transplant to rows, 2 ft between the rows and 6 in between the plants. 1 oz sows bed 4ft by 30 ft 6d per packet.

Lettuce.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, either in rows or broadcast and transplant, rows and plants being 1 ft apart. 1 oz will sow 200 ft.. 6d per packet.

Mangold Wurzel—Sow a few, ½ in deep, in rows 2ft 6in and plants 15 in apart. Plants transplant freely when the size of your finger, not before, the thinning of one part filling up where other parts are too bare. 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. 1s 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d.

Melons, Rock and Water.—Sow ½ inch deep, 2 or 3 seeds in small pots, which place in a hotbed, allowing only one plant to grow in each, so that when transplanting the ball of soil will not be broken. It is specially necessary to get early plants of Water Melon to ripen before cold weather sets in.

Onion.—Sow largely this month if not sown last, ½ inch deep, in rows 1 foot and plants 6 inches apart. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 30 feet. 6d packet, 9d per oz.

Parsley.—Sow freely this month, ½ in deep, in rows 18 in, and plants 12 in apart. 6d per packet to sow 40 ft. Parsley is not sown frequently enough; it should be sown every year. New varieties are like lovely fern leaves.

Peas.—Yorkshire Hero.—Sow this most generally useful pea 1 in deep, in rows 4 ft apart, leaving 6 in apart between plants. 1 lb sows 80 ft. 6d per lb, postage 9d for 2 lbs gross.

Potatoes.—Sow 4 in deep, in rows 2 ft 3 in, and sets 1ft apart. Late-keeping varieties are largely planted now.

Pumpkin.—Sow as Melons. Most useful vegetable for storing for winter use. 6d per packet.

Radish.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 2 in apart. 6d for 1½ ozs; sows 80 ft.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18in and plants 6 in apart. 6d per packet, sowing 40 ft. Very delicate flavour.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 6 in apart. 1 oz sows 120 ft. 6d per packet.

Tomato.—Sow ⅛ an inch deep in box placed over hotbed. Plants sown earlier should be kept in a cold frame, allowing all the sun and air possible, removing the glass when days are warm enough. Tomato plants can be supplied from the middle of the month, posted for 1s 9d per dozen. Carrying easily.

Turnip.—Sow ⅛ in deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 1½ oz for 6d, sowing row 200 ft.

Vegetable Marrow.—Sow same as Melons.

Sorghum, ordinary or the larger amber cane, may now be sown if weather keeps warm; sow ½ in deep in rows 3 ft apart, 10 to 12 lbs seed to the acre. This is specially useful for feeding cattle, giving a cutting four months from the time of sowing, followed by two cuttings at intervals of three months.

Chrysanthemum cuttings should be cut about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting square across the stem. Offsets should also be taken off the plants. Cuttings should be put in a cold frame. For show plants single cuttings should be put in clean three-inch pots.

Rose cuttings may be put in now. Rub the buds off the stem that goes below ground; stops plants from suckering. 12 named cuttings of roses selected by us posted for 4s; unnamed, same varieties, 3s.

Flower seeds should be planted as soon as the weather is warm, such as phlox, stocks, annual chrysanthemum, mignonette, acroclineum, callionsis, centaurea, dahlias (single or double), elichrysum (everlasting) gailliardias, godetias, candytuft (white, for edgings), larkspur, lupins, evening primrose, poppies whitlavias, and many other favourites. Transplant seedlings already raised.

Cuttings of most plants will strike now—petunias, verbenas, &c.

Deciduous trees should be grafted.

Have ground manured and dug.

Fruit trees of all sorts should be planted.

Asparagus plants should be planted in ground very richly manured, plants 3 feet apart between both rows and plants. Plants may be put 1 foot apart in rows.

The cabbage moth will commence to be a pest in the seed beds of cabbages and cauliflowers. A clever way of keeping the pest away is by erecting 9 inch boards round the bed, which should be one foot narrower than the width of mosquito netting. Tack the mosquito netting (running a piece of tape below the tacks to strengthen the net) on to battens, 3 in. by 1 in., and lay this over the sides. The weight of the battens will draw the net taut. The net may be kept off from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, but care must be taken not to forget and leave it off at night. The moth commences to fly about towards sundown.

Buffalo grass should now be planted, 6 inches to a foot apart, for lawns where water is not available.

An Economic Light.

A GAS Light equalling the electric light in brilliancy but much softer and steadier, which can be produced at half the cost of an ordinary gas jet should commend itself to the public in these days when economy is more than ever a virtue. The Rajah Gas Light Company claim, and give visible proofs in support of it, that the light they are now introducing to the public has all the advantages already enumerated. A few months ago when the invention was discovered in Melbourne a trial was made at the Flinders street railway station. Being in its infancy the machine needed in connection with the splendid light was not by any means perfect and of course the best results were not obtained until recently. Now, after several months of experiment by Mr. A. J. Duncan, C.E., and Mr. M'George, the machine has been made simply perfect, and the result is marvellous. The Brighton platform at Flinders-street Station, the St. Kilda Station, the Johnston-street Tramway Engine House, Monaghan's Buildings in Swanston-street, and the private residence of the Hon. J. A. Wallace, are now lighted by the Rajah Light, and unbounded satisfaction is given. The Railway Department, and the Tramway Company have each given very flattering testimonials as to the many advantages of the clever invention. The light, which is as brilliant, but softer and steadier than the electric incandescent light, is produced by a simple automatic machine, to which is attached the water and gas mains leading into the house or building. This machine mixes the gas by means of the water pressure with air in the proportion of from six to eight parts of air to one of gas. The mixture thus produced is then consumed in perforated gauze platinum burners, and a most beautiful light is the result. Not only is this so, but a saving of 75 per cent. of gas is effected. In country towns where gas is 20s. per 1000 feet, this saving is of vital consequence. The saving, it will be seen, is effected by pressing the oxygen of the air into service. As the machine is automatic there is no more trouble with it than there is with an ordinary gas meter. A tap has simply to be turned on. Amongst the other advantages besides that of economy is the fact that no fatal results can follow an escape of gas where the Rajah Light is used. The gas is made so poor through admixture with air, that it can be inhaled without the slightest inconvenience. Another point is that no smoke is thrown off, and valuable pictures and furniture are not injured in the slightest by its use. At present gas does considerable injury in this direction. On a hot day, also, the machine can be utilised to cool rooms by throwing jets of cool fresh air into them. This would be a great boon in the summer months. A machine that will light the largest building in Melbourne only costs £12 12s and it will last for a life time. Mr. R. S. Walpole, of Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, is the Agent, and all particulars may be obtained from him. As the machine is now perfect the Rajah Company intend offering the light to the public, as in these hard times every householder desires to economise.

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 533 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.

A GENTLE HINT.

☞ The greatest aid you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement, surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return, and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue derived from advertising and subscriptions, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary town can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a *good* newspaper—one that can still further help you and your town—give *it* your job printing.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST.

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

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

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

Reaper & Binder Twine at Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE, cheap, 1,000 Posts for Wire Fence.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Watchmaking and Jewellery.

THE BUSINESS lately carried on by MR SANDSTEIN, BEAUFORT, will be conducted for the future under the immediate supervision of

MR. M. HAMBURGER,

OF BALLARAT,

AND AT BALLARAT PRICES.

All Work Warranted One Year,

Splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery to select from.

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort

Foy & Gibson's WINTER FAIR.

IS NOW OPEN.

The magnitude and variety of Stock, the startling and amazing Fall in Prices, will be irresistible inducements to every keen and discerning buyer to patronise the Fair.

LARGE SHIPMENTS have been OPENED per the ORIZABA, and ROME, in addition many LARGE PURCHASES have been made at PANIC PRICES, from Importers to whom realization for prompt cash was a matter of urgent and vital importance.

Our Prices throughout our Entire Stock for every article have been dealt with in such a decisive and trenchant manner that we feel confident the fame of our WINTER FAIR will be greatly enhanced.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PURCHASERS OF

DRAPERY,
FURNITURE,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GROCERIES, &c.

Purchases of those goods will be packed by thoroughly experienced men (FREE OF CHARGE), and delivered in fit and proper condition for transit by rail or ship.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET,
COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

Our purpose is to see how good not how cheap we can make our work.

THE STORM BOOT,
FOR WINTER WEAR.
Porpoise
Front and Cap, French Calf Lining and Watertight Tongue. Projecting Soles fortified with Light Iron Studs. Recommended for wet weather. Just what Squatters and Farmers want in Winter.
HAND MADE, 22s 6d.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.

The RATIONAL Boot,
FOR STRONG WEAR.
French Calf
Front and Cap, Leather Lining. Major-Gen. Tulloch and Lieut.-Col. Price speak highly of this boot. Police, Post and Railway Officials recommend it for serviceable, comfortable wear. A Stock Agent says it is the best value for the money obtainable in Victoria.
HAND MADE, 16s.
Machine Made, 13s 6d.

The UNIVERSITY Boot.
FOR LIGHT WEAR.
FRENCH CALF
Golosh and Cap, Kid Lee, Light Leather Lining and Watertight Tongue. Highly recommended by all conditions for ordinary wear. A Doctor says:—"It fulfils all anatomical requirements."
HAND MADE, 21s.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.
In Imported Wallaby, 15s.

PRICES Include Carriage or Postage Anywhere in Victoria; Other Colonies 1s Extra. The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, informs us that at an early date the Parcel Post system will extend to that colony. We can then post our goods to any address in Australasia. These Goods are NOT OBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE. In ordering state SIZE required. Medium to sent unless otherwise ordered. These Boots wear well, look well and fit well (goods that do not fit perfectly exchanged). No nails, pegs, stitches or socks to hurt the feet in these HAND-MADE Boots. The foot lies on the sole itself. No "breaking in" required. Easier when new than ordinary boots after month's wear. No creaking. SINGLE PAIRS SUPPLIED DIRECT by the only manufacturers,

WHITELAW, HOOTON AND CO.,

183 LITTLE COLLINS-ST, EAST, Near RUSSELL-ST., MELBOURNE.

Illustrated Price List of Men's, Ladies,' and Children's Forwarded on Request.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Snake's Gully, South Lead, Raglan, Chalkie, Waterloo, Edenhope, Bunkur, Middle Creek, Shirley, Drawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

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

And another writer has said that—

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

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

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 BOOKS,
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. 936 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper, General Storekeeper,

BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

Reaper & Binder Twine at Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE, cheap, 1,000 Posts for Wire Fence.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1893-1894.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

[illegible] EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, [illegible] Wool. [illegible] SHOW ROOMS, [illegible] Wool. [illegible] stopping right at the doors, [illegible] BUYERS' CLIPS [illegible] attention, and no lot, [illegible] small, is sold under fullest market value.

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

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1893.

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, Once-a-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.

ART, BEAUTIFUL ART

HOMES PRETTY and ARTISTIC.

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; Chasteness 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 grandly achieved.

It has hitherto been impossible for the public to get a proof of really Popular Subjects by Eminent Artists unless at prohibitive prices, as much as three and five guineas each being charged for good engravings, but modern methods and machinery have altered all that, and we can now offer extraordinarily low prices without at all sacrificing the quality of the work, and to those dealing in art or wishing for some auxiliary to increase and boom their business we invite correspondence on the methods and uses of our premium pictures.

We here give a few Illustrations of some of the Works we send out. Of course they can only convey a bare idea of the subject they represent. Each Picture is Superbly Printed on Extra Heavy Toned Paper, measuring 30in. x 20in., and we guarantee them to be such as are purchased at Art Stores at Three Guineas a Pair. OUR PRICE for the FULL SET of FIVE COMPANION PICTURES Illustrated is ONE GUINEA, postage 1/6 extra. The cost of a Single Sample Picture is 6/6, post free. Two Sets are sent for 37/6, Three Sets for 52/6, Four Sets for £3 5s., and Six Sets (30 Pictures) for £4 4s.; postage in all cases extra. Send for a Set and you will be surprised and delighted. Storekeepers and Canvassers liberally dealt with for Cash only.

The First Love Letter.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
We have here a young lady with innocent joy reading her first love letter to her friend.

No School of Arts,
No Banking Room,
No Hotel Parlor,
No Drawing Room,
No Mansion,
No Station,
No Home
complete
without this Set of Love Subjects, which would brighten up and make artistic any room.

In Love.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
This represents the love-making of a bashful young swain.

The Peacemaker.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
Here we have the younger sister reconciling the two after a quarrel.

All letters should be addressed, P. O. O.'s and Cheques (which must have 1s. exchange added) made payable to

Manager,
Fine Art Co.,
Queensland Chambers,
Sydney, N.S.W.

When Stamps are sent, 6d. extra must in all cases be added for each picture, and all enquiries must contain stamp for reply.

Songs of Love.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
Peace and Happiness while listening to Songs of Love.

THE FINE ART CO.

Are prepared to refund all monies received and pay carriage both ways if perfect satisfaction be not given, and as a guarantee of our good faith anyone who wishes can post date all P.O.O.'s or Cheques, ten days, and if on receipt of Pictures you are not perfectly satisfied, you can stop payment and return the pictures to us.

For all Fine Art Works, address

THE LONDON FINE ART CO.,
QUEENSLAND CHAMBERS,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Mention this paper when writing.

Wedded.—By SIR F. LEIGHTON.
The Original in the Sydney Art Gallery.

THE FINE ART CO.

ARE PREPARED TO

Enlarge Photos. in Crayons or Oils

At Lowest Prices in Australia
From 21s

They are also prepared to

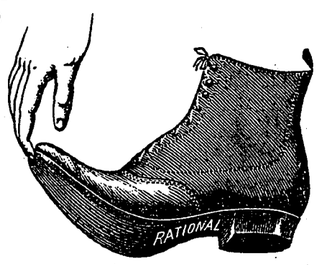
REPRODUCE ANY LOCAL PICTURE OF INTEREST,

and quote very low price for any number from 20 upwards.

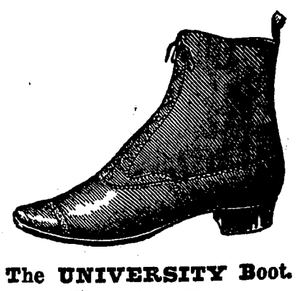
Agents and Canvassers Wanted on very liberal terms.

Our purpose is to see how good not how cheap we can make our work.

THE STORM BOOT,
FOR WINTER WEAR.
Porpoise
Front and Cap, French Calf Linine and Water-tight Tongue. Projecting Soles fortified with Light Iron Studs. Recommended for wet weather. Just what Squatters and Farmers want in Winter.
HAND MADE, 22s 6d.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.



The RATIONAL Boot,
FOR STRONG WEAR.
French Calf
Front and Cap, Leather Lining. Major-Gen. Tulloch and Lieut.-Col. Price speak highly of this boot. Police, Post and Railway Officials recommend it for serviceable, comfortable wear. A Stock Agent says it is the best value for the money obtainable in Victoria.
HAND MADE, 16s.
Machine Made, 13s 6d.



The UNIVERSITY Boot.
FOR LIGHT WEAR.
FRENCH CALF
Golosh and Cap, Kid Leg, Light Leather Lining and Watertight Tongue. Highly recommended by all conditions for ordinary wear. A Doctor says:—"It fulfils all anatomical requirements."
HAND MADE, 21s.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.
In Imported Wallaby, 15s.

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WHITELAW, HOOTON AND CO.,

183 LITTLE COLLINS-ST, EAST, Near RUSSELL-ST., MELBOURNE.

Illustrated Price List of Men's, Ladies,' and Children's Forwarded on Request.

CAMP HOTEL
(NEAR RAILWAY STATION)
BEAUFORT.

Wines, Spirits, &c., the Best Quality only kept.

Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors.
—Meals and Beds, 1s each.—

Daily coach to Waterloo leaves Camp Hotel at 9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.

O. W. VOWLES, 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.

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

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

WATERLOO COACHES

COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—

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

From the 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 half-way Hotels to Waterloo or Beaufort Sixpence.

CHARLES VOWLES, Proprietor.

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!

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

STOCK-TAKING SALE!

BIG REDUCTIONS

TO MEET THE TIMES.

J. McKEICH'S

GREAT CASH SALE

OF

DRAPERY,
MILLINERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

COMMENCING ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT,

—HAVE JUST LANDED—

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

GALV. IRON,
FENCING WIRE,
BARBED WIRE,
WIRE NETTING,

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

AGENT FOR

Metters' Cooking Stoves!

A BOON TO HOUSEWIVES.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE,

AND

PRODUCE DEALERS.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

WM. C. PEDDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold Everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Watchmaking and Jewellery.

THE BUSINESS lately carried on by MR SANDSTEIN, BEAUFORT, will be conducted for the future under the immediate supervision of

MR. M. HAMBURGER,
OF BALLARAT,
AND AT BALLARAT PRICES.

All Work Warranted One Year,

Splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery to select from,

WORKS by DR. LURZ, Melbourne

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS,
COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT
ACCOUNTANT ETC.,
Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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.

DR. SPEER

Assisted by Dr. Elmslie,
M.D., L.F.P.S., L.S.A. L.M., &c.
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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 skillful 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.

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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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C. ABSOLUTE and PERMANENT CURE.

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COMMERCIAL.

—:o:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 10d; oats, stout 2s 1d to 2s 2d; Danish, 2s to 2s 1d; Algerians, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; peas, now to 2s 3d; barley, to 4s 9d; Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; potatoes, L4 10s to L4 15s; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; manger hay, L2 to L2 2s 6d; straw, L1 7s 6d to L1 10s; bran, to 7½d; pollard, to 8½d; flour, roller, L7 5s to L7 7s 6d; stone, L6 15s to L7.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 8d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L7 2s 6d per ton; roller-made, L7 7s 6d per ton; oats, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 9½d per bushel; bran, 7½d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; peas, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, £4 per ton; Ballarat, £4 10s; hay, sheaves, L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 5s 6d per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 9d per lb; butter, potted, to 6d per lb; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 7d per lb; cheese, 5½d per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—280 head came to hand for today's sale; a larger proportion than of late consisting of good and prime quality, remainder chiefly useful description. There was an average attendance of the trade. Sales opening at prices fully equal to last week, but as they progressed competition slackened, and towards the close the market ruled slightly easier. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L9 10s to L10 10s, extra to L11 2s 6d; good do, L7 10s to L8 10s; medium do, L6 to L7; prime cows, L6 10s to L7 7s 6d; good do, L5 to L6; medium do L3 10s to L4 10s. Store Cattle—30 yarded, chiefly indifferent sorts, for which there was hardly any demand, except at low rates. Calves—10 forward, which met a good demand, best selling to 48s. Sheep—3473 was the supply penned for to-day's sale, a small proportion consisting of good and prime crossbreds, remainder comprising principally useful to good quality comebacks and merinos. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and throughout competition was animated, prices obtained showing a slight improvement on last week's values, sales closing firm. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 14s 6d to 15s 6d, extra to 17s 3d; good do., 10s 6d to 13s 6d; prime merino wethers, 11s 6d to 12s 3d; good do., 10s to 11s; medium do., 8s to 9s; prime merino ewes 9s to 10s, extra to 11s; good, 7s to 8s. Lambs—123 to hand, all suitable for the trade were readily disposed of. Quotations:—Prime, 10s to 11s, extra, to 12s; good do., 8s 6d to 9s 6d; medium, 7s to 8s.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat is slightly weaker, and prime milling only realises up to 3s per bushel. Quotations are:—Screenings, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; inferior and faulty, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fair to prime milling, 2s 11d to 3s per bushel. Barley.—There has been a good inquiry during the week, and all offerings are eagerly competed for. Quotations are:—Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; pearling, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; fair to good malting, 4s 4d to 4s 7½d per bushel. Oats are decidedly lower than last week, and latest quotations are:—Algerian, 1s 11d to 2s; fair average feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; stout and Tartarian seed, to 2s 4½d per bushel. Maize.—Quotations are:—New, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; and prime old, to 3s 3d per bushel. Peas are in only moderate demand at from 2s 2d to 2s 5d per bushel. Bran and pollard are quoted at 8d to 9d per bushel respectively. Flour is in fair request at L6 10s for stone, and roller to L7 10s per ton.

Mr Geo. Evans, auctioneer, 439 Flinders-lane reports:—Cheese in fair supply. Prime, 4½d to 5d; medium to good, 3½d to 4d. Fresh butter—Best dairies in good order realised 8½d to 9½d per lb.; a few special higher; medium to good, 5½d to 8d; inferior, 4½d to 5½d; factory lump, 9d to 10d. Eggs—Large quantity forward. Market brisk from 8½d to 8¾d per dozen. Potted butter—very dull of sale. Prime old, 4d to 5d. Carcase pork—Prime well-dressed light weights, 3½d to 4½d per lb; baconers, 3½ to 3½d. Bacon—Town-cured, 6d to 6½d. Lard in bladders, 5d to 5½d. Beeswax, 10½d. Garden Honey—Prime in demand at 3d. Poultry—A good supply in all classes. Young fowls fit for table, from 3s to 3s 8d per pair; other sorts, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; ducks, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; geese, 5s 6d to 6s; turkeys, hens, 5s 6d to 7s, and gobblers 7s 9d to 11s 6d per pair. Furred skins.—Rabbits, firsts 9d to 10d per lb.; seconds 7d to 8½d; wallaby, best, 1s 0½d to 1s 2d per lb.; kangaroo, best, to 1s 9d per lb.; opossum, mountain, 12s to 20s per dozen; best ordinary, 6s 6d to 8s; average, 5s to 6s; inferior, 1s to 3s per dozen. Hides.—Sheep and all other skins at full market rates. Chaff.—Arrivals are decreasing. Prime green to-day worth £2 17s 6d, good coloured at £2 10s, inferior £2 to £2 5s. Potatoes.—Demand good at £5 5s for prime Gippsland; seed potatoes, £5 10s to £6.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report:—

Sheepskins—We submitted a large supply to a full muster of buyers. Competition was brisk, and prices generally ruled about the same as last week. Butchers' fresh skins small, 12d to 24d each; medium to good, 30d to 45d each; superior, 48d to 54d each; extra, to 60d; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 5d per pound; extra higher; lambskins, 3d to 4d per lb.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2½d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1¾d to 1½d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1½d per pound; kid, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 2½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
Big Reductions to Meet the Times.

J. McKEICH'S
GREAT CASH SALE OF MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
—Commencing on—
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STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

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—BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK—
Is now being Cleared at Unheard of Prices!!
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Full Supply of all the leading Daily and Weekly Melbourne Papers.
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Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand
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CHARGES MODERATE.

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

DEATH.

CONWAY.—On the 10th inst., at Home Rule Gully, Beaufort, William Conway, aged 86 years.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

The successor to Mr Pitches, late stationmaster at Beaufort, is Mr T. Parry, who hails from Carisbrook, and who commenced his duties here yesterday.

The general half-yearly meeting of the Beaufort Rifle Club is announced to be held at the Mechanics' Institute next Thursday evening. The business comprises the adoption of balance-sheet and reports and election of officers for ensuing half-year. A full attendance of members is requested.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Stevens and party, 12oz 12dwts; Carland and party, 12oz 5dwts; Golden Gate Co., 11oz 6dwts; Lucky Consols, 16oz 6dwts; Martin and party, 2oz 12dwts; Harris and party, 1oz 3dwts.

The principal yields obtained at the Ding Dong rush, Beaufort, on Saturday last were as follow:—J. Wright and Cheeseman, 4oz 5dwts. (on Thursday this party picked out a 3¾ dwt "spec."); Huse and Chellew, 2oz 3½dwts; H. Trompf, Pedder and Elliott, 2oz 3dwts; E. Trompf, England, Phillips, and Trainor, 1oz 10dwts; O'Brien and party, 1oz 6dwts 1gr; Baker Bros., Day, and Goode, 1oz 4dwts; Lilley and Farley, 13dwts 8grs.

At a public meeting of residents of Snake Valley and surrounding district held at the local Mechanics' Institute on Saturday evening, speeches were made protesting against the alienation of the Carngham and Chepstowe Common. Cr W. Murray, who presided, spoke of the hardship that would result if the common were allowed to be selected, and his remarks were supported by Messrs J. and M. Sheehan, W. Watkins, and others. Ultimately it was decided that a petition protesting against the land at the common being thrown open for selection be prepared, and presented to the Minister of Lands by the Parliamentary representatives of the district. The petition was then drawn up and numerously signed.

It will be learned with pleasure by those who feel an interest in the proposal to start a dairy factory in this district that the proposal is receiving very satisfactory support at Middle Creek. A meeting was held in the Middle Creek Hall on Wednesday afternoon in connection with the proposal. There was a good attendance, several ladies being amongst the number, and Mr D. M'Donald presided. Messrs Reid and Kimpton attended and explained the object of the company. At the close of the meeting the necessary papers for 91 shares, representing 94 cows, were duly signed, and since a number more have been taken up. Indeed, we are assured, that as the proposal is better understood applications for shares come in more freely, and it is confidently expected that L300 (the amount required to entitle the place to apply for a creamery) will be more than subscribed for, and the milk of over 150 cows will be secured for it for a start. Messrs Reid and Kimpton are now visiting Elmhurst.—*Ararat Advertiser.*

The Ararat Sunflower Minstrels gave an entertainment in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night. The troupe consisted of 20 performers (counting the orchestra). They were poorly patronised, the house not bringing in more than £5 or £6. The absentees did not lose much, the performance being a very indifferent one; and before the company again appear as professionals they should not only weed out about half their number, but improve considerably. The Misses Walton were the best singers among the troupe, and they were fully appreciated. Miss E. Walton's rendering of "The fisherman and his child," in particular, being a really fine effort. Her rich contralto voice was heard to great advantage, and she was deservedly encored. A second solo, in character, "Driven from home," by the same young lady met with a similar cordial reception. The choruses were fairly well rendered. The Misses Walton's duet, "Mary Eileen," was also a creditable contribution, and fairly earned an encore. Miss E. Battye also secured an encore for her singing of "Some day I'll wander back again." Mr H. Foster gave a fine exhibition of fancy skating, and was recalled. These items were the features of the entertainment. The weak voices of the majority of the singers were completely drowned by the orchestra. The jokes afforded amusement, but some of them were rather vulgar. Mr Newman thanked those of the audience who had come out of curiosity, and announced the troupe's intention to revisit Beaufort in about 6 or 8 weeks time, and give an entertainment in aid of a local charity. He hoped they would then get a bumper house. The offer is a kind one, but for all the benefit that is likely to accrue, we are afraid the proposal will be declined with thanks.

At a Local Land Board held at Ballarat on Thursday, the application of John J. Keating, junr., for 20 acres, Trawalla, was recommended.

The secretary of the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £6 0s 9d, proceeds of the football match played in the Park on Wednesday in aid of the Society.

The prospectors at Home Rule Gully cleaned up a machine on Saturday for a yield of 1oz. They have since been sinking a new shaft. The party in Conway's paddock are getting very poor returns.

An accident which, luckily, was not attended with serious consequences, befel Mr John Conway, of Home Rule Gully on Thursday. He was engaged in carting chips to fill up some ruts on the track leading to his house, and when trying to avoid a hole in a culvert close to a dam in his paddock, the horse gave a sudden plunge. The wheel collided against a gate post, overturning the dray and horse. Mr Conway was sitting on the shaft and was jerked under the horse, his head being pinned by the saddle to the ground. Assistance arrived from the house in a few minutes, and Mr Conway was released from his perilous position. He escaped with a flesh wound across and behind his ear.

By an obituary announcement in another column it will be learnt with regret that one of the oldest residents in the district, Mr William Conway, died from old age, his years numbering 86, at Home Rule Gully, Beaufort, on Thursday last. Mr Conway, who has been engaged in farming, dairying and mining, was a colonist of nearly 39 years standing, and had resided almost continuously in this district since '57. He leaves two sons, four daughters, a large number of grandchildren, and about 30 great grandchildren to mourn his loss. Deceased was interred in the Beaufort Cemetery yesterday, the funeral being very largely attended. Rev. Father Meade read the burial service. Mr W. Baker conducted the mortuary arrangements.

Colonel Price visited Beaufort on Thursday, and put 15 members of the local Rifle Club through a course of battle-firing. 220 rounds were fired at ranges from 600 yards to 200 yards, at Tulloch targets. Altogether 21 hits were scored, only one being at the long ranges. This gave an average of 9.59—the poorest result yet made by the club. The ammunition, however, was bad, several cartridges missing fire; whilst the targets were also placed on a small hillock, in an admittedly bad position. The Colonel knowing that he had an undrilled body of men to deal with, carefully explained the matter of sighting at conjectured distances, and before commencing operations, ordered a volley to be fired with unloaded rifles. He said that he had been nearly shot once at Wangarrtta through standing in front of a squad, and, luckily, took the precaution to stand behind the riflemen. In addition to the clicks of the trigger, there was one report, one of the men, who through deafness had not heard the order, putting in a cartridge. The Colonel exclaimed; "Good G——; if I'd been there I'd been shot." The riflemen laughed. Before dispersing, Captain Archard said that as they did not see the Colonel at Beaufort every day, the least they could do was to give him three cheers. There was a very warm response to this request, "For he's a jolly good fellow" being also sung most heartily. Colonel Price briefly thanked the riflemen for the reception given him and also for their attendance, and in the course of a conversation intimated that Major Wilson, of Sale, was promoting a series of club matches between the best men of the rifle districts (particulars of which would be sent by Captain Owen) and they would be brought down—to 100 at first and so on—until a very strong district representative team was secured. He hoped the Beaufort club would support the movement. With regard to no musketry course having been put in by the club, he said it was very unfortunate that the mistake of thinking the battle-firing took its place was made. They could not blame themselves for losing any money over it, as the grant had been abolished, but they might have lost their free ammunition. If the captain attended to the matter at once and sent a written explanation he would see that they got their free ammunition, but they would lose their markemen's badges (12 of which were won last year). The regulations were very clear on the point, the battle-firing being in addition to the musketry course. The Colonel also asked the captain to furnish him with a return of the numbers on the members' rifles, explaining that a check was being made throughout the Defence department owing to men at the Williamstown matches having picked up the wrong rifles, which were mixed among the Cadets, Rangers, and Rifle Clubs. The only possible show of getting them straight was to find out the numbers, there being a history to every rifle in the colony and a record of it kept at the stores. Colonel Price then bade the riflemen good-bye. During his short stay he proved himself a genial and obliging commanding officer, imparting some very useful information to the riflemen. Seeing that a telegram was only received a few days before notifying his visit, the muster was a most creditable one.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening; the president (Dr Adam) presiding, and there being 17 members present. After routine business had been transacted, and Messrs G. Nicoll, W. Hill, and J. Hannah elected members, a debate as to whether ladies should be admitted as members took place. Mr S. Boyle opened in the affirmative. He alluded to the success achieved by the fair sex in colleges and in the various professions, and pointed out the social advantages derivable from their admission into the society. Mr M'Keich, as the leader in the negative, contended that if ladies were admitted as members the minds of the young men would not be improved, and as many of them were unaccustomed to public speaking, bashfulness would follow, resulting in injury to the society. He recommended that a social night should be set apart for the ladies quarterly. Messrs S. F. Thompson, W. Hill, J. Hannah, and the chairman supported the ladies becoming members; whilst Messrs Dolan, J. R. Wotherspoon, A. Trompf, G. Johnston, F. and C. Prey, G. Nicoll, E. P. Welsh, and J. Harris spoke in opposition. On the question being put, it was decided by 11 votes to 5 that the ladies should not be admitted as members. On the motion of Mr M'Keich, seconded by Mr Dolan, it was resolved to set a night apart for the ladies once a quarter. The secretary drew attention to the variety entertainment at the next meeting, and hoped all members would contribute something. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club is convened for Tuesday evening next at Vowles' Camp Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon being the last day upon which nominations could be made in connection with the annual elections for the Riponshire Council, it was settled beyond a doubt that there were to be no contests. Crs Bridges and Austin were the only candidates nominated for the north and west ridings respectively, and Mr Jas. Russell for the east riding, the last named gentleman taking the seat vacated by his brother, Mr Geo. Russell. No doubt the compliment paid the old and new members will be duly appreciated. For the office of local auditor, Messrs John Humphreys (retiring) and J. W. Browne have been nominated, consequently there will be an election in this case.

DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture, his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

Help this pathetic sentence from an account of the St Etienne coal mine disaster which occurred in France, in December, 1891. The fire has been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mine, but its further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mine. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All its operations go on in solitude and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they—yet hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's *from* her too, and is sure to interest somebody; may be you. She says that a long run of time, from childhood to years after her marriage, she never knew what illness was; that is, so as to remember it, or to have it make a mark on her, as we may say. But mighty few folks manage to escape the old slave driver all through. Nor did she. "It was in the summer of 1890," she says, "when I began to feel bad. My appetite was poor, and what I did eat gave me great pain and distress. My food seemed to lie like lead; and after every meal, no matter how simple the food was, I had the most excruciating pain you can imagine. I had a nagging, thudding, pain at my chest, and through to my shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning, the gnawing pain.

"I took all kinds of things for relief and applied mustard plasters to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal; I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs James Mercer, of 176, High street, Longton, recommended me to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it. After a few doses I felt relief. My food agreed with me, and by the time I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did." Yours truly (signed), Mrs ELIZABETH WRIGHT, 12, King Street, Hanley, Staffordshire. November 19th, 1891.

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order always. And see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and until you *do* notice any results, you don't know there's aught gone wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, knew there was a fire in the mine. But it was fenced off from them and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked; and death griped them in a twinkling of an eye.

The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part; sometimes fast, sometimes slow. In some acute diseases very fast. The doctors often call goutian "*explosion*" of uric acid. The source of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs Wright's ailment; she suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do. Gracious, mercy! if we only knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.

The general debate on the Budget proposals of the Government was brought to a conclusion in the Legislative Assembly yesterday (says Thursday's *Argus*), when the principle of an income tax was affirmed by a majority of four votes. After that the proceedings became tranquil, and, indeed, tame and lifeless, in comparison with the previous animation. The Lands Settlement Bill was considered in committee, but little progress was made, the mining members not being satisfied that due precautions are provided that the industry will not be interfered with where settlements are made on auriferous areas. Mr M'Intyre promised to circulate new provisions on the subject to-day, when the bill will be proceeded with. The remainder of the evening was given up to private members' business. Captain Taylor revived the old question of the Windsor railway accident by a motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the circumstances in the interest of Stationmaster Gedge, who was dismissed. The motion was postponed, Mr Patterson promising to make inquiries. Mr Bailes secured the appointment of a committee to inquire into the tribute system in mines. One or two other motions were postponed, and the House rose at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock. The following is the division list:—Ayes.—Messrs Bailes, Baker, Beazley, Sir Graham Berry, Messrs Bowman, Bromley, Burton, Cameron, Carter, G. Downes, W. T. Carter, Craven, Dixon, Dunn, Forrest, Foster, Gordon, A. Harris, Maloney, M'Coll, M'Intyre, M'Kenzie, Methven, E. Murphy, T. Murphy, Murray, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Messrs Outtrim, Patterson, Peacock, Rawson, Richardson, Scott, Tatchell, Trenwith, G. J. Turner, Vale, Webb, Wilkins, Williams, Winter, Sir H. J. Wrixon, Mr Young. Noes.—Messrs Andrews, Armytage, Austin, Bennett, Best, Bosisto, Burrowes, Clark, Duffy, Dyer, Ferguson, Gillies, Graham, Graves, Harper, J. Harris, Levers, Isaacs, Langdon, Madden, M'Kinley, M'Lean, M'Lellan, O'Neill, Reynolds, Shiels, F. Smith, Staughton, Sterry, Stuart, Taverner, Captain Taylor, Messrs Thomson, Tucker, G. Turner, Wheeler, White, Zox. Pairs.—For—Kirton, Bitterly, Campbell, Grattan. Against—Anderson, Levien, Keys, Phillipson.

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.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

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MONDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1893.

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Department of Agriculture, advising payment of £15 10s 1d for grant in aid of parks and gardens.—Amount received.

From Govt. Statist, asking to be furnished with a copy of the voters' roll for the use of the department.—Attended to.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, intimating that the first annual session of the Association (under the new constitution) will be held at the Town Hall, Melbourne, at the latter end of September next; also requesting appointment of a representative, and to forward any business which the council may desire placed upon the notice paper for consideration and discussion by 22nd inst.; and if the council has not yet joined the Association, soliciting co-operation, the subscription for membership ranging from £2 2s to £4 4s annually, according to revenue.—No action.

From J. McLean, secretary and treasurer, Ballarat Group of Municipal Association, intimating that as the system of the Association seems to have come to an end by the organization of another association, he had been directed by the chairman of the Ballarat Group to lay before them a statement of its financial position. This showed that at the beginning of October last 17s 5d was due the treasurer, but since then subscriptions amounting to £35 14s were received, and as the expenditure totalled £31 5s 5d, a balance of £4 8s 7d remains in hand.—Received.

From Belfastshire, requesting co-operation in an endeavor to secure an amendment of the Water Act 1890.—No action.

From Secretary Lextonshire, intimating, in reply, that the Chute bridge was open for traffic on the 8th ult.—Received.

From Araratshire, acknowledging receipt of letter calling attention to the dangerous state of a bridge in Hairn's Lane, and intimating that the engineer has arranged for its being attended to.—Received.

From same, forwarding vouchers showing cost incurred on contracts on boundary roads between the two shires, and asking for Riponshire's moiety of the cost, as follow:—Contract 1817, £13 10s; contract 1820, £100; contract 1845, £72 13s 9d. Total £191 3s 9d.—The secretary stated that the two first contracts mentioned were for works in Kane's Lane and at Black's bridge, for both of which provision had been made by the north riding and the amounts included in the pay sheet. The third contract was for work on the Eurambeen to Streatham road, which they had urged Araratshire to do, but had never got any satisfaction nor received any official notice that the work had been taken in hand. Cr Cushing moved that the letter be received, and the last item held over for future consideration. In answer to Cr Flynn, the engineer said he had not seen any of the works. Cr Murray thought this council should have been notified that the contract had been let; and Cr Cushing intimated that on two occasions Ararat shire had refused to join in the latter work, in one instance saying they had not the money. Cr Bridges suggested that the two north riding accounts be paid if the engineer is satisfied with the work. The engineer said it would be impossible to be satisfied with the work without seeing that it had been done according to specifications. It was usual for one shire to make payments on the recommendation of another shire's engineer. It would be rather *infra dig* for him to get the specifications and dip the metal after the work had been passed by another engineer. Cr Bridges did not think it necessary to get the specifications. Supposing there should be any complaints about the work. They knew nothing about Ararat shire's engineer to say whether they had confidence in him or not, and if the work were badly done they had no remedy whatever. The engineer said he had no objection against inspecting the works if it was desired. Cr Flynn thought the engineer should be asked to report upon them. Cr Cushing pointed out that every shire undertaking a joint work had it done to its own satisfaction, and it would be a matter of discourtesy, and a thing that was never done, to ask the engineer to inspect it. They should have sufficient confidence in a neighborly shire to believe the work would be done as well as though it were done by themselves. Cr Bridges withdrew his objection, and the matter dropped.

From E. H. Austin, M.L.A., promising to give amendment of the Health Act as proposed by the Shire of Leigh his support when brought before the House.—Received.

From Alex. Young, M.L.A., to same effect.—Received.

From W. J. Cochrane, Hon. Sec. Waterloo Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, drawing attention to the condition of the approaches to the institute, pointing out that owing to the gravel approaches being entirely washed away last November the committee were compelled to incur an expenditure of 30s, and asking the council to reimburse part of this amount, as on a former occasion. No action; the engineer stating in answer to Cr Flynn that he had got the maintenance contractor to put a few loads of gravel there recently. People built in extraordinary places, and then came to the council to ask them to pay for stuff that had been washed away in consequence. He would not be surprised to see the whole Mechanics go down the street some day in a big flood.

From Dr. Adam, Beaufort, notifying that he had altered the route of his telephone wires, being under the impression that he was entitled to do so in accordance with permission previously given to erect telephone poles in the streets, but as it had been pointed out to him that he should have applied for permission, he hoped such would now be granted.—Alteration of route sanctioned on motion of Crs Begg and Flynn.

From George Sanderson, Elmhurst, claiming L10 compensation for damages done to his horse's leg through going through a broken plank in the bridge in front of McQuinn's on the night of 1st July last.—The engineer said he heard there was a hole in the bridge and sent a surfaceman out to repair it. While he was doing so one of Sanderson's friends came to him and told him of the accident. The surfaceman doubting it, the man said, "Why, you can see the horse's hair on the timber." The surfaceman replied that he could not tell whether it was cows' hair or a horse's. The man said the horse was worth L2. The Act says that on a person claiming damages the council can demand to see the animal injured to see what damage was really done to it. A case had happened before where a man said his horse had been completely ruined. He had been paid the damages claimed, and a few weeks after the horse was as good as ever it was. That might happen again. Cr Cushing moved that no action be taken. Seconded by Cr Murray, and carried.

From J. W. Harris, on behalf of the promoters, applying for the use of the Beaufort Park, and authority to charge admission thereto, on the 9th inst., for a football match in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.—Granted on the usual conditions on motion of Cr Flynn.

From D. Carmichael, Middle Creek, drawing attention to the bad state of the road leading to the railway station there, and requesting that it be given a good coat of gravel.—Referred to the north riding members.

From J. W. Browne, secretary Beaufort United Common, informing council that the committee of management had let a contract to H. Willox to destroy rabbits on the common for two years for the sum of L180, and asking council to appoint an auditor to examine the accounts for the year ending July last.—Cr Flynn explained that the common managers reserved to themselves the right to cancel the contract by giving a month's notice if they found any occasion to do so. By letting it for two years, they had saved L30 per year, the contract last year being at L120. Cr Cushing moved that Mr D. Mason be appointed auditor, he having acted for several years and given every satisfaction. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried. Cr Flynn would like the council to approve of the action taken by the common managers. Cr Murray thought it very unusual to let a contract for two years, and that it should only have been let for one year. The secretary pointed out that letting the contract for two years, had virtually bound the council to keep up the union between the farmer's and goldfields' commons for that period. Cr Flynn asked that the matter should stand over and he would get the agreement between the managers and the contractor. This was agreed upon.

[At a later stage, the specifications were produced, and the clause showed that the managers reserved to themselves the right to cancel the contract if they deemed it right to do so. Cr Austin thought that all very well for the managers, but supposing the council suggested that it would be advisable to do so at any time. Cr Flynn said it was impossible for the managers to continue the contract without help from the council. Cr Austin thought the managers were going too far, as the work might be done cheaper next year. Cr Flynn said the term of the contract did not bind them to continue it for two years. The President thought the matter should be referred to the north riding members. Cr Bridges pointed out that two of the north riding members had already sanctioned the contract or should have done so. Cr Beggs said he was not present at the meeting. Cr Murray moved that the action of the common managers be upheld by the council, pointing out that Cr Flynn was well satisfied with the agreement made, and he thought they should have sufficient confidence in him to accept it. Cr Bridges wanted the right to annul the contract made perfectly clear in the agreement, by the addition of the words, "or such less time, payment to be made *pro rata*." The President said it seemed to him to occupy a lot of time, and as the agreement also seemed to have been laxly drawn up it would be better to postpone the matter till next meeting. This was agreed upon.]

From Public Health Department, forwarding copies of advice as to measles, in order that they may be posted in public places for the information of residents.—Received.

Report by Constable Bourke, health inspector, Snake Valley, as to contraction of measles there; five fresh cases being mentioned.—Received.

Several cases of measles at Skipton, Chepstowe, Snake Valley, and Langi-Kal-Kal were also reported by Drs. Donaldson and Watkins, Constable Daly, and A. H. Cunnington, and Dr. Johnston. Received.

From A. Gibson, Beaufort, resigning his position as inspector of nuisances through leaving the district and thanking the council for past kindness.—Cr Cushing moved that the resignation be accepted. Seconded by Cr Austin, and carried.

From Senior-constable Downey, Beaufort, applying to be appointed as inspector of nuisances, in the event of Senior-constable Gibson (who is leaving the place), resigning the position.—To be considered later on.

From Wm. Schlicht, jun., applying for a crossing to be put in front of his gate in Willoby-street, at the house occupied by Mr Jas. Wright.—Referred to the north riding members.

From W. Edward Nickols, Beaufort, complaining of a nuisance caused by cattle wandering in the township, the footpaths in front of his rooms in Neil-street and his residence in King-street being in a very dirty state and injurious to health. The cattle ought to be yarded at night, and he trusted steps would be taken to abate the nuisance.—The secretary said the council had power to pass a bye-law on the subject. There was none now in existence. Cr Flynn thought this would inflict no hardship on anyone in the township if it applied from 6 o'clock at night till 6 in the morning, and it would remove the cause of trouble. Cr Murray said it should extend all over the shire, referring to a man who had dropped down dead in the east riding on going out to drive cattle away from his house that were annoying him. It would give the inspectors of nuisances some work to do for their money. It was decided on the motion of Cr Beggs, seconded by Cr Bridges, that the secretary prepare a bye-law by next meeting in reference to cows wandering on the streets and roads in the shire. The engineer stated, in answer to the president, that they really had no footpaths or roads in the shire legally, as they had never been proclaimed.

From Geo. Carver, Beaufort, complaining that the gum trees growing in Platt street render his garden almost useless at that end of it, by shading the sun from it and through the roots running through the surface, and asking for permission to cut the third and fourth trees down from the Camp Hotel.—Referred to the north riding members.

The secretary protested against letters being handed to him after the business had commenced. It was getting worse and worse, and people should be warned against it. He then read a letter from Wm. McFarlane, Middle Creek, applying for permission to erect a rabbit-proof gate on the road from Middle Creek to Buangor between Mr Beggs' property and his holding.—Cr Beggs moved and Cr Bridges seconded, that the request be granted. Cr Murray who had no objection to the application, thought it a much better way to allow such applications to lie on the table for a month than to hurriedly grant them before they knew whether a road was used for traffic or not. The President thought councillors did not fully understand this question. From an opinion he got, the law was to pass them for all excepting main roads. A man had a right to demand it. Cr Murray thought the council had the right to say whether a road should be closed or not. The President fancied not. Cr Murray—If we have the right to say whether it should go on a main road or not, we have the same right for all roads. He only wanted the matter delayed. Cr Cameron thought it should lie on the table for a month. The secretary said that the fact of a person having to apply for permission showed the council had the right to refuse it. Cr Bridges, who said this was a clear case where there could be no objection, had no objection to withdraw, and on the mover consenting, the letter was ordered to lie on the table for a month.

RETRENCHMENT.

Cr Bridges, in accordance with notice given, then moved—"That in view of the reduction in the revenue of the shire, this council resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of reducing expenditure." He said it was an extremely disagreeable duty to perform, and he did it with great reluctance. He made use of the same argument as before, that there had been a falling off of revenue last year of L200, and that next year there would be L500 less again, making L700 less altogether. The figures were got from Mr Watson (the shire secretary), who he thought could vouch for them. With regard to the L500, this was only approximate, from the fact that so much had been taken off all shires. [Mr Watson here said the amount was L230 last year.] Cr Bridges said that would increase it to L730. The question was whether they should go on in the same way, and there would be simply so much less to spend on the roads, or was it right that the roads and culverts should stand this loss of L730? He did not think so. Of course there was the argument that the contracts were taken cheaper, and they got so much more work done for the money. But he thought that applied in every way. Salaries and wages went further than when things were more expensive. And they should consider this. He had no drastic scheme to propose; in fact he wished to inflict the least possible hardship.

Cr Austin did not think they should go into committee and thereby exclude the Press. He for one was not afraid to let the public know his actions.

The President—It will come forward again before the Press.

Cr Austin said that only what they decided upon would. Why not let the public know our individual opinions?

Cr Cushing seconded the motion, remarking that all acts of the kind were done in committee. If they wanted the public to know their opinions they could ventilate them before the council as well as in committee.

In answer to the President, Cr Austin said he had no amendment to propose.

Cr Murray would like to ask the position of the council before the last addition to the subsidy by the Gillies Ministry.

The secretary could not give the exact figures, but said that during the Gillies boom time, there was an addition to the subsidy of L140,000. The whole of this was now taken off, and they were back to the same amount as before the boom time.

Cr Cushing—Go back so far as the subsidy is concerned, but as an individual body they had less, new country having been settled upon, and the subsidy spent over a larger area.

The motion was then put and carried; the representatives of the Press present leaving the chamber.

After about two hour's deliberation, the Press were invited in, when Cr Austin read the following reductions which the committee had decided upon:—Engineer, thistle inspector, and valuer, from L400 to L350; secretary and rate collector, from L208 to L200; surface men, from 6s 8d to 6s 2d per day; treasurer, from L20 to L10; caretaker of race, from 6s 8d to 6s 2d per day; caretaker of Beaufort Park, by L5 per annum; hire of horse for dray belonging to the Shire, from 5s to 4s 6d per day; hire of horse, dray, and man, from 12s to 11s per day; health inspectors north and east ridings, from L12 to L10; president's allowance, from L70 to L50; office attendant, from 35s to 30s per month; all advertisements for the east riding to be advertised in the "Courier"; all advertisements in the north and west ridings to be advertised in the "Star"; and the whole of the Shire advertisements to be advertised in the "Riponshire Advocate." [The secretary said that at present, under an old resolution, tenders were advertised twice in the "Riponshire Advocate." Crs Austin and Bridges said they were to remain as they were]; the Nerring polling booth to be done away with after the coming election; in future tenders to be called for firewood for Shire Hall as required.

Cr Bridges mentioned that the dog inspectors were to be written to calling their attention to the large number of dogs unregistered; Cr Austin adding that that matter would come on afterwards.

Cr Bridges then moved that the committee's report be adopted. Seconded by Cr Austin, and carried unanimously.

POUNDAGE FEES.

Cr Cushing moved, in accordance with notice given,—"That every resolution of the council at any time heretofore passed fixing the rates for sustenance and trespass in respect of animals impounded in any and every pound within the Shire of Ripon be and is hereby revoked." Seconded by Cr Austin, and carried.

The secretary then read a scale of fees to be charged which had been agreed upon, and they were adopted on the motion of Cr Cushing, seconded by Cr Cameron; the secretary being instructed to take the necessary steps to give effect to them.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of Finance Committee:—Salaries, L52 6s 8d; Mrs Taylor, L1 15s; J. Tompkins, L1 11s 6d; D. D. Cameron, L2 15s; Beaufort United Common, L5; A. Gibson, L5; J. A. Bourke, L3; J. Daly, L1 5s; J. Lancey, L1 0s 6d; Govt. of Victoria, L65 9s 3d; McCarron, Bird and Co., L1 6s; Arnall and Jackson, L6 7s 11d; A. Parker, L11 16s 9d; Shire of Ararat, L118 10s; W. G. Stevens, L1 9s 6d; J. Whitla, L1 15s; J. Whitfield, L10; J. Grant, L4 2s 6d; W. McFarlane, £10; R. Gibson, L10; W. G. Stevens, L5 10s; J. Frusher, Bell, L2 2s; T. Jones, 10s; J. Ellis, 5s; M. Muir, L10; M. Meehan, L17 10s; W. Schlicht, L3 8s 8d; E. Thomas, 9s 6d; Shire of Lexton, L42 8s 4d; J. Davies, L1 4s; J. Danks

and Son, L8 9s 6d ; D. Troy, L5 11s 6d ; J. Smith, L7 15s 1d ; W. C. Pedder, L23 17s 6d ; R. White, L1 4s ; H. M. Stuart, 15s ; I. Storey, L10 ; M. Corrigan, L18 ; W. Callaghan, L2 8s ; E. Wookey, L3 ; R. Dixon, 17s 6d ; J. Tait, L3 ; J. Lynen, L6 9s 3d ; A. R. Slater, L255 2s 6d ; Morris and Carmichael, L74 12s ; J. F. Watkin, L60 ; J. Burdett, L30 ; Madden Bros., L16 14s ; M. Sheehan, L79 ; W. C. Pimblett, L28 15s ; rewards for foxes, L9 5s.

REPORTS.

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

I have the honor to report that the long continuance of wet weather has made many of the roads in a worse state than I have seen them for years. One result of this state of things is that so many people ask for improvements about their places that it is impossible for the surface men to attend to all the demands made upon me of this kind, and also to look after the more important and indispensable work of repairing broken bridges and culverts, and the worst places on roads that are largely used. Traction engines are now running on the roads and breaking down the culverts. I do not know if the council can be held responsible for damage done to an engine by a culvert giving way, but I think it is a question that they should take into consideration, as I cannot be sure that all the culverts are able to carry such heavy loads. It has been found impossible to roll all the roads that should be rolled, in consequence of the wet, but I think it can be done now. The repairs on the Skipton and Streatham road are completed, and I hope they will prove satisfactory. Some of the contracts have been delayed through the wet. The contractor for the dam at Waterloo has had great difficulties to contend with, but will finish the work shortly.

Cr Murray moved that counsel's opinion be obtained with regard to the traction engines. The traction engines carried a load of about 20 tons over the culverts, and as it was impossible to contend against them, they should see if they could not put a stop to it. Cr Cameron seconded. Cr Bridges thought something more definite should be given as to the weight. Cr Flynn said a traction engine in itself weighed 10 tons, and carried 12 or 15 ton loads in the waggons. They should bear in mind that the whole weight was on a culvert. Cr Murray pointed out that if they had no redress they would be responsible for damage done to the waggons following should the traction engine first break through a culvert. The motion was carried. The report was then received.

The North Riding members reported that at a meeting held on 3rd ult., after the council meeting, Cr Bridges in the chair, it was resolved as follows:—That with reference to Abbott's complaint the party complained of be informed that they have no right to mine on a road without first obtaining permission of the council; that the shire engineer be instructed to report on Walter Johnston's complaint; that tenders be called for making footpath in Livingstone-street, Beaufort, also in Burton-street as far as gate of police station; that Mr Schlicht be informed that tenders will be called for work in Warburton-street, Beaufort, as soon as the weather is suitable; a footpath with two small footbridges to be made in King-street, Beaufort, and tenders to be called therefor; Lextonshire to be asked when the approaches to Chute bridge will be finished; tenders to be called for works in Stewart's and MacMillan's lane.—Received and adopted.

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 411.—Forming and gravelling footpaths in Livingstone and Burton streets Beaufort.

Broadbent and Becker, L17 10s ; S. G. Taylor, L14 10s ; R. Gibson (accepted), L11 6s ; Morris and Carmichael, L26 ; J. F. Watkin, L17 10s ; W. C. Pimblett, L25.

Cont. No. 412.—Making footpaths and two small foot-bridges in King street, Beaufort.

J. F. Watkin, L45 10s; Fraser (accepted), L16.

The President drew attention to the great difference between the two tenderers. The engineer said he had a deposit of £1, and he did not see how they could do other than accept the lowest tender. He had instructions to call tenders for two footbridges, and pointed out that one was perfectly useless. Cr Flynn endorsed this opinion. Mr Jackson said that two had been asked for and granted by the council. When he went to examine the place he found that only one was required, and he now recommended that only one should be made. The tenders were called in a way that gave the council full power to reduce the items, and if that recommendation were adopted he had only to tell the contractor to make one bridge.—The matter was left in the hands of the north riding members.

Cont. No. 413.—Making crossings and repairs in Stuart's and McMillan's Lane, off the Lake Goldsmith road.

R Cairns, L56 5s ; W. C. Pimblett, L41 ; Morris and Carmichael, L50 16s ; Broadbent and Becker (accepted), L38 18s ; Madden Bros., L56 16s 6d ; J. F. Watkin, L42 2s ; Simpkin and Fraser, L58 5s.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr Lewis having applied for leave of absence for a month owing to ill health,

Cr Murray moved, and Cr Cushing seconded, that the request be granted with regret. Carried.

A letter from Water Supply Department, asking council's views as to whether allotment 12, section 21, parish of Mawallok, can be alienated without injury to water supply interests, having been held over from last meeting, the engineer said there was no reason why it should be alienated, as it was in the middle of a run, surrounded by private land, and there being no access to it.—Secretary to reply, stating the council can see no objection to its alienation on the motion of Cr Murray, seconded by Cr Austin.

M. Lilley and J. Farley having forwarded plan in reference to their application for permission to mine under the road in Stuart-street, Beaufort, the engineer said they did not require any permission, as the place was not in any surveyed street nor did it abut on any road.—Applicants to be informed that the place is not on a road.

Cr Austin moved that the engineer bring up a report at next meeting with reference to the condition of Mulcahy's bridge, Lake Goldsmith. Carried.

Cr Flynn moved that Senior-constable Downey be appointed inspector of nuisances for the north-riding. Seconded by Cr Bridges, and carried.

On the suggestion of Cr Murray, the secretary was instructed to write to Grenvilleshire council calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of the road leading from Symthesdale railway station into the boundary of Riponshire.

Cr Cushing said that there was one matter he wished to speak about before the council separated. It was a well-known fact that their worthy President, Cr Russell, intended retiring from the council. As for himself he was very sorry because Cr Russell had proved himself an energetic councillor, and particularly for his own riding. He had made a splendid president, and the council owed him a debt of gratitude for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the business during the last 12 months. It had been a pleasure to sit at the council table, he having carried out the business so satisfactory, as well as in a more expeditious manner than ever before since he (Cr Cushing) had been in the council. He moved that the best thanks of the council be accorded Cr Russell for his services as President and as a councillor.

Cr Bridges said he seconded the motion most warmly. His admiration had been aroused very much by the way in which Cr Russell had conducted the business whilst in the chair. He had kept them well up to their work, and he hoped the coming chairman would imitate him.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Cr Russell returned thanks most sincerely for the kindly manner in which his poor attempts to rule their meetings had been spoken of. He had certainly done his utmost to get through the business as quickly and thoroughly as lay in his power, but he was very much indebted to the councillors for backing him up in the way they had always done. He could not help feeling a good deal sorry now that the time for his retirement was coming so close, and he regretted leaving the council very much. He hoped the same good and warm feeling would continue to exist as had existed during the time he had had the honor to occupy the chair. There had not been a single difference between one of them, and if ever again it was his good fortune to take his place among them, he hoped they would receive him in the same kind manner as in the past.

The council then rose.

FOOTBALL.

The promoters of the football match which was played in the Park on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, must have been highly gratified at the financial result. Despite the unfavorable state of the weather, a drizzly rain falling about the hour of commencement, the spectators numbered fully 300, and the welcome sum of L6 0s 9d was handed to the Society. Messrs J. W. Harris and J. McRae sold and collected the tickets at the gates. The match was between 16 single members of the local club and 21 married men (or old buffers, as they were termed, their ages ranging from 22 to 60.) The old buffers wanted the ground game played, thus prohibiting marking and running with the ball, but the young fellows did not believe in missing such a fine chance of showing their prowess, and refused to comply with this request. J. P. Dolan captained the Bachelors and A. Parker the Old Buffers. During the first half the game was a very interesting one, the Old Buffers resisting all attacks on their citadel, and the Bachelors only succeeded in getting 3 behinds. They say that they wanted to give the Old Buffers a show, but the fact remains that they tried hard enough to score, but failed to manage it. The lion's share of the work had to be done by seven or eight of the younger married men, who alone had any knowledge of the game. The severity of the struggle told on them, however, and in the second half the Bachelors had accordingly pretty much their own way, and scored three goals to nil. In this half the young fellows played far rougher than was necessary. The Old Buffers retaliated, the captain in particular, who appeared to have lost his temper, and used his strength in laying out his opponents. No harm was done, the mud being soft to fall upon. At one stage of the game some of the bachelors and small boys hooted him. Two bachelors were trying to mark the ball, which had become very slippery, and the Old Buffers' captain made a rush to stop it, shouldering a player away who was guarding them. The mark was fairly made, but the captain was going too fast to stop himself at close quarters and ran into the marker, kicking the ball away as it dropped. This mistake hardly deserved the unkind treatment it received. This little episode, however, was not the worst feature of the game, for in other parts of the field various players on both sides exchanged blows, and after the match was over some of the Bachelors fell out and the club has become disorganized in consequence. This display of feeling is to be regretted. The game afforded the onlookers a vast amount of amusement, It was great fun to see an Old Buffer make a desperate kick at the ball, miss his footing and tumble into a pool of water. This happened more than once. Not knowing the rules of the game slinging was frequent. Mr D. McDonald had a lively time as central umpire. He tried to be as lenient as possible towards the Old Buffers, and only took notice of the most flagrant infringement of the rules, yet some of them thought he favored the Bachelors,—but of course they did not know the game from shinty. A few shins were barked, there was a liberal bespattering of mud and water, and altogether the players had a rough time of it. The final result was—Bachelors, 3 goals 8 behind; Old Buffers, nil. For the Bachelors, J. Harris, Smith, E. P. Welsh, Johnston, R. Wilson, and E. Lilley played best; whilst T. Wilson, H. Parker, T. Archard, Dobson, Orde, and J. E. S. Baker showed to most advantage for the Old Buffers. The goal-kickers were—Sinclair, A. Tronpp, and Hill. E. Lilley also kicked a goal, but it did not count, time being called before his mark was received. We hear that since the match the Old Buffers have been using eucalptus pretty freely to take the stiffness out of their joints.

CARNGHAM v. LINTON.

These two clubs met for the second time this season, at Linton, on Saturday last. On the first occasion the Carngham were defeated by 1 goal to 8 behinds, and on Saturday last both clubs put their best men in the field. The Carngham team fairly out-paced the Linton boys, and won a most exciting game by 2 goals 8 behinds to Linton's 1 goal.

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the managers was held at the Shire Hall on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs J. Humphreys (chairman), Browne (secy.), and Flynn.

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

The secretary reported with reference to the financial position of the common at date, as follows:—Balance in bank, L47 9s 9d; cash in hand, L9 17s; making a total to credit of L57 6s 9d. The fees collected for the past half-year amount to L95 5s and the arrears to L16 15s, making the total assessment for that period L112. The total assessment for the year is L225 19s, which compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of L28 14s. The percentage due to herdsman amounts to L13 17s 8d, being L12 6s on depasturage fees, and L1 11s 8d on trespass paid. The accounts are ready for the auditors, who will examine same in the course of a day or two.—Received and adopted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, soliciting annual donation in aid of funds.

The secretary recommended that in accordance with their annual custom the following charitable donations be given:—Ballarat Hospital, L2; Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, L2; Ballarat Benevolent Society, L1; Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne, L1.

Mr Flynn thought it better to give more to the local society, as the others got a good bit from the shire council. They should look upon their funds as ratepayers' money, and it was like giving it from two quarters. He thought the council was very apt to take exception to this charitable vote, now that this feeling of retrenchment was about; and he had no hesitation in saying that the council's charitable vote would be cut down. He suggested that an extra L1 be given to the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the Melbourne Eye and Ear Hospital scratched off the list.

In answer to the chairman, Mr Flynn did not think the vote would have any effect on the council, excepting that they would criticise it; the chairman stating that it had been said before in the council that the managers were not justified in giving donations, as part of it was the council's money.

Mr Flynn suggested postponing the matter till after the council had dealt with the rabbit contract.

The secretary—Not at all; you are delegated from the council with certain powers, and why not use them?

Mr Flynn—It seems not; but very well, I'll move that the vote as amended be passed.

This was seconded by Mr Humphreys and carried; Mr Browne adding that although they had contributed for many years to the Beaufort Benevolent Society, they had never acknowledged receipt of any donation.

The herdsman (Mr D. D. Cameron) reported that since last meeting 2450 sheep have passed through the common. He would commence next week branding stock for the present half-year. Since the books were closed he had collected L2 7s of the arrears standing on the books for past half year.—Received.

Mr Browne gave a verbal report of Mr Humphreys' and his attendance at the Ballarat Land Board with reference to Mr P. Blackmore's application for 20 acres at Waterloo. The land officer understood the matter of water reservation would be settled when the surveyor went up. They tried to get it settled then without leaving it an open question, and he pointed out on a plan how they desired the water frontage excised. Mr Blackmore did not approve of their proposals, and it was left to the surveyor, the land officer promising to notify the managers of the date of the surveyor's visit. It had not yet been received, although the surveyor had since been at Beaufort and Waterloo, but he was not prepared to say that he had surveyed the block in question. The managers decided to ask for the control of the whole of the water frontage, Messrs Humphreys and Browne being appointed to go out with the surveyor should notice be sent.

The secretary referred to the objections raised by the council to their letting a contract for the destruction of rabbits for two years.

Mr Flynn explained that the objection taken by the council was that they should rectify the agreement, as they did not think it sufficiently explicit with regard to payments, or that they had the right to cancel the contract before the full term without being liable for the whole sum. He felt rather disgusted at the action of the council, and particularly of the north riding members. Since his appointment on the common as one of the north riding members of the council, though it had not been reduced to writing, it was understood that any action he took as manager the other two north riding members would abide by, as it did not suit their convenience to attend the common meetings. He was very much inclined to resign his seat as a common manager, and let the other north riding members attend to the common, for they had as much right to do this portion of their duty to the ratepayers as he had. It was most unfair to put him in such a fix as they had at the council meeting, especially when there was not the slightest doubt but that the managers had performed their duties to the best of their abilities and to the decided advantage of the council. When he was first appointed a manager, the council was paying as high as L18 a month as their portion of the vermin destruction on the common, having for some time employed an extra rabbiter in addition to the regular one employed. The managers by letting a contract for the work had since reduced the cost to L120 a year between the two bodies, and lately had accepted a tender to get the work done for two years for L180, effecting a saving of L30 per year. After all the noise made about retrenchment in the council, this was almost as big a saving as had been made throughout the north riding. The sitting had been a very long one, and he had not the opportunity of ventilating his grievance at the council meeting he did not feel equal to it. He thought the council's action was most uncalled for, as the agreement was quite clear for any man to see that their hands were quite free to cancel the agreement at any time by paying the full amount due for services up to the time of cancelling the contract.

Mr Browne read a clause which he proposed be inserted in the agreement. He thought this would meet the difficulty. He had shown it to Mr Watson, shire secretary, who said that as far as he could answer for the council—no farther mind—it would meet all requirements. The clause was as follows:—"The managers shall have the power to cancel the contract on giving one month's notice of same, and if at any time the managers exercise such power, then on paying the contractor the amount of progress payment due on the contract at the date of cancellation, together with the amount of the guarantee fund in hand at such time, all further liability on the part of the managers shall therefore cease and determine."

Mr Flynn thought that should meet the case.

Mr Browne pointed out that it altered the terms of the contract altogether, making it terminable at a month's notice. He, however, did not anticipate that the contractor would offer any objection to it. If he did he would lay the matter before the managers.

Mr Humphreys quite agreed with Mr Flynn that he had been treated most unfairly by the council, inasmuch as he had been delegated to act on its behalf, and it was like repudiating his actions. The saving which they had effected on the contract beats all the council's retrenchment.

Mr Flynn, with regard to the council's objection at the contract being let for two years, pointed out that the Government found it advantageous to call tenders for carrying the mails for three years.

Mr Humphreys added that he felt quite annoyed at the way in which Mr Flynn had been treated, as he fully represented the council, and was perfectly justified by his actions as a manager.

Mr Flynn thought he would bring the matter before the next meeting of the council, at all events he would let the north riding members hear of it.

Mr Browne advised him to do nothing of the sort. Mr Flynn was doing very well, and doing his duty. No doubt something had ruffled the councillors, perhaps their letting the contract for two years. As the delegate of the council he acted for them with full powers. He knew that neither he nor Mr Humphreys would think of consulting the Mining Board in such a case.

The additional clause was then approved of, and the matter dropped.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, L13 7s 8d; secretary, L2; balance due to H. Willox, L20; expenses to Land Board, Ballarat (Messrs Humphreys and Browne) L2; A. Parker, 4s; premium, L1. Total, L39 1s 8d.

The meeting then terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

SHIRE RETRENCHMENT.

MR EDITOR,—The retrenchment scheme has been passed. I hope every one likes it. I don't. Is it not funny how these things are always about at election times. The Captain got frightened of opposition and went for it, and a nice mess he has made of it, but only for his election there would have been nothing about it. He said he was going to take 8d a day off the surface men, but we told him we would not have that, so he backed down 2d a day. That was a big idea that 2d. I suppose he will take that off his own men. Why didn't he take more off the engineer? He could have taken £200 off him and £50 off the secretary, and left poor men alone—poor women, too, for the matter of that. The Captain is the richest man in the Shire, and he heeds what is said in the Bible that those that have shall have more, and those that have not shall be taken away, even that which they have. It is all of no consequence if he can only save himself an election. It was a mean thing to take a beggarly £3 a year off a poor woman.—Yours truly,

WORKING MAN.

The Premier announced in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday night that the Government has resolved to add to the exemptions from the primage duty previously made all goods subject to *ad valorem* or fixed duties, and that the amounts collected on those classes of goods will be returned. This means that the duty is now reduced to one of 3 per cent. on free goods only.

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.

Melbourne News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE finance committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works has proposed that a loan of £500,000 be floated locally, and in order to attract investors, offer five per cent. interest, the minimum to be fixed at £98. The debentures are to be issued in £50, £100, £500, and £1000 denominations. Those who patriotically came forward and tendered for the previous loan, which the board tried to float locally, and was such a disastrous failure, and which this one is replacing, are to be allowed to convert their bonds into five per cent. stock at a valuation.

* * * *

Will we ever see the end of the Mercantile Bank case. It dragged its weary way through the Police Court enquiry, and in the opinion of one magistrate two of the accused were deemed worthy of some more stringent examination than that afforded by the court over which he partly presided. Then came that historical quarrel which bade fair at one time to rend the Patterson Ministry. The law's delays were gradually overcome and a Grand Jury found a True Bill against the accused, but once more the attempt to place Sir M. H. Davies and Mr. Millidge on their trial has proved abortive through the inclusion of a juror who was incapacitated by his nationality from acting. Although it was pointed out at the time that he was an alien, he was compelled to act, and on this quibble the defendants' lawyers have managed to upset the proceedings, and whether they will be further proceeded against is an open question. What the layman finds incomprehensible is why the mistake could not have been rectified at the beginning. Whether Sir Mathew and Mr. Millidge are guilty or not, the attempt to prove them so, will be very expensive to all parties concerned.

* * * *

The people of Melbourne boast of the latest and best equipped tram system in the world. Our knowledge on the subject being limited to the earth, our comparisons must cease there. If any of the inhabitants—assuming such to exist—of any other portion of the Universe wish for a tram service, "Let them come and inspect ours," says the Melbournian, as he proudly watches the dummy and its attendant car glide along without any visible means of volition. The Directors of the Company have been requested time after time to institute penny sections, but all in vain. That great question "Will it pay," is always answered by these magnates in the negative. It is a curious commentary on their repeated refusals in this direction, to find that when the Richmond cabmen reduced the fare to two pence, the Company placarded the trams on this route with the intimation that the fare on this line to a certain point would be two pence only. The public who have been very aptly described as "mostly fools," proceeded to prove their right to the title by nearly starving the enterprising cabbies off the line. The cabmen have had to give up the attempt, and miraculously enough the tram fare has again reached that silver coin so well known at church collections, and the public is now suffering from remorse.

* * * *

Talking of cabs, reminds me of a conversation I had with a driver on a suburban rank the other day. "My word," he said, "you don't know what cabbies do for a living now. Why, some of them sleep in their cabs. They hang about town till the small hours, drive into the yard, stable the horse, and get into the cab for two or three hours' sleep, so as to be up and out again by six in the morning." He also told me that when there was a race meeting at Maribyrnong, they drive out to Ascot Vale station from the city at any time between midnight and five in the morning, and camp one behind the other, till one o'clock next day, just for the sake of the position to get a load to the course—nine passengers at 1/ per head. I had been surprised as I was passing the station mentioned, that very morning by the spectacle of a string o about thirty cabs, without horses, standing along the road. I had received the solution of the puzzle from my loquacious Jehu, and it just gives an idea of the pecarious livelihood of a cab driver when he will "camp out" in his cab half the night for the sake of a few shillings. He only gets a load one way unless he is very fortunate, as another brigade has taken up a position at the course early in the day awaiting their chances of full loads back to town or station.

* * * *

Mr. Carter, like most public men, has more than one iron in the fire, in fact to the ordinary mortal it is a standing wonder how one man can be in so many places, and occupy so many positions in a week. Among other calls on his time, a directorship of a Hydraulic Power Company monopolises a portion, and last week he had the good fortune to declare a dividend of ten per cent. Just fancy that ten per cent. "div." when most of us are struggling to keep outside the insolvency court. But some of these fortunate individuals even have reason for discontent. The Company has an overdraft on which they pay seven and a-half per cent. interest, and these shareholders want to know why they should not be called upon to pay up in capital the amount of this overdraft, so that they might be the recipients of the interest which at present is absorbed by the bank. Mr. Carter, as chairman of the meeting, at first objected strenuously on the ground that many of the shareholders were not in a position to pay calls, but it was decided by those present to defer the discussion till another meeting of shareholders could be held. It does seem at all events very feasible that the people who stand responsible for all liabilities should have the benefit of all profits, whether in the shape of dividends or overdraft interest, if they care to pay up their shares in full.

* * * *

This is the weak point in public companies. Shares are issued, paid up to say a quarter or half their value, and the securities are handed to a bank for an overdraft, upon which interest has to be paid; then when "things go wrong" the bank wants its overdraft liquidated, calls are made, shares go down, and very likely the company goes into liquidation; whereas had all the capital been called up in moieties at the commencement, all might have been well. The custom of calling up only a small portion of the capital is bad also, in that it invites people to take up shares in a number of companies, which if at all unsuccessful will swallow up all their means times over, ruining both themselves and creditors, who trusted to that item figuring on the balance sheet as "Uncalled Capital."

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.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

A magisterial inquiry, touching the death of John Plett Louttit, was held at Mitchell's Sailors' Gully Hotel on Tuesday last by Mr A. Andrews, J.P. Deceased was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning at Nerring. He was a native of Stromness, Orkney Islands, and had resided in the colonies for about forty years, having followed the occupation of a miner, but was formerly a sailor. The following depositions were taken:—

Henry William Ball, deposed: I am a miner, residing at Nerring. The deceased is my wife's father, and resided with me. On Saturday evening, 5 inst., the deceased retired to bed about 8 o'clock. He appeared to be in his usual health, and did not complain of being unwell. Did not hear anything of him during the night. We called him in the morning at half past 8 to get up, but got no answer. I went into the room and found him lying on his side. I tried to wake him, at first thinking he was asleep. I felt him and found he was stiff and cold, and knew he was dead. My wife saw him also and we called some of the neighbours. I then reported the matter to the police.

John Louttit, deposed: I am a laborer, residing at Beaufort. Deceased was my father. He had been suffering from heart disease for over two years, different doctors having told him so. I saw deceased about three weeks ago, and he appeared to be in his usual health. He was 68 years of age. It is about two years since he was attended by a medical man at the Ballarat Hospital.

Basil John Adam, deposed: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. I have this day made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and found the body well nourished with an abundant deposition of fat subcutaneously. The face and neck were much discolored and swollen, a dark fluid issuing from the mouth. The heart was enlarged and far advanced in fatty degeneration. There was abundant deposition of fat in the pericardiac sac, and this was adherent to the heart and aorta in several places. The aorta presented the appearance due to atheromamus degeneration. The right lung was completely adherent to the ribs, while both lungs were deeply congested, as were all other organs in the body. The stomach contained indigested food. Both it and the bowels were much distended with gases in a state of putrefication. In my opinion death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

The finding as to the cause of death was in accordance with the medical evidence.

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

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

TO LET,

BRICK OFFICE, situate in Havelock-st., lately occupied by Mr G. Wotherspoon. Apply to J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION, NORTH RIDING.

I declare WALTER BOGUE BRIDGES, of Trawalla, sheepfarmer, duly Elected a Councillor for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon, he being the only Candidate nominated.

THEODORE BEGGS, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION, EAST RIDING.

I declare JAMES RUSSELL, of Carngham, sheepfarmer, duly elected a Councillor for the East Riding of the Shire of Ripon, he being the only candidate nominated.

DONALD CAMERON, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ANNUAL ELECTION, WEST RIDING.

I declare EDWIN HENRY AUSTIN, of St. Enoch's, duly elected a Councillor for the West Riding of the Shire of Ripon, he being the only Candidate nominated.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Returning Officer.

12th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

I give notice that the following persons have been nominated for the office of Auditor, viz.:—

JONATHAN WATTS BROWNE
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

As the number of persons nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a poll for the election of One Auditor will be taken on Thursday, 24th August, 1893, at the following places, viz.:—Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; State School, Nerring; Public Hall, Middle Creek; Court-house, Snake Valley; Court-house Skipton; and State School, Stockyard Hill, commencing at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH WATSON,
Returning Officer's Deputy.

12th August, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for re-election, and would respectfully solicit your support on the 24th instant, day of election.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Neill Street, Beaufort.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

I beg to announce to the ratepayers that I am a Candidate for the office of Auditor for the Shire of Ripon, and respectfully solicit their votes and interest at the forthcoming election.

J. W. BROWNE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to sincerely THANK you for the great honor which you have conferred upon me by again returning me as your representative without opposition—an honor which I can assure you I fully appreciate.

It shall be my earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN H. AUSTIN.

St. Enoch's, 12st August, 1893.

NORTH RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR.

TO THE RATEPAYERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I THANK you for the confidence reposed in me by returning me unopposed to again represent you in the Council.

I assure you that as in the past, so I will in the future, give every attention to the interest of the ratepayers, and all matters relating to Shire business.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. BRIDGES.

Trawalla, 12th August, 1893.

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB

A General Meeting of the above will be held at Vowles' Camp Hotel on TUESDAY evening next, 15th inst.

R. A. D. SINCLAIR, Hon. Secy.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Bay Filly, white face, near fore and off hind feet white, like H off shoulder.

Bay Horse, black points, like M near shoulder.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 2nd September, 1893.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

CONCERT AND SOCIAL.—The RAGLAN HOME RULE TROUPE of MINSTRELS will give a varied ENTERTAINMENT at the RAGLAN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 18st INST. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Front seats, 2s; back do., 1s. To be followed by a SOCIAL and SUPPER. 2s will admit Lady and gentleman. Your patronage is solicited, as the nett proceeds will go to provide seats for the Hall. Yours,—MR JOHNSON, OF THE TROUPE.

BEAUFORT RIFLE CLUB

The General Half-Yearly Meeting of the above Club will take place on THURSDAY Evening, 17th August, 1893, in the Mechanics' Institute, at eight o'clock sharp.

BUSINESS.—Adoption of Balance-Sheet and Reports, and Election of Officers for the ensuing six months.

A full attendance of members requested.

B. F. THOMPSON, Hon. Secy.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

DRAPERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

—BALANCE OF—

WINTER STOCK!

IS NOW BEING CLEARED

At Unheard of Prices.

G. H. COUGLE

Draper, Clothier,

Milliner, &c.,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

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 Scot flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅜in., ½in., 11/16in., 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.

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 ... ... (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.

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, recognizances, 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.

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.

"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.

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.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

—:o:—

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Spring, with its genial warmth, is spreading over hill and dale, and wherever it comes is welcomed by the dormant vegetation which bursts into life at its approach.

The wondrous and delicate organization of seeds, which lie lifeless in the cold months of winter, throbs responsive to the kindly warmth of spring, and bound into life, the root going down and the stem up to the light, no matter which way the seed is thrown on the soil, as if gifted with intelligence.

The bulk of the food of man is raised from seed, which generally gives a return a few months after being sown.

Vegetable and flower seeds are more easily raised in this and the succeeding months than in the colder months, requiring only to be planted, thinned out, and kept free from weeds—nature does the rest.

It is a disgrace to our farmers, who, with every convenience at their hand, do not keep their families supplied with vegetables and fruit, there being but few exceptions. Cottagers would be surprised at the quantity of vegetables they can raise on a little piece of ground 40 ft. by 40 ft. There need be no excuse: seed can be posted direct to any part of the colony, a single packet costing only 6d, while 5s spent in vegetable seeds gives a splendid variety, enough for most families for six months. Postal notes give the facility of payment. By request we add cost of seeds posted to any address in the colony.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 in deep, 3 ft. apart between the sets and rows. 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs, 9d gross.

Asparagus Seed.—Sow ½ in deep, broadcast, next year transplanting seedling to rows 3 ft and plants 1 ft apart. Ground must be heavily manured. 6d per ounce, sowing row 40 ft.

Beans, Broad.—Sow 2 in deep, rows 3 ft and plants 6 in apart. 6d per lb, postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d; sows 80 ft. Nip off the tops of earlier sowings, called topping. Boil tops as spinage.

Beet, Red.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 15 in, and plants 6 in apart. 6d per ounce, sowing bed 5 ft by 12 ft.

Beet, Silver.—Sow ½ in deep, thickly, in rows, using as spinage when 6 in high; also allow to grow full height in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 6 in apart, breaking off the leaves and boiling. Plants grow fully 2 ft high. 6d per oz, sowing row of 40 ft.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Sow broadcast, 1-8 of an inch deep, transplant when 4 to 6 in high, rows and plants 2 ft apart. Let ground be richly manured from the time the seed is sown till plants are cut. 6d per packet 1oz sows bed 4 ft by 10 ft.

Cape Gooseberry.—Sow seed 1-16 of an inch deep, in pot or box, in a hotbed. Harden plants off and transplant, allowing 4 ft every way. Splendid fruit for eating or cooking. 6d per packet.

Carrot.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1 ft. and plants 4 in. apart. Ground heavily manured for preceding crop is best for carrots. 6d per oz. sowing 150 ft.

Celery and Celeriac.—Sow 1-16 of an inch deep, in box in hotbed. Harden off. Transplant, when 2 in. high, to nursery rows 6 in. every way; transplant to trenches when 6 to 9 in. high. 6d per packet.

Cress.—Sow in warm situation, broadcast, ½ of an inch deep. 1½ oz. for 6d, sow bed 4 ft. by 6 ft.

Cucumber.—Sow ½ in. deep in a hotbed; sow 2 or 3 seeds in 3-inch pots. Let the strongest plant grow, leaving only one in each pot. On warm days open up the frame and let in the air. Frames are usually kept too close and plants raised tender. Transplant in September or October, allowing 6 ft between plants and rows. 6d to 1s 6d per packet.

Egg plant.—Sow ½ of an inch deep in boxes in hotbed; harden off, and transplant in September or October, rows 2 ft and plants 18 in apart. 6d per packet.

Gourds.—Sow in hotbed, ½ in deep, in pots, same as Cucumber. Transplant in October. Allow 12 ft between plants. 6d per packet.

Herbs.—Each variety 6d per packet. Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in apart.

Leek.—Sow ½ in deep in rows, or sow broadcast and transplant to rows, 2 ft between the rows and 6 in between the plants. 1 oz sows bed 4 ft by 30 ft. 6d per packet.

Lettuce.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, either in rows or broadcast and transplant, rows and plants being 1 ft apart. 1 oz will sow 200 ft. 6d per packet.

Mangold Wurzel.—Sow a few, ½ in deep, in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 15 in apart. Plants transplant freely when the size of your finger, not before, the thinning of one part filling up where other parts are too bare. 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. 1s 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d.

Melons, Rock and Water.—Sow ½ inch deep, 2 or 3 seeds in small pots, which place in a hotbed, allowing only one plant to grow in each, so that when transplanting the ball of soil will not be broken. It is specially necessary to get early plants of Water Melon to ripen before cold weather sets in.

Onion.—Sow largely this month if not sown last, ½ inch deep, in rows 1 foot and plants 6 inches apart. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 30 feet. 6d packet, 9d per oz.

Parsley.—Sow freely this month, ¼ in deep, in rows 18 in, and plants 12 in apart. 6d per packet to sow 40 ft. Parsley is not sown frequently enough; it should be sown every year. New varieties are like lovely fern leaves.

Peas.—Yorkshire Hero.—Sow this most generally useful pea 1 in deep, in rows 4 ft apart, leaving 6 in apart between plants. 1 lb sows 80 ft. 6d per lb, postage 9d for 2 lbs gross.

Potatoes.—Sow 4 in deep, in rows 2 ft 3 in, and sets 1 ft apart. Late-keeping varieties are largely planted now.

Pumpkin.—Sow as Melons. Most useful vegetable for storing for winter use. 6d per packet.

Radish.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 2 in apart. 6d for 1½ ozs; sows 80 ft.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 6d per packet, sowing 40 ft. Very delicate flavour.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 6 in apart. 1 oz sows 120 ft. 6d per packet.

Tomato.—Sow ½ an inch deep in box placed over hotbed. Plants sown earlier should be kept in a cold frame, allowing all the sun and air possible, removing the glass when days are warm enough. Tomato plants can be supplied from the middle of the month, posted for 1s 9d per dozen. Carrying easily.

Turnip.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 1½ oz for 6d, sowing row 200 ft.

Vegetable Marrow.—Sow same as Melons.

Sorghum, ordinary or the larger amber cane, may now be sown if weather keeps warm; sow ½ in deep in rows 3 ft apart, 10 to 12 lbs seed to the acre. This is specially useful for feeding cattle, giving a cutting four months from the time of sowing, followed by two cuttings at intervals of three months.

Chrysanthemum cuttings should be cut about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting square across the stem. Offsets should also be taken off the plants. Cuttings should be put in a cold frame. For show plants single cuttings should be put in clean three-inch pots.

Rose cuttings may be put in now. Rub the buds off the stem that goes below ground; stops plants from suckering. 12 named cuttings of roses selected by us posted for 4s; unnamed, same varieties, 3s.

Flower seeds should be planted as soon as the weather is warm, such as phlox, stocks, annual chrysanthemum, mignonette, acroclineum, calliopsis, centaurea, dahlias (single or double), elichrysum (everlasting) gaillardias, godetias, candytuft (white, for edgings), larkspur, lupins, evening primrose, poppies, whitlavins, and many other favourites. Transplant seedlings already raised.

Cuttings of most plants will strike now—petunias, verbenas, &c.

Deciduous trees should be grafted.

Have ground manured and dug.

Fruit trees of all sorts should be planted.

Asparagus plants should be planted in ground very richly manured, plants 3 feet apart between both rows and plants. Plants may be put 1 foot apart in rows.

The cabbage moth will commence to be a pest in the seed beds of cabbages and cauliflowers. A clever way of keeping the pest away is by erecting 9 inch boards round the bed, which should be one foot narrower than the width of mosquito netting. Tack the mosquito netting (running a piece of tape below the tacks to strengthen the net) on to battens, 3 in. by 1 in., and lay this over the sides. The weight of the battens will draw the net taut. The net may be kept off from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, but care must be taken not to forget and leave it off at night. The moth commences to fly about towards sundown.

Buffalo grass should now be planted, 6 inches to a foot apart, for lawns where water is not available.

DYSPEPSIA.

Flatulence, sour stomach, wind, and spasms are frequently due to liver complaint, very often complicated by kidney sympathy, &c. Brain workers and those persons whose employment is of a sedentary nature are most troubled by these complaints. An eminent physician, who made such cases a special study, found that the ingredients of Dr. Fletcher's Pills were the most successful for such complaints, and embodied them in the prescription from which these pills are prepared. They are prepared on scientific principles, are absolutely free from calomel or any dangerous drug. They act by generous stimulation of the hæpatic glands, and do not grip or purge, but produce a natural catharsis, and thus relieve the over-loaded alvine tract of the accumulated fæcal matter without the pain and annoyance so frequently experienced after using drastic purgatives. Mrs W. Walker, Pitt street, Sydney, says:—"Dr Fletcher's Pills cured me of chronic constipation of ten years standing, and I can conscientiously recommend them." They are sold everywhere by chemists and storekeepers.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, cured at the patient's home. This Illustrated Edition also treats on the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Extreme Stoutness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, by Medico-Electricity.—4d. J. E. E. BRIGHT, Publisher, 20, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

On Monday, in addressing a meeting in the country on the Home Rule Bill, the Hon. St. John Broderick (Conservative), M.P. for Guildford, roused the violent indignation of his audience by a personal attack on Mr Gladstone, who was, he said, "an old donkey, whom it was high time to turn out." The platform was rushed by Liberals deeply irate at the insult to their chief, and Mr Broderick was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, taking refuge in an adjacent farmhouse until the Liberals had dispersed.

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. 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 S. European Depot, 33, Farring don Road, London, and England.

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 flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GENTLE HINT.

☞ The greatest aid you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement, surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, bill-heads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return, and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue derived from advertising and subscriptions, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary town can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a *good* newspaper—one that can still further help you and your town—give *it* your job printing.

The South Australian Assembly on Tuesday night decided to reduce the salary of future Governors from L5000 to L4000, while allowances were limited to L2500. It was stated that in the past the Governor's establishment had cost L9000 per annum.

THE STUD.

TO STAND AT ST. ENOCH'S, STOCKYARD HILL, THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

SAVANAK,

By St. Albans (sire of Malua and Coronet and many other winners); dam Seaspray.

SAVANAK is a bay horse with black points and has proved himself a good performer on the turf under heavy weights.

TERMS—£4 PER MARE.

Also, the PONY STALLION,

YOUNG TIGER.

Sire, the well-known Pony, Tiger; dam, Ettie (winner of many 1st prizes). This pony is a creamy, with silver mane and tail, 3 years old, standing 13½ hands high, with good bone, fine temper, good action, and promises to be a very fast trotter; has never been beaten in show ring.

TERMS—£2 10s.

For limited number of mares.

Good paddocks provided, but no responsibility incurred. All mares must be paid for before removal. For further particulars apply to.

GEORGE ROBSON,
Groom, St. Enochs, Stockyard Hill.

Foy & Gibson's

WINTER FAIR.

IS NOW OPEN.

The magnitude and variety of Stock, the startling and amazing Fall in Prices, will be irresistible inducements to every keen and discerning buyer to patronise the Fair.

LARGE SHIPMENTS have been OPENED per the ORIZABA, and ROME, in addition many LARGE PURCHASES have been made at PANIC PRICES, from Importers to whom realization for prompt cash was a matter of urgent and vital importance.

Our Prices throughout our Entire Stock for every article have been dealt with in such a decisive and trenchant manner that we feel confident the fame of our WINTER FAIR will be greatly enhanced.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PURCHASERS OF

DRAPERY,
FURNITURE,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GROCERIES, &c.

Purchases of those goods will be packed by thoroughly experienced men (FREE OF CHARGE), and delivered in fit and proper condition for transit by rail or ship.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET,
COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

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

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

IN CONSEQUENCE of the DAMAGE done by Trespassers to the WIRE NETTING around the PADDOCKS of MR W. LEWIS, and also around the MANSE PADDOCK, PERSONS are WARNED NOT TO TRESPASS in these paddocks.

NOTICE.

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

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

AN INCOME FOR LIFE FOR £1.

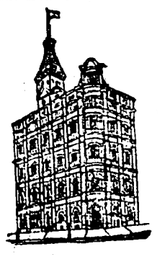
Bank and Building Societies' Assets rendered unsaleable by the commercial depression.

THE MUTUAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY OF SYDNEY are Issuing 145,000 SHARES at £1 EACH; also, HALF SHARES at 10s. QUARTER SHARES at 5s. No Liability. Anyone can apply.

3441 PRIZES.

ALL SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

And largely rent-producing, ranging in Value from £35,000 to £5.

FIRST PRIZE  VALUE £35,000.

Those Magnificent Offices and Banking Chambers, Park and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, having an annual rental value of £1750 per annum.

14 CHANCES FOR EACH SHARE.

Apply Personally or by Letter with Cash, Money Order, Stamps, or Cheque (include Exchange), with two Stamped Envelopes for reply and results.

BANKERS: CITY BANK OF SYDNEY.

THE DRAWING, which will take place in Sydney, under the supervision of representative citizens and shareholders, will positively be held not later than 7th NOVEMBER (Melbourne Cup Day).

For Shares, Prospectuses and full particulars apply to MANAGER, C/o R. HOPE ATKINSON, J.P., 25 Imperial Arcade, Sydney.

An Economic Light.

A GAS Light equalling the electric light in brilliancy but much softer and steadier, which can be produced at half the cost of an ordinary gas jet should commend itself to the public in these days when economy is more than ever a virtue. The Rajah Gas Light Company claim, and give visible proofs in support of it, that the light they are now introducing to the public has all the advantages already enumerated. A few months ago when the invention was discovered in Melbourne a trial was made at the Flinders street railway station. Being in its infancy the machine needed in connection with the splendid light was not by any means perfect and of course the best results were not obtained until recently. Now, after several months of experiment by Mr. A. J. Duncan, C.E., and Mr. M'George, the machine has been made simply perfect, and the result is marvellous. The Brighton platform at Flinders-street Station, the St. Kilda Station, the Johnston-street Tramway Engine House, Monaghan's Buildings in Swanston-street, and the private residence of the Hon. J. A. Wallace, are now lighted by the Rajah Light, and unbounded satisfaction is given. The Railway Department, and the Tramway Company have each given very flattering testimonials as to the many advantages of the clever invention. The light, which is as brilliant, but softer and steadier than the electric incandescent light, is produced by a simple automatic machine, to which is attached the water and gas mains leading into the house or building. This machine mixes the gas by means of the water pressure with air in the proportion of from six to eight parts of air to one of gas. The mixture thus produced is then consumed in perforated gauze platinum burners, and a most beautiful light is the result. Not only is this so, but a saving of 75 per cent. of gas is effected. In country towns where gas is 20s. per 1000 feet, this saving is of vital consequence. The saving, it will be seen, is effected by pressing the oxygen of the air into service. As the machine is automatic there is no more trouble with it than there is with an ordinary gas meter. A tap has simply to be turned on. Amongst the other advantages besides that of economy is the fact that no fatal results can follow an escape of gas where the Rajah Light is used. The gas is made so poor through admixture with air, that it can be inhaled without the slightest inconvenience. Another point is that no smoke is thrown off, and valuable pictures and furniture are not injured in the slightest by its use. At present gas does considerable injury in this direction. On a hot day, also, the machine can be utilised to cool rooms by throwing jets of cool fresh air into them. This would be a great boon in the summer months. A machine that will light the largest building in Melbourne only costs £12 12s and it will last for a life time. Mr. R S. Walpole, of Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins street, Melbourne, is the Agent, and all particulars may be obtained from him. As the machine is now perfect the Rajah Company intend offering the light to the public as in these hard times every household desires to economise.

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 and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, 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-squares 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.

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 as 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 utilise good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for the District, and notifications of the Sale of Land, etc., is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in the direction which our efforts almost constantly merit and receive, the publication of the Advocate will be given the latest possible local, the General news, and the most interesting and the most up-to-date information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Snake Valley, Ness Lake, and on Cadellins, Waterloo, Burnbanken, Blackwater, Rocky Creek, Shirley, Crowlands, Burnbanket, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Glenlogie.

With every issue of the paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Fashion 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 "trade" will not advertise,
Must either "boast" of advertisers,

And advertisers cannot do better than use the *Riponshire Advocate* 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,
BILL HEADS, 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, at Beaufort, at the Office of the *Riponshire Advocate* Newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 937 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS,
splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.
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receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
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Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1893.

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HOMES PRETTY and ARTISTIC.

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, Chasteness 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 grandly achieved.

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We have here a young lady with innocent joy reading her first love letter to her friend.

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Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors.
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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.

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

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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!

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

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BIG REDUCTIONS
TO MEET THE TIMES.

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GREAT CASH SALE

OF

DRAPERY,
MILLINERY,
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BOOTS & SHOES,
COMMENCING ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

HAWKES BROS.,

HAVE ON SALE, AT
GREAT REDUCTIONS,
WOOL PACKS,
SHEEP SHEARS
OIL AND RADDLES.
SOLE IMPORTER OF THE FAMOUS ADAM MAR'S
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Inspect for yourselves and do not be misled.
—FOR WE ARE SELLING—
Gipsy Tables, 1s 6d; Tin Milk Buckets, 1s 6d; Rodger's Butchers' Knives 1s 6d each.
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A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT

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

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COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold Everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

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Watchmaking and Jewellery.

THE BUSINESS lately carried on by MR SANDSTEIN, BEAUFORT, will be conducted for the future under the immediate supervision of

MR. M. HAMBURGER,
OF BALLARAT,
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All Work Warranted One Year.

Splendid assortment of W[illegible]

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

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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.

DR. SPEER

Assisted by Dr. Elmslie,
M.D., L.F.P.S., L.S.A. L.M., &c.
29 York St., Wynyard Square,
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 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 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.
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DR. SPEER will forward, post free, following celebrated
PILLS.
1. AMERICAN "VIGOR" PILLS, for Inert Debility, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, Errors, &c., 5s, or 21s for five boxes. Extra strong, 37s 6d.
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3. "FEMALE" PILLS, for Irregularities and Obstructions from whatever cause, 10s and [illegible]

DR. SPEER draws attention to his
A. EXTREMELY MODERATE CHARGES
B. EFFECTUAL and RAPID TREATMENT

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET,

Wheat, to 2s 11d; oats, stout 2s to 2s 1d; Danish, 1s 11d to 2s; Algerians, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; peas now to 2s 3d; barley, to 4s 10d; Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; potatoes, L5 to to L5 5s; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; mauger hay, L2 to L2 2s 6d, straw, L1 7s 6d to L1 10s; bran, to 7½d; pollard, to 8½d; flour, roller, L7 to L7 5s; stone, L6 15s to L6 17s 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour stone-made, L7 2s per ton; roller-made, L7 10s per ton; oats, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 9d per bushel; bran, 7½d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; peas, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, £4 per ton; Ballarat, £4 10s; hay, sheaves, L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 5s 6d per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 8d per lb; butter, potted, to 6d per lb; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 7d per lb; cheese, 5½d per lb; eggs, 7d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—288 head was the supply forwrrd for to-day's sale, fully one-third being good and prime, remainder ranging from inferior to useful quality beef. There was an average attendance of the trade, best descriptions meeting with brisk competition at prices fully equal to last week's values, whilst medium quality was not in such good demand, for which prices ruled slightly easier. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L9 10s to L10 7s 6d; good do, L7 10s to L8 10s; medium do, L5 10s to L6 10s; prime pens cows, L6 to L6 17s 6d; good do, L4 10s to L5 10s. Store Cattle—158 head yarded, for which there was fair enquiry, the majority being disposed of at satisfactory prices. Calves—Only 4 penned, which sold well. Sheep—3060 came to hand for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality. There was a fair muster of buyers; still competition, with the exception of a few odd pens, lacked animation, prices obtained showing a slight decline on last week's improved rates. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 15s to 16s, extra to 18s; good do, 13s to 14s; medium do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 12s to 13s 3d; good do, 10s to 11s; prime merino wethers, 11s 6d to 12s 6d (extra to 13s 4d); good do, 10s to 11s; medium do, 8s to 9s; merino ewes, to 8s 9d. Store Sheep—1420 penned, for which there was a fair demand, all being disposed of at fair rates. Lambs—180 to hand, all suitable quality being in good request as under:—Prime, 9s to 10s; good, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; medium, 6s to 7s; inferior, from 2s 4d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Stephen Holgate and Co.—205 merino wethers and ewes for Mr Thos. Rogers, Pretty Tower, wethers to 9s 6d, ewes to 7s 3d.

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—The demand has fallen off considerably, and values have declined about 1d per ushel. Quotations are:—Screenings, 2s to 2s 3d; inferior and faulty, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime milling to 2s 11d per bushel. Barley is in firm request, and quotations are slightly in advance of those given last week, viz:—Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; medium English, 3s 6d to 4s; fair to prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel. Oats are somewhat easier, and values have been barely maintained. Latest quotations are:—Prime stout milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; good feed, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d; Algerians, 1s 8d to 2s. Peas in only moderate demand at 2s 4d to 2s 5d per bushel. Maize is dull, and prime dry red is worth 2s 11d for new, and old to 3s 3d per bushel. Bran and pollard are selling at 7½d and 8½d respectively. Flour is in moderate demand at, stone L6 10s and roller to L7 10s per ton.

Mr Geo. Evans, auctioneer, 430 Flinders-lane, reports:—Fresh butter.—I had a large supply forwarded on Wednesday, but most of the dairies were of inferior quality; anything prime realised last week's rates. I sold the Camperdown factory at 10d per lb; other factories, 9d to 9½d; prime dairies, 8s to 9d; medium to good, 6d to 7½d; inferior, almost unsaleable from 3d to 4d. Potted butter.—Old, unsaleable. Eggs.—Market overstocked. I averaged 7½d per dozen, and the market was inclined to be easier. Cheese:—Prime, 4½d to 5d; medium, 3½d to 4d. Carcase pork (Friday).—A good supply, and for prime dressed light weight the market was brisk, from 4d to 4½d. Bacon pigs in demand, 3½d to 4d. Poultry.—I had a large quantity forward in all classes, and for good birds the demand was brisk. Young fowls sold from 3s to 4s 2d per pair; others, 2s to 2s 9d; geese, 5s to 5s 9d; ducks, 3s 4d to 4s 3d; turkeys, hens, 5s 6d to 6s 9d, and gobblers, 8s 6d to 13s. Garden honey, prime, 3s. Beeswax to 10½d. Chaff, prime green, £2 15s; good coloured, £2 10s to £2 12s 6d; inferior, £2 to £2 7s 6d. Potatoes.—Prime Gippsland, £5 15s, in good demand. Furred skins.—Oposum, mountain, 14s to 20s per dozen; silver gray, 7s to 9s; best ordinary, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; good average, 5s to 6s; and inferior, 1s to 3s; rabbits, firsts, 10d per lb; wallaby skins, best, 1s 1½d to 1s 4d per lb; kangaroo, best, to 1s 9d per lb; bear skins, 4s to 6s per dozen. Sheepskins, dry full wools, to 5½d per lb; second, 3½d to 5d. Hides and other skins at full market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report:—

Sheepskins—We submitted a large supply to a full muster of buyers. Competition was brisk, and prices generally ruled about the same as last week. Butchers' fresh skins, small, 12d to 24d each; medium to good, 30d to 45d each; superior, 48d to 54d each; extra, to 60d; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 5d per pound; extra higher; lambskins, 3d to 4d per lb.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1½d to 1⅝d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1½d per pound; kid, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 2½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
Big Reductions to Meet the Times.

J. McKEICH'S
GREAT CASH SALE OF MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
—Commencing on—
SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1893.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES
—BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK—
Is now being Cleared at Unheard-of Prices!
AT G. H. COUGLE'S,
Manchester House, Havelock 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.

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

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
—FAMILY BUTCHER,—
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.
Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand
Orders called for daily.

JAS. B. TOMPKINS,
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
BEAUFORT.
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

Probate was granted on Wednesday to the will of James Roberston, of Mount Mitchell, Lexton, near Ballarat, grazier, who died on the 28th May last. He was worth L29,391, which is left to the widow and family.

The meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club, to have been held at Vowles' Camp Hotel on Tuesday evening, was so sparsely attended (only four members were present) that it was deemed advisable to postpone it till Thursday next.

The following yields of gold were obtained for the week ending Saturday, 12th inst., at Ding-Dong, Beaufort:—Wright and Cheeseman, 2oz. 15dwts.; H. E. Trompf and party, 2oz. 3dwts.; H. Trompf, Pedder, and Elliott, 2oz. 1dwt.; Kelyar, Parsons, and McDuff, 1oz. 15dwts.; P. O'Brien and party, 18dwts. 10grs.; Pearce, 12dwts.; Lilley and Farley, 3dwts. 13grs.

We ("Camperdown Chronicle) are informed that the Lands Department has promised to consider the request for the reservation for market purposes of land at Lismore and Skipton in response to a request from the Hampden Council.

The Melbourne correspondent to the "Camperdown Chronicle" writes:—"Free libraries are likely to come under the ruthless knife of retrenchment. Ministers believe that this vote could be reduced without injuring the community. In country districts free libraries have become useful institutions, and the opinion has been long held that the vote might be increased. To cut it down will give much offence."

The board of directors of the A.N.A. has declined to sanction the carrying out of the annual gala hitherto organised by the metropolitan committee, while it contains provision for an art union. A majority of the metropolitan committee on Tuesday night decided to carry on the gala in spite of the board of directors, but ultimately it was decided to seek a conference with the board to see if the matter could not be amicably arranged.

Messrs John Humphreys and J. W. Browne having been nominated for the office of local auditor to the Shire of Ripon, an election will be held on Thursday, 24th inst., at the following booths:—Shire Hall, Beaufort; State schools, Raglan, Waterloo, Nerring, and Stockyard Hill; Public Hall, Middle Creek; Courthouse, Snake Valley and Skipton. The poll opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m.

We learn from the "Stawell Times" that very much regret was expressed in Stawell on 30th ult., when it was reported that Mr William Broadbent, a ganger on the Victorian Railways at Stawell, had passed away after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was very well respected in this community, took ill about six months ago, the complaint to which he succumbed being hydatids on the lungs. All that medical skill could do for him was done, and he sank so low that he was removed to the Stawell Hospital on Thursday, where he died on the morning of the 30th ult., at two o'clock, at the age of thirty-seven years. Deceased leaves a wife and a young family of five to mourn their loss. The body was removed to his late residence, Glenorchy-road. Deceased was a son of Mr C. Broadbent, of Main Lead, Beaufort.

The following circular has been received from headquarters, dated 12th inst.:—Arrangements are being made by a committee of officers representing the various branches of the service to give a reception in the form of an entertainment at the Exhibition buildings on the 24th inst. to the officers and men of the Victorian Horse Artillery and New South Wales Cavalry teams on their return from England. Should any officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of your corps desire to be present their names should be submitted on form 31, to reach headquarters for approval not later than Saturday, 19th inst. Those permitted to attend will be allowed to travel free by any trains to Melbourne on the 23rd or 24th inst. and to return not later than 26th inst. Uniform to be worn. The attendance to be purely voluntary and under no circumstances whatever will it be recognized as a parade. The railway department notify that Defence Force tickets will be issued on presentation of form 31, duly signed and endorsed as per regulation and they particularly desire that these forms be presented at each station where any men will travel from, and their wishes are to be observed. By order, F. L. Penno, Lieutenant-Colonel, Asst-Adjt-General.

The West Australian diggings being now in the mouth of nearly everyone in this colony perhaps some extracts from a letter from one who is on the spot may be of some interest to your readers. I (Buangor correspondent to "Ararat Advertiser") am indebted to Mr R. Grange, of Middle Creek, whose son, Mr Albert Grange, is the writer, for the following. Mr A. Grange in his letter to his father states as follows:—"I am now on the Traumine gold fields. I arrived about two months ago; I previously travelled over the bush prospecting, but could not get on any gold; but I am now working on the Consolidated Mine, and making L4 per week, which I intend to stop at for a week or a month till something breaks out. The rushes are slow here this winter, but we cannot tell the day something may break out, when I shall be off to try my luck again. Everything is very dull in Western Aurtralia; there are hundreds of fossickers here earning only a bare existence, waiting for something fresh to turn up. They are lucky who get tucker here. The gold is all on the top of the ground. You do not have to dig for it the same as in Ballarat. They scrape the top of the ground and use two dishes the same as you would do to blow chaff out of corn. But there are only patches here and there. No permanent fields at all; a few weeks work them out completely. The reefs are rich enough on the top, but get poorer as they go down. I advise those who intend coming to consider matters before they make up their minds."

A memorial adverse to the Home Rule Bill, signed by 103,000 Irishwoman, has been presented to her Majesty the Queen.

About the middle of last week Mr J. B. Cochran had a young heifer killed on the road near Mrs Miller's, Beaufort. It was found on Sunday with a hole in its forehead, and it is supposed that some boys who were out shooting had wantonly destroyed the animal. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

A lad named John Pedder, aged nine years, the grandchild of Mr Wm. Pedder, senr., sustained a fracture of the shin bone whilst playing at the Beaufort State school during the dinner hour on Thursday. He was attended to by Dr. Adam, and then taken to the Ballarat Hospital.

The "Star's" Melbourne correspondent says:—The deputation which waited upon the Premier from Ballarat on Wednesday has not been long in bearing fruit so far as the railway rates are concerned. The commissioners on Thursday decided that they would reduce the rates on heavy goods so as to bring them within the scale charged for their carriage by the teamsters on the road. These will include galvanised iron, sugar, kerosene, timber, and such articles.

Mr W. Edward Nickols announces the sale at his auction rooms, Beaufort at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, of several allotments of land in the parish of Langi-Kal-Kal, known as the late Mr Joel Morris's holdings.

The judging in the merino classes of the Australian Sheep-breeders' show was commenced on Thursday at Messrs Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co's wool warehouse, Melbourne, when the following district awards were made:—Ram, under 2½ and over 1½ yrs—The estate of Philip Russell, Carngham, 3; Mr E. H. Austin, St. Enoch's, 4. Ram under 1½ yrs—Mr E. H. Austin, 1. Robust wool class, housed, and fed.—Ram, over 2½yrs—Mr E. H. Austin, R.N. Ram, under 1½yrs—Mr E. H. Austin, 2.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

A magisterial inquiry touching the death of Ebenezer Jones, aged 12 months, was held at Mr R. Wilkinson's, Trawalla, on Thursday last, by Mr A. Andrews, J.P., when the following depositions were taken.

Richard Wilkinson, deposed: I am a grazier, residing at Trawalla. The mother of the deceased child has been in my employ as a housekeeper for the past six months. The deceased, I believe, is the illegitimate child of Jane Jones. The child had been ailing for some days. He took a fit last Friday, and never recovered entirely from it. I helped the mother to recover it from the fit, and afterwards she gave it some honey, vinegar and lemon juice, to cut the phlegm in the chest. On Monday I got some Steadman's powders. These have since been given to the child. It was subject to a cough and was never a strong child, and died on Wednesday morning. The night before they were suspicious of its getting the measles. I went into the bedroom on Wednesday morning and saw the child. It appeared to be alive then. The mother went in to see it about 20 minutes afterwards and found it dead. I then reported the matter to the police at Beaufort.

Jane Jones, the mother of the child, gave similar evidence to last witness, and in addition said she did not consider the child ill enough to consult a doctor, as the weather was cold, she thought it might have done him more harm than good to take him out.

Dr Adam made the post-mortem examination, and owing to the lateness of the hour, it was arranged to take his evidence at Beaufort. As the doctor, however, was called away into the country yesterday, this had not been done up to 6 p.m.

We ascertained that the cause of death was imperfect development of the heart and lungs, and the finding will be accordingly.

DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture, his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St. Etienne coal mine disaster which occurred in France, in December, 1891. The fire has been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mine, but its further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mine. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All its operations go on in solitude and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they—yet hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's *from* her too, and is sure to interest somebody; may be you. She says that a long run of time, from childhood to years after her marriage, she never knew what illness was; that is, so as to remember it, or to have it make a mark on her, as we may say. But mighty few folks manage to escape the old slave driver all through. Nor did she. "It was in the summer of 1890," she says, "when I began to feel bad. My appetite was poor, and what I did eat gave me great pain and distress. My food seemed to lie like lead; and after every meal, no matter how simple the food was, I had the most excruciating pain you can imagine. I had a nagging, thudding, pain at my chest, and through to my shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning the gnawing pain.

"I took all kinds of things for relief and applied mustard plasters to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal; I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs James Mercer, of 176, High street, Longton, recommended me to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it. After a few doses I felt relief. My food agreed with me, and by the time I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did." Yours truly (signed), MRS ELIZABETH WRIGHT, 12, King Street, Hanley, Staffordshire. November 19th, 1891.

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order always. And see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and until you *do* notice any results, you don't know there's aught gone wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, knew there was a fire in the mine. But it was fenced off from them and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked, and death griped them in a twinkling of an eye.

The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part; sometimes fast, sometimes slow. In some acute diseases very fast. The doctors often call gout an "*explosion*" of uric acid. The source of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs Wright's ailment; she suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do. Gracious, mercy! if we only knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

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MONDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1893.

(Before Messrs Cushing, F. Beggs, and Leadbeater, J's.P.)

M. Flynn v. Geo. Welsh.—Defendant having gone insolvent the case was struck out.

Same v. E. Welsh, senr.—Goods sold and delivered, £2 9s 5d. Order for the amount with 5s costs.

Crown Lands Bailiff Orde v. John Keating.—Cutting timber on Crown lands without a license.

Complainant, sworn, said that whilst on duty in the Trawalla state forest on 7th July he found that posts had been cut and sneaked through defendant's paddock. The son said they had bought them from a man named Scotty, whom he afterwards found was one of the unemployed employed by defendant. He heard defendant cutting on the opposite side, and he told the man Scotty not to give his name, and said there were too many d—— Government officials prowling about.

Defendant stated he was not aware that he was trespassing on Crown lands. He had been 25 years in the district, and had never split a post before, nor would he have done so then had his money not been locked up in the bank. He did not think a license was required. He was not impudent to the bailiff.

Mr Orde said there were actually three of them working in the forest. He valued the timber at 10s.

Defendant thought it was a very hard case, as he was only cutting the timber to put up a boundary fence on his land, as required by the Act.

Fined 10s.

Same v. Louis and Thomas Willox.—No appearance of defendants.

The Crown Lands Bailiff deposed that on 20th ult. he found defendants removing timber from Crown lands without a license. They told him that they had not actually the money to get a license at the time, but as they got them out immediately afterwards and usually kept them well, he did not wish to press the charge.

Fined 5s each, in default distress.

Same v. William Connor.—No appearance of defendant.

Mr Orde said defendant was in company with the Willox Bros., he being a regular woodcutter, and had since got a license.

Fined 5s, in default distress.

Alice Burton complained that Goff, who had boarded with her, had assaulted her and threatened to take her life, and as he was an annoyance to her she wished to get rid of him. He had taken the key of her house, and might go back at any time.

Senior-constable Downey said that Goff's version of the story was altogether different. He said it was only a love quarrel.

The bench pointed out that they could do nothing in the matter, and advised complainant to give Goff notice to stay away from her place, and if he molested her to give him in charge of the police; or else to issue a summons against him for what had already happened.

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. 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.

In the cricket match, Australians v. All England, the Australians were defeated by an innings and 43 runs, the scores being—All England, 483; Australians, 91 and 349.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Irritability.—No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system—for upon it our health—and even life—depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They relieve in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fullness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confused bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such resterative be occasionally taken.

After the question-list had been disposed of, the whole sitting of the Assembly yesterday (says Wednesday's "Argus") was devoted to the consideration of the Lands Settlement Bill. Mr M'Intyre met the objections of the mining members by an amendment exempting auriferous areas from the operation of the bill, and then he got along rapidly and pleasantly until he reached the clause which gives power to make advances by way of loan to needy settlers of sums not exceeding L10 to each. Sir Henry Wrixon pointed out that if it was intended to place destitute persons on the land the sum was utterly inadequate, nor could the state afford to advance any sum which would be sufficient to enable such persons to remain on the land. Although the bill provided that the money was to be used only for the purpose of building upon and improving the land there could be no guarantee that the money would be so expended. The Minister replied that the money would be advanced in sums of 10s per week, or at the most 12s 6d. This brought up Mr Peacock in horror to protest that members will be pestered out of their lives with requests to visit the Lands office to see that the weekly instalments are duly forwarded. He besought the Minister to make the advances in sums of not less than L5 at a time. Mr Trenwith moved an amendment that the amount to be advanced be increased to L30, which Mr M'Intyre opposed on the ground that it would limit the number of persons he could assist, as only L20,000 is set apart for the purposes of the bill. Finally he conceded an increase to L15; and the amendment of Mr Trenwith being altered to L20, was defeated on a division. No amendments of importance were made in any other portion of the bill, which was passed through committee, the House adjourning at 20 minutes past 11.

BEAUFORT RIFLE CLUB.

The half-yearly meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening. Present — Messrs Orde (president), Brooks, F. Troy, McKeich, G. Loft, A. Trompf, Allison, W. Hill, Dolan, Vale, Cameron, Archard (captain), B. F. Thompson (secy), Pedder, and Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From J. Lilley, asking to be paid 7s 6d extra for marking at butts for 10th and 11th competitions for "The Austin Trophies" and battle firing.—To be informed that the club do not recognise the claim, and that they are not disposed to pay him more than half-a-crown per half day; and in the event of his not agreeing to this, the secretary to secure another marker.

During the course of a discussion on the above, Mr Allison said the club should go back to the old arrangement of two half days, as the members were more satisfied with it. They called the club the Beaufort District Rifle Club, but under the present arrangement the name was out of place, and it ought to be the Beaufort Town Rifle Club, as no consideration was shown to country members. They knew very well that in the past the country members had been good supporters of the club, and in addition to this nearly all the trophies came from the country. The town members should show a more generous spirit and enable the country members to come in and participate in the pleasures of shooting. Everything went satisfactory till recently.

The President then ruled Mr Allison out of order, and intimated that he must bring it up under general business.

From Captain Jenkins, D Co., Victorian Rangers, (who had forwarded a cheque by Sergeant-Major Gray of £3 3s towards the prize fund,) intimating that it was given as a slight acknowledgment of his appreciation of the unvarying kindness in which the club had treated the D Co., and expressed the hope that the cordial relations existing between them would continue.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Captain Jenkins, and the secretary instructed to convey the same.

From Head Quarters, forwarding list of clubs who had not forwarded complete returns, this club not having sent the musketry course and balance-sheet, and stating there would be no free ammunition, railway passes, or other privileges till the returns were sent in.—Received.

Another circular was received relative to obtaining passes to attend reception to the New South Wales cavalry team and Rupertswood battery at the Exhibition buildings on Thursday next.

From T. A. Archard, resigning his office as captain. He stated it appeared to be the opinion of some that he had not given satisfaction, although he had endeavoured to do so.—Received.

REPORTS.

The captain reported as under:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state that during the past half-year we have fired six matches for the "Austin Trophies" and one friendly match with Ballarat club, the result of which are as follows:—March 4th and 8th, "Austin Trophy," won by D. Nicholson, 2nd "leg-in"; March 22nd and 25th "Austin Trophy," won by F. Minchin, 2nd "leg-in"; April 22nd and 26th, "Austin Trophy," won by J. McKeich, his right to same being presented to the club; May 24th, friendly match with Ballarat club, which resulted in a defeat by 21 points; May 31st, "Austin Trophy," won by W. Hill, 1st "leg-in"; July 5th, "Austin Trophy," won by A. Trompf, 1st "leg-in"; July 26th, "Austin Trophy," won by A. Trompf, 2nd "leg-in." For the highest score during the last half year Mr McKeich came top with 63 points; Mr Allison still leading with 64 points. I have also to state that competition on April 22nd and 26th has caused a great deal of unpleasantness through myself and committee not awarding "leg-in" to Mr Allison. During the half-year twenty members have attended two battle firings, the result being that your club has had a visit from Lt.-Col. Price, he holding a battle firing parade last Thursday, seventeen members turning up for inspection, the average for same being 9.70—not so good as previous firings. The average of the club for the half-year is a fraction over threes—not so good as previous half-years. In conclusion I beg to thank those members who have assisted me during the past half-year. Wishing the club a pleasant and prosperous time during the ensuing half-year,—I remain, yours truly, THOMAS A. ARCHARD, Captain.

Received and adopted.

The balance-sheet was then read, showing the receipts to have amounted to L55 17s 10d and the expenditure to L15 3s 5d, thus leaving a credit balance of L40 14s 5d. The assets were estimated at L94 2s 5d and the liabilities at L4 12s 6d.—Received and adopted

The following report by the secretary was received and adopted:—

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you my half-yearly report, I beg to state that your club is in a very good financial position. As will be seen by the balance-sheet just read, you have a credit balance of £40 14s 5d, which, considering expenses, etc., is extremely satisfactory. There are 40 paid up members on the books, which is a slight decrease since last general meeting owing to several members having left the district. Six committee meetings have been held and attended as follows:—Messrs Brooks, Loft, Vale, and A. Trompf 6 each; T. J. Orde, Archard, Parker, and Thompson 5; F. Troy, 4; J. Chapman, 3; Minchin, 2; and Nicholson, 1. Three new members have joined the club for the half-year, all young shots, and should develop into first-class marksmen. The entries for the monthly matches have been fairly good, the "Austin Trophies" competition being still unfinished. Very little notice has been taken by some of the members with regard to the motion that all subscriptions are to be paid within one month from half-yearly meeting, and as these members do not pay until the last moment it is the cause of much inconvenience to the secretary when winding up the half-year, and I hope in future the members will take into consideration the labors of the secretary and help him in no small way by paying their subscriptions in advance. All your officers retire by effluxion of time, but are elegible for re-election. In conclusion I must thank the officers and members of the club for the friendliness which has been shown to me during the last six months.—I am, yours obediently, B. F. THOMPSON, Hon. Secretary.

The captain intimated that one account had been forgotten. He had arranged to pay Mr Frusher a few shillings for the use of his paddock for battle-firing. It would be 5s or 7s 6d for six times, and would come before the next meeting.

The auditors (Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon and G. Loft) reported having examined the books and vouchers and found them correct in every particular. They congratulated the club on its financial position and thought the secretary deserved hearty thanks for the efficient manner in which he had performed his duties.—Received and adopted.

The averages for the year were then read, the principal ones being as follow:—J. McKeich, 4.104; A. Trompf, 3.815; F. Minchin, 3.711; A. Allison, 3.548; T. A. Archard, 3.5; F. Kendall, 3.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr Allison said an amicable feeling should exist between the members of the club, and the town members manifest a generous spirit by not denying the country members the privilege of competing for prizes. By giving them this opportunity it would no doubt strengthen the club, and cause a better feeling amongst them. It should be more like a mutual admiration society instead of being divided into a clique. He moved that in future competitions they revert to the original arrangement of shooting on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr Dolan inquired as to whether there had been any particular object in altering the arrangement from two days to one, and whether it had been beneficial to the club.

The President said the alteration was made on the score of losing money by the two days' shooting, as so few members shot on a Saturday. He seconded the motion, considering he was justified is doing so, having opposed the alteration in committee. The amount lost was very trivial. The club had always been well backed up by the country members, who had stood to it through thick and thin. By altering the competitions to one day it debarred the country members from shooting, and if they were going to block the country members, they should also block the trophies, as during the past four years all the trophies had come from the country.

Mr Dolan, in supporting the motion, said the country members took a keen interest in the club, and it was reasonable that facilities for competing should be given them.

Mr A. Trompf moved as an amendment that the club stick to one day's shooting. The President knew that a lot of bother was caused through the Saturday's shooting. He was sorry that Mr Allison should think there was any petty feeling, he and other country members having made it convenient to come in on Wednesdays, and things having gone on just as swimmingly since the change. With the two days it was always a bother to get anyone to take the scores, and this was unsatisfactory.

Mr G. Loft seconded the amendment.

The motion was carried on the casting vote of the President, the voting being as follow:—For the amendment—Messrs Trompf, Loft, McKeich, Brooks, Hill, and Vale. For the motion—Messrs Allison, Dolan, Parker, Troy, Orde, and Cameron.

Captain Archard and Mr Thompson did not vote, and Mr Pedder had left the meeting.

Mr Parker thought it advisable to draw up rules and regulations for the guidance of the club. Much of the unpleasantness during the half-year had arisen through there being no rules, and if the experienced members would frame rules the unpleasantness of the past would be averted. They should strive to work in harmony. He moved that a sub committee, consisting of Messrs Orde, McKeich, and Archard—the latter declining to act Mr Allison was substituted—be appointed to draw up rules and submit them to a special general meeting for approval. Seconded by Mr Brooks, and carried.

Mr McKeich referred to the musketry course being omitted by an oversight in reading the rules. The members would lose their marksman's badges, but they might get free ammunition. He asked how would it affect free travelling.

Captain Archard said he had related the circumstances to Colonel Price on his visit, and he was satisfied with the explanation that it was thought that battle-firing had taken the place of the musketry. The members would get 50 rounds of ammunition and free passes to the V.R.A. matches, but free passes having been curtailed they would not get any if they wished to fire a friendly match with another club.

Mr Allison moved that the captain's explanation be accepted as satisfactory.

The President did not think a motion necessary. The secretary said that nearly all the clubs had made the same mistake.

Mr Allison moved, and Mr Parker seconded, that the usual bonus of £4 4s be voted to the secretary. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr McKeich moved that the retiring captain, Mr Archard, be re-elected. Seconded by Mr Loft.

Mr Archard declined the honor. His busy time was coming on, and he could not devote the necessary time to the duties. He pointed out that the mistake had been made all through of appointing young members to other offices, and they could not expect to find old heads on young shoulders.

The President and Mr Dolan endorsed this remark.

Messrs A. Trompf and the secretary asked Mr Archard to reconsider his decision, the former stating he had filled the office exceptionally well, and the latter promising to take the scores for him on Saturdays, and remarking that Mr Archard had given him a lot of help, in fact had done half his work.

Mr Archard said it was impossible for him to give two days to the shooting. They were all friends now, and the troubles had blown over, but he could not accede to their wishes. He was especially sorry over Mr McRae's trouble, having run after the marker to get him on the range in time. On both occasions that trouble was caused he (Mr Archard) was unable to get down on the range.

Messrs McKeich, Parker, Orde, Dolan, and Allison in turn declined the position; the first named pointing out that the other officers did not assist the captain, and for the duties to be properly carried out without help he had to be constantly on the range during competitions.

A motion was submitted by Mr Allison that the meeting adjourn for a week, but ultimately Mr Archard agreed to accept the position *pro tem.*, on the understanding that a captain should be appointed at the special meeting to deal with the rules. Considerable difficulty was experienced in filling almost every office, and after much pressure the following consented to their election:—President, Mr Allison; vice-presidents, Messrs Dolan and Parker; secretary, Mr Thompson (Mr Orde paying him a high compliment for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties); vice-captain, Mr Brooks; treasurer, Mr J. W. Harris; handicappers, Messrs G. Loft, Brooks, and A. Trompf (Messrs McKeich and Allison, the scratch men, expressing satisfaction at the previous handicapping by these handicappers); committee, Messrs Orde, Pedder, A. Trompf, F. Troy, and Cameron; auditors, Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon and G. Loft.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr A. Trompf gave notice that he would move at the special meeting that the motion carried tonight re two days' shooting be rescinded, and that one day's shooting be reverted to in future.

Mr Dolan pointed out that at a special meeting only the business for which it was called could be dealt with.

Messrs Allison and Parker also contended that the motion could not be accepted, and the chairman ruled accordingly, stating that it came with very bad grace from Mr Trompf after his defeat, and that it was only fair to give the two days' shooting a trial for six months.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers on the motion of Mr McKeich, and the meeting adjourned.

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 diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

Mr Gladstone had a narrow escape of being seriously injured yesterday (5th inst.) The Prime Minister was walking in the streets in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament when the carriage of Mr W. L. Burdett-Coutts, the member for Westminster, approached. Mr Gladstone was very nearly being run over, but some policemen who were close by rushed to the rescue and stopped the horses just in time.

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.

A request has been made to Mr Gladstone to receive a deputation from the unemployed to place before him their condition and to ask the introduction of measures to afford relief, but the Prime Minister declined to accede to the request.

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

American telegrams report a sensational murder by outlaws in the State of Alabama, followed by prompt and severe lynch law retribution. Mr Marchant, a rich landed proprietor, in the Birmingham district of Alabama, was attacked and shot by a band of desperadoes who had for some time infested the district. The outrage roused the utmost indignation among the residents, who, arming, gathered in force to hunt down the murderers, who had retreated to their fastness in an almost impenetrable morass. The outlaws defended their position for several hours, but ultimately, three of their leaders having fallen by the fire of the lynchers, the remainder of the gang sought safety in flight, scattering over the tangled swamp. In thus endeavouring to escape the avengers, three of the outlaws were driven into a dangerous part of the morass and were miserably drowned.

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 11s per bottle. Thousands of testimonials from all parts

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

	s. d.
LETTERS.—Per ounce or under	0 2
URGENT LETTERS—Per letter (in addition to ordinary postage)	0 6
(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 ... ... (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.	
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.	
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.

A medical officer in the French army originates the latest "cure" for obesity, which is certainly simple. The form of diet is simply a restriction to one dish at each meal, irrespective of what that dish may be; this must satisfy the desire for food at each meal, as no supplementary dishes are allowed. One single dish, and that taken plain, it is claimed will satisfy the appetite much sooner than a variety of dishes, even if quantity was smaller

"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

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Spring, with its genial warmth, is spreading over hill and dale, and wherever it comes is welcomed by the dormant vegetation which bursts into life at its approach.

The wondrous and delicate organization of seeds, which lie lifeless in the cold months of winter, throbs responsive to the kindly warmth of spring, and bound into life, the root going down and the stem up to the light, no matter which way the seed is thrown on the soil, as if gifted with intelligence.

The bulk of the food of man is raised from seed, which generally gives a return a few months after being sown.

Vegetable and flower seeds are more easily raised in this and the succeeding months than in the colder months, requiring only to be planted, thinned out, and kept free from weeds—nature does the rest.

It is a disgrace to our farmers, who, with every convenience at their hand, do not keep their families supplied with vegetables and fruit, there being but few exceptions. Cottagers would be surprised at the quantity of vegetables they can raise on a little piece of ground 40 ft. by 40 ft. There need be no excuse: seed can be posted direct to any part of the colony, a single packet costing only 6d, while 5s spent in vegetable seeds gives a splendid variety, enough for most families for six months. Postal notes give the facility of payment. By request we add cost of seeds posted to any address in the colony

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 in deep, 3 ft apart between the sets and rows. 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs, 9d gross.

Asparagus Seed—Sow ½ in deep, broadcast, next year transplanting seedling to rows 3 ft and plants 1 ft apart. Ground must be heavily manured. 6d per ounce, sowing row 40 ft.

Beans, Broad.—Sow 2 in deep, rows 3 ft and plants 6 in apart. 6d per lb, postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d; sows 80 ft. Nip off the tops of earlier sowings, called topping. Boil tops as spinage.

Beet, Red.—Sow ½ inch deep in rows 15 in, and plants 6 in apart. 6d per ounce, sowing bed 5 ft by 12 ft.

Beet, Silver.—Sow ½ in deep, thickly, in rows, using as spinage when 6 in high; also allow to grow full height in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 6 in apart, breaking off the leaves and boiling. Plants grow fully 2 ft high. 6d per oz, sowing row of 40 ft.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Sow broadcast, 1-8 of an inch deep, transplant when 4 to 6 in high, rows and plants 2 ft apart. Let ground be richly manured from the time the seed is sown till plants are cut. 6d per packet 1oz sows bed 4 ft by 10 ft.

Cape Gooseberry.—Sow seed 1-16 of an inch deep, in pot or box, in a hotbed. Harden plants off and transplant, allowing 4 ft every way. Splendid fruit for eating or cooking. 6d per packet.

Carrot.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1ft. and plants 4in. apart. Ground heavily manured for preceding crop is best for carrots. 6d per oz. sowing 150ft.

Celery and Celeriac.—Sow 1-16 of an inch deep, in box in hotbed. Harden off. Transplant, when 2in. high, to nursery rows 6in. every way; transplant to trenches when 6 to 9in. high. 6d per packet.

Cress.—Sow in warm situation, broadcast, ½ of an inch deep. 1½oz. for 6d, sow bed 4ft. by 6ft.

Cucumber.—Sow ½in. deep in a hotbed; sow 2 or 3 seeds in 3-inch pots. Let the strongest plant grow, leaving only one in each pot. On warm days open up the frame and let in the air. Frames are usually kept too close and plants raised tender. Transplant in September or October, allowing 6 ft between plants and rows. 6d to 1s 6d per packet.

Egg plant.—Sow ½ of an inch deep in boxes in hotbed; harden off, and transplant in September or October, rows 2 ft and plants 18 in apart. 6d per packet.

Gourds—Sow in hothed, ½ in deep, in pots, same as Cucumber. Transplant in October. Allow 12 ft between plants. 6d per packet.

Herbs.—Each variety 6d per packet. Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in apart.

Leek.—Sow ½ in deep in rows, or sow broadcast and transplant to rows, 2 ft between the rows and 6 in between the plants. 1 oz sows bed 4ft by 30 ft 6d per packet.

Lettuce.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, either in rows or broadcast and transplant, rows and plants being 1 ft apart. 1 oz will sow 200 ft.. 6d per packet.

Mangold Wurzel—Sow a few, ½ in deep, in rows 2ft 6in and plants 15 in apart. Plants transplant freely when the size of your finger, not before, the thinning of one part filling up where other parts are too bare. 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. 1s 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d.

Melons, Rock and Water.—Sow ½ inch deep, 2 or 3 seeds in small pots, which place in a hotbed, allowing only one plant to grow in each, so that when transplanting the ball of soil will not be broken. It is specially necessary to get early plants of Water Melon to ripen before cold weather sets in.

Onion.—Sow largely this month if not sown last, ½ inch deep, in rows 1 foot and plants 6 inches apart. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 30 feet. 6d packet, 9d per oz.

Parsley.—Sow freely this month, ½ in deep, in rows 18 in, and plants 12 in apart. 6d per packet to sow 40 ft. Parsley is not sown frequently enough; it should be sown every year. New varieties are like lovely fern leaves.

Peas.—Yorkshire Hero.—Sow this most generally useful pea 1 in deep, in rows 4 ft apart, leaving 6 in apart between plants. 1 lb sows 80 ft. 6d per lb, postage 9d for 2 lbs gross.

Potatoes.—Sow 4 in deep, in rows 2 ft 3 in, and sets 1ft apart. Late-keeping varieties are largely planted now.

Pumpkin.—Sow as Melons. Most useful vegetable for storing for winter use. 6d per packet.

Radish.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 2 in apart. 6d for 1½ ozs; sows 80 ft.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18in and plants 6 in apart. 6d per packet, sowing 40 ft. Very delicate flavour.

Spinage—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 6 in apart. 1 oz sows 120 ft. 6d per packet.

Tomato—Sow ½ an inch deep in box placed over hotbed. Plants sown earlier should be kept in a cold frame, allowing all the sun and air possible, removing the glass when days are warm enough. Tomato plants can be supplied from the middle of the month, posted for 1s 9d per dozen. Carrying easily.

Turnip.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 1½ oz for 6d, sowing row 200 ft.

Vegetable Marrow.—Sow same as Melons.

Sorghum, ordinary or the larger amber cane, may now be sown if weather keeps warm; sow ½ in deep in rows 3 ft apart, 10 to 12 lbs seed to the acre. This is specially useful for feeding cattle, giving a cutting four months from the time of sowing, followed by two cuttings at intervals of three months.

Chrysanthemum cuttings should be cut about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting square across the stem. Offsets should also be taken off the plants. Cuttings should be put in a cold frame. For show plants single cuttings should be put in clean three-inch pots.

Rose cuttings may be put in now. Rub the buds off the stem that goes below ground; stops plants from suckering. 12 named cuttings of roses selected by us posted for 4s; unnamed, same varieties, 3s.

Flower seeds should be planted as soon as the weather is warm, such as phlox, stocks, annual chrysanthemum, mignonette, acroclinum, gallipsis, centaurea, dahlias (single or double), elichrysum (everlasting), gailardias, godetias, candytuft (white, for edgings), larkspur, lupins, evening primrose, poppies, whitlavia, and many other favourites. Transplant seedlings already raised.

Cuttings of most plants will strike now—petunias, verbenas, &c.

Deciduous trees should be grafted.

Have ground manured and dug.

Fruit trees of all sorts should be planted.

Asparagus plants should be planted in round very richly manured, plants 3 feet apart between both rows and plants. Plants may be put 1 foot apart in rows.

The cabbage moth will commence to be a pest in the seed beds of cabbages and cauliflowers. A clever way of keeping the pest away is by erecting 9 inch boards round the bed, which should be one foot narrower than the width of mosquito netting. Tack the mosquito netting (running a piece of tape below the tacks to strengthen the net) on to battens, 3 in. by 1 in., and lay this over the sides. The weight of the battens will draw the net taut. The net may be kept off from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, but care must be taken not to forget and leave it off at night. The moth commences to fly about towards sundown.

Buffalo grass should now be planted. 6 inches to a foot apart, for lawns where water is not available.

A WHISKEY SPONGE.

A neat trick was played upon me by an old toper the other day, writes a publican. The toper brought in a bottle, and asked for two-shillings' worth of whiskey. I drew it, and clung to the bottle while he went through his pockets after the silver.

Presently he put on a look of dismay, and said he had lost his money.

"All right," said I, and turned out the whiskey, and put the bottle on the counter.

He took the bottle and went away, saying he would be back for the whiskey presently.

He did not come back, however, but five minutes later I found him sitting round the corner poking something into the bottle with a stick, and after every poke turn out a thimbleful of whiskey into a cup.

I seized the bottle and made an investigation.

What do you think I found; Why, the old rascal had forced a sponge as big as my clenched fist into the bottle, and this had soaked up my whiskey when I filled the bottle.

Whiskey is all well in its way, but as a cure for influenza, indigestion, spasms, general debility, weakness, lassitude, or nervousness it cannot hold a candle to Clements Tonic. This is proved in thousands of cases, particularly in that of Donald McDonald, Esq., Congupna, who writes:—It is with a grateful heart that I would like to thank you for your valuable medicine. My wife has been a great sufferer for the last twelve years with palpitation of the heart, pain under the left breast and head, and swollen legs. Many a night I thought she would not see daylight. The heart would beat so rapidly you could hear it if you were in the room without going near her, and she would faint away and be like dead: often I thought she was dead. I consulted eight different doctors, but none of them did any good, and we thought her case was hopeless By chance I saw your most valuable remedy advertised, and as a last resource I bought a bottle, and wonderful was the change. Now, dear sir, after four bottles she is a changed woman, able to go about her work. I will for ever feel grateful for your valuable services to sufferers. You can make what use of this you like that will benefit the sick. Both me and my wife are well known here, having lived here for the last fifteen years, and will be most happy to answer any questions, and would recommend Clements Tonic to all sufferers.—Donald M'Donald, Congupna.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, cured at the patient's home. This Illustrated Edition also treats on the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Extreme Stoutness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, by Medico-Electricity.—4d. J. E. B. BRIGHT, Publisher, 20, Ratibone Place, London, W. England.

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

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GENTLE HINT.

☞ The greatest aid you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement, surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return, and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue derived from advertising and subscriptions, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary town can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a *good* newspaper—one that can still further help you and your town—give *it* your job printing.

"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.

For five months a girl aged 13, of good family, has been lying in a state of lethargy in a private hospital at Fesinet, outside Paris. She has been recently restored to consciousness, by Dr Deffegeau, who had charge of her, in a peculiar manner. She usually lay asleep with her mouth wide open and her throat exposed to view. The physician noticed that one of the tonsils was enlarged, so he resolved to cauterise it with a red-hot iron, an operation which would be beneficial to the patient, even if it did not have the effect of terminating her cataleptic condition. After the iron had done its work, the girl began to return gradually to consciousness, and at last awoke. The patient had no recollection or notion of anything that had taken place during the five months in which she was asleep.

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.

Foy & Gibson's WINTER FAIR.

IS NOW OPEN.

The magnitude and variety of Stock, the startling and amazing Fall in Prices, will be irresistible inducements to every keen and discerning buyer to patronise the Fair.

LARGE SHIPMENTS have been OPENED per the ORIZABA, and ROME, in addition many LARGE PURCHASES have been made at PANIC PRICES, from Importers to whom realization for prompt cash was a matter of urgent and vital importance.

Our Prices throughout our Entire Stock for every article have been dealt with in such a decisive and trenchant manner that we feel confident the fame of our WINTER FAIR will be greatly enhanced.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PURCHASERS OF

DRAPERY, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, CHINA, GROCERIES, &c.

Purchases of those goods will be packed by thoroughly experienced men (FREE OF CHARGE), and delivered in fit and proper condition for transit by rail or ship.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET,
COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

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

ARTHUR PARKER,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT,
Havelock Street, Beaufort.

AGENT FOR—
The Argus, Ballarat Star, Australasian, Leader, Illustrated Australian News, Punch, Ladies' Journal, Girls' Own Paper, Family Herald, Age, ", Weekly Times, Advocate, Australian Journal, Once-a-Week, &c.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the DAMAGE done by Trespassers to the WIRE NETTING around the PADDOCKS of MR W. LEWIS, and also around the MANSE PADDOCK, PERSONS are WARNED NOT TO TRESPASS in these paddocks.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.
GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.
Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE FOR £1.

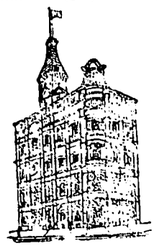
Bank and Building Societies' Assets rendered unsaleable by the commercial depression.

THE MUTUAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY OF SYDNEY are Issuing 145,000 SHARES at £1 EACH; also, HALF SHARES at 10s, QUARTER SHARES at 5s. No Liability. Anyone can apply.

3441 PRIZES.

ALL SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

And largely rent-producing, ranging in Value from £35,000 to £5.



FIRST PRIZE — VALUE £35,000.

Those Magnificent Offices and Banking Chambers, Park and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, having an annual rental value of £1750 per annum.

14 CHANCES FOR EACH SHARE.

Apply Personally or by Letter with Cash, Money Order, Stamps, or Cheque (include Exchange), with two Stamped Envelopes for reply and results.

BANKERS: CITY BANK OF SYDNEY.

THE DRAWING, which will take place in Sydney, under the supervision of representative citizens and shareholders, will positively be held not later than 7th NOVEMBER (Melbourne Cup Day).

For Shares, Prospectuses and full particulars apply to MANAGER, C/o R. HOPE ATKINSON, J.P., 25 Imperial Arcade, Sydney.

An Economic Light.

A GAS Light equalling the electric light in brilliancy but much softer and steadier, which can be produced at half the cost of an ordinary gas jet should commend itself to the public in these days when economy is more than ever a virtue. The Rajah Gas Light Company claim, and give visible proofs in support of it, that the light they are now introducing to the public has all the advantages already enumerated. A few months ago when the invention was discovered in Melbourne a trial was made at the Flinders street railway station. Being in its infancy the machine needed in connection with the splendid light was not by any means perfect and of course the best results were not obtained until recently. Now, after several months of experiment by Mr. A. J. Duncan, C.E., and Mr. M'George, the machine has been made simply perfect, and the result is marvellous. The Brighton platform at Flinders-street Station, the St. Kilda Station, the Johnston-street Tramway Engine House, Monaghan's Buildings in Swanston-street, and the private residence of the Hon. J. A. Wallace, are now lighted by the Rajah Light, and unbounded satisfaction is given. The Railway Department, and the Tramway Company have each given very flattering testimonials as to the many advantages of the clever invention. The light, which is as brilliant, but softer and steadier than the electric incandescent light, is produced by a simple automatic machine, to which is attached the water and gas mains leading into the house or building. This machine mixes the gas by means of the water pressure with air in the proportion of from six to eight parts of air to one of gas. The mixture thus produced is then consumed in perforated gauze platinum burners, and a most beautiful light is the result. Not only is this so, but a saving of 75 per cent. of gas is effected. In country towns where gas is 20s. per 1000 feet, this saving is of vital consequence. The saving, it will be seen, is effected by pressing the oxygen of the air into service. As the machine is automatic there is no more trouble with it than there is with an ordinary gas meter. A tap has simply to be turned on. Amongst the other advantages besides that of economy is the fact that no fatal results can follow an escape of gas where the Rajah Light is used. The gas is made so poor through admixture with air, that it can be inhaled without the slightest inconvenience. Another point is that no smoke is thrown off, and valuable pictures and furniture are not injured in the slightest by its use. At present gas does considerable injury in this direction. On a hot day, also, the machine can be utilised to cool rooms by throwing jets of cool fresh air into them. This would be a great boon in the summer months. A machine that will light the largest building in Melbourne only costs £12 12s and it will last for a life time. Mr. R S. Walpole, of Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins street, Melbourne, is the Agent, and all particulars may be obtained from him. As the machine is now perfect the Rajah Company intend offering the light to the public as in these hard times every householder desires to economise.

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 not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.**

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

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Steiglitz and Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Salem's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Crowlands, Waterloo, Buninyong, Buninyong Back Creek, Shirley, Crowalla, Burrumbeet, Framlingham, 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.

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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.

937 BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893. PRICE FOURPENCE.

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

Reaper & Binder Twine at Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE, cheap, 1,000 Posts for Wire Fence.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1893-1894.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS,
splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.
Railway and shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.
ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.
ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.
TWENTY-NINE YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.
CASH ADVANCES, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

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

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1893.

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,
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Foolscap, ruled and plain,
Letter Paper,
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Slates,
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Picture Books,
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Etc., etc.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. PIPES.

—AGENT FOR THE—
Argus,
Australasian,
Age,
Leader,
Australian News,
Ballarat Star,
Once-a-Week,
Herald,
Advocate,
Sportsman,
Punch,
Sydney Town & Country,
Sydney Bulletin
(Advertisements received for above journals.
Australian Journal,
London Journal,
Young Ladies' Journal,
Family Herald,
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Etc., etc.

ART, BEAUTIFUL ART

HOMES PRETTY and ARTISTIC.

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, Chasteness 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 grandly achieved.

It has hitherto been impossible for the public to get a proof of really Popular Subjects by Eminent Artists unless at prohibitive prices, as much as three and five guineas each being charged for good engravings, but modern methods and machinery have altered all that, and we can now offer extraordinarily low prices without at all sacrificing the quality of the work, and to those dealing in art or wishing for some auxiliary to increase and boom their business we invite correspondence on the methods and uses of our premium pictures.

We here give a few Illustrations of some of the Works we send out. Of course they can only convey a bare idea of the subject they represent. Each Picture is Superbly Printed on Extra Heavy Toned Paper, measuring 30in. x 20in., and we guarantee them to be such as are purchased at Art Stores at Three Guineas a Pair. OUR PRICE for the FULL SET of FIVE COMPANION PICTURES Illustrated is ONE GUINEA, postage 1/6 extra. The cost of a Single Sample Picture is 6/6, post free. Two Sets are sent for 37/6, Three Sets for 52/6, Four Sets for £3 5s., and Six Sets (30 Pictures) for £4 4s.; postage in all cases extra. Send for a Set and you will be surprised and delighted. Storekeepers and Canvassors liberally dealt with for Cash only.

The First Love Letter.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
We have here a young lady with innocent joy reading her first love letter to her friend.

No School of Arts,
No Banking Room,
No Hotel Parlor,
No Drawing Room,
No Mansion,
No Station,
No Home
complete
without this Set of Love Subjects, which would brighten up and make artistic any room.

In Love.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
This represents the love-making of a bashful young squire.

The Peacemaker.—By MARCUS STONE, R.A.
Here we have the younger sister reconciling the two after a quarrel.

All letters should be addressed, P. O. O.'s and Cheques (which must have 1s. exchange added) made payable to
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When Stamps are sent, 6d. extra must in all cases be added for each picture, and all enquiries must contain stamp for reply

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Peace and Happiness while listening to Songs of Love.

THE FINE ART CO.
Are prepared to refund all monies received and pay carriage both ways if perfect satisfaction be not given, and as a guarantee of our good faith anyone who wishes can post date all P.O.O.'s or Cheques, ten days, and if on receipt of Pictures you are not perfectly satisfied, you can stop payment and return the pictures to us.

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Mention this paper when writing.

Wedded.—By SIR F. LEIGHTON, The Original in the Sydney Art Gallery.

THE FINE ART CO.
ARE PREPARED TO
Enlarge Photos. in Crayons or Oils
At Lowest Prices in Australia,
From 21s.
They are also prepared to
REPRODUCE ANY LOCAL PICTURE OF INTEREST,
and quote very low price for any number from 250 upwards.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted on very liberal terms.

Our purpose is to see how good not how cheap we can make our work.

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FOR WINTER WEAR.
Porpoise
Front and Cap, French Calf Lining and Water-tight Tongue. Projecting Soles fortified with Light Iron Studs. Recommended for wet weather. Just what Squatters and Farmers want in Winter.
HAND MADE, 22s 6d.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.

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FOR STRONG WEAR.
French Calf
Front and Cap, Leather Lining. Major-Gen. Tulloch and Lieut.-Col. Price speak highly of this boot. Police, Post and Railway Officials recommend it for serviceable, comfortable wear. A Stock Agent says it is the best value for the money obtainable in Victoria.
HAND MADE, 16s.
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The UNIVERSITY Boot.
FOR LIGHT WEAR.
FRENCH CALF
Golosh and Cap, Kid Leg, Light Leather Lining and Watertight Tongue. Highly recommended by all conditions for ordinary wear. A Doctor says:—"It fulfils all anatomical requirements."
HAND MADE, 21s.
Machine Made, 17s 6d.
In Imported Wallaby, 15s.

PRICES Include Carriage or Postage Anywhere in Victoria; Other Colonies 1s Extra. The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, informs us that at an early date the Parcel Post system will extend to that colony. We can then post our goods to any address in Australasia. These Goods are NOT OBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE. In ordering state SIZE required. Medium too sent unless otherwise ordered. These Boots wear well, look well and fit well (goods that do not fit perfectly exchanged). No nails, pegs, stitches or socks to hurt the feet in these HAND-MADE Boots. The foot lies on the sole itself. No "breaking in" required. Easier when new than ordinary boots after month's wear. No creaking. SINGLE PAIRS SUPPLIED DIRECT by the only manufacturers,

WHITELAW, HOOTON AND CO.,

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Illustrated Price List of Men's, Ladies,' and Children's Forwarded on Request.

CAMP HOTEL
(NEAR RAILWAY STATION)
BEAUFORT.
Wines, Spirits, &c., the Best Quality only kept.
Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors.
—Meals and Beds, 1s each.—
Daily coach to Waterloo leaves Camp Hotel at 9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
C. W. VOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

LADIES
OLD, YOUNG and MIDDLE-AGED, consult
DR. SPEER
THE SPECIALIST, in your Complaints.
He treats with great success IRREGULARITIES, AMENORRHŒA, BARRENNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORRHŒA 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.

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

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COACHES from WATERLOO and BEAUFORT start as under:—
From the Fireshire Hotel at 7 30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., calling at intermediate places and leaving the Waterloo Hotel at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.
From the 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.

FUNERAL ECONOMY
Established 1860.
WILLIAM BAKER,
UNDERTAKER,
Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

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!

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BIG REDUCTIONS
TO MEET THE TIMES.

J. McKEICH'S
GREAT CASH SALE
OF
DRAPERY,
MILLINERY,
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BOOTS & SHOES.
COMMENCING ON
SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

HAWKES BROS.,

HAVE ON SALE, AT
GREAT REDUCTIONS,
WOOL PACKS,
SHEEP SHEARS
OIL AND RADDLES.
SOLE IMPORTER OF THE FAMOUS ADAM MAR'S
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON.

Inspect for yourselves and do not be misled.
—FOR WE ARE SELLING—
Gipsy Tables, 1s 6d; Tin Milk Buckets, 1s; Rodger's Butchers' Knives 1s each.
CROCKERY at enormous reductions to suit the times
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen Utensils in Enamelled, Mottled & Agate Ware
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
HAWKES BROS.,
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J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS & WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,
EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE,
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

WM. C. PEDDDER,
Blacksmith and Wheelwright,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Road and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefully Shod.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c., &c.
KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c.
KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
KAY'S COMPOUND, for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.
KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c. Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

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

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. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a slight cold,' or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U. S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, and England.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS,
COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT
ACCOUNTANT ETC.,
Neill Street, Beaufort.
RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

W. BAKER,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.
W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requirists.
Sashes, doors, and all kinds of Joiner's work made to order at the lowest possible paices.
Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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.

DR. SPEER

Assisted by Dr. Elmslie,
M.D., L.F.P.S., L.S.A. L.M., &c.
22 York St., Wynyard Square,
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 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 6 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

NERVOUS DEBILITY
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.
LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS consult DR. SPEER.
ASTHMA consult DR. SPEER.
BLOOD DISORDERS consult DR. SPEER.
SKIN DISEASES consult DR. SPEER.
etc., etc.

DR. SPEER will forward, post free, 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.
2. AMERICAN "PRIVATE" PILLS, for Discharges, Contagious Sores and Blood Diseases, 5s, or 21s for five boxes. Extra strong, 37s 6d.
3. "FEMALE" PILLS, for Irregularities and Obstructions from whatever cause, 10s and

DR. SPEER draws attention to his
A. EXTREMELY MODERATE CHARGES
B. EFFECTUAL and RAPID TREATMENT
C. ABSOLUTE and PERMANENT CURE

Mention this Paper when writing.

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 10d; oats, stout 1s to 2s 1d; Danish, 1s 11d to 2s; Algerians, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; peas, now to 2s 3d; barley, to 4s 10d; Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; potatoes, L5 to L5 5s; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 12s 6d to L1 17s 6d; medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; manger hay, L2 to L2 5s; straw, L1 7s 6d to L1 10s; bran, to 7½d; pollard, to 8½d; flour, roller, L7 to L7 5s; stone, L6 10s to L6 15s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour-stone-made, L7 per ton; roller-made, L7 5s per ton; oats, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 9d per bushel; bran, 7d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; peas, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, £5 15s per ton; Ballarat, £5 15s; hay, sheaves, L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 8d per cwt; onions, 7s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 7d per lb; butter, potted, to 6d per lb; hams, 8d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 5½d per lb; eggs, 6d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—345 head penned for to-day's sale consisting principally of quality ranging from medium to useful, a small proportion being good and prime. There was an average attendance of the trade; best descriptions meeting with brisk competition at slightly improved rates, whilst for other sorts the demand was hardly equal to last week, prices showing no material alteration. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L9 10s to L10 2s 6d; good do, L8 to L9; medium do L6 to L7; good pens cows, L4 10s to L5 10s; single beast, to L6 12s 6d. Calves.—13 penned, for which there was a good demand, best selling to [illegible]. Sheep—4242 was the supply forward for to-day's sale; a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality, remainder chiefly middling. There was a good muster of buyers, still sales throughout lacked animation; prices obtained showing a slight decline on last week's value. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 15s to 16s; good do, 13s to 14s; medium do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 12s to 13s 3d; good do, 10s to 11s; prime merino wethers, 12s to 13s; good do, 10s, to 11s; medium do, 8s to 9s; merino ewes, to 9s 9d. Lambs—196, including a fair proportion of this season's drop, to hand, for which there was a good demand, and realised from 7s 6d to 8s 6d; a few extra to 9s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs McLeod and Booth.—70 ewes and wethers for Mrs O'Dowd, Beaufort, 5s 10s to 7s 8d,

MELBOURNE GRAIN AND DAIRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—The market remains dull, and a further reduction in values is reported. Quotations are:—Inferior and faulty, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; and good to prime milling, 2s 10½d to 2s 11d per bushel. Barley.—Prime milling is in strong demand, and values are as follows:—Cape, 2s 1½d to 2s 2d; inferior English, 3s 6d to 4s; and prime malting to 4s 9d per bushel. Oats are weaker, and quotations are:—Algerians, 1s 8d to 2s; fair average feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; stout and Tartrian seed to 2s 3½d per bushel. Maize.—In view of the large quantities coming forward, values have experienced a slight decline, and are now quoted at 2s 8½d to 2s 10d per bushel. Peas are in fair demand at 2s 4½d per bushel. Bran and pollard are selling at 7½d to 8½d per bushel respectively. Flour is in moderate request at—stone, L6 10s; and roller, to L7 10s per ton.

Mr Geo. Evans, auctioneer, 439 Flinders-lane west, reports:—Cheese.—Prime; 4½d to 5d; medium to good, 3½d to 4d; inferior unsaleable. Fresh butter.—A large supply forward for to-day's sale, prices being slightly below last week's rates. Prime, 7½d to 8½d per lb; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d. Eggs.—Markets over-stocked, sold from 5½d to 6d per dozen. Carcase pork.—Prime light weights, well dressed, 4d to 4½d per lb; inferior, 3d; bacon pigs, 3½d; bacon, town cured, 6d; hams, 6½d to 7d. Garden honey.—Prime, 3d; beeswax, 10½d to 11d. Poultry.—A large quantity forward in all classes. Young fowls, 3s to 3s 10d per pair; inferior, 2s 2d to 2s 9d; ducks, 3s 9d to 4s; geese, 5s to 6s; turkeys, hens, 5s to 7s; and gobblers, 7s 6d to 11s per pair. Chaff.—Prime green, L2 15s; good coloured, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d; inferior, L2 to L2 5s. Potatoes.—Supplies increasing. Prime Gippsland, L6. Furred skins.—Opossum, mountain, 13s 6d to 20s per dozen; silver grey, 7s to 9s; best ordinary, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; good average, 5s to 6s; inferior, 1s to 3s; bear skins, 3s to 5s; rabbits, first, 8½d to 9d per lb; wallaby, best, to 1s 9d. Sheepskins.—Dry fullwools, to 5½d per lb; seconds, 4d to 4½d; pelts, 3d to 3½d. Hides and all other skins at full market rates.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report:—Sheepskins—We submitted a large supply to a full muster of buyers. Competition was brisk, and prices generally ruled about the same as last week. Butchers' fresh skins, small, 18d to 27d each; medium to good, 33d to 45d each; superior, 48d to 57d each; extra, to 60d; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 5d per pound; extra higher; lambskins, 3d to 4d per lb.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1½d to 1⅝d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1½d per pound; kid, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf, 2½d per pound

Mr Ernest Osmond, a London bicyclist has beaten the record for a two miles run, having covered the distance in 4 min. 24 2-5th sec.

Beaufort Business Directory.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
Big Reductions to Meet the Times,

J. McKEICH'S
GREAT CASH SALE OF MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
—Commencing on—
SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1893.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES
BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK
Is now being Cleared at Unheard of Prices!
AT G. H. COUGLE'S,
Manchester House, Havelock 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.

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

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
—FAMILY BUTCHER,—
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.
Prime Meat kept. Small Goods always on hand
Orders called for daily,

JAS. B. TOMPKINS
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
BEAUFORT.
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

THE federation question is again looming big on the political horizon. Mr Patterson made an admirable speech at the Corowa conference, clearly showing that he looks at the question from quite other than a parochial point of view. It was certainly a speech worthy the Premier of Victoria, and indicated a disposition on his part to enter into the federation fray, whenever it should commence, determined that no local interests should influence him in countenancing the throwing of obstacles in the way of its consummation. Mr Gillies, Mr Deakin, Mr Peacock, and other politicians are alike earnest on the matter. Last week Sir Henry Parkes, who has always been a pronounced federationalist, delivered a magnificient speech on the question at Albury. It is at the border town that the disadvantage of our present state of political affairs is most keenly felt. The border duties and the trouble that is entailed by their collection throw obstacles in the way of easy communication between the colonies. There was a large assemblage of people at the Albury Mechanics' Institute to listen to what the veteran politician had to say on this very important question. Apart from the importance of the question the fact that Sir Henry Parkes was to speak on any question whatever would be sufficient to attract a very large audience. He made a brief historial review of the question. He mentioned that the author of the New South Wales constitution gave expression to views favorable to federation 50 years ago, and he pointed out that from that time down to the present innumerable movements having for their object the federation of Australia have been started. Beyond affording the most prominent politicians of the day the opportunity to make federation speeches, the movements have not been productive of any good results. He exprssed the opinion, and we believe it is the correct opinion, that it is only politicians who are against federation, the people of this continent island of ours being emphatically in favor of it. The first aspect of the question he touched upon was that of whether the colonies were in a fair condition to federate, answering it in the affirmative. Australasia, in the matter of population, is 4,000,000 strong, being a population strength to which America had not attained at the time of its entering upon a career of independence. In fact, very many of what are called the important nations of the world could boast of but a slightly greater population than Australasia. It is of course perfectly true that the bulk of the population is contained within the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. "There is, however, clear indications that a rapid increase will take place in the population of the other colonies. West Australia is perhaps the colony of all others to which the greatest amount of attention is at present being turned, and the outcome of all the excitement at present rife over gold must assuredly be highly beneficial to that colony. Even should the gold fields that have recently been discovered not prove as payable as is anticipated, the people having once found their way to that colony will do precisely as they did in Victoria when the gold began to give out—settle upon the land. Therefore there is every reason to believe that West Australia is on the high road to the attainment of a foremost place, in the matter of population, amongst the colonies of Australia. To Sir Henry Parkes' thinking the present Federal Council cannot prove satisfactory in its treatment of questions of national importance, simply because it is not vested with power to legislate; its operations being strictly confided to the discussion of the questions that are brought under its notice. Sir Henry Parkes maintains, and rightly maintains, that little benefit would accrue to any of the colonies until the establishment of a Federal Government, possessing the full powers of a national life." As matters stand at present, each colony, a mere handful of people, so to speak, have laws and a policy of Government at variance, in a good many of its features, with each other colony. This certainly should not be the case; the laws from one end of Australia to the other end should be the same. The possibility of some predatory nation swooping down upon us was made to show the helplessness of our position. We would be powerless to beat them back—indeed, they would very probably annhilate us. When Sir Henry Parkes came to particularise the matters which it would fall to the lot of a federated Australia to deal with, he was very powerful and forcible. He spoke of the unemployed problem, and said it was "a fit subject for a united Government to deal with. They were now confronted with the appalling enigma that while the land was pining for treatment by the skill and muscle of man, thousands could not find work to do." How literally true this is everybody will readily admit. Attempts are being made to settle this difficulty by the agency of village settlements, but no very great amount of success has yet attended these efforts. There are people hopeful that the creation of village settlement communities will prove the panacea for the unemployed difficulty. We are not of that ilk. We rather believe that legislation will have to be directed to the unfettering of our industries and setting the wheels of progress in full motion. There will then follow plenty of work for all, and be no need for the creation of charitable colonies. The problem will, however, have to be legislated for in the interests of the whole of Australasia, and not by each colony, according to the temporary condition in which it may find itself. Sir Henry Parkes' speech was filled, like a pudding with plums, with arguments in favor of federation, and we have no doubt it will aid powerfully in pushing on the movement.

Local and General News.

By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the late Mr Burcham's Raglan property is to let. Full particulars of rent and terms, &c., are obtainable at the office of the Ballarat Trustees, Executors, and Agency Coy. Limited (Camp Street, Ballarat), the executor appointed by the will of the deceased.

The following sums have been allotted to the district free libraries mentioned out of the grant for the purpose of aiding the funds of free libraries and country museums for the financial year 1892-3:—Beaufort, £17 6s (a reduction of £63 11s on last year's grant); Raglan, £26 7s 1d; Waterloo, £11; Carngham, £15 16s 6d.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Stevens and party, 17oz; Carland and party, 6oz 7dwts; Lucky Company, 6oz; Golden Gate Company, 9oz 12dwts; Lucky Consols, 6oz 14dwts; Martin and party, 2oz; Vale and party, 1oz 16dwts; Trompf and party, 1oz 4dwts.

The Fiery Creek Lodge has arranged to hold a Masonic Choral Service in aid of the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, at 3 p.m., on Sunday, 3rd prox., when the Rev. J. C. Carmichael, of Ballarat, will officiate. The music is to be supplied by a united choir, under the conductorship of Mr J. Jackson. The Lodge is bearing the whole of the expense in connection with the service, so that the gross proceeds will go into the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. Tickets of admission, which are free, may be had on application to the secretary (Mr T. J. Orde.) The Rev. Mr Carmichael is to be the guest of Mr J. F. Watkin, at "Belmont," Main Lead, during his visit. The Masons will appear in full regalia at the service, and it is hoped that as the cause is such a good one, there will be a large attendance of the general public, and that the offertory will be a most liberal one.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Rifle Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening. Present—Messrs Allison (president), Brooks, A. Trompf, Archard, Orde, Pedder, F. Troy, Dolan, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. An account for £1 was passed for payment to A. Parker for printing and advertising. The twelfth competition for "The Austin Trophies" was fixed for Saturday and Wednesday next, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at 200 and 400 yards ranges, on the motion of Mr Brooks, seconded by Mr Dolan. Mr Orde gave notice that he would move at next meeting that the motion carried at last meeting awarding Mr A. Trompf a "leg-in" for "The Austin Trophy" be rescinded, and that Mr McRae be allowed to shoot on some day appointed by the committee. Captain Archard having remarked that he could not possibly be on the range on Saturday to take the scores, the President suggested that the conditions for the next match be printed on the usual notices, and that it be distinctly understood that in the absence of the captain, or an officer appointed by him, any two members present beside the one shooting be empowered to take the score, and that such score be accepted as correct. Mr Parker thought such a condition would open the way for fraudulant scores, and that in fact it could not be made without first rescinding a motion on the books on the same subject. Messrs Archard and Orde concurred in this view. The President moved, to test the feeling of the meeting, in accordance with his suggestion. Members of the club were supposed to be honest, and surely a score taken in this way could be accepted. The captain could not always be on the range, and the person whom he appointed might forget about it, and members should not be debarred from shooting on this account. Mr Parker said that the President was out of order, and that his motion could not be accepted. The President then gave notice to move it at next committee meeting. Vice-captain Brooks consented to take the scores on Saturday. Captain Archard wished the committee to appoint someone to take charge of the cartridges that were now in his possession. It was not with any animosity against the club, but owing to the confusion it caused through the takings getting mixed up in his business. The President pointed out that two years ago he showed a way out of this difficulty, but it did not find favor. It, however, had always worked well in the Walhalla and Bridgewater clubs, to both of which he had been secretary. The custom there was for the members to buy a box at a time and the secretary sent for as many boxes as he had orders for. Half a-dozen members would club together and take a box between them. The system had worked remarkably well, and he would like this club to adopt it. Mr Parker said that as a general meeting had decided against Mr Allison's proposition previously, it was only fair that the general body of members should be consulted before a change was effected. Mr Dolan had kindly offered to take charge of the cartridges, and he moved that his offer be accepted. Seconded by Mr Brooks and carried; the President considering it competent for the committee to dispose of the cartridges as they thought most convenient, and did not see any reason why they should consult the members generally. It was decided on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr Pedder, to fire a friendly three teams' match on the Prince of Wales' Birthday (9th November) for the L3 3s donated by Captain Jenkins, D Co. Victorian Rangers, the winning team to divide cartridges to that amount, and the teams to be selected by Messrs McKeich, A. Trompf, and Allison. The President moved, and Mr Orde seconded, that Captain Archard be instructed to procure a dozen narrow gauge slides. Carried. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Stockyard Hill footballers will play their final match of the season against Skipton at Stockyard Hill to-day (Saturday). Several of Stockyard Hill's best players will be absent, but they expect to get a team together that will make a very even game.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Ballarat Mining Board, the secretary, Mr J. M. Bickett, was instructed to write to the Minister of Lands in support of the petition presented by Messrs Osmond, M.L.C., and Young, M.L.A., protesting against the alienation of land on the Carngham and Chepstowe United Common.

On Thursday last a deputation, consisting of Messrs W. H. S. Osmand, M.L.C., and Young, M.L.A., waited on the Hon. John M'Intyre, Minister of Lands, and presented a petition from Carngham against the selection of Carngham and Chepstowe Goldfields Common under the 65th section. The petition (says Monday's "Star") was signed by 203 residents, and included several who had made application for a block of 20 acres. Mr Young pointed out the desirability of retaining the common for the residents of the district, and suggested that all applications for land should first receive the consent of the managors. The hon. the Minister promised to give immediate consideration, and inform the deputation of his intentions.

The following yields of gold were obtained from the Ding Dong rush at Beaufort for the week ending Saturday last:—Helyar, Parsons, and M'Duff, 4½ oz.; Wright and Cheeseman, 3 oz.; H. Trompf, Pedder, and Elliott, 2 oz. 6 dwts. 10 grs.; E. Trompf, Trainor, Phillips, and England, 1½ oz.; Pearce, 14 dwts.; O'Brien, 12 dwts.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties at Waterloo for the week ending 12th inst. came to hand too late for insertion in our last issue:—Stevens and party, 23 oz. 6 dwts.; Carland and party, 9 oz. 18 dwts.; Lucky Consols, 17 oz. 11 dwts.; Golden Gate, 11 oz.; Lucky Co., 4 oz. 16 dwts.; Martin and party, 2 oz.; Trompf and party, 1 oz. 2 dwts.

We extract the following from "Bruni's" report af the annual Australian Sheepfarmers' Show, appearing in Monday's "Argus":—Though the exhibits this year in the merino classes are more numerous than usual, it cannot be said that the quality of them, particularly in the ram classes, is up to the standard of excellence we have been accustomed to at the Australian Sheep-breeders' Association's shows. There are some exceptionally good sheep shown, but there is a larger "tail" than usual. On several occasions the judges made some extremely pertinent remarks on the inferiority of the animals brought before them to judge. It is a pity that it is not the custom for the judges to give their opinions in writing. The plan would be advantageous, as it would keep away inferior sheep, and give some of the breeders an idea of the quality of their sheep. Speaking of exhibits from this district "Bruni" says:—Fine wool merinoes.—Two large-framed sheep from the Carngham stud attracted notice from their fine frames and for the very long staple of their wool. One of these sheep got third place. The non-placed sheep, I was informed, cut 18lb. 13oz, of wool last year as a two-tooth. When the remarkable length of this sheep's staple is considered, his covering is very good. Mr E. H. Austin's very profitable style of ram was placed fourth. Sir Samuel Wilson's two large-framed sheep did not find favour with the judges. In the two-tooth class some very attractive sheep were shown. Mr E. H. Austin gained first prize with a very densely-woolled sheep by Prince Imperial from a Scone ewe. In the grass-fed classes 13 aged rams competed. A very well covered and close-woolled sheep, bred by Mr E. H. Austin, got third place. In the two-tooth class Mr E. H. Austin's ram by Prince Imperial from a Scone ewe was fourth. In the strong wool section, the reserve number was a taking sheep, bred by Mr E. H. Austin, of pure Tasmanian blood. In the two-tooth class Mr E. H. Austin gained second prize with a ram bred from Tasmanian sire and dam.

The following suggestion by the Commanding Officer Victorian Rangers has been forwarded to the captains of companies for consideration:—"In view of the forthcoming meeting of the V.R.A., the O.C. Victorian Rangers is of opinion that an effort should be made to enter a strong team for the United Service Match. A regiment, such as the Rangers, that has won for itself a high place in shooting should endeavor to win this coveted prize. This is not to be done by leaving the selection of the team till the last moment on the chance that the best shots in the regiment will be on the ground on the last day of the competitions. In order to win the best shots must be chosen for the team, and all reasonable precautions should be taken to ensure the presence of those who have been selected to shoot for the regiment in a match that is now regarded as one of the most important of the meeting. In order that Rangers may have a fair chance of success at the forthcoming and succeeding meetings the C.O. would suggest as follows:—(1). That the Hastings Battery and each company of Victorian Rangers subscribe £2 from company funds; total, £22. (2). That competitions take place in each company for a place in the team. (3). That the twelve (12) highest aggregate scorers form the team and emergencies. (4). That the money prizes be divided as follows:—Highest scorer, £3; second, £2 10s; third, £2 5s; fourth, £2 5s; four prizes, each £2, £8; four prizes, each £1, £4. (5). The prizes to be handed over after the V.R.A. meeting in November. No man to receive a prize who was not present on the Williamstown Range at beginning the United Service Match, and who did not take part or was not prepared to take part in the United Service Match. (6). Competition to be carried out on detachment ranges in the following manner:—Conditions—200 yards, kneeling, at third class target; 500 and 600 yards, prone, at second class target. Seven rounds at each range. One sighting shot at each range free (not to be included in score.) Orthoptics are allowed. Not less than six competitors to shoot on the same day and at the same time. All competitions to be carried out in the presence of an officer and of the company's sergeant-major, both of whom will sign the scoring card before leaving the ground. The sergeant-major to send the card immediately to head quarters. (7). In the event of there being less than six competitors in any detachment they may shoot with any detachment of the company to which they belong on the day appointed for that detachment to shoot. (8). Date and hour of competitions to be fixed by captains of companies to suit the competitors, and sent in to head-quarters. The three competitions to be completed and the scores sent to the office by the 31st October. By order; GEORGE A. EDDY, Captain, Adjutant Vic. Rangers." Amended conditions for the match have now come to hand, and from these we learn that four men will represent each company. The first practice for the match in connection with the D Company Rangers, will be held at Ararat on Wednesday, the 30th instant, when a prize will be offered for the best aggregate scorer in the three competitions.

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

We are pleased to notice that Mr W. Edward Nickols, auctioneer, of Ararat and Beaufort, has again been elected a councillor of the Ararat Borough.

The prospectors at Home Rule Gully bottomed their new shaft at 35 feet, and are opening out. The wash dirt is still about 20ft wide. The best prospect obtained was 3 dwts to the tub. They commenced carting to the puddling machine yesterday. Stuart and Buchanan have abandoned the paddock shaft, and bottomed a fresh shaft on Thursday close to the prospectors.

For the second time the members of the Beaufort Coursing Club have shown their lack of interest in the second coursing match of the season by failing to attend the meeting (convened to make the necessary arrangements) in sufficient numbers to form a quorum. On Thursday night only four members put in an appearance at Vowles' Camp Hotel, and of course no meeting could be held.

The following regimental order has been received from Colonel Otter, the officer commanding Victorian Rangers, under date of 18th August, 1893:—"The commanding officer will conduct a parade of D Company on Wednesday, the 6th September. Hour and place of parade to be fixed by Captain and reported to headquarters. Form 31, fully completed, for men who require to travel by rail, to be submitted at least one clear week before the parade. Dress, drill order, with leggings. Thirty rounds blank to be ready if required. As this is the only opportunity the commanding officer has of seeing and judging the drill of the whole company, it is confidently expected and strongly desired that all ranks make a successful effort to attend. Advantage will be taken of these parades to practice the new company drill as laid down in infantry drill 1892."

Rather a good story is being told about a young fellow who could'nt hit a hat with a gun at short range. Four young fellows on Wednesday afternoon went out on a shooting excursion, and after bagging as much game as they cared for, the youngest of the party was offered a shot at a hat. Being employed by a draper, he doubtless thought of making some "biz," and attempted to blow the hat into pieces. Four times he tried, and failed, the cartridges (from which the shot had been extracted) being handed to him. [Of course he was unmercifully chaffed at being such a duffer of a shot. He did not like this apparently, for, just prior to starting for home, he made a target of his own hat, got a cartridge from his pocket, and took careful aim, with the result that he blew the top out of the hat. Then it leaked out how nicely he had been "had." The jokers, on reaching their trap, found that others had also been amusing themselves, their cart having been wheeled into a creek, and the harness scattered about.

The competition against the Railway Department as regards the carriage of goods has extended to Beaufort. On Monday last Mr J. Ross, of Waterloo, brought 13 tons in two large waggons, drawn by a traction engine. The goods, which consisted principally of iron, tanks, and wire, were brought from Geelong for Messrs Hawkes' Bros. and J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., Mr Ross having taken from the previous Tuesday to travel the distance. It is expected that back loading will soon be available in the shape of hides and skins, wool, &c. Last week two teams of six and four horses passed through Beaufort with 10 tons of groceries for firms in Ararat. So long as the Department charge the present high freight, the competition will continue, and what's more, greatly increase with the approach of finer weather.

Eighteen members attended the fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association, held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening; the president (Dr. Adam) presiding. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the secretary, the minutes of the previous meeting could not be read. A variety night had been arranged, but it was decided, on the motion of Messrs C. Troy and J. R. Wotherspoon, to postpone this till next meeting. Debates then took place on questions which were put into a hat and drawn therefrom. The first subject discussed was, "Is it justifiable for the Government to impose an income tax at the present time?" Mr Wotherspoon opened in the negative, Mr Sinclair following in the affirmative. Mr Drummond and Dr Adam opposed the tax, and on a vote being taken, only two members supported the question. The next subject considered was "Remedies for the deficit." Mr Drummond made a very able speech on "A tax on land values," against which Mr Sinclair spoke; whilst Dr. Adam urged that a property tax should be imposed. Mr Sinclair intimated that he had a letter box belonging to the old and defunct Mutual Improvement Society, which he would hand over to this association. The question as to which has the greater influence, press or pulpit (the latter being taken as platform oratory) caused a general debate, the majority being favorable to the press. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded a very interesting meeting.

A number of holders of municipal debentures have recently informed the Minister of Public Works that they have reason to believe that several municipalities which have raised loans do not carry out the obligation imposed on them by the Local Government Act of forming sinking funds for the redemption of the debentures. They therefore asked the Minister when directing that a uniform system for keeping municipal books should be followed to compel the councils to show in their balance-sects the amounts set aside by them as sinking funds. Mr Webb has decided to comply with their request. It is also understood that the Minister contemplates reducing the fees of the Government municipal auditors. They now receive two guineas a day and travelling expenses. Should this be done the councils will probably seek to reduce the fees they have to pay to the local auditors, but to compensate them in some measure for the loss of fees they will have a longer tenure of office. The local auditors have to be elected annually now, but the period of office may be extended to three years, the same as that of a councillor. Some of the councils are agitating for dispensing with local auditors altogether, holding the view that the audit by the Government officer is a sufficient check on the municipal officers' accounts.—"Argus."

A return which was laid last night on the table of the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr Foster, showed that the Tucker Village Settlement Association occupied 990 acres, on which 163 families, comprising 800 souls, were engaged. The amount advanced by the Government to the association by way of a loan was £2,000.—"Argus," Wednesday.

The secretary of the Stockyard Hill Football club desires to acknowledge with thands the receipt of 10s from Mr A. Bain towards the funds of the club.

The *Ararat Advertiser's* Streatham correspondent, writing on 17th inst., says:—A very pleasant entertainment was given in our hall on the evening of the 4th inst., by the amateurs of Skipton, in aid of the Ballarat Hospital. The programme, being a choice and well varied one, the various items were well received with expressions of approval. The first item was a song—"Nancy," by Mr A. Elder, and was loudly applauded. Miss Earles then sang "Come back to Erin," very nicely; and Mr W. Osbourne, who was warmly welcomed by the audience, delighted them with his splendid dancing of an "Irish Jig" and a "Hornpipe," both numbers being vociferously encored. A recitation—"The road to Heaven," was very effectively given by Miss Nicholl. Mr J. F. Johnston then gave a comic song in character—"Away down Hoban Hill," and was vigorously encored. The Misses Earles followed with a duet, "Friendship," in a faultless manner. Master W. Costello rendered a recitation—"A voice from the Bush," in very good style. "The Wishing Cap" was sung by Miss A. Earles and was well received. Messrs Jarvis and Mullins's comic duet was very amusing, and Mr Johnston gave another song, for which he was encored. Mr Brennan brought the first part of the programme to a finish with a recitation—"Mad," and well deserved the applause it elicited, being among the best selections during the evening. Part 2 was a three act burlesque and tragic opera, Bombastes Furioso. The principal characters were—*King Artaxoninous*, Mr J. F. Johnston; *Fusbos*, Mr Nicholl; *General Bombastes*, Mr A. Elder; *Distifina*, Miss Ollisoe; *Cook*, Mr D. Baldy; *Valet*, Mr Grant. Attendants, Courtiers and grand Army. The piece was well mounted and all performed their respective parts very creditably, a great deal of attention having been given to the details of the scenery by Mr J. F. Johnston, whilst the dresses were exceedingly pretty, and the make-up of the different characters really good. Miss Nicholl and Mr R. Oman played the accompaniment on the piano, assisted by Mr Geo. Murray on the violin, thus adding materially to the attractions of the entertainment.

The Minister of Lands has decided that holders of land under the 67th or grazing section of the Land Act, which refers to land supposed to be auriferous, can, if there are no objections raised by the Mining department, have their holdings brought under the 32nd or agricultural section of the act, which will empower them to select up to 320 acres, provided they can satisfy the Minister that they have used the land for *bona fide* grazing purposes. Hitherto when land held under the 67th section was brought under the 32nd section it was the practice to throw it open for selection, and in this way the holders of the land were sometimes supplanted by other applicants who the local land board thought would make better use of it. It is however, now considered unfair to subject a man to this competition and cause him to give up possession of land which he had been turning to account for years, and to compel him to seek a home elsewhere. —*Argus.*

DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"*Another man was found in a kneeling posture, his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer.*"

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St. Etienne coal mine disaster which occurred in France, in December, 1891. The fire has been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mine, but its further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mine. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All its operations go on in solitude and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they—yet hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's *from* her too, and is sure to interest somebody; may be you. She says that a long run of time, from childhood to years after her marriage, she never knew what illness was; that is, so as to remember it, or to have it make a mark on her, as we may say. But mighty few folks manage to escape the old slave driver all through. Nor did she. "It was in the summer of 1890," she says, "when I began to feel bad. My appetite was poor, and what I did eat gave me great pain and distress. My food seemed to lie like lead; and after every meal, no matter how simple the food was, I had the most excruciating pain you can imagine. I had a nagging, thudding, pain at my chest, and through to my shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning the gnawing pain.

"I took all kinds of things for relief and applied mustard plasters to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal; I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs James Mercer, of 176, High street, Longton, recommended me to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it: After a few doses I felt relief. My food agreed with me, and by the time I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did." Yours truly (signed), MRS ELIZABETH WRIGHT, 12, King Street, Hanley, Staffordshire. November 19th, 1891.

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order always. And see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and until you *do* notice any results, you don't know there's aught gone wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, knew there was a fire in the mine. But it was fenced off from them and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked, and death griped them in a twinkling of an eye.

The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part; sometimes fast, sometimes slow. In some acute diseases very fast. The doctors often call gout an "*explosion*" of uric acid. The source of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs Wright's ailment; she suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do. Gracious, mercy! if we only knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.

ELECTION OF LOCAL AUDITOR.

—:o:—

The election of a local auditor for the Shire of Ripon took place on Thursday, and passed off very quietly. Very little interest was taken in the contest, as shown by the small number of votes recorded. The candidates were Messrs John Humphreys (retiring), and J. W. Browne. The ratepayers again selected Mr Humphreys for the office, his majority over his opponent being 87. The number of votes polled at each booth was as follows:—

	Humphreys.		Browne.
Beaufort ...	87	...	63
Waterloo ...	6	...	10
Skipton ...	9	...	5
Snake Valley	12	...	13
Middle Creek	21	...	3
Nerring ...	8	...	9
Raglan ...	29	...	4
Stockyard Hill	36	...	14
Total ...	208	...	121

Majority for Humphreys, 87.

The returns for 1892 were—Humphreys, 461; Browne, 419.

The latest idea in the air is that we must "shrink our pants," the expression is used as illustrative rather than as expressing an actuality. People are beginning to recognise that the whole proportion of our arrangements for governing ourselves are on too vast a scale; our Parliament House, for example, is fitted for the accommodation of the rulers of an empire rather than of those of a people only a little over a million in number. But what is beginning to be still more perceived is that we cannot do effectual work in Parliament, such as this country requires, with an Assembly composed of ninety-five members. The reduction of these is a pressing necessity, but how to effect it puzzles all the students of the working of our political institutions, and there are now many outside the ranks of actual politicians who make a point of doing this. We must compress Parliament into workable dimensions, just as we are doing the machinery of Government by the retirement of the older officers and not filling up the vacancies created. But how is it to be done is the difficulty? Members are always ready to enlarge Parliament by increasing the number of electorates or the representatives of them; but where is the man who would be found patriotic enough to vote for his own extinction? Yet, at the same time, if this is to be attempted there is a better chance of its being done now than when the allurements of political life present more attractions. These are the reasons why Mr Best's forthcoming motion, proposing to reform Parliament, is a topic of discussion wherever politicians meet. The general feeling is that the reform is needed, that our system is breaking down from its own cumbrousness; but the initial difficulty that stares us in the face is how can the members be induced to vote for the reduction of the present Assembly to say 30 or 40 members, which, though they would have larger electorates, would be quite sufficient for the conduct of the affairs of a colony with a population of only a little less than half a million males including children. If the smallest consideration be given to the question it must be seen that the Parliaments of the various Australian colonies are disproportionately large as compared with the respective populations they represent. For instance, 95 members represent in Victoria a population of a little over a million souls. In France, with a population of about sixty millions, the Chamber of Deputies consists of 584 members and is admittedly too large and unmanageable. But were the Victorian ratio to population to be maintained there the French popular Chamber would be composed of not 584 but 5700 deputies. These figures, which are not exact, but near enough for the purpose, hit people in the head like a bullet, and we see to what an extent the waste and extravagance of the past and the utter want of control over finance members of the Lower House have exhibited may be traced to the unwieldiness of the body which is supposed to make our laws and spread our cash. Nothing can come of Mr Best's motion this session, but it contains the germ of an idea, which, I (Melbourne correspondent to "Ararat Advertiser") think will grow. Little grains of sand, if inserted adroitly in the proper place, sometimes form the nucleus around which a pearl grows.

The death is announced of Ernest the Second, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who, nearly a fortnight ago had an attack of apoplexy. The Duke, who was 75 years old, was the elder brother of the late Prince Consort, and is succeeded in the title by his nephew, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. It is expected that the Duke of Edinburgh will assume the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha until his eldest son is 21 years of age, which will be in October, 1895, when he will resign the title to him.

There is an extraordinary belief in the public mind that if you once have the measles in early childhood the infliction is prophylactic against another attack for life. No idea could be more absurdly incorrect. The other day a man, sixty-two years of age, went to one of the prominent medical practitioners and asked to be treated for erysipelas. "Erysipelas, nonsense," replied the medico. "It's nothing of the kind, you have simply got the measles, go to bed, and take your gruel regularly." "But," asserted the patient, "it can't be measles, my mother always told me I had measles when I was a little child." All the same the sixty-two-year-old is now under the blankets, enjoying his measles.

The cholera continues to spread in Russia. It is causing great mortality at Kieff, where the deaths have reached 30 a day. Two cases, which are suspected to be cholera, have been reported in the East End of London. At Smyrna the number of deaths is 10 daily. The epidemic continues to increase in Hungary.

The Solicitor General has written to Mr. Panton, explaining that when an information is laid on oath, it is the duty of a magistrate to issue summons or warrant, and it is not for the magistrate to consider the question of the expenses of the prosecution,

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MAORILAND HO!

Nature's Enchanting Wonder Isle.

A Weird and Entrancing Romance,

BY ATHA WESTBURY.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

Te Hunna still remained unmoved, and kept his eyes fixed on madam with a piercing look that made the lady feel exceedingly uncomfortable. "In spite of what you say to the contrary, I believe that this lady is very easily affected by the power I have referred to. May I test you?"

A chorus of voices pleaded with her to submit to the ordeal, and smiling disdainfully Madam Elsie consented.

Te Hunna placed her, seated somewhat apart from the rest, but in full view of all. Then taking from his tamba a small piece of shining metal about the size of half-a-crown, bade the sceptic look at it steadily. "Do not think me so presumptuous as to imagine I can absorb the thoughts which predominate in this good lady's mind at this moment," said he, slowly, and appealing to the others with an apologetic gesture of his arms, though he did not remove his glance from madam's face. "I assume nothing but to guide, with my will, whatever idea has possession of the mind of my subject at the moment, that is all."

For several minutes there was a deep silence in the apartment. Little by little the assertive smile faded from Madame Elsie's pale face, her eyes began to dilate, and her stately form to bend forward like one overpowered by drowsiness.

Suddenly she started, sat boldly upright, and rubbed her eyes. What had happened? Had she really been dozing after all? The shining object on which her look had been concentrated seemed to grow and expand beneath her vision until it encompassed all space, and had shut out from her everything else, save the presence of the Maori. His piercing glance fell into the woman's wide open eyes with a burning triumphant expression as he stepped one pace forward, and laid his hand with a light touch upon her head.

"Look! and behold that which is nearest your heart and your mind," he cried.

Madam Elsie shuddered; to her the objects in the room were no longer visible.

"What do you see, madam?" he said, presently.

The subject struggled to speak; then in a voice, strange and hollow, which startled those who were listening to her, answered,—

"This is not Pinefalls! What has happened? What strange place is this?"

"Describe what you see," cried Te Hunna.

"Here is a lovely peak, from which I can see the hills and valleys of the Patea, even to the Hunna Ranges. Beside me stands the form of a giant, whose face is hid from view. Now he turns. Oh! Heavens!—that man—it is—it is my—" With a piercing shriek she fell back on the sofa insensible, while the rest grouped round her in terror.

"Stop! stop! for mercy's sake," cried Grace Weldon, seizing the Maori by the arm.

Te Hunna waves them all back, and passing his hands twice or thrice over Madam Elsie's face, restored her to her normal condition, and she was led away to her apartment by Grace and Mrs Weldon.

The Major and the others were deeply affected by what had transpired, but were too well bred to make any reference to it by asking any questions, and soon the Maori retired to his room for the night.

When he was gone the master of Pinefalls and his guests spoke more freely concerning what had occurred, and Major Weldon told them the following story.

"It is ten years ago since I became acquainted with Te Hunna. I had some business at Taupo, on the other side of the Island, and took the chief with me as companion and guide. Previously I had been to Auckland to engage a governess for my little Grace.

One night during my stay there I was accosted in Queen Street by a young girl—evidently a stranger to the city—who enquired the way to a suburb some five miles distant. When told how far she had to go the poor thing sank down on her knees, and clasping her hands, muttered, "I can go no further, God help me." I raised her up and found she had fainted. The hotel where I lodged was not far away, and she was conveyed thither; and in short I was so struck by the extraordinary beauty and sadness of face that I became interested, and gleaned from her that she was friendless, and had not a relation in New Zealand.

She had been the companion to some fine dame in England, but had given up the position owing to some persecution, which it was painful for her to detail, and so with what little money she had left, had embarked for the colonies, and here I found her houseless and penniless.

Helen Pemberton was the girl's name. Finding she was well educated I engaged her as governess, and she returned with me to Pinefalls. Let me say that I was surprised at her various accomplishments for one so young, and looked forward to her becoming an acquisition to our small circle; but the girl's sorrows appeared to weigh her down, and though she strove to hide it I saw plainly that her health was impaired. Dr. Craig was called to attend her. He could find no positive disease, but such terrible debility that he said any illness might prove fatal to her. It was at this juncture, and when Miss Pemberton had been with us something over a year, that Te Hunna and I started for Taupo.

I may say that the Maori had never seen the governess; therefore, what I am about to relate will appear all the more strange," continued the major, who had paused to take a sip of wine. "Te Hunna joined me at Tauranga, and in less than a week we reached Taupo. There are, or were only two decent hotels in the place, and I selected the best for our quarters, a roomy, comfortable one-storied building, with cheerful bedrooms, from the windows of which there were charming views of the surrounding country. The Maories bedroom adjoined mine, with a door of communication between; and most cosy little apartments they were for any tired mortal to woo the drowsy god. Mine contained French bed, covered with bright chintz, a marble topped washstand, duchesse dressing table, with a soft, thick hearth rug before the fire place, and a large mirror on the mantel.

The first night I retired to bed early, for I was tired, and slept soundly until morning, save for a peculiar dream, in which I fancied that the last thing my eyes rested on before I fell asleep was a small bottle labelled poison on the mantel-piece. The letters were large and plain enough, though how I could read them in the dark was a puzzle.

Somehow in my first waking thoughts this circumstance came back to me, and I jumped out of bed to look for the bottle, but lo! there was nothing there, and I burst out laughing at my own foolery. The Maori heard me, and came into my room.

"Good morning. Why does my friend laugh?" he asked.

I explained. Te Hunna looked grave, but said nothing then.

A long day with business matters made me forget the incident of my dream altogether.

My last thoughts, when in bed the night following, were of Pinefalls and its inmates, and so fell quietly into temporary forgetfulness.

It might have been somewhere in the early hours of the morning when I awoke—not abruptly or suddenly—but regularly. I rubbed my eyes, and stretched forth my hand for my "repeater," wondering what was the time, when, to my surprise, in lifting my eyes to the fireplace I saw the strange bottle on the mantel as I had seen it in my dream.

There was no mistake now. There it was, with its red label *Poison*. I could see the things as plain as I see you, though it was dark. I lay back on my pillow, and for the space of several minutes fought hard with a terror to which, hitherto, I had been a stranger.

Fortified at length I leaped out of bed, and lit my candle. Then I began to examine the room carefully. A more unromantic, unghastly common-place chamber could not be imagined. There was certainly no mysterious phial. While I stood mystified I heard Te Hunna knocking at the door of communication, and I admitted him.

"What is the matter with you?" he enquired.

"Matter! This place is haunted," I cried.

"Every place is haunted," said the Maori, quietly. "Sit down and say what has happened."

I obeyed, at the same time feeling somewhat ashamed of my companion.

"What o'clock is it?" was his next question.

"Time! thirty-seven minutes after one by my watch."

"Good," he cried. "Has my pakeha friend courage to put out the light, and sit with me here in the dark?"

"For what purpose, Te Hunna?" I asked, suspiciously.

"Not because I want to rob or murder my pakeha friend," said he with a lofty air. "If such a thing had been my object, then could I have done either long ago. I have spoken."

My courage was now equal to anything. If it came to a tussle we were but man to man, so blowing out the candle I sat down beside him as he had requested me. In a moment I felt his cold fingers lock themselves within mine, and at the same time a peculiar sensation went through my frame as if I had been suddenly brought in contact with a galvanic battery. "Look straight into the mirror," I heard him whisper. "Gaze steadfastly upon that speck of light reflected there, and be silent."

It seemed I had no power but to do as he bade me. At first the mirror was nothing but a blot of dull drab grey; but while I gazed a soft glow appeared upon its surface, which lighted anon into a full radiance, and behold, it seemed as if I sat within its glow. Then I saw the picture was a room in my house here at Pinefalls—the room occupied by our governess, Miss Pemberton. Every article of furniture, down to the most minute thing within the chamber was revealed to my eyes—even to the design of the paper on its walls. Standing by the fireplace I saw the tall, slim figure of the governess with her features full upon me, and her long, white fingers clutching that fatal bottle with the red label. In the terror of the moment I would have leaped up with a warning shout, but I felt I was powerless to move, as in the throes of some horrible nightmare.

Slowly the figure raised its transparent hands and passed them through the long masses of raven hair, which covered her like a sombre veil. How pale she looked, and wax-like, like a corpse.

I struggled to free myself and cry out, but even as I did so I saw her raise the poison to her lips, and drain the dregs."

The major paused, and gulped down a glass of wine.

"I remembered no more," he continued, looking round at the eager faces about him. "I suppose I must have swooned or something of the sort, for the next thing that I remember was that it was broad day. Te Hunna was sitting by my bedside reading. When I was fairly myself, and began to question him, he only shook his head and replied, "let the pakeha hasten his business and return home again."

"Holy An—to—ny!" ejaculated Burke Brady, with open mouth. "An the poor unfortunate crayture has really poisoned herself, major?"

"Aye!" responded the master of Pinefalls with a sigh. "Aye, my lad, that dreadful scene which passed before my vision at Taupo was practically enacted here by the unhappy Helen Pemberton almost to the minute. The poor girl was found dead next morning by one of the servants, and it was proved at the inquest that she had taken her life about the hour Te Hunna had bade me look into the mirror.

"Musha, it's quare entirely," said Brady, philosophically, and the rest of the little group echoed the sentiment ere they separated for the night.

CHAPTER VII.

BILLING AND COOING.

Swiftly indeed pass the days at Pinefalls. Spite of the Maori with his necromancy, and the sport on the hills, the turtle doves find ample time to "bill and coo."

"Do you sing, Mr Vane?" asked Grace, turning from the piano one evening. "Forgive me, but I am sure you can."

He shook his head.

"It is wrong to contradict a lady," said he, smiling, "so I will say that it is so long since I have that it would be folly to commence again."

"No! no! we must disagree on that point," she exclaimed, gaily. "If it is long since then the songs you know must be old ones, and they are ever the best. There is a book of Auntie's somewhere, in which there are several gentlemen's songs. I will find it."

"I pray you will not take the trouble."

"She will not think it so," replied Major Weldon, looking up over his magazine. "Music is her passion. To have others here who can sing is a downright treat."

"Of which," said Grace, merrily, bringing the book to the table, "Mr Vane is far too generous to deprive me. Here is one—papa's favourite—and I am sure you know it. Auntie always says everyone does."

She had opened the volume, and now pointed to the title, "When other lips."

Vane's countenance, as he read it, became troubled; he stepped quickly, like one experiencing a sudden pain.

"Yes," he said, "I know it, Miss Weldon, but I could not sing it. It—it produces no pleasurable memory, for he whom I heard sing it last is dead." His voice dropped low. Grace's face changed; her gentle eyes, full of sympathy, were raised to his as she murmured inaudibly to all but him,—

"Oh! forgive me. I am so sorry I have made you suffer!"

Temple gazed down into the face so expressive of regretful contrition, and a quiver ran through his frame, strong man as he was: for a moment he felt weak as a child. He was angry with himself for clouding her gentle features, even for a second, and eager to atone, exclaimed,—

"But you may have another here more fortunate. If you would really like I will see."

She looked rather than spoke her gratitude, and the two side by side, their heads together bending over the music, began to turn the leaves.

Fenton, leaning by the window, saw the picture they made—the tall, broad-shouldered, red-brown bearded man—the slight, graceful, bright girl—and glanced towards Major Weldon.

At that very instant the latter, lifting his eyes, rested them upon the pair.

Fenton seemed to draw his breath hard in suspense.

Did the idea occur to his host which had occurred to him? If so it produced a different effect. Major Weldon smiled, certainly not with dissatisfaction, and resumed his reading.

"They all like him. He wins upon every one, child and man; what wonder—and yet—oh!" with petulant distress, "that wretched secret! why cannot I forget it? Why did I ever know it? Why is the *onus* of it put upon my shoulders?" Still," he added, "is Vane the dishonourable man to obtain a young girl's love without confession? If he be——then surely the reasons which now hold my lips mute would be removed."

He had sauntered on to the verandah, and now paused. The song had been found; in a rich, clear baritone, Vane was singing "The Admiral."

As Temple ended there came up from the direction of the shrubbery three sharp, quick cries, like those of some night bird.

"What bird is that, Miss Weldon?" he asked, as she and her partner joined him.

"I did not hear it," she answered, "being too busy in asking Mr Vane how he ever had the courage to convict himself of falsehood by saying he could not sing, but hark!" she added, raising her hand, "there it is again."

Three times the cry rose quick and sharp.

"I do not know at all," she replied. "I do not think I have heard it before. Perhaps it is some night bird who keeps more to the wooded gorges of the hills. Will it come again?"

"Let us go a little nearer," said Fenton Howe.

They stepped down into the garden, and moved noiselessly along the path not to startle the bird—if bird it was.

"If there were bushrangers near," said Grace, "we might think it them. I hear they sometimes use birds' cries as signals."

"And are there not?" Vane asked.

"No," shaking her head. "While the goldfields yonder (extending her hand) are so prolific, they find too much work to do."

"They do not trouble you, then?" said Fenton.

"Only in occasionally bringing very rough-looking characters past the station on their way to them; and as they take care to time their arrival about sundown, as a matter of course, they beg a supper and a night's shelter."

"Which is given them?"

"Of course," answered Grace, simply. "How could it be refused, when to do so would compel their sleeping out in the bush."

They had reached the shrubbery by this time, and advanced a few yards along one of the paths. While doing so there was a slight rustle among the bushes, then silence.

"It was a bird!" exclaimed Grace. "Did you not hear it? We have startled it away."

As they returned to the house they looked up to one of the first floor windows, where burned a faint light. It was partly open, for the night was hot and heavy with the storm which had not yet broken.

Behind the muslin curtains lay poor Nita, unconscious of all about her. That day, however, she had been better, and they had hopes that the doctor would on the morrow speak favorably.

Vane turned and looked at his partner, who at that moment also turned to enter the sitting room, for the two had stopped awhile on the verandah to speak of Nita, letting Grace Weldon precede them into the parlor. The light from the lamp shone on the young fellow's face, and a suspicion of the truth flashed upon his friend. For a second a brighter expression came over his own features, then gave place to one hard and scornful, as if the thought which had caused the former had been ruthlessly, sternly crushed out.

"Madman! idiot!" he muttered, between his teeth, following Fenton.

As they entered Madam Elsie appeared, coming from her duty as nurse.

"How is she now, Auntie?" inquired Grace, anxiously.

"I am sure, on the whole, better," replied Madam Elsie. "She was sleeping, it almost seemed calmly, until a few minutes ago, when she became restless, and started up in her bed wild and scared. It was with some difficulty I could soothe her to lie down; all the while, below her breath, she kept whispering with troubled brow, "but I must! You do not know. I must."

"Poor child; when delirium possesses us we are helpless," said Major Weldon.

"It was I who sang last," put in Temple Vane. "Perhaps I disturbed her."

Grace looked round with a bright smile. In her opinion such a thing was impossible. Madam Elsie, however, became reflective.

"I cannot tell, yet I scarcely think so. It reached her room but faintly; still, now I remember, she did say something like 'you hear,' and inclined her head, listening.

"We will not sing again until later on," said Grace, decisively.

"Now it is you who are generous," whispered Vane, with a smile, "for it will be a great deprivation."

"Yes," she smiled, in response, "since I have discovered you can sing."

"Good gracious! what is that?"

A sudden yell rent the air, followed by quick, heavy footsteps advancing along the verandah. All started to their feet, but before they could do more there dived in amongst them the gaunt form of Te Ranga, the Maori.

"You confounded ape, what is the matter?" cries the major, at the same time grasping the culprit and shaking him soundly. "Speak, sir!"

"Ugh!" cried the Maori; "bushrangers."

"Bushrangers!" echoed several of the company.

"Yes, bushrangers," repeated Te Ranga. "They are coming here. I saw them by the stockyard; a dozen or more, *Ki Kauri*. They are all armed, and will surely kill us—every man of us. I have spoken."

"A party of diggers, most likely," said the major, looking at his daughter.

"With your permission I will go and ascertain, sir," cries Vane, taking up his hat.

"Nay, thank you; I will go myself, but you may accompany me if you will," answers the major.

"Why not all go?" says Grace.

"Very well. I don't believe a word of what this idiot has said. No bushranger dare show his face at Pinefalls. Come along."

The whole party went out along the verandah, and descending to the broad gravel walk beneath, betook themselves to the other side of the garden. Here they were startled to find a body of men drawn up two deep, and in uniform.

"Is this Pinefalls Station?" cried a voice from the other side of the force.

"Yes; this is Pinefalls," replied the major.

"Thank you. Would it be asking too much to beg Major Weldon to step this way. I have a message for him," said the speaker.

"I am the very personage, sir," cries the master of Pinefalls in a friendly tone. "Whom have I the honor of addressing?"

"Lieutenant West, of Pitts' Rangers, at your service," responds the voice. "I have a letter for you, sir, from our commander, Colonel Pitt."

"Glad to hear it. Step this way. How many men have you with you, Mr West?"

"A dozen, rank and file, sir," answers the other as he joins the major, who, leaving the rest of his companions to follow at their leisure, leads the way to the house.

In a very short time the rank and file are dismissed to find quarters among the servants, while the young officer is brought into the well-lit drawingroom, and presented in due form to the family and visitors.

Lieutenant Harry West is a tall, dark, handsome man—the very beau ideal of a soldier. He has an easy flow of small talk, can sing and play, and tell most wonderful anecdotes anent himself. For the most part he is as vain of his good looks as a Sunday school miss—has an idea that every lady who looks upon him must consequently fall in love with him; otherwise, this youthful son of Mars is a capital fellow in his way. He is good with the gloves, can wrestle, play single-stick, a very dab at farce, and a crack shot.

Pitts' Rangers are a splendid body of men—half soldier and half police—the force numbering about eight hundred, and having their head-quarters at Havelock. They were raised by Colonel Jack Pitt, a leading colonist (formerly of the 7th Hussars) during the late Maori War, and have been retained by the Government for service in the interior of the country. Many a poor settler has had cause to bless Pitts' Rangers. They are the men who have put down Maori filibustering, and executed summary vengeance on the numerous bands of rebels who yet prowled about in the outlying districts, murdering the pakeha's and destroying their property.

"My old comrade-in-arms, Colonel Pitt, has done me the honor to billet his men at Pinefalls for a few days," says the major, after perusing the letter handed to him by the young officer.

"Of course I am entirely ignorant of your mission in this part of the country," turning to his guest. "But you and your men are heartily welcome, sir, and I only hope the few days may be so many weeks, none the less."

"I am almost in total obscurity with respect to our mission," responds West, turning from Grace Weldon, to whom he has been talking. "I received orders to march to Pinefalls, and there await further instructions, but what the said instructions are I have not the faintest idea. By the way, is there not a goldfield in the vicinity?"

"Yes; the Titori Valley is but three days' journey from here," responds the major.

"That explains it," says West. "We are booked for the gold escort."

The conversation becomes general. The visitor discovers an old acquaintance in Major Weldon's daughter. They have met before, once in Auckland, and again at a ball in the city of Wellington.

The lieutenant has that kind of cosmopolitan temperament which soon makes him a *chevalier* with all present.

Even Temple Vane, whose first impression of the man is dislike, thaws a little out of his usual reserve, and becomes friendly.

Supper is announced. An old fashioned meal, which knits the guests in closer brotherhood to their host.

Music after supper. Nothing on earth is so favorable to digestion as good music.

There was a full moon in the sky, which transforms black night into charming twilight.

The ladies have left the gentlemen to talk over their wine, but at the sound of the piano they (the gentlemen) leave the table *en masse*, and gather on the verandah round the open folding doors leading into the music room.

Mrs Weldon is singing. Hark!

"Let me feel your hand in mine,
Grateful, tender, soft, and warm;
Let me see those blue eyes shine;
Let me clasp thy girlish form,
And the cares that fill my breast,
Lonely, saddened, and distressed,
Will, like sleepy birds at even,
Sink to rest.

Let me feel your hand in mine,
Nestling like a frightened dove;
Like a benison divine,
Fluttering downward from above.
By thy touch I surely know
If you love me well, and so
I shall see your cheeks warm blushes
Brightly glow."

Applause from the party in the verandah, and a show of protest from the ladies, who, poor things, laboured under the impression that they were quite alone. They are not satisfied, however, until Mr West took Mrs Weldon's place at the instrument.—TO BE CONTINUED. MH 5

INFORMATION COLUMN.

NATURALISTS say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies in a day.

Two little islands furnish four-fifths of the cloves consumed by the world. The islands are Zanzibar and Pemba; and a little while ago Arabs found it very profitable to bring slaves from the African lake region to the coast, and smuggle them in the night over to Pemba to work on the clove plantations.

AN Indian Fakir, wearing nearly five maunds of iron chains and bands on him, recently left the cantonment station, Meerut. The railway authorities declined to allow him to travel as a passenger, but sent him as goods by weight, in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their anklets and bangles.

BAMBOO sheeting is a new Chinese manufacture which is extending in the province of Wenchow. The cane is split up so as to form a sheet, which, after being softened in boiling water, is pressed out flat. The sheets are used for veneering, making trays, fans, screens, and carved fretwork. Specimens of the product can be seen at Museum No. 2, at Kew Gardens, London.

THE following appeared recently in the official *Military Gazette* in India: "No. 240. Second-grade Apothecary W. A. Cole (deceased) is granted general leave in India from August 23rd to October 1st, 1891, * inclusive, under Rule 15 of the regulations of 1868. *Date of decease." Thus some eight months after his death poor Apothecary Cole gets six weeks' leave of absence.

THE diving apparatus is one of the latest objects to which the telephone has been applied. A sheet of copper is used in place of one of the glasses in the helmet, and to this a telephone is fixed, so that the diver, when at the bottom of the sea, has only to slightly turn his head in order to report what he sees or to receive instructions from above.

AN interesting discovery is reported from Gellygaer, where excavations are now being made in the rectory gardens. Gellygaer is the site of an ancient Roman encampment, and during the excavations in the rector's grounds a number of urns containing ashes have been discovered dating from the fourth century. Further excavations are now being made.

SAYS the eminent physician Dr Andrew Wilson: "When you feel faint in a public place bend down and bring your head well between your legs. Drop something on the floor if you wish to avoid attracting attention, and take a long time in picking it up. This lowering of the head sends the blood to the brain, and will often avert a faint altogether."

CUT glass will not look clear unless washed in very hot water, but does not require soap. If it is in any way blurred or tarnished, it must be cleaned with a soft brush dipped in whiting, and then polished with a soft piece of newspaper. This gives it a brilliant, clear appearance, and no lint remains, as when rubbed with a linen towel.

SNAILS are said to be good weather prophets. They will tell you when it is going to rain, for they seem to smell the rain coming, and get very active, climbing up large, cool leaves, &c. If the rain is to be long and heavy they will lie on the underside of the leaves, but if gentle and warm they lie on the outside. Some kinds are yellow before and blue after rain, while other kinds show, by various marks on their bodies, that bad weather is at hand.

THE Falls of Niagara will before long fall to a good purpose, for arrangements are fast being made for the use of the power which has, prior to the discovery of America—no one can say how many years—been wasted. Water-wheels capable of transmitting 120,000 horse power are to be erected, it is said, and the force will be used for the driving of machinery, lighting and heating all the towns within a certain distance of the Falls. The city of Buffalo will make use of the greater part of the water energy in bringing itself electrically up to date.

THE Japanese women envy the beautiful eyes of European women, and, consequently, are having their almond-shaped eyelids operated upon so that they can be opened as widely as those of the European beauties. A little cut on the outer rim of the eyelids is all that is necessary in order to obtain the transformation.

THE following anecdote clearly illustrates the reasoning powers of the monkey tribe: "One was kept tied to a stake in the suburbs of Havana, in a place where he was repeatedly robbed of his food by crows. One day he laid still on the ground, pretending to be dead. The crows were allowed to steal to their heart's content until the artful simian was sure they were in reach. Instantly he grabbed one by the leg, and, despite its loud calls for help, literally plucked every feather from the luckless bird, and then flung it towards its screaming companions.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the Chamber of Commerce of Constantinople, dogs are raised for their fur in Manchuria and the eastern borders of Mongolia. The dogs, which are small, have a long, thick, silky fur, owing to the cold climate, and they are usually strangled in mid-winter, when the fur is at its best, and after they have reached the age of eight months. A skin is valued at about 1s 6d., and a robe of eight skins at about 15s. The dogs are a source of wealth to the peasantry, and frequently form the dowry of a young girl on her marriage.

Her Mother: "I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not for a moment imagine he would dare take such a liberty!"

Herself: "Nor did I, ma; in fact, I bet him he daren't."

First Class in Botany—Teacher: "Bobby, what is moss?"

Bobby: "It's what rolling stones don't gather, ma'am."

Sunday School Teacher: "What is the conscience?"

Bright Boy: "It's what makes you sorry when you get found out."

"Doctor," said the sufferer, supinely, as he dropped into the dentist's chair, "my nerve is completely gone."

"Oh, no, it isn't," was the cheerful reply. "Wait till I get a firm hold, and you'll realize your mistake."

"Sintinced for loife, d'yer say? Arrah, thin, if the judge had his eyes about him he moight ha' seen that Dinnis was that dilicate that he'd niver live to sarve out a loife sintince, even if it was for three years."

It naturally offends the artistic sensibilities of an operatic singer when he is obliged to whistle for his salary.

The telephone takes everybody's word.

"I see most of your hair has gone," said Brown to Burton.

"Yes," replied Burton, "it's left for parts unknown."

FEAT OF A TEXAN RANGER.

SCARCELY had the news of the ratification of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo reached the American army in Mexico, accompanied by orders for the disbandment of the volunteer corps, which had covered themselves with glory, and given a new lustre to their national character, than those ever restless but enterprising spirits who had during the war filled the ranks of the Texan Rangers began to look about them for other congenial employment. The camp and the rude bivouac had become a necessary existence, and only in the midst of scenes of danger and daring could they feel at home.

Ere they had reached the Rio Grande frontier, therefore, in obedience to the general orders, many of these men had formed their plans for future action. They knew that as soon as the American army was withdrawn from Mexican territory, trade, which had been driven from the country by war, would be again revived, and that the greater facilities, now that the Rio Grande was opened to them, would be seized upon by the "universal Yankee nation" for smuggling large quantities of American and English goods into the country across the stream. The more reckless of the disbanded rangers now offered their services in this new employment, not unattended with danger and the excitement they so much loved. Their familiarity with the frontier, and their reckless habits, made them indispensable to the merchants engaged in this unlawful trade, and their services were gladly accepted.

The following story, which was vouched for to me by the narrator as a fact, will illustrate the reckless character of these men, employed by the contrabandists to protect their interests on the Rio Grande:—

One evening, during the winter of 1849, a train of Mexican carts and pack mules, bound from Point Isabel to one of the Rio Grande towns, halted for the night at a spot opposite to which, on the Mexican side, was posted a picket guard, usually composed of cavalry. The duty of this guard was to watch the road, which here opposed the river, and report to the commander of a stronger force in the rear all suspicious parties that might pass from below. The train was, as usual, loaded with goods to be smuggled into the Mexican territory, and was guarded by about a dozen Texans—men who loved nothing so well as a fight with "greasers" or "redskins."

They had kindled their camp-fires under cover of the chaparral; and having disposed of their suppers, were now enjoying the hour.

While thus pleasantly engaged, the soft notes of a bugle upon the other side of the river broke upon their ears. It was the signal for the recall of the pickets, to be replaced by the regular night guard.

"Ha! there's old Cabrera's horn, waking his greasers!" exclaimed Bill Moody, one of "McCullough's Boys." "The old fellow thinks we've a notion of running the plunder across at Jim Davis's ranche to-night, and is about to double his guard!"

"Double his fiddlesticks!" contemptuously joined in Charlie Hosmer, as he knocked the ashes from his clay pipe, and deliberately re-charged it. "I tell you, boys, the old Mexican captain might double and quadruple his lazy guard, and there's not an old Ranger here but could whip it in a fair fight alone. "And do you know, boy's I've a notion to go over and clean old Cabrera out."

Hosmer's remark set the boys to chaffing him about his brag, and they kept it up till he exclaimed:—

"See here, my laughing chaps, I'll bet any one of you three months' pay, and my horse into the bargain, against the same amount, that I'll cross the river, whip the Mexican guard, and capture their horses. Now, what say you, boys?"

"I take that bet, Charley," exclaimed Bill Moody. "And what's more, I agree to give you a month's pay for every mustang you capture."

"Done," replied Hosmer. "Now, lads, witness the contract. In the meantime," he continued, "let us keep quiet, and when the moon goes behind the chaparral the thing shall be accomplished, or Charley Hosmer's mess will be minus one mouth at breakfast to-morrow morning."

The matter being satisfactorily arranged to all parties concerned, Hosmer proposed that they should all go to sleep, as he wished to get some rest before the moon went down, when he intended to be stirring.

Just as the broad disc of the moon was sinking behind the tops of the chaparral, Hosmer crept cautiously from his blankets, and without arousing any of his companions, stirred up the expiring embers of the fire, and then examining his six-shooters, to see that they were all right, he moved stealthily to where Bill Moody was snoring, took his revolvers, carefully examined and re-capped and placed the two brace of pistols in his belt, stole noiselessly out of the camp.

He had been gone about an hour when his companions at the camp were aroused from their sleep by the sharp reports of revolvers, followed immediately by the discharge of about a dozen carbines, all on the opposite side of the river. At the same time the voice of Hosmer was heard shouting and yelling, in imitation of at least twenty different voices, and giving out hurried words of command, as if leading on an imaginary host of Texan Rangers.

"Hurrah, boys! Pitch into 'em! Give 'em fits! There's only a greaser apiece for us! Give 'em a touch of the Alamo!" And all the while rattling away with his revolvers.

The shouting and firing continued; but it was receding from the river, deeper into the chaparral, as if in pursuit of the retreating patrols. In a few moments, however, it ceased, and presently afterwards the smugglers could perceive the outlines of a solitary individual upon the opposite shore, driving and leading a number of animals to the water; and after forcing them into it, Hosmer—for it was he—sprang into his skiff, and, driving the animals before him, struck out for the Texan bank.

He had reached about midway across, when, observing his comrades collected upon the edge of the bank, he shouted to them:

"Hillo, there, boys! catch them mustangs as they come out of the water! I've left every one of them yellow skins afoot to-night. I say, is Bill Moody there?"

"Yes!" answered that individual; somewhat doggedly, of course I'm here!"

"Well, then, Bill, catch them horses; they all belong to you. Boys," he continued, "don't let one of 'em get away, for you know they're all engaged to that sporting Bill Moody."

The horses, being eight altogether, were secured as they reached the land, and close upon their heels came the skiff, with the reckless and fearless Hosmer, who had, indeed, won his wager, but at the expense of a musket ball through his thigh, and an ugly wound from another on the right cheek.

After the perpetration of that wild and reckless frolic Bill Moody was always ready to back his friend Charley Hosmer to any amount within his means, whenever he proposed to bet on whipping out any number of Mexican patrols, who might be on the alert for Rio Grande smugglers.

A MARKED DISTINCTION.

"MADAME," said the tramp, "can I get a light luncheon here to-day?"

"You can, sir, if you can saw that pile of wood over there," answered the madame promptly.

"My good woman," said the visitor dejectedly, "allow me to correct your grammatical construction. *Saw* is the imperfect form of the verb *to see*. It relates to the past. For example, in speaking in the present tense, I would say that I can see that pile of wood over there, not that I can saw it. Do you grasp the distinction, madame?"

She did, and the broom, too.

THE COLONEL'S TEMPERANCE DINNER

COLONEL BOTTLER, as a true Kentuckian, reverenced the spirit of old Bourbon as only a native of Bourbon county can. One Sunday afternoon found him in the prohibition town of Drythrote, in the prohibition State of Iowa.

He was dressing himself to take dinner with Major Dykes.

The colonel was both irritable and dry.

"If Heaven pardons me for ever getting into such a town, I'll promise never to come here again—that is, if I don't die of thirst before I get out of it. I haven't had a drink for two days."

"Try ice water," suggested the hotel clerk.

"Water!" exclaimed the colonel contemptuously.

"Well, if you dine with Dykes to-night, that's all you'll get."

"There must be an end to all things," said the colonel. "Thank Heaven for the railroad! If I live until to-morrow, it will take me where people don't torture their throats to appease somebody else's convictions."

When he arrived at the mayor's, Colonel Bottler was warmly welcomed.

"Delighted to see you, colonel," said Mr. Dykes, a florid-faced and rather pompous man. "Mrs. Dykes and the family will be in shortly. Charming weather we are having."

The colonel replied as suavely as the arid condition of his throat permitted. When the ladies appeared, all hands adjourned to the dining-room. Soon a solemn-faced waiter came round filling the glasses with ice water, and the colonel felt a chill perambulate his spine. He thought of the port and claret in his cellar at home, and wished he could be at his own sideboard just for one short, busy, blissful moment.

"Colonel," said Dykes, clearing his throat apologetically, "I fear you will miss your Kentucky wines at our plain table, and I regret the fact. Yet our principles, you know, sometimes compel us to deny ourselves many things which we would otherwise with pleasure offer our guests."

The colonel murmured something about it being of no consequence, and reinforced his weak declaration with a convulsive swallow of ice water. Despite the efforts of his hosts, the dinner passed off rather drearily and the colonel was not sorry when it was over.

On the way back to the parlour, Mr. Dykes drew the colonel to one side.

"You are interested in horseflesh, Colonel Bottler," said he, in a low voice. "Let us go out to the stables; I want to show you my new trotter. Regular blue grass nag."

Once at the stables, the mayor furtively pulled out a flat bottle from under the manger.

"You see, colonel, although I do not approve of promiscuous drinking, there are times when a swallow of the genuine stuff is conducive to health. I saw that you did not relish our cold-water diet."

The colonel, feeling that the world was not wholly unregenerate, took a long pull, and the two returned to the house.

Charley Dykes, a callow youth of 20 or thereabouts, nudged the colonel.

"Look here," whispered he, "come to my room. I want to show you my new fowling-piece."

The colonel could not withstand this appeal to his hunting instincts, so he followed Charley up stairs. But the latter, instead of a gun, produced a flask of peach brandy.

"Help yourself," said he. "I don't take much stock in the old man's prohibition notions, and generally keep a little invigorator on hand in case of an emergency. You've had a sort of dry look about you ever since you've been here. Don't be afraid to hit it heavy, colonel. "It'll do you good."

The colonel did "hit it heavy," and it did him good. He returned to the parlour feeling at peace with all the world.

The girls were at their music, and the colonel entered into conversation with Mrs Dykes.

She, too, nourished a fear that something was lacking in the colonel's entertainment. When opportunity came she leaned toward him and said:

"I suppose you did not know that I was interested in window gardening. Our great bay-window up-stairs is my particular admiration. Let me show it to you."

Another upstairs trip was immediately organised. This time it was a bottle of "cordial," with such a fascinating flavour that the colonel accepted a second glass ful.

"Of course you understand, colonel," said his hostess, "that, as you are from Kentucky, I have allowed myself to stretch our hospitality to forbidden lengths. I hope you will keep the matter a secret."

The colonel was sure he would, and vowed that Drythrote hospitality was only equalled by the grace and beauty of its fair dispensers. Going downstairs he restrained himself a tendency to mistake two steps for one.

The music had ceased. Mayor Dykes was feeling quite comfortable, and his wife knowing that she had done all that could be expected of a good hostess, turned the colonel over to the girls.

"I began to think we would see nothing of you," said Milly, the eldest. "Now Mary and I are going to show you our sketches. We rather go in for art in a small way, and I always want people to see what we are doing."

This time the colonel was taken to a sort of summer-house in the garden, which had been turned into a sort of amateur studio. While he was inspecting a number of finished and half-finished studies in charcoal and water-colours, under Milly's superintendence, he saw Mary produce a bottle of champagne and some glasses from behind a curtain.

"It's a positive shame, colonel, that papa won't allow wine at his table. But you know our prohibitory law is a little inconvenient."

The colonel owned that it was, but was delighted to know there were ways to get round it now and then. After emptying the bottle the three re-entered the house. Major Dykes, sitting on the sofa quietly twiddling his thumbs, appeared to the colonel to be bobbing about a great deal. At times there seemed to be two of him, while his wife also evinced certain strange gymnastic tendencies.

Then it dawned upon the colonel that it might be advisable for him to return to his hotel, so he bade his hosts farewell, with a thickening tongue, and was ushered from the front door by a servant, who shook his head sadly as he saw the Kentuckian steady himself preparatory to descending the steps.

At the street corner the colonel ran up against that cold-blooded hotel clerk.

"Hello, colonel!" said this individual. "Dined with Dykes, did you? Well, how did you like the ice water?"

"Besh in the worl', m' der fler. Tash so much like home—(hic)—mosh made h—(hic)—home sick. Lesh have 'nother!"

The colonel was smuggled off to bed as rapidly as possible.

YOU SHOULD SLEEP ALONE.

THE annals of Hygiene preaches a curious doctrine when it says: "Much of the discomfort and nervousness which people complain of when they arise in the morning is due to the fact that each does not sleep alone. There are electrical changes going on in the system during the night, and where persons lodge together night after night under the same bedding these distributing causes work destructive results."

SUPPLEMENT.

SIR THOMAS'S UNSELFISH ACT.

"JEANNE, I want this sent to Sir Thomas Whym's at once," said Mrs. Bylfils half-turning from her writing-table, as her maid entered, and pointing to a faintly-scented note. "At once, you understand?"

"Oui, Madame."

When the door was closed on the girl, Mrs. Bylfils lay back in her chair for a moment.

"He will come; of course he will come! And he will do what I wish. Yes; I think he will be docile." And she took up a little hand mirror and looked critically at the image reflected in it.

A beautiful face! Its beauty intensified and its youth perpetuated by all the resources of art. Large limpid eyes, so heavily veiled by their long lashes that not many besides their owner knew how frigid were their depths; the tiny perfect chin was so adorable that few were cool enough to note the cruel, pitiless curve of the mouth above it; while the whole was so daintily set on a white pillar throat that calm criticism was impossible.

Mrs. Bylfils put down the glass with a smile.

"I do not think he will be difficult to manage. Suppose he refuses?" She shivered. "Chaos would be come again. But he will not; no, I am pretty sure of him. It is a fight for fortune, and I mean to win!"

She rose and walked to the window, rubbing her small jewelled hands in the afternoon sunshine as she gazed dreamily over the autumn-tinted trees of Kensington Gardens.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," mused Mrs. Bylfils, as her eyes mechanically followed the evolutions of a wee Kate Greenaway maiden struggling with an abnormally large hoop. "And I mean to take it at the flood, and sail safe in port upon its current. It would be so easy, so ridiculously easy, if it were not for those letters. Ah, well, Tom and I must play at Cat and Monkey. He shall pull the chestnuts out for me, and I—I? Well, the Duchess of St. Hillère will consider the matter at her leisure."

And then, having rung for her maid, she forgot everything in her minute preparations for the fray.

In the carefully shaded light of her boudoir, every fold of drapery arranged with studied artistic carelessness, every point cultivated to its utmost, Mrs. Bylfils sat waiting for her guest.

"Sir Thomas Whym" was announced at last; but though her heart beat intently, the cold white fingers trembled not at all as he lay them in his.

Sir Thomas Whym stood looking down upon her with a questioning expression on his handsome, bad face. His tall, muscular figure was a familiar one in the most opposite grades of London Society. Stories which could rival in daring and unscrupulousness the wildest records of mediæval Barons were whispered of this man; yet his charming smile and perfect manner rarely failed to win any whom he chose to fascinate.

"Why did you send for me, Theo?"

"Because——"

"Oh, because you want something, of course. What is it?" And he threw himself into a chair beside her.

"You and I always understand each other perfectly, Tom. Of course I want something, and you are the only person who can get it for me."

"Well?"

"Well, it's the old story, Tom. I want back some letters."

Whym laughed.

"My dear Theo, surely in your whole life you never did anything so foolish as write a compromising letter?"

"Not one, but a score. And now I want them back."

"And I am to get them for you, that is the arrangement; isn't it? Admirable, only really now, my dear child, I see no particular reason why I should play Knight-errant on your account. It is quite true that we have known each other, more or less, on and off, for the last half-dozen years—yes, it must be quite six years ago now that we first met. You were a very interesting young widow, with a big capital of beauty and a very small one in stocks. One balanced the other, however, and you lived in the finest style in London. I was perfectly mad about you then, more like a boy of twenty than an old fossil of forty. I used to be astonished at my own fervour! 'Pon my word, Theo, for two years you had not a rival—en titre—you reigned sole sovereign of my heart and cheque-book. Then, not unnaturally, you looked round for 'fresh fields and pastures new,' and had not the slightest difficulty in finding them: consequently King Tom was deposed, and Gerald, his friend, reigned in his stead. Since then, well, there have been interregnums, and by virtue of seniority or choice, King Tom has occasionally been favoured by your attention; but why you should therefore call upon him to champion you, I really cannot imagine."

"Can't you? Perhaps because he is the only person I care for enough to put myself so entirely in his power."

"Nonsense, Theo! That sort of talk is no use between us."

"But it is true, Tom; you know very well——"

"That you threw me over for Gerald Villiers—how or why I do not know, for a more pitiful little cur never went unkicked."

"Kick him for me, and pay off old scores, Tom."

"What, do you mean that it is Villiers who has your letters?"

"Yes."

"Then—but why are you suddenly so anxious about it?"

"Because, because, Tom," she said, abruptly, taking his hands and drawing very close to him—"Tom, I'm tired of this life, this holding my position by a thread. I know all your women hate me, and would be delighted to possess a real reason for shutting their doors in my face, but they shall never have the pleasure, no never; they shall be monstrous civil to me before long, swallow their pride and their suspicions, and canvass for invitations to my house! Oh, yes! even the best of them."

"Why, Theo, what mischief are you plotting now?"

"None; but if I once get those letters back I shall soon be the Duchess of St. Hillère."

"Nonsense, Theo! Do you mean that the old man will be——"

"Fool enough to marry me? Exactly! Only Villiers has not your philosophic soul. He was here yesterday, and treated me to a scene en regle. That did not trouble me much; what did, however, was his threat——"

"To show the correspondence to the enamoured swain?"

"Worse than that; to allow the marriage to take place, *then* to lay the letters before the Duke."

"But so long as you are the Duchess——"

"Cannot you see what would happen? There would be a scandal, a separation; I should lose everything. The place in Society I have held——"

"At such awful odds! I quite agree that the last state of that woman would be worse than the first! But is it not possible to gloss over facts; to——"

"Perfectly impossible, and I know Gerald well enough to be certain that he will be as good as his word; it is just the sort of revenge he would take. The fool! as if I had ever cared for *him*!"

The emphasis on the pronoun, and the close proximity of the pretty scornful speaker, were not without their effect on Sir Thomas.

"But even if I would, I do not see how I could help you, Theo?"

"I have tried fair means, you must try——"

"Foul! Thanks. But, after all, why should I help you to marry this old dotard? By Jove! Theo," he added, looking into her eyes, "to-night I don't feel at all inclined to resign you to anyone."

"We will talk of that another time. At present we have to consider how you shall force Villiers to return these letters."

"Steady! My dear girl, if you think a moment, you will see that I am quite powerless."

"Are you afraid, Tom?"

"Afraid?—Of that cur!"

"No, not of him, but of a scandal. Have you turned Puritan, or grown careful of your family name and honour? Is Lady Whym the keeper of your conscience?"

"Don't be a fool, Theo; you know I do not care a straw for public opinion; but——"

"But, all the same, you will get me my letters." She had suddenly withdrawn herself from him, and, dropping the caressing softness of her tone, looked at him with cool determination in her eyes.

He laughed.

"Yes, you will, I am perfectly serious, you will move heaven and earth to get them. Do you remember one year at your place in Devonshire? There was a large party of us down there; it was just after your great-uncle died, leaving you sole heir. Surely you remember? Well, have you forgotten that one evening you came to have a chat with me in my boudoir? You had given us some of your famous champagne at dinner, and I suppose you were a little excited. At any rate, you grew most confidential; you told me how, at your great-uncle's death, in turning over his papers you had discovered another will, disinheriting you in favour of your second cousin; not being Quixotic, I believe that was how you put it, you tossed the document into the fire, left the second cousin in blissful ignorance, and quietly stepped into his thousands, in spite of the protestations of the old lawyer that another will had been drawn up which had not been placed in his keeping. Don't you recollect the incident?"

"Perfectly; but though I was fool enough or drunk enough to tell you this, I don't see what it has to do with these precious letters of yours."

"Don't you? Wait a little. You may have forgotten that the evening I speak of was a very lovely one, and others may have been tempted abroad besides yourself. My room happened to open on a terrace, and it chanced that in smoking his cigar Gerald Villiers had strayed towards my window, and as he lingered there he overheard the whole conversation."

"You little traitress, you set a trap for me!"

"Not at all. I may have guessed at the probable direction of Villiers's evening ramble, but certainly had no idea of the subject you would choose to entertain me with. Still, such a disclosure as you made was likely to interest any hearers in no small measure; and you will easily understand that, as about this time Gerald and I became—friends, the subject was pretty freely discussed in our correspondence; so freely that I am sure you will agree with me as to the necessity of *our* recovering these letters."

She ended with a little silvery laugh. Whym's face wore a sarcastic expression.

"I always thought you clever, Theo, but this is a master-stroke!"

"Well, what do you intend to do?"

"I don't know, but you may set your mind easy. Before a week is out you shall put those letters in the fire with your own hands!"

"Tom, I adore you." And as the white arms closed round his neck, the rose-shaded candles discreetly blinked.

As Sir Thomas Whym ascended the steps of his Club late that night he had two things very firmly resolved in his mind: to recover the letters that so seriously compromised Theo Bylfils and himself, and to make their fair writer pay his own price for them, a price which the events of the last two hours had told him would not need to be extorted.

The adventure was not without its attraction. Whym piqued himself on his utter disregard for public opinion and all the domestic virtues. His wife—a lady some years his senior, whom he had married before he attained his majority—had a perfect mania for relating to everyone her husband's misdeeds; and their name was legion.

By a strange chance, the first person Whym met in the hall was Gerald Villiers. The two shook hands cordially, and turned into the billiard-room together.

A little talk of the Turf and other congenial subjects, a little betting on the game, a few brandies and sodas, and Whym proposed that Villiers should accompany him to a set of luxurious chambers that he kept in town. The rooms were on the ground floor; and as he put his latchkey in the door, Whym noticed that all the windows of the house were dark.

While his host moved about placing the decanters and the soda on the table, Villiers looked round him; a very pretty sepia sketch of a woman's head caught his eye. Whym noticed the direction of his glance.

"Good, isn't it? Theo certainly is a splendid creature."

Villiers looked round sharply.

"Have you seen her lately?"

"I? Oh, no. By the way, I hear that old St. Hillère is mad about her. Means to marry her!"

"Absurd!"

"So I think. But now, about that mare of yours, Villiers; do you really mean to part with her?" And leaning against the chimney-piece, toying with a silken girdle which he had picked up from a sofa, his keen eyes fixed on his companion as he talked, Whym's brain was busy maturing his plan. It was soon done, and, knocking the ash from his cigar, he shifted his position a little, and said, carelessly:

"Well, if she's a high-stepper, I think we may call it done."

A smile of satisfaction began to form on Villiers's lips; but before it had time to define itself, he felt his arms pinioned from behind. He was a slight, slim man, and had absolutely no chance against Whym, who was, or had been, a practised athlete. Almost before he had realised what had happened, he was on the ground, securely bound, with Whym's mocking face close above him.

"Yes; I think we may call it done, eh?"

"How dare you, you——"

"Don't be a fool, Gerald. I'm not going to throttle you; at least, I don't think so. All you have got to do is to answer me one question. Where do you keep Theo's letters?

A flash of rage gleamed in the eyes of the prostrate man.

"Theo's letters. They are safe. I——"

"You don't carry them about with you, of course not, that's why I ask you where I shall find them."

"I will never give them up."

"Come, old man, you can't be very comfortable down there; make haste and get it over."

Villiers maintained an obstinate silence. A fierce light shone in Whym's eyes; he half rose, and keeping firm hold of the struggling Villiers with one hand, he stretched upwards with the other and reached a tiny revolver. His victim made a desperate effort to free himself, but Whym held him with a grip of iron, and he felt the cold muzzle of the weapon against his temple.

"Now, look here, unless in five minutes you have given me minute directions as to the whereabouts of those letters"—a significant click expressively finished the sentence. "It is perfectly useless for you to scream; the floor above this is empty, and the only other inhabitant of the house is a deaf old novelist; so I should advise you to surrender at discretion, for you know that Tom Whym is not a man to break his word."

Great beads of perspiration stood on the unfortunate Villiers. He was livid, and his white lips almost refused to articulate as he saw Whym's relentless eyes watching the clock.

"The key on my watch-chain," he gasped at last; "it opens a little casket on my writing-table."

Whym unhooked the tiny gilt key, and slipped it in his pocket.

"It will be rather awkward for you if you happen to have made a mistake, Villiers," said he, grimly, as he made his final preparations. Having secured his prisoner beyond possibility of escape, he double-locked the door and made his way as quickly as possible to the Albany.

A sleepy man answered Whym's violent peal at the bell.

"Is your master in?"

"No, Sir; Mr. Villiers is out."

Whym assumed a look of perplexed anxiety.

"Most unfortunate. I must find him. It is a matter of the greatest importance—life and death almost."

"He might be at the Club," suggested the man, impressed by the other's manner.

"No; I have been there."

"Or at Garden Mansions"—after a second's hesitation.

"At Mrs. Bylfils?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take me to your master's study. I'll write him a note, and you must take it. If he is not there, give it to Mrs. Bylfils. I will wait."

"What the deuce is up?" wondered the man, as his hansom rattled along Knightsbridge. "Sir Thomas looks reg'lar put out."

Once alone, it was the work of a second for Whym to unlock the little Japanese casket and ransack its contents. Sure enough, neatly tied up and directed, there were Theo's letters. Whym laughed triumphantly as he slipped them into his pocket.

Ten minutes later he also was whirling towards Kensington. In the Fulham-road he caught sight of Villiers's servant, looking anxious, as he hurried west.

Theo sprang up to meet him, more lovely than ever in her elaborate negligé.

"I promised them to you within a week, and here they are, within four hours! It was eleven when I left you; it is just two now."

Theo laughed delightedly at the account that he gave her of the evening's work.

"When are you going to release the poor wretch?"

"When you send me away."

She carefully loosened the band that held the letters together.

"I have not even glanced at them. What chivalry, eh!" said Whym, stretching out his hand for the packet.

"Or want of time?" she laughed, as with a quick movement she tossed them into the fire.

Then she turned to Whym, and, allowing her cold eyes to shine on him without their usual veil of half-dropped lashes, she said:

"I shall never be able to thank you enough, Tom, never. You have done the most unselfish act of your life; *there was not a word about you in the whole packet!*"—*Vanity Fair.*

A PROMINENT POLITICIAN.

THERE was a knock at the kitchen door of a house in the suburbs and the lady opened it. A nervous, frightened-looking man was standing on the step.

"No, madam," he interrupted as she began to speak, "I do not desire any cold meat or second hand pie or job lot biscuits."

"No?" she said, wonderingly.

"No, madam, I assure you I do not. Judging from your very intelligent face, madam, I should venture that you read the newspapers."

She nodded.

"Of course, madam, you do. I shouldn't have even implied by any venture that you did not; and you have no doubt read frequently in these million folded multiples of thought, as we say in Boston, interviews with that historic and distinguished individual, 'a prominent politician?'"

She nodded again curiously.

"Of course you have madam, for no man is interviewed and quoted so often as he. Well, madam, I am that man. And, madam, I applied to you for assistance in a serious difficulty which environs me at this time. I am not hungry, madam, and do not desire a portion of your larder, but I do desire the advance of a quarter of a dollar."

"But I never give mon—"

"Of course you don't, madam," he interrupted, "but I don't ask you to give it to me. I only ask it as a loan. I have but just arrived in your city and I feel it to be an imperative necessity to go off and get so soggy drunk that when the reporters strike me I shall be utterly speechless and consequently unable to communicate to them any of the vast store of practical knowledge which is seething in my brain."

"But twenty-five cents' worth of whiskey cannot do all this, can it?"

"Of course not, madam, if I resorted to Detroit liquor; which is a noble beverage, but I shall not. I know a place where they keep Chicago liquor, and a quarter's worth of that will render me totally oblivious for at least twenty-four hours, by which time I hope to take a train for Lansing, where my confreres are awaiting me."

It took the lady about one minute to make up her mind, and then she gave him a nickel and told him to go and try a tomato can full of Toledo beer.

WHAT A HORSE WOULD SAY IF HE COULD SPEAK.

DON'T hitch me to a post or iron railing when the mercury is below freezing. I need the skin on my tongue.

Don't leave me hitched in the stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tied, and can't select a smooth place.

Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip.

Don't think because I'm a horse that iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and make trouble.

Don't trot me up-hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy, and myself too. Try it yourself sometimes; run up hill with a big load.

Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I get out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if the snow be on the ground.

Don't say "whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. It may check me if the lines break, and save running away and smash-up.

Don't make me drink ice-cold water, nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it half a minute against my body.

Don't fail to file my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my food. When I get lean it is a sign my teeth need filing.

Don't ask me to "back" with the blinds on. I'm afraid to.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for, if anything should give way, I might break your neck.

Don't put on my blind bridle so that it irritates my eye, or so leave my fore-lock that it will be in my eyes.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to me.

Don't lend me to some blockhead that has less sense than I have.

Don't forget the old book that is a friend of the oppressed, that says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

HARRY NICHOLS, of Hull, whose diseased arm was amputated, experienced some remarkable sensations after the operation had been completed. After amputation the arm was placed in a box in a somewhat cramped position, and Nichols complained of a severe pain. Without his knowledge the arm was placed in a more natural position, whereupon he expressed great relief. As the missing member was carried away he indicated to those around him just how the box was moved, and when it was tipped from a level he felt considerable pain. He told when it was placed in the ground and indicated by gestures with his remaining arm every shovelful of earth that was thrown upon it, expressing much relief when the interment was over.

HOW WE HUNG RED SHED.

By JOAQUIN MILLER.

WHERE or how he had dug up the name of "Shed," no one ever knew. How, or where, or when he dug himself up, no one ever knew or cared, I reckon. But his big, round, red face, heavy red beard and brick-dust hair plainly have to answer for the first part of his name. He was a big, stupid, and heavy man, with a low, soft voice, and a kindly manner, with very little to say. He did not use a jack-knife to whittle dry-goods boxes and hitching-posts, like most men when loafing about the door of the saloon, but stood with his big, heavy legs wide apart, his broad shoulders stooped, and his hands thrust deep in his pockets, as if on the deck of a ship.

Sid Berry, his partner, had a pack-train and a big, burly wife with a jaw like a wolf-trap. She could ride a mule and she could drive a mule as well as a Mexican could; and that meant that she could swear a bit. No one knew where Berry and the woman came from. In fact, nobody knew or cared to know where anybody came from. We had all tumbled in there together when gold was found—a long line of us on our way from California, through the wilderness to Idaho. We had found gold by chance one day about noon, and before night, we had a "city" staked off, and every man, the big woman included, had a lot and a mining claim. We did not know where we were; we only knew that we were several hundred miles from the nearest white habitation; that we were a lawless mob, and so must have law and orders a recorder to record our claims and town lots, a judge to pass judgment, and a sheriff to enforce it.

And so one night, by the light of a great pine-knot fire in the centre of the "city square" the men and that woman met and elected Mr. Goodwin, now a rich and respected wholesale merchant in San Francisco, recorder. Tom Hound, the butcher, was elected sheriff, and the writer of this, judge.

Shed had a big, woolly, black dog devoted to him; and that woman was devoted to him, too. We boys all saw this very soon. Where there is only about one woman and a half to several hundred men, the boys are apt to see what is up.

The pack-train was off soon for the Dalles, two hundred miles distant, Berry, his big wife, Shed, the big woolly dog, and all together. In a month the caravan came back all right, and we had the city already built. And we had a graveyard started up on the hill, too; for we had taken some whiskey with us from California.

After a time, the pack-train started for The Dallas again, Berry, his big wife, Red Shed, the woolly dog, and all.

One morning four miners met the pack-train about half-way from The Dallas, as they were coming back to Canyon City with horses loaded with supplies. The big woman rode the bell mule at the head of the pack-train and swore lustily at the men and their laden horses for not getting out of her way faster. Behind the pack-train came Red Shed shuffling along, leading his horse, and with his head held down. The dog was not to be seen and Berry was not in sight either.

But as they crossed a spur of the mountain and came to a creek they saw off to the right, or, rather, the first bend, old woolly howling dismally by the edge of a thicket. The dog did not seem to see them or notice them, but would start on after the pack-train, then stop and howl, as if to tell the big woman and Red Shed that they had forgotten something.

So when the dog, after howling a minute or so, turned back and ran into the thicket, one of the men handed his bridle to the miner nearest him in the trail, and, gun in hand, went to see what was up.

There lay Berry in the edge of the bush, dead—shot through the head; his hair all blood and his torn clothes all dust from having been dragged there.

The men wrote everything down in a little note-book with a pencil, so that there could be no mistake about the facts; and then, having nothing to dig a grave with, they found a hollow place not far off on the hill-side and laid the body there, covering it with a heap of stones.

They said nothing when they got back till the pack-train came in, Shed, the big woman, the big woolly dog, too.

The next day after the pack-train got back, Tom Hound, the sheriff, called at the big woman's camp. She was washing a pair of blankets and the water was bloody. She told Hound that Shed had killed an antelope and tied it while yet warm on top of his pack.

"Where was Berry? Oh, Berry and she had divided up at The Dalles; he had gone his way, and she had come her way, "and that is all there is of that!"

Her fingers snapped in the air, she tossed her big head as she turned on her big heel, and her jaws snapped like a steel-trap.

Hound found Shed, the shadowy old dog at his heels, out on the hill with the mules. His feet wide apart, his hands deep in his pockets, and his head bent low, he was watching a little colony of ants reforming their curious little city. A mule had set his foot in the ant-hill, and the big man, with head down was so busy, so taken up, as he watched them, that he did not see or hear Hound till his hand was on his shoulder.

"All right, Tom; only let me lead the mules down to water and sort 'er herd 'em up a bit."

The trial was held in the city square that night, by the light of a big log fire. And the dog was surely the only friend that Red Shed had. The big woman was not there. Why she was not there, why she was not then a prisoner and on trial also does seem strange—passing strange. But, ah, those were the days when women had women's rights to perfection. For after the trial and the sentence of death had been passed—and all rather hastily, so that the boys might not lose any sleep, but be up in good time to see the hanging—the Court on his way to his cabin saw her placidly taking down a pair of blankets from the clothes line.

Hound worked all night and got up a first-rate scaffold by the little graveyard. In fact, anyone to look at it would have said it was equal to the scaffolds of a much older civilisation.

"'Bout noon suit you, Shed?"

"All right, Tom; 'bout noon."

"Though I'd kinder like to let the boys get in from round about. They don't have much to 'muse 'em, you know."

"All right, Tom; let 'em git in."

It was a warm day to be so late in the fall. There were four of us on the scaffold—Shed, Hound, the dog, and myself. Shed had sent Hound to ask me to say something, or, at least, help sing. But it was awful to be there! The dog kept rolling his big woolly head up against Shed's tied legs, and whining and whining all the time, as if it were he, and not quiet and passive old Red Shed that was be hung.

There was an immense crowd; a queer, curious crowd. It came up so close that it jammed against the new scaffold, till it creaked and creaked. The men, as I remember them now, nearly all had their mouths open as they looked up at us. I distinctly recall looking away down in one man's throat. I counted his teeth as I stood there, and tried to keep from thinking and breaking down. Some Indians sat on a hill a little way off watching us. And Waymire, now one of the big lawyers of San Francisco, sat on his horse, with his soldiers not far behind, watching the Indians, for Waymire was then a distinguished young officer in the army.

There was a little commotion close by, and the scaffold again creaked as a tall, lank, sunburned, and slender man, all rags, and hat, and shoes, with an ox-whip under his arm, pushed the dog aside, and, stepping to the very edge of the scaffold, said, hastily:

"'Scuse me, gentlemen, my steers is strayed, and I thought that some of you a comin' into the hangin' might a seen 'em; a bald-face, an' a brindle; emigrant steers, purty poor steers, but all me an' my folks have got, and I've got to find 'em. Didn't see 'em, nobody? Two steers, two emigrant steers; a bald-face and a brindle."

No one spoke. The man whose teeth I had been counting shut up shop for a second and I managed to get my eyes away from him and off to the dusty old emigrant, who was about backing down from the scaffold to the ground. Now the way that he spoke told me that he was a sort preacher, or exhorter at least. I whispered this to Hound.

"I say, chip in here. All right, Shed, eh?"

"All right, Tom; let 'em chip."

The lank man let his hat fall down by the dog, and his knees fell on the hat with a thump. Then Hound wanted to kneel, too, for he did not like his job, I can tell you that, but his right hand was holding on to the gnarly and twisted noose, and he knew better than let go of it. So he looked at Shed and he said—

"You don't mind, Shed?"

"I don't mind, Tom."

And so he put on the noose around the man's neck, and kindly looked and waited a second to see if it was all right.

"Hurt ye, Shed?"

"No, don't hurt; don't hurt now, Tom."

And then Tom went down on his knees, and the boys bowed their heads and cried. You could hear them cry. Why, the very old dog seemed to feel the atmosphere of pity and the pathos of the scene.

But let us end this. The old emigrant arose; his hat lay before him, and Hound stooped to pick it up.

"Give us that hat!" said a husky voice below.

Hound handed down the hat.

"'Bout done, Tom," whispered Shed.

"'Bout done, Shed, jist a minute now," answered Tom, as he raised up with the hat, heavy from the collection. Shed saw this, and said:

"Tom."

"Well, Shed?"

"Lend me a dollar till, till——"

"Why, Shed, here! I'll chip in for both, see?"

"Thank yer, Tom. An' now Tom?"

"Well, Shed?"

"Ye'll see me put away, eh?"

"Why there, see? That's the grave all ready, Shed."

"Thank yer, Tom, thank yer; an' I'm all ready."

Then such a crash and jerk! The dog sprang down to the ground and began to howl; and the men fell back and down, as if shot by grape shot and canister.

Around and around swung the huge and heaving body, and then it suddenly stopped; stopped right still, and with the face lifted and the head a little sidewise, it looked straight at Tom Hound and I; looked black at us, you may say, but not unkindly, for only two or three seconds, yet it seemed years, for no one had thought of the black cap.

Then quick and suddenly it begin to twist and whirl the other way, and we two tumbled back and down to the ground as best we could, for fear that we might faint.

I left Hound to finish his work alone, and set out on a long and circuitous walk over the hills to try and shake off the nightmare of this miserable day on my way home. I sat down on a boulder for half an hour above the town, and on rising up and looking back, as one always will after a day like this, only then I saw the rough and shadowy old dog. I went home hastily, but more than once the old dog bumped his huge-bowed head against my heels.

The next morning I found him lying close by my door; and he put out his nose a little, licked his tongue out just the least bit, as if he wanted to say that his brave old heart was broken, but he didn't whine at all.

Of course I couldn't stand the dog at all, and so I went to Hound. After some muttering and sullen protests against my requests that he should take the dog to the woman, he finally put a tow-string around his old neck and we together led him to her cabin.

She came tearing out like a wild beast, a kettle of hot water in one hand and a knife in the other, and oaths enough in her mouth to sink a ship.

"You hung an innocent man?" she shrieked, as she hurled the boiling water at Hound.

"Then who killed Berry!" I shouted back over my shoulder from a safe distance.

"I've killed him, and I'll kill you, you devil!" She was frenzied with rage, but we were well out of her way.

"Have to hang another one, Tom," I said, finally, after we had walked to his butcher-shop in silence.

He tied the dog back by his bunk, and patted his bowed old head for a long time. Then he came out and up to me, and said sharply, "Not much."

"Well, what will we do?"

"What will we do? Keep our damn mouths shut and do nothing; that's what we'll do. Didn't you know afore that Shed was a dyin' for her? Well, I did, and that's why I kinder took to Shed, an' tried to make his hanging easy-like. He was willin' to die for her, an' he did die for her, an' that settles it."

Hound had thrown these words off from him as from his shoulder with his big sledge-hammer right hand, and I simply said, half to him and half to myself, as I went back to my cabin in a sort of echo, "that settles it."

And the next morning, before the break of day, a big woman on a big bell mule, with a bunch of grass stuffed in the mule's bell, rode quietly out of camp on her way to The Dalles. The pack train stole quietly on after, followed by a tramp picked up for the occasion. And all so still.

Then Tom and I went to the carpenter and had a bit of a cross and a head-board made for the new grave on the hill, and Tom took the dog along to see us put them up.

What became of the woman? Well, now, I don't like to say anything hard of any woman or record any woman's decline or fall. But the last heard of her she was keeping a boarding-house for congressmen in Washington. It is hard to stop when once on the downward road.

A LAWYER BAFFLED.

JIM Webster was being tried for trying to bribe a coloured witness, Sam Johnsing, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of fifty dollars to testify in his behalf," said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnsing.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me fifty dollars if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he tuck good keer dat dar was no third pusson present. Dar was only two—us two. De defendant am too smart ter hab anybody listenin' when he am talking about his own reskelity."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust pusson, myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you fifty dollars.'"

"No, boss: he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me fifty dollars. Yore name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' dat he tole me ef eber I got into a scrape dat you was de best lawyer in San Antone to fool de judge and jury. In fac' you was de best lawyer in de town for coverin' up any kind of reskelity?"

"You can step down."

SMART YOUTH (to rustic old party on opposite side of street car): "You seem to be looking at me pretty close, uncle. Do I remind you of somebody you used to know."

Rustic Old Party "Yes. You remind me of an aunt of mine in Pennsylvania. Only she's got a leetle more beard than you've got."

FROM THE HOSPITAL.

"YES," said the Rev. Mr. Dibble, "I knew I could depend upon the hospitality of my flock to entertain this excellent young divine, seeing that my own household is in so disorganised a condition, owing to the exigencies of house cleaning. It will be only for a night or two, and we all know what is promised to those who receive the angel unawares?"

And Mr. Dibble rubbed his hands and looked smilingly around upon the members of the young Ladies' Aid Association, while a very perceptible murmur of assent rose up from the aggregate collection of curls, bangs, frizzed hair, and crimped laces.

Not a damsel in the number but would gladly have extended her gracious hospitality to the Rev. Felix Amory, who was to preach a sermon in aid of "Home Helps and Missions," at the village church upon the coming Sunday evening.

"I'm sure," said Miss Lida Larkspur, promptly anticipating the crisis, "papa would be most happy to receive the gentleman!"

While the other ladies looked indignantly first at Miss Lida, then at each other and whispered: "Bold thing!"

"Most kind of you to promise it, I'm sure," said Mr. Dibble, and so the matter was settled, not at all to the general satisfaction.

And Lida Larkspur went home and issued orders that the parlour curtains should be washed and ironed, and a pound cake of the richest nature concocted.

While Kate Duer, the doctor's sister, who was as fond of young clergymen as Lida herself, and would in no wise have objected to varying the monotony of her home life with a spice of ecclesiastical novelty, returned to her crochet work with a yawn and a general impresion that life was a bore.

"We are to have a young lecturer from the city in the church on Sunday evening," she said to her brother when he bustled into dinner.

"Eh?" said Mr. Duer, swallowing his scalding soup; "are we? By the way, Kate, there's a case of smallpox on the railway embankment."

"Dear me!" said Kate, who was compounding a refreshing salad in a carved wooden bowl; "I hope you will keep well vaccinated, Hugh."

"Oh, there's no trouble about that," said the doctor; "only the other patients in the hospital object to such a case."

"I should think it very likely," said Kate with a little *moue.*

"I must try to isolate him somewhere," said Doctor Duer, thoughtfully. "In one of those stone houses by the river, perhaps. Old Mrs. Viggers has had the disease, I know."

Then Doctor Duer tasted the salad and pronounced it first-rate.

Pitcherville was all on the *qui vive* that day when the double-shotted piece of tidings flew, on the tongue of popular rumour, through the town. "An actual small-pox case in their midst, and a young minister coming all the way from New York to appeal to their sympathies on behalf of the home missions."

"I wonder if it is contagious!" said old Mrs. McAdams, looking very round-eyed through her spectacles.

"Contagious!" said Mrs. Emmons; "it ought to find its way into every house in our village."

"What?" cried Mrs. McAdams: "the small-pox!"

"No; certainly not," said Mrs. Emmons; "the sympathetic movement in favour of home missions."

Then everyone laughed. Mrs. McAdams looked puzzled, and Mrs. Emmons drew herself up and remarked that "it was very irreverent to laugh at sacred things."

But Miss Lida Larkspur, whose father did not believe in vaccination, and who had a mortal horror of the disease against which the famous Jenner waged such a successful warfare, was much troubled in her mind.

"I've always had a sort of premonition that I should fall a victim to the small-pox," sighed she, "I only wish pa would let me be vaccinated!"

It was on a sultry August evening, the sky full of lurid clouds, the air charged with glittering arrows of electricity, and the big drops beginning to fall, when there came a knock at Miss Lida's door—a most mysterious tap, as she afterward declared.

"Who's there?" said Lida, opening it sufficiently to obtain a glimpse of a tall, pale man with a pocket-handkerchief folded turban-wise around his head.

"Excuse me," said this apparition, "but I think I have lost my way. Might I ask shelter from the shower? I am the young man from the hospital."

"Certainly not," said Miss Lida, closing the door abruptly in his face. "Good gracious! have I stood face to face with the small-pox case?" and then she ran for the servant and the camphor bottle, and went into hysterics.

Mrs. Printemps lived in the next house—a picturesque cottage overhung with Virginia creepers, with a plaster cast of Cupid in the garden, and a great many bluebells and carnations—a young widow, who read all the newest books, and sometimes wrote gushing poems for the second-rate monthlies.

Mrs. Printemps imagined herself like the gifted and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and dressed up to the part as far as nineteenth century prejudices would allow her—and she was seated by the casement trying to find a rhyme to suit a most accommodating line of poetry, when the tall, pale stranger appeared under her window, "for all the world like a troubadour or David Rezzio himself," as Mr. Printemps subsequently expressed it.

"Excuse me, madam," he began, "but I am just from the hospital, and—"

"My goodness me!" cried Mrs. Printemps, and jumped to her feet: "how dare you come here and tell me that to my face? Why don't they isolate you?"

"Mam!" said the stranger in surprise.

"Go away!" said the lady, banging down her window and bolting it. Then to her maid, "Betsy, run across the meadow to Mrs. Underlay's and tell her the small-pox case is rampaging all over the country trying to get people to let him in, and she isn't to open the door on any account. And stop at Doctor Duer's and ask him what kind of sanitary regulation he calls this."

"I'm afraid I'll meet him, mem!" said Betsy, "and I ain't been vaccinated these seven years or more."

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Printemps, "If you go across the pasture you'll get there before he does. Hurry, now."

Kate Duer was standing in her doorway watching the storm roll grandly over the mountain tops, when the weary and bewildered traveller opened the gate and came hesitatingly in.

"I beg your pardon," said he, meekly, "but I think there must be something singular in my appearance. People seem to shut their doors against me, and shun me as if I had the pestilence. And I cannot find the residence of Mr. Dibble, the clergyman. Would it be asking too much if I were to request permission to rest in your porch until the storm is over? I came from the hospital, and—"

"Oh, I understand," said Kate, quickly. "You are the small-pox patient. But I have been vaccinated, and am not afraid of the disease. There is a very comfortable chamber in the second story of the barn, and you shall be carefully nursed and taken care of there, and—"

"But you are mistaken," cried the young man. "I am not—"

"Hush!" said Kate, gently. "Do not be afraid to confide in me. I am Dr. Duer's sister, and I know the whole story. Sit here and rest a little, and I will bring you some bread and milk until my brother comes."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you," said the stranger, "and the bread and milk will taste delicious after my long walk. But I do not know what leads you to think that I am a victim to the varioloid. I have lost my hat in the wind, to be sure, and am compelled to wear this Syrian-looking drapery on my head, but I never had small-pox and hope never to encounter its horrors."

Kate Duer turned first red, then pale.

"Then," said she, "you are not the small-pox case, who are you?"

"I am Felix Amory," said the young stranger, "the chaplain of St. [illegible] Hospital in New York. I am to preach in aid of the home mission on Sunday next."

Kate Duer burst out laughing.

"And every one has been mistaking you for the small pox case! Oh, Mr. Amory, do come in. How could we all have been so stupid? But you see the [illegible] you began to speak of the hospital."

"I daresay it was very awkward of me," said Mr. Amory. "But it's the way I have always mentioned myself to strangers. St. Lucetta's, you know—"

"Yes, I know," said Kate. "But to the good folks here, there is only one hospital in the world, and that is the Pitcherville Institute."

Mr. Amory enjoyed his tea, sliced peaches and delicate "angel cake," very much as he sat conversing with Kate Duer by the [illegible] light of the shaded lamp, while the rain pattered without. And when the doctor came, it was cosier yet.

"The small-pox case?" said he, "[illegible], that is safely isolated at [illegible] this morning. And doing very well [illegible] I am happy to say. Upon my word, Mr. Amory, I am sorry that you [illegible] a disastrous experience."

"'All's well that ends well,'" [illegible] young clergyman, leaning [illegible] corner with an expression [illegible] on his face.

Miss Lida Larkspur was [illegible] when she heard that Mr. Amory was staying at Dr. Duer's residence.

"Just like Kate Duer," said she. "To manoeuvre to get [illegible] her hands, after all [illegible] around the country? [illegible] he comes from a hospital, what can we expect?"

"The most awkward thing I ever [illegible] in my life!" said Mrs. Printemps, [illegible]tively.

But this was not Mr. Felix Amory's [illegible] visit to Pitcherville. [illegible] when the leaves were red [illegible] frozen beauty of winter. And [illegible] he asked Kate Duer "if she was [illegible] encounter the trial of a [illegible]?" And Kate, after a little hesitation, [illegible] she was willing to try.

And Miss Lida Larkspur declared that "anyone could get married if they were as bold about it as Kate Duer."

QUAINT GERMAN LEGENDS.

THE man in the moon [illegible] in North German legends. [illegible] a tradition in the Havel [illegible] Christmas Eve a peasant [illegible] to eat cabbage, and having [illegible] slipped into his neighbour's [illegible] some. Just as he had filled [illegible] Christ Child rode past [illegible] and said: "Because thou [illegible] holy night thou shalt [illegible] moon with thy basket [illegible]." It is believed that the criminal [illegible] going his penalty. At [illegible] Westphalia, the crime [illegible] hindering people from [illegible] Easter Day, by placing [illegible] field gate through which [illegible].

In the neighbourhood [illegible] man is said to be banished [illegible] because he tied his [illegible] Thursday: and at [illegible] mown his meadows on [illegible] the man in the moon is [illegible] stolen wood on Easter [illegible] Hemer, in Westphalia, [illegible] been engaged [illegible] Friday. Some of the [illegible] that the moon is not only [illegible] man with his thorn [illegible] likewise by a woman [illegible] husband and wife, and [illegible] the man by fencing his [illegible] by churning her butter during the hours of Divine service."

All over the eastern part [illegible] are believed to be a [illegible] Chinese, in particular, [illegible] a hare sitting up and [illegible] a mortar. Their mythology [illegible] is represented by a beautiful [illegible] with a double sphere behind [illegible] a rabbit at her feet. The [illegible] account for there being a [illegible] as follows:—Buddha, [illegible] when a hermit on earth [illegible] in a forest. Afterwards [illegible] distress, he met a hare, [illegible] him: "It is in my [illegible] from your difficulty; take [illegible] left hand, and it will [illegible] forest." Buddha [illegible] he was very poor and [illegible] him for his kindness. [illegible] returned the hare, "[illegible] service. Make a fire, [illegible] me." Buddha made the [illegible] at once jumped into it, [illegible] remained ever since.

The Siamese believe that [illegible] in the moon. The [illegible] Western India, who account [illegible] monthly disappearance by [illegible] she is burnt up regularly [illegible] fresh moon, explain the [illegible] ing they are the ashes [illegible] Other nations explain [illegible] different ways. The [illegible] it that she is eaten up by [illegible] nesian superstition is [illegible] dead feed on her; according [illegible] tots the moon suffers [illegible] when it gets very bad [illegible] with her hand and covers up [illegible] the gaze of the world; [illegible] maintain that after shining [illegible] she gets tired and hungry [illegible] to take one enormous meal, [illegible] fashion, and then reappears [illegible] shine again. They also believe that the sun is a maiden and the moon is her brother.

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

JELOUS people alwus luv themselves more than they do those whom they are jelous ov.

There iz nothing so delishus tew the sont ov man az an ockashional moment of sadness.

If I want tew git at the trew karakter of a man i studdy his vices more than i do his virtews.

Thare iz only two men in this world who never make enny blunders, and they are yu and me, mi friend.

The man whose only pleasure in this life is making munny, weighs less on the moral skales than an angleworm.

Curiosity is the germ ov all enterprise; men dig for woodchucks more for curiosity than they do for woodchucks.

Excentricitys are most alwus artificial, and the best that kan be sed ov them is, they are quite az often the result ov diffidence as ov vanity.

AND HE LEFT.

"I WISH I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy.

"I would rather you were a comet," she said dreamily.

"And why?" he asked tenderly, at the same time taking her unresisting [illegible] hands in his own. "And why?" he repeated, imperiously.

"Oh!" she said, with a brooding earnestness that fell freezing upon his soul, "because then you would come round only once every fifteen years."

The man who kisses a woman who is taller than himself rises to the emergency.

PROPOSED BUTTER FACTORY AT BEAUFORT.

During the past few days, Mr D. M. Grant, a dairy expert, has been canvassing the townspeople with a view to the establishment of a butter factory at Beaufort and creameries in the district. We are glad to say that the movement has received sufficient support to induce Mr Grant to give a lecture on "Modern Dairying" on Tuesday evening next in the Golden Age Hall, when he will fully explain the cost of plant, mode of working, and every detail in connection therewith. There can be no two opinions but that a butter factory, with district creameries, would be of immense advantage to the place, and as the cost is so small, and the prospectus on so liberal a scale, there should be no very great difficulty experienced in effecting the object desired. It is proposed to form a limited company of 600 shares at £1 each, 2s being payable on application, 2s on allotment, and 1s per month, until the amount of the share is subscribed. Each shareholder will only be liable for the shares he takes—that is to say, if he takes 10 shares, his full liability will be £10. There are several unoccupied buildings in the town suitable for the purpose, which can be procured at a moderate rental. It is intended to form creameries at Stockyard Hill, Raglan, Middle Creek, and Trawalla, not necessarily at once, but the sooner the better. Each one will cost an additional £250. Now, the most important factor in the success of the undertaking is the supply of milk, and without the hearty co-operation of the farmers of the surrounding district, the support which the business people of the town are prepared to give, will be of no avail. We would therefore strongly urge the dairymen of the district to attend the meeting in question, and embrace the opportunity thus given them to benefit themselves. As an expert, Mr Grant's opinions should carry weight. The following lecture delivered by him at Horsham, and which we extract from the *Horsham Times*, of 4th July last, should prove interesting:—

On Saturday afternoon, Mr D. M. Grant, an expert in butter making, who has been associated with the establishment of butter factories in various parts of the colony, gave an address on dairying in Messrs Young Bros'. sale yards. The chair was occupied by Mr T. K. Dow, principal of the Longerenong Agricultural College, who briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr Grant said he hoped to awaken some interest in the minds of those to whom he would speak, and possibly to prevail upon them to change the methods upon which they had been working. The Wimmera district was similar in climate and other natural conditions to the Goulburn Valley, and taken as a whole, he believed it was, notwithstanding its periodical droughts, eminently suited to dairying. The dairying industry had developed considerably within the past few years, and had already almost renovated the colony. The markets of the world had been opened to the Victorian dairymen and were now at their feet. There was not the slightest fear of these markets being overstocked. There were thousands of people in England alone who had never yet tasted Victorian butter, nearly the whole of which was consumed in London. In proportion as the butter production of Australia was increasing, that of the countries of continental Europe was decreasing. Large markets for Australian butter were opening out daily—in Belgium, in the East and West Indies and elsewhere. The largest amount of butter was produced in Australia between September and February, and this production was so happily timed that it arrived in London when dairy produce was most scarce there—when indeed there was absolute want to be met. Nothing yielded such good returns as dairying under the factory system. By the use of the separator there was a gain of 1lb in every 7lb of butter fat over what was attainable by the old methods of setting milk for cream. The milk of 200 cows treated by the separator would give a cash return of L1 15s a day more than under the old system. The fact that the separator had only so lately come into use meant that there had been an enormous waste of wealth. By the factory system a uniform quality of butter was assured, and under it there was an immense saving of labor. By dairying under the factory system the farmers would gain time to cultivate more land and to cultivate it better than they did now; and consequently their production all round would be increased. Under the old system the drudgery fell on the farmers' wives and daughters, but under the factory system all drudgery would be done away with. An ordinary farm of from 250 to 300 acres should keep with ease 20 cows. These when in full milk, for say four months in the year, should each give about three gallons of milk a day, or a cash return of say 6s a week. For the remainder of the year the yield would be somewhat less, but the price of the milk, which would then be in demand for condensation, would be greater. Twenty cows should give an average cash return of from L5 to L6 a week. Milk concentrating should be added to dairying. The Romsey Concentrating Company was paying handsomely. We were now paying some L60,000 a year for condensed milk imported into Victoria, and this trade could and should be retained to the colony. It was essential to successful dairying that attention should be given to the selection of suitable stock, and to the care of the milking cows. Green feed should be grown for the summer months, and for a winter feed Egyptian corn, which if sown in November, would ripen in April, should be cultivated. The profitableness of dairying could only be tested by experience. He recommended the establishment of a centre butter factory in Horsham, with feeding creameries in the several centres around the town. The shares in the creamery company he proposed to place on the market of each sub-district, and the shares in the butter factory company upon the market of the entire district. If the shares in the creamery companies were taken up in each sub-district, there would be a real guarantee of district interest in the concerns. He proposed that the district through the shareholders should elect its own directors, who would look after the interests of the suppliers, see that they got a fair price for their milk, &c., and that the creameries and butter factories were well managed. The proposal was greatly recommended by the fact that it provided for an industry which would yield immediate cash returns. The cost of a creamery of about the size required as a feeder would be L350, and of a butter factory, with refrigerating plant, L1,500. With refrigerating plant ice could be manufactured in the summer, and sold at a handsome profit in Horsham and the surrounding towns. It was really a shame that butter should be—as he was informed it was—brought into Horsham from Hamilton and other places and sold at a better price than the locally made article. The local butter was made inferior by the extremes of climate experienced here, which interfered with the formation and extraction from the milk of butter fat, but with the separator and factory methods this handicap to successful butter making would be removed. The locally made butter did not command a ready sale, because it could not be depended upon, but the quality of butter turned out of the factories could always be relied upon. The Hamilton butter had now gained for itself such a high name at home that the last shipment had commanded the highest price of any sold in the London market. There were splendid opportunities for the establishment of a central butter factory in Horsham, with six or eight creameries outside as feeders. The universal experience was that dairying raised the farmer from a condition of slavery to one of comparative ease and affluence. He appealed to them to take advantage of this opportunity to improve their positions, and to give up in large part corn-growing and haymaking in favor of dairying. (Cheers.)

The chairman briefly urged the advantages of dairying, endorsing all that the lecturer had said. He had himself done much by lecturing and writing to induce the Victorian farmers to go in for dairying on the factory principle, and, he was glad to say, with a considerable measure of success. There was nothing to prevent the Wimmera district from participating in the profits of dairying. The difficulties of climate and temperature could be overcome by the separator and factory methods; and, with the provision of green feed and ensilage and the growth of summer crops such as maize and sorgum, the absence of herbage in the summer months need be no obstacle. At the college at Longerenong they milked 20 cows, and kept the flow of milk going all the year round. He hoped the Wimmera district would go in for dairying, as nothing would pay better. The company was a commercial affair and should be floated by the commercial men of the town. The farmers would be the producers, but had no time to attend meetings and manage a company.

Mr Grant also answered a number of questions, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

A forcible appeal was made to the Premier yesterday (says Thursday's *Argus*) by a deputation representing the clothing trade for a reduction of the duty on imported woollen piece goods from 40 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The deputation comprised delegates from all branches of the trade, and the view was unanimously expressed that the last increase of duty had proved a great mistake. Experience, it was asserted, had amply shown that the extra duty collected by the Customs department had to come out of the earnings of the workers, and it had brought about a restriction of trade which, besides diminishing the Customs revenue, had thrown many people out of employment. Mr Patterson said that any system of taxation that failed to bring in revenue and to give protection to local manufactures, and at the same time reduced the remuneration of those employed, was rightly designated as a "ghastly failure." The policy of the Government was, he explained, not to tinker with the tariff, but after due considerarion to fix duties which would enable intercolonial reciprocity to be obtained. The times which were now being passed through were exceptional, and it would be unwise to take the experience of the past year as a criterion or guide for permanent legislation. The best thing which could be done at the present juncture was to adopt the suggestion of Sir Henry Wrixon for the appointment of a tariff commission, which, however, should be properly constituted, and have its inquiries limited to one or two strictly practical issues.

Miss Shaw, the "Times" special commissioner to Australasia (writes the "Argus" London correspondent on 14th July), has returned, and has renewed her acquaintance with the official representatives of the colonies. She is looking well, and, indeed, admits that she is better in every sense for her exceptional experiences at the antipodes. The banking collapse has taken her by surprise, as, though she had been warned that a crisis was inevitable, she had not expected it would take the particular form it had done. However, Miss Shaw's faith in the ability of the colonies to extricate themselves from their difficulties is as pronounced as ever, and she speaks with an authority that has already silenced many a pessimist.

MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT AT RAGLAN.

On Friday night, 18th inst., the Raglan Home Rule Troupe of Minstrels made their *debut* in the local Public Hall, before a very large and appreciative audience. The bills announced that "an amusing entertainment" would be given, and the promise was fulfilled to the letter. Prior to the performance commencing, Mr C. Tucker, in a neat speech, returned thanks for the patronage bestowed by the public. The curtain then rose, and the company (nine members) sang an opening chorus, entitled "Strike, boys, strike," for which they were heartily applauded. A round of jokes followed, after which the company rendered "Swanny River." A comic song, a parody on "Home Sweet Home," by Mr C. Vincent, was cordially received. Mr J. Crocker, who made a very creditable Bones, gave a good rendering of "The Grass Widower," the audience testifying their appreciation in an unmistakable manner Mr C. Potter secured an encore in the song, "Silver Bells of Memory," responding with "A Damsel only nineteen years old," both efforts pleasing his listeners. Tambo, Mr J. Johnston, then sang "If ever I catch that coon," and secured a fair share of applause. Mr W. Johnston's song, "Home in Kentuck," was undoubtedly one of the best of the evening, and was fully appreciated. Bones gave an amusing song, entitled "Ladies, won't you marry?" He was well received. Mr F. Finn followed with "Sweeping the snow from the door," after which Tambo sang "Mollie Doolin," both efforts being applauded; as also was the song, "Haul me back again," by Mr J. Panther. The company sang "For we are jolly good fellows," and a short interval took place. Mr C. Potter then sang a character song, "The man of Education," and as an encore, "The Broken-down Masher," after which Mr Walter Johnston gave a stump speech, which provoked considerable mirth. "The Land that we adore" was so well sung by Bones that he had to re-appear, when he gave "The Country Lad." A boxing contest farce—the penny in the slot arrangement—was enacted by Bones, Tambo, and Mr Johnston (Mr H. Tucker), and caused a great deal of fun. Mr T. Dickman rendered "Maggie Murphy's Home," meeting with a warm reception. Mr H. Tucker (who made a creditable interlocutor) brought down the house with his really good singing of a comic song, entitled "Up to date." He responded to the vociferous encore by rendering "Little Annie Rooney." An intensely amusing farce, "Thumbs up," in which the corner men and the interlocutor took a leading part, concluded the programme. The farce was admirably acted. The various items were interspersed with jokes and witticisims, which pleased immensely, the local hits being good and much enjoyed. On the proposition of Mr C. Tucker (who himself worked hard to make the entertainment a success and acted as treasurer), a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the performers and the ladies who had so kindly donated comestibles for a social. The entertainment concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

The hall having been cleared, a social dance took place. This also was well attended, and proved a further source of enjoyment. The music was supplied by Mr Townsend, of Basin Hut; whilst Mr R. Wilson, of Beaufort, officiated as M.C.

The receipts totalled L14 10s 6d, and as the expenditure was only L3 3s 4d. The nett proceeds towards seating the hall therefore amounted to L11 7s 2d—a very satisfactory result indeed for Raglan.

The trustees of the Raglan Public Hall desire to publicly express their warmest thanks to the troupe for their services; to the committee of Main Lead Hall, and the Trustees of Primitive Methodist Church, for seats and forms; to Mr F. Drew, for removing seats; and the following ladies for giving provisions for the social supper:—Mrs Carrol, coffee and sugar; A Friend, 3 jam rolls, 10 dozen tarts; Miss A. Tucker, sponge rolls, bread, butter and tea; Mrs D. Stevenson and Mrs Smith, cake; Mrs Allison, Victoria sandwich, ginger nuts, small cakes; Mrs Prince, cash 2s; Miss M. H. Panther, cake; Miss H. Drew, cake; Mrs Andrew Stevenson, cake and milk; Mrs E. Panther, cake; Mrs C. Ball, cake and milk; Mr J. F. Watkin, 6 dozen tarts.

THE NEW WEST AUSTRALIAN RUSH.

PERTH, Wednesday.

Unfavorable reports have been received from Geraldton regarding the rushes to the eastward of Noodemarra. Constable Tyler has reported that there is no good reason for the rush. Water is getting very scarce at Southern Cross and Coolgardie. The Government has now ordered the removal of the boring plant from Southern Cross to Coolgardie. The situation is now regarded as critical, as the dry weather sets in in October.

The sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday was devoted to passing the Officers' Salaries Reduction Bill through its remaining stages and the exposition of Mr Winter's views on the issue of paper money for railway construction purposes. There were only four lines of the retrenchment bill to be dealt with when the House adjourned on Tuesday, and it took four hours yesterday to pass them, but finally the bill was got through all its stages, without amendment. After an hour had been devoted to Mr Winter's motion, it was too late to proceed to a discussion of the motion of which Sir Henry Wrixon has given notice, for the appointment of a Royal commission to inquire into the effect of our fiscal system upon industry and production. The Premier promised to give time for the discussion of the motion the week after next. He will not pledge the Government to any action in the matter until the intention and scope of the inquiry are specified. If it is undertaken it should, he says, be limited to practical issues, and should be required to report within a reasonable time. At ten minutes past 10 o'clock the House adjourned till Tuesday, there being no sitting to-day on account of the municipal elections.—"Argus," Thursday.

On Tuesday steps were taken to give effect to the oft repeated announcement that the Government intend as far as practicable to use none but Victorian coal on the railways of the colony and by other departments requiring fuel. To that end circulars were sent to all departments to increase the consumption of Victorian coal as far as possible, and to correspondingly decrease the use of the imported fuel.

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

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A special meeting of the above board was held at the board-room, Ligar-street, on Monday, there being present, Mr J. Humphreys (chairman), and Messrs Foyster, Burke, Hodgetts, Curnick, Browne, Williamson, Magee, Jones and Bath.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, were confirmed.

The following correspondence of interest to this district was read, action being taken as under:—

From the Secretary for Mines, to the effect that the resolutions of the board with regard to giving Mining Boards the power to authorise miners to enter private lands in search of gold on payment of surface damages, and the suggestions of the late Mining Board Conference to be embodied in the bill to alter the status of the bodies, will receive consideration. Received.

From the Secretary for Lands, in reference to the protest of the board against the unemployed wood cutters being sent to cut wood on the west side of Langi-Ghiran range, that a report had been obtained from Mr Blackburn, and the local police have been requested to inform him of the arrival of the woodcutters in the district, when steps will be taken, as far as possible, to carry out the wishes of the board. Received.

From the Secretary of Mines, in reference to the letter from the board re the fencing in of grazing areas in the Ararat district, and stating that a special report had been received re the fencing in of grazing areas in the Mount Cole State forest, and that the necessary action to prevent timber getters being obstructed by such fencing, and the absence of necessary gates had been taken. Received.

From the Managers of the Beaufort United Common, forwarding balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st July, accompanied by a report from the auditors to the effect that the accounts had been kept in a very satisfactory manner.

From the Secretary for Mines, requesting that report be furnished on the following applications:—M. A. E. Smith, 20a., Beaufort; P. Blackmore, 20a., Beaufort. Referred to the divisional members.

Mr Foyster submitted a resolution in reference to the election of members of board to be embodied in the bill to alter the status of Mining Boards, and some discussion ensued, but ultimately the proposition was withdrawn.

The board then adjourned.—Abridged from *Advertiser*.

Following on the strike of rouseabouts at Burrawong station, in the Forbes district, the shearers, numbering 90, have also gone out. The rouseabouts signed at 5s 6d per day and found, but afterwards went back on their bargain. The shearers, who had signed at the reduced rates of 17s 6d per 100 sheep, then decided to throw in their lot with the rouseabouts. Six policemen are now on the ground. Forty men have arrived at Forbes from Sydney to take the places of the rouseabouts, but many of them declare themselves afraid to proceed to the station.

Complete statistics of the population of the earth are given in an appendix to "Petermann's Mittheilungen just published. The journal also contains a table of the great cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Of such cities England has 30, Germany has 24, France and Russia each 12, Italy 10, Austria-Hungary 6, Spain 5, Belgium, the Scandinavian States, Roumania and the Balken Islands each 4, the Netherlands, 3, Portugal, 2, the total in Europe being 116 great cities. Asia has 105, China having 53 and British India 30. In Africa there are 7, in America 40, of which the United States have 26; South America 9. Australia has only two large cities. In the whole of the great cities of the world there is a population of about 80,000,000, being about 5.4 per cent of the whole population of the earth. Among the great cities London has the first place with 4,416,000 souls; Paris, the second, with 2,713,000; New York-Brooklyn the third, with 2,352,000; and Berlin the fourth, with 1,768,543 souls.

The Chief Secretary's Department has recently been applied to for naturalisation papers for a number of Afghans, but in view of the nuisance hawkers of this and adjoining nationalities are to country people, the department is disinclined to give them any title to reside in the colony. Country people regard these Oriental hawkers as a pest. In lonely places they sometimes intimidate the wives and daughters into purchasing their wares, and demand what food or other necessaries they require. Mr Patterson, in the Assembly last week, expressed himself in favor of a system of local licensing, and it is believed that view is generally approved.

Who is the richest man in the world? The "Financial World" gives his name as Han Quay, a Chinese Banker, worth the sum of 450,000,000 of dollars. A great number of the largest banks in the Chinese Empire are believed to be under his control.

A cablegram from London states that the trial shipment of hay brought from Melbourne by the R.M.S. Victoria, which left Melbourne on 1st July, is valued by experts in agricultural produce at from L3 10s to L4 10s per ton, They consider that the hay would be fairly valuable as a stock feeding material if more oats and clover were mixed with it. The greater portion of the hay has been landed in excellent condition, and Mr Cruickshank, with whom its disposal rests, states that he will not offer it for sale until higher prices than those quoted are obtainable. Experts in the fodder market express the opinion that it will be found impossible to establish a remunerative trade in fodder between Australia and England if mail steamer freights have to be paid for the transport of the produce.

The cholera is raging with great virulence in Russia. In the city of Kieff 400 deaths have already taken place, the average number daily being 30.—"Standard."

Melbourne News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

—:x:—

Last Saturday's matches practically settled this year's battle for premiership, among the footballers of the metropolis, Essendon having a lead by eight points. It seems that the Melbournians were in hopes that weaker clubs would defeat their opponents by a "fluke." But, alas! their hopes were shattered when Geelong came down and beat them on their own ground. It is not likely that Essendon will allow two clubs to whip them. Melbourne, however, is likely to win an exceedingly handsome prize in the "Stars and Stripes Cigarettes" trophy, which consists of five splendidly engraved gold watches. This trophy will be presented to the club which scores the least behinds in proportion to goals, in which Melbourne is at the head of the list.

* * * *

After spending a good deal of time in running no trifling risks a gang of thieves broke into two establishments in Flinders-lane on Saturday night last, and acquired exactly £1 17s. worth of property. The scenes of the exploits were, the shop of Mr. Louis Loy, bootmaker, and the adjoining premises of Mr. F. Watmuff, stationer. In the first mentioned case the thieves had to scale a high back fence, and force a window to get the prize, consisting of a quantity of second-hand boots. They gained the enclosure of Mr. Watmuff's shop in a precisely similar manner, and by the persuasive influence of a jemmy, forced the door, and were rewarded by the discovery of 2s. worth of parchment tablets.

* * * *

The unemployed stage hands of Melbourne are organising a benefit performance on their own behalf. They have obtained the Alexandra Theatre free of charge, and several well known members of the theatrical profession have generously offered their services for the occasion. As these people are always ready to lend a helping hand, both to fellow professionals and the outside public, let us hope that the entertainment will be a success.

* * * *

South Melbourne is looking up lately, several new and magnificent structures being erected, amongst which is the fire station. This new building of red brick has nothing in common with the old type of stations, which are fast becoming obsolete. There is no watch-tower, and the crude system of signalling by bell till recently in vogue, has been replaced by a splendid service of electric alarms and telephone switches. The stable doors are thrown open and the well-trained horses trot out and range themselves in places as the harness is dropped and fastened automatically, by spring catches. All the men are quartered on the premises, and there is not a moment's unnecessary delay. It is reckoned that within 30 seconds of hearing of a fire, the cart can be on the road to it.

* * * *

Mr. Panton is one of the youngest looking men, for his years, that can be found in Melbourne, but it is very questionable whether age is not telling on him in directions, other than appearance. His decision in refusing to issue summonses against the Mercantile Bank officials, has raised a doubt in some folk's minds as to the equilibrium of his mental faculties. It is unfortunate for the men themselves that a fair trial should be so delayed, as the frequent baulks only strengthen the suspicions of the public as to their guilt. Mr. Panton is understood to have said that, whatever moral crime the accused may have been guilty of, legally speaking, there was no evidence to convict and this is the reason for his refusal. It is hard lines indeed for those who were acquitted on the conspiracy charge that the lawyers for Sir M. H. Davies and Mr. Millidge were able to upset the proceedings so far as they had gone, as it is unlikely that any further prosecutions would have taken place, if the two above mentioned had been accorded a fair trial, whereas now they have all the trouble to go through over again. It is incomprehensible to the lay mind, why, if Mr. Isaacs as Solicitor General, was usurping functions that did not belong to him. Mr. Wynne, occupying the same position, should be so moving in the matter as to require an explanation from Mr. Panton regarding his action, or rather, want of it, in the case. Neither the Magistrate's conduct nor reply are satisfactory to the Minister, who is determined to let it be seen that he differs in opinion from Mr. Panton.

* * * *

Strolling through the law courts the other day, I happened to pause and listen to a case that was being tried under Judge Hamilton. The witness in the box was a lad about 14 or 15, and had evidently been well schooled in his part, for on being asked by Mr. M'Kean to "tell the court what you know about the case," he instantly recited off all the events which occurred, and included the bringing home of a pound of chops by his father, a journey of his own to a neighboring wood-yard, and the advent of a couple of gentlemen, one of whom struck his father between the eyes, and other equally exciting incidents in real life. Then the opposing barrister rose to cross-examine. After a few preliminary questions, he also requested the boy to tell those gentlemen, pointing to the jury, all he knew about the case. Word for word, out came the same story exactly, in every detail similar to the one he had previously given, while smiles, only smothered from breaking out into laughter by the stern "silence" from the official under the judge's seat. After complimenting him on his excellent memory, the barrister wanted to know who told him to say all that? "No one, sir." "Oh; did your father never tell you anything to say?" "No, sir. I just said to him the next morning that one of the gentlemen had struck him between the eyes." "Did you, now? and what did your father say to that?" Then came the answer, accompanied by laughter that even the stern visaged official could not silence. "He said he knew, sir." His evidence not impressing the court very much the boy was very shortly told to stand down.

The Customs revenue for the first three weeks in August was L127,973, being an increase of L53,353 on the corresponding period last year.

Another case of suspected cholera has occurred in London, and has proved fatal. In Russia the ravages of the cholera are increasing at an alarming rate. The number of deaths weekly has risen to 1,000, a large proportion of them being in Moscow. A case of cholera is reported on board a vessel that has arrived at Rotterdam. In consequence of the spread of the epidemic in Eastern Europe, the trains running from the east to Belgrade have been stopped.

Before all recollection of those May insolvencies of the banks dies out ought there not (says the Melbourne correspondent to the "Ararat Advertiser") be some legislation to prevent a recurrence of them. If a private individual receives money belonging to other people and cannot repay it when he is called upon at the proper time, either at due date or by demand to do so, he is said to have committed a larceny or a fraud; if a solicitor acts thus he is struck off the rolls, deprived of his livelihood and sent to prison until he pays, which usually means for him a life sentence. Of course it is impossible to prevent banks becoming insolvent like other people engaged in business; but ought there not to be legislation protecting deposits at call on which no interest is paid, and which are practically balances at current account just as the note issue or Government money is guaranteed by being made a first charge.

Another solution of the rabbit difficulty may be found in the following from an American paper:—"But if we are to credit an old chronicle in 1778, there are other purposes for which this popular crustacean (the crawfish) may be profitably employed. Some time previously to that date, we are informed, France was greatly infested with rabbits, as indeed Australia is at the present time. It was discovered then that the smell of the lobster, or crawfish, would entirely destroy them in their burrows. So that here is perhaps a hint that may be very valuable to our antipodean cousins."

V. S. R.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

First and second class return tickets (the former to a limited extent), available by the specials only going, and for return by all ordinary trains for one calendar month, will be issued as under, and the trains will run on the dates specified. When the last day falls on a Sunday the ticket will be available till the next day. The second-class return adult fares are quoted after certain principal stations, and proportionate rates will be charged to or from the others (as the case may be), The first-class fares are double the rates for second class; children under 15 years will be charged about half-fare. For further particulars see handbills exhibited at stations.

WINDERMERE—STAWELL.—Thursday, 31st August—From Melbourne to Windermere and all stations thence to Stawell inclusive. Friday, 1st September.—Melbourne from Stawell and all stations thence to Windermere inclusive. Fares:—Between Melbourne and Beaufort, 8s 8d; between Melbourne and Ararat, 11s; between Melbourne and Stawell, 12s 8d. Tickets can be obtained up to 5 p.m. at Messrs D. Cook and Sons, 82 Swanston Street, city, and at Spencer-street Station, or at the respective stations (as the case may be) up till 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th August. Thursday's special train will leave Spencer-street Station at 9.15 a.m. and reach Stawell at 4.30 p.m. and Friday's special train will leave Stawell at 8.10 a.m., Ararat at 9.5 a.m., and Beaufort at 10.20 a.m., and reach Melbourne at 2.35p.m.

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

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, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1893, for the supply of Firewood for the Shire Council to be delivered at the Shire Office at per ton.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 25th August, 1893.

TO LET.—About 112 acres GRAZING LAND, allotments 14B, Raglan West. Well known as the late Wm. Burcham's property. Full particulars from THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES EXECUTORS AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, CAMP STREET.

RAGLAN MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL.

RECEIPTS.—Proceeds, £14 10s 6d.

EXPENDITURE.—Violin, £1; beef, 4s 4d; hessian, 8s 9d; cretonne, 8s; printing, 18s 3d; baker, 3s; stamps, 1s; Cr balance, £11 7s 2d. Total, £14 10s 6d.

C. TUCKER, Secy.

WILLIAM NEWSON BURCHAM, late of Raglan, in the colony of Victoria, Engineer, deceased.—Pursuant to the Trusts Act 1890, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the aboyenamed deceased, who died on the 14th day of June last, and probate of whose will has been granted to the Ballarat Trustees Executors and Agency Company, Limited, are required to send particulars thereof to the said the Ballarat Trustees Executors and Agency Company, Limited, before the 23rd day of September next, after which date the said the Ballarat Trustees Executors and Agency Company, Limited, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims whereof it shall then have had notice. THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES EXECUTORS AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED. J. NOBLE WILSON, Managing Director. Dated this 22nd day of August, 1893

FIERY CREEK LODGE, No. 157, V.C.

A MASONIC CHORAL SERVICE!

Will be held on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1893, Commencing at 3 p.m., in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.

The Rev. J. C. CARMICHAEL of Ballarat, will officiate.

MUSIC BY THE UNITED CHOIR, Under the Conductorship of Mr J. Jackson.

GROSS PROCEEDS IN AID OF BEAUFORT LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Committee.—W. Bro. J. W. Harris, W.M., Chairman; Bro. A. Allison, I.P.M.; Bro. A. Tulloch, S.W.; Bro. J. McRae, J.W.; Bro. H. H. Jackson, Treasurer; Bro. G. H. Couple, S.D.; Bro. B. J. Adam, J.D.; Bro. W. C. Pedder, I.G.; Bro. T. VanderStoel, Tyler.

ADMISSION BY TICKETS (FREE)

On application to the undersigned.

(By Order), Bro. T. J. ORDE, Secretary.

Proposed Beaufort Butter Factory Coy.

LECTURE by MR D. M. GRANT, Dairy Expert, on "MODERN DAIRYING," in the GOLDEN AGE HALL, BEAUFORT, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

The public are cordially invited.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Bay Mare, hind legs white, white face, no visible brands.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 5th September, 1893.

Dark Red Bull, white on belly, off ear notched, no visible brands.

Brindel and White-spotted Bull, like S near rump.

If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold on 16th September, 1893.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

TO LET,

BRICK OFFICE, situate in Havelock-st., lately occupied by Mr G. Wotherspoon. Apply to J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.

THE STUD.

TO STAND AT ST. ENOCH'S, STOCKYARD HILL, THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,

SAVANAK,

By St. Albans (sire of Malua and Coronet and many other winners); dam Seaspray.

SAVANAK is a bay horse with black points and has proved himself a good performer on the turf under heavy weights.

TERMS—£4 PER MARE.

Also, the PONY STALLION,

YOUNG TIGER.

Sire, the well-known Pony, Tiger; dam, Ettie (winner of many 1st prizes). This pony is a creamy, with silver mane and tail, 3 years old, standing 13½ hands high, with good bone, fine temper, good action, and promises to be a very fast trotter; has never been beaten in show ring.

TERMS—£2 10s.

For limited number of mares.

Good paddocks provided, but no responsibility incurred. All mares must be paid for before removal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE ROBSON,
Groom, St. Enochs, Stockyard Hill.

TO STAND THIS SEASON (commencing October 1st) at EURAMBEEN EAST (near BEAUFORT), THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE,

ST. MARNOCKS.

Color—Dark Brown. Height—16 hands.

ST. MARNOCKS (Victorian Stud Book, vol. 5), by MACGREGOR, out of NIGHTLIGHT. Macgregor, by Yattendon, out of Regina (imp.) Nightlight, by Maintop, out of Barnoolut. Maintop by Mariner. Barnoolut, by The Premier, out of Rose. Rose, by Cornborough.

TERMS—£3 3s EACH MARE.

Cash on removal of Mares. Due notice sent owners when ready. All care taken, but no responsibility.

FRANCIS BEGGS.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE AND WILLOBY STREETS—

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

DRAPERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

—BALANCE OF—

WINTER STOCK!

IS NOW BEING CLEARED

At Unheard of Prices.

G. H. COUGLE

Draper, Clothier,

Milliner, &c.,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

	s. d.
LETTERS.—Per ounce or under	0 2
URGENT LETTERS—Per letter (in addition to ordinary postage)	0 6

(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 ... ... (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.

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.

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.

Gold has been found at Nundamurray, (Western Australia), and a new rush has set in, navvies leaving their work on the railway. The want of water threatens to be a serious difficulty, and Mr David Lindsay, explorer, who has just returned from Coolgardie, advises the Government to take immediate measures to conserve what water there is.

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

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

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

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Spring, with its genial warmth, is spreading over hill and dale, and wherever it comes is welcomed by the dormant vegetation which bursts into life at its approach.

The wondrous and delicate organization of seeds, which lie lifeless in the cold months of winter, throbs responsive to the kindly warmth of spring, and bound into life, the root going down and the stem up to the light, no matter which way the seed is thrown on the soil, as if gifted with intelligence.

The bulk of the food of man is raised from seed, which generally gives a return a few months after being sown.

Vegetable and flower seeds are more easily raised in this and the succeeding months than in the colder months, requiring only to be planted, thinned out, and kept free from weeds—nature does the rest.

It is a disgrace to our farmers, who, with every convenience at their land, do not keep their families supplied with vegetables and fruit, there being but few exceptions. Cottagers would be surprised at the quantity of vegetables they can raise on a little piece of ground 40 ft. by 40 ft. There need be no excuse: seed can be posted direct to any part of the colony, a single packet costing only 6d, while 5s spent in vegetable seeds gives a splendid variety, enough for most families for six months. Postal notes give the facility of payment. By request we add cost of seeds posted to any address in the colony.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 in deep, 3 ft apart between the sets and row. 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs, 9d gross.

Asparagus Seed.—Sow ¼ in. deep, broadcast, next year transplanting seedling to rows 3 ft and plants 1 ft apart. Ground must be heavily manured. 6d per ounce, sowing now 40 ft.

Beans, Broad.—Sow 2 in deep, rows 3 ft and plants 6 in apart. 6d per lb, postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d; sows 80 ft. Nip off the tops of earlier sowings, called topping. Boil tops as spinage.

Beet, Red.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 15 in, and plants 6 in apart. 6d per ounce, sowing bed 5 ft by 12 ft.

Beet, Silver.—Sow ½ in deep, thinly, in rows, using as spinage when 6 in high; also allow to grow full height in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 6 in apart, breaking off the leaves and boiling. Plants grow fully 2 ft high. 6d per oz, sowing row of 40 ft.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Sow broadcast, 1-8 of an inch deep, transplant when 4 to 6 in high, rows and plants 2 ft apart. Let ground be richly manured from the time the seed is sown till plants are cut. 6d per packet 1oz sows bed 4 ft by 10 ft.

Cape Gooseberry.—Sow seed 1-16 of an inch deep, in pot or box, in a hotbed. Harden plants off and transplant, allowing 4 ft every way. Splendid fruit for eating or cooking. 6d per packet.

Carrot.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, in rows 1 ft, and plants 4 in apart. Ground heavily manured for preceding crop is best for carrots. 6d per oz, sowing 150 ft.

Celery and Celeriac.—Sow 1-16 of an inch deep, in box in hotbed. Harden off. Transplant, when 2 in. high, to nursery rows 6 in every way; transplant to trenches when 6 to 9 in. high. 6d per packet.

Cress.—Sow in warm situation, broadcast, ⅛ of an inch deep. ½oz for 6d, sow bed 4 ft. by 6 ft.

Cucumber.—Sow ½ in. deep in a hotbed; sow 2 or 3 seeds in 3-inch pots. Let the strongest plant grow, leaving only one in each pot. On warm days open up the frame and let in the air. Frames are usually kept too close and plants raised tender. Transplant in September or October, allowing 6 ft between plants and rows. 6d to 1s 6d per packet.

Egg plant.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep in boxes in hotbed; harden off, and transplant in September or October; rows 2 ft and plants 18 in apart. 6d per packet.

Gourds.—Sow in hotbed, ½ in deep, in pots, same as Cucumber. Transplant in October. Allow 12 ft between plants. 6d per packet.

Herbs.—Each variety 6d per packet. Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, in rows 18 in apart.

Leek.—Sow ¼ in deep in rows, or sow broadcast and transplant to rows, 2 ft between the rows and 6 in between the plants. 1 oz sows bed 4 ft by 30 ft. 6d per packet.

Lettuce.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, either in rows or broadcast and transplant, rows and plants being 1 ft apart. ¼ oz will sow 200 ft. 6d per packet.

Mangold Wurzel.—Sow a few, ½ in deep, in rows 2 ft 6 in and plants 15 in apart. Plants transplant freely when the size of your finger, not before, the thinning of one part filling up where other parts are too bare. 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. 1s 3d per lb; postage up to 2 lbs gross, 9d.

Melons, Rock and Water.—Sow ½ inch deep, 2 or 3 seeds in small pots, which place in a hotbed, allowing only one plant to grow in each, so that when transplanting the ball of soil will not be broken. It is specially necessary to get early plants of Water Melon to ripen before cold weather sets in.

Onion.—Sow largely this month if not sown last, ¼ inch deep, in rows 1 foot and plants 6 inches apart. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 30 feet. 6d packet, 9d per oz.

Parsley.—Sow freely this month, ¼ in deep, in rows 18 in, and plants 12 in apart. 6d per packet to sow 40 ft. Parsley is not sown frequently enough; it should be sown every year. New varieties are like lovely fern leaves.

Peas.—Yorkshire Hero.—Sow this most generally useful pea 1 in deep, in rows 4 ft apart, leaving 6 in apart between plants. 1 lb sows 80 ft. 6d per lb, postage 9d for 2 lbs gross.

Potatoes.—Sow 4 in deep, in rows 2 ft 3 in, and sets 1 ft apart. Late-keeping varieties are largely planted now.

Pumpkin.—Sow as Melons. Most useful vegetable for storing for winter use. 6d per packet.

Radish.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 2 in apart. 6d for 1½ ozs; sows 80 ft.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 6d per packet, sowing 40 ft. Very delicate flavour.

Spinage.—Sow ½ in deep, in rows 1 ft and plants 6 in apart. 1 oz sows 120 ft. 6d per packet.

Tomato.—Sow ⅛ an inch deep in box placed over hotbed. Plants sown earlier should be kept in a cold frame, allowing all the sun and air possible, removing the glass when days are warm enough. Tomato plants can be supplied from the middle of the month, posted for 1s 9d per dozen. Carrying easily.

Turnip.—Sow ¼ in. deep, in rows 18 in and plants 6 in apart. 1½ oz for 6d, sowing row 280 ft.

Vegetable Marrow.—Sow same as Melons.

Sorghum, ordinary or the larger amber cane, may now be sown if weather keeps warm; sow ½ in deep in rows 3 ft apart, 10 to 12 lbs seed to the acre. This is specially useful for feeding cattle, giving a cutting four months from the time of sowing, followed by two cuttings at intervals of three months.

Chrysanthemum cuttings should be cut about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting square across the stem. Offsets should also be taken off the plant. Cuttings should be put in a cold frame. For show plants single cuttings should be put in clean three-inch pots.

Rose cuttings may be put in now. Rub the buds off the stem that goes below ground; stops plants from suckering. 12 named cuttings of roses selected by us posted for 4s; unnamed, same varieties, 3s.

Flower seeds should be planted as soon as the weather is warm, such as phlox, stocks, annual chrysanthemum, mignonette, acroclinum, calliopsis, centaurea, dahlias (single or double), elichrysum (everlasting), gailliardias, godetias, candytuft (white, for edgings), larkspur, lupins, evening primrose, poppies, whitlavias, and many other favourites. Transplant seedlings already raised.

Cuttings of most plants will strike now—petunias, verbenas, &c.

Deciduous trees should be grafted.

Have ground manured and dug.

Fruit trees of all sorts should be planted.

Asparagus plants should be planted in rows, very richly manured, plants 3 feet between both rows and plants. Beds put 1 foot apart in rows.

The cabbage [illegible] pest in the [illegible] and cauliflower [illegible] a cheap way of keeping the pest away is to procure 9 inch boards, [illegible] which should be one foot narrower than the [illegible] of mosquito netting. Tack the mosquito netting (running a piece of tape below the tacks to strengthen the net) on to battens, 3 in. by 1 in. and lay this over the sides. The weight of the battens will draw the net taut. The net may be kept off from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening, but care must be taken not to forget and leave it off at night. The moth commences to fly about towards sundown.

Buffalo grass should now be planted. 6 inches to a foot apart, for lawns where water is not available.

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 Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank, the Bank of New South Wales and the Bank of New Zealand have decided to pay the following rates of interest at fixed deposits:—Three months, three per cent; six months, four per cent; 12 months, five per cent.

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

The wool exported by the Australian colonies during the season 1891-2, even at the low prices then ruling, was valued at £24,000,000. The fact that 25 per cent. of the wool used by the whole population of the globe is the product of Australia, with its population of about four millions, is considered remarkable by the *Board of Trade Journal*. The average price per bale has declined from £25 15s in 1860 to £12 last year.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD cured at the patient's home. This Illustrated Edition also treats on the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Extreme Stoutness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, by Medico-Electricity.—Id. J. E. B. BIGHT, Publisher, 20, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

Serious affrays have taken place between the whites and the Chinese laborers employed in the vineyards in the San Joaquin district in California. The whites consisted of men who have been thrown out of employment by the prevailing depression, and who were roused to indignation at work being obtainable by Mongolians while white men were starving. A mob of men, to the number of 800, attacked the Chinese laborers and killed several, but were eventually driven off. The sheriffs are attempting to quell the disturbance.

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 flaming advertisements attract the attention of the unwary. The mischief to the health by swallowing the nostrums of these persons is oftentimes irretrievable, besides the money totally wasted in purchasing, at exorbitant rates, their so-called curative appliances.

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the reach of medical skill.

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

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and who are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the brood 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 despanding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in those special ailments, and the result will be all you could desire."

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

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

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

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

A GENTLE HINT.

☞ The greatest aid you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement, surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return, and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue derived from advertising and subscriptions, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary town can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a *good* newspaper—one that can will further help you and your town—give *it* your job printing.

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.

The railway traffic returns for the past week are L4,500 less than the corresponding week last year.

VALCADES 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.

In view of the increasing area being put under wheat in this colony, it is interesting to notice the import duty charged on wheat in the great countries of the world. In the United States the duty is 1s per cwt, in Austria 1s 6½d, Italy 2s 0½d, Spain 3s 3d, Portugal 4s 7d, but prohibited except under certain conditions; France 2½d, but 3s 3½d if imported from European *entrepots*; Germany 1s 9½d, Norway 2½d, and Sweden 8½d. The foreign countries which admit wheat free are Russia, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.

ARTHUR PARKER,

STATIONER and NEWS AGENT,
Havelock Street, Beaufort.

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

IN CONSEQUENCE of the DAMAGE done by Trespassers to the WIRE NETTING around the PADDOCKS of MR W. LEWIS, and also around the MANSE PADDOCK, PERSONS are WARNED NOT TO TRESPASS in these paddocks.

NOTICE.

ALL TRESPASSERS in pursuit of game on MAWALLOK ESTATE will be PROSECUTED after this date.
GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.
Mawallok, 24th December, 1892.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE FOR £1.

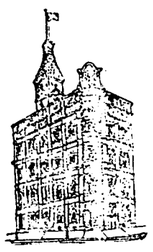
Bank and Building Societies' Assets rendered unsaleable by the commercial depression.

THE MUTUAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY OF SYDNEY are Issuing 145,000 SHARES at £1 EACH; also, HALF SHARES at 10s, QUARTER SHARES at 5s. No Liability. Anyone can apply.

3441 PRIZES.

ALL SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,

And largely rent-producing, ranging in Value from £35,900 to £5.

FIRST PRIZE.  VALUE £35,000.

Those Magnificent Offices and Banking Chambers, Park and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, having an annual rental value of £1750 per annum.

14 CHANCES FOR EACH SHARE.

BANKERS: CITY BANK OF SYDNEY.
All monies banked to a trust account.

No. 1. DISTRIBUTION filling rapidly. Early application is necessary to secure allotment.

For Shares, Prospectuses and full particulars apply personally to 25 Imperial Arcade, Sydney, or by letter to R. Hope Atkinson, J.P., G P O., Brisbane.

Foy & Gibson's WINTER FAIR.

IS NOW OPEN.

The magnitude and variety of Stock, the startling and amazing Fall in Prices, will be irresistible inducements to every keen and discerning buyer to patronise the Fair.

LARGE SHIPMENTS have been OPENED per the ORIZABA, and ROME, in addition many LARGE PURCHASES have been made at PANIC PRICES, from Importers to whom realisation for prompt cash was a matter of urgent and vital importance.

Our Prices throughout our Entire Stock for every article have been decided within such a decisive and trenchant manner that we feel confident the fame of our WINTER FAIR will be greatly enhanced.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PURCHASERS OF

DRAPERY, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, CHINA, GROCERIES, &c.

Purchases of those goods will be packed by thoroughly experienced men (FREE OF CHARGE), and delivered in fit and proper condition for transit by rail or ship.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET,
COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

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

An Economic Light.

A GAS Light equalling the electric light in brilliancy but much softer and steadier, which can be produced at half the cost of an ordinary gas jet should commend itself to the public in these days when economy is more than ever a virtue. The Rajah Gas Light Company claim, and give visible proofs in support of it, that the light they are now introducing to the public has all the advantages already enumerated. A few months ago when the invention was discovered in Melbourne a trial was made at the Flinders street railway station. Being in its infancy the machine needed in connection with the splendid light was not by any means perfect and of course the best results were not obtained until recently. Now, after several months of experiment by Mr. A. J. Duncan, C.E., and Mr. M'George, the machine has been made simply perfect, and the result is marvellous. The Brighton platform at Flinders-street Station, the St. Kilda Station, the Johnston-street Tramway Engine House, Monaghan's Buildings in Swanston-street, and the private residence of the Hon. J. A. Wallace, are now lighted by the Rajah Light, and unbounded satisfaction is given. The Railway Department, and the Tramway Company have each given very flattering testimonials as to the many advantages of the clever invention. The light, which is as brilliant, but softer and steadier than the electric incandescent light, is produced by a simple automatic machine, to which is attached the water and gas mains leading into the house or building. This machine mixes the gas by means of the water pressure with air in the proportion of from six to eight parts of air to one of gas. The mixture thus produced is then consumed in perforated gauze platinum burners, and a most beautiful light is the result. Not only is this so, but a saving of 75 per cent. of gas is effected. In country towns where gas is 20s. per 1000 feet, this saving is of vital consequence. The saving, it will be seen, is effected by pressing the oxygen of the air into service. As the machine is automatic there is no more trouble with it than there is with an ordinary gas meter. A tap has simply to be turned on. Amongst the other advantages besides that of economy is the fact that no fatal results can follow an escape of gas where the Rajah Light is used. The gas is made so poor through admixture with air, that it can be inhaled without the slightest inconvenience. Another point is that no smoke is thrown off, and valuable pictures and furniture are not injured in the slightest by its use. At present gas does considerable injury in this direction. On a hot day, also, the machine can be utilised to cool rooms by throwing jets of cool fresh air into them. This would be a great boon in the summer months. A machine that will light the largest building in Melbourne only costs £12 12s and it will last for a life time. Mr. R S. Walpole, of Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins street, Melbourne, is the Agent, and all particulars may be obtained from him. As the machine is now perfect the Rajah Company intend offering the light to the public, as in these hard times every householder desires to economise.

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 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 no 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 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. EDRUMBE 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 the Government Stamp bears the words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the people 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 system of buying and selling, using a standard of value was introduced. One form of that exchange is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind pleases the seller of value. The "paper" money most [illegible] a newspaper proprietor is that which is tendered him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Classes of Buyers, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon are published in the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and district he website of this district it has obtained a considerably greater amount of support than has a greater scope for extended circulation than any other journal or journals within a [illegible] radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the generous support in this direction, will use their best endeavours to merit the success they have accorded them by giving the latest Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive matter.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Carngham, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Moke Creek, Shirley, Crowalla, Burrumbeet, Langi Kal Kal, Streatham, Skipton, and Cranbourne.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Consisting of

Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Last mail News,
Poetry Page,
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 this "boiler" would take
Must either "boost" or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than select the *Riponshire Advocate* for the medium of their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MEETING NOTICES, MINUTES,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS
BILL HEADS, POSTAGE DELIVERY
DRAPER'S HANDBILLS
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

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Of Every description executed at the

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ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPTS, 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.