The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 941 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893 — PRICE FOURPENCE.

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS & OTHERS

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

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

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.

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.

FOY AND GIBSON,
SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

Visit FOY & GIBSON'S

WHEN IN TOWN, and SAVE YOUR EXPENSES.

All Goods at Lowest Cash Prices.

NOVELTIES IN FASHION.

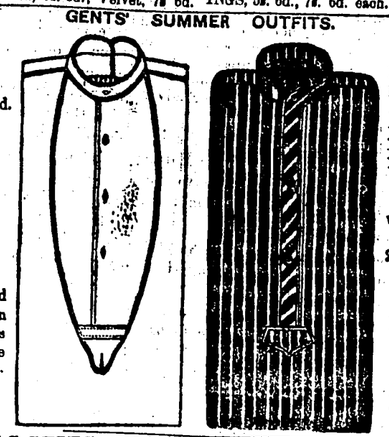
Our Stocks of JACKETS and BLOUSES are the LARGEST and CHEAPEST in Melbourne.

THE QUEENSCLIFFE JACKET. FASHIONABLE BLOUSES.

A STYLISH JACKET, with Cape Plaited on the Shoulder, in BROWN LINEN DRILLS, 7s. 6d.. WHITE do., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ZOUAVE JACKETS, with Jet Trimmings, in Cloth, 5s. 6d.; Velvet, 7s 6d.

The CROSSOVER or HANDKERCHIEF BLOUSE, made in Printed and Plain Cambrics, with Dressed Collars and Cuffs and Frills, Perfect Fitting, 3s. 11d. each; also in CREAM CASHMERES or NUN'S VEILINGS, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d. each.

GENTS' SUMMER OUTFITS.



Undressed White Shirts, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

Undressed White Shirts, with Collar attached, 5s. 6d.

All Shirts and Clothing made in our own factories saving all the intermediate profits.

Harvard Shirts 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.

Flannelette do. 1s. 4½d., 1s. 11d.

Tennis Shirts, with Collars and Pockets, 3s. 9d., 2s. 11d.

Undressed Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 3s. 6d. each.

Pygama Suits, 3s. 9d.

GENTS' SAC SUITS, MADE TO ORDER, from PURE WOOL TWEEDS. 35s., 42s.; TROUSERS, TO ORDER, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. SEND FOR PATTERNS AND Self-Measurement FORMS

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.

BOYS' TWEED NORFOLK SUITS. SIZES. 1 to 5 6 to 10 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

BOYS' FINE ENGLISH COLOURED WORSTED NORFOLKS. SIZES. 1 to 3 4 to 6 15s. 6d. 18s. 9d. 7 and 8 16s. 6d.

BOYS' COLOURED SERGE NORFOLKS. SIZES. 3 to 7 8 to 10 11s. 6d. 13s. 6d.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS NAVY SERGE. SIZES. 1 to 7 8 and 9 10s. 9d. 12s. 6d.

BOYS' SAILOR GALATEA SUITS, FALSE VEST. SIZES. 1 to 7 8 and 9 8s. 9d. 4s. 6d

BOYS' SAILOR GALATEA SUITS, FLANNEL VEST. SIZES. 4 to 7 8 and 9 1s. 6d. 5s. 6d.

DAIRY REQUISITES. THE "COLUMBIA" IMMERSER FRUIT JAR.

Railway Milk Cans, 18lb. weight, 12s. 6d. each; recommended for cart work; Railway Milk Cans, 14lb. weight, 10 gallons, 14s.; Railway Milk Cans, 9lb. weight, 10 gallons, 12s., with four hoops, the best can made; CREAM CANS, very strong made, 1d.; Butter Prints, 6d. and 9.; Butter Pats, 3d. pair; Milk Measures, half-pints, 6d.; 1 pints, 6d.; Milk Buckets, 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 3s.; Milk Strainers, 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; Milk Strainers, with hook and handle to fit on buckets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Complete List of Dairy Goods on Application.

The ACME of simplicity, does not bruise or discolour the fruit, and the hand can be inserted inside the jar to arrange the fruit.

PINTS. 6s. 3d. per doz.

QUARTS. 6s. 3d. per doz.

½ GALLONS. 7s. 3d. per doz.

Packed free in three dozen cases, delivered Rail or Wharf.

SPECIAL VALUE.

GARDEN HOSE: ½ inch, 3½d; ¾ inch, 5d.
LAWN SPRINKLERS: 10s. 6d.
GARDEN ROLLERS: 260lb., 40s.
LAWN MOWERS: 22s. 6d.

A new edition of our PRICE LIST will be ready 1st November—900 pages, and upwards of 500 woodcuts—illustrating what we sell.

FOY & GIBSON, Collingwood.

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

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.

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.

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!

"Follow the Footsteps of the Wise,"
And SAVE MONEY by buying your Clothing to measure—or Ready-made, and BOOTS & SHOES from
LINCOLN, STUART & CO. Ltd.,
326 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 25s.

Trousers, 10s.

Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d. really good tweed.

No Cheap Bulldozing used.

Ready-made Suits, 25s., sound Victorian Tweed or Serges.

Our Suit at 42s. is made from best All-wool Materials, is perfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns and Self-measurement Forms.

Don't Forget.

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Tennis and Cricketing Goods in Australia. Uniforms of all kinds. Send for our Book—"The Philosophy of Dress." We are not Drapers but OUTFITTERS. It will pay you to write or come to us.

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.

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

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

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

WOOL SALES will be held on EACH FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale Room, and at intervals during the year. SALES OF SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other PRODUCE held EVERY WEEK ON WEDNESDAYS.

Our Sales last Season—34,535 BALES WOOL.
Shipments—11,290 BALES.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Melbourne Office—No. 4, St. James' Buildings.

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.

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.

DRAPERY, HALF-PRICE!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

NOW SHOWING.

J. McKEICH,

Begs to draw attention to his Grand Assortment of NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

The very Latest & Choicest Millinery AT HALF-PRICE.

NEW DRESSES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW PRINTS, CALICOES, ART MUSLINS,

AT ANY PRICE.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE JACKETS, BLOUSES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Suits, Hats, Ties, Collars, Shirts, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST COLONIAL BOOTS,

JUST OPENED; CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR A SUIT MADE TO ORDER, CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE. PRICE, FIT AND STYLE NOT TO BE BEATEN. THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY CAN BE HAD AT

McKEICH'S,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

HAWKES BROS.

HAVE ON SALE, HAVE ON SALE.

Butter Factory Milk Buckets, 1s
" Strainer do
" Milk Cans, 10gal.
" Cream Cans, 40qt
" Utensils

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

HAWKES BROS.

BEAUFORT.

Cheapest House in the District, for

IRONMONGERY & FURNITURE.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, & PRODUCE DEALERS.

Agents for Messrs Geo. Hague & Co., Woolbrokers, Geelong.

We shall be pleased to forward any consignments of Wool from this district, and make all the arrangements for its disposal, and can confidently state that the result will be most satisfactory to the producer.

Wool Packs and all Shearing Requisites kept in stock.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,
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.

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 6 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, Hindley lane.

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 prices.

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, every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER.
Proprietor.

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 profession as laid down, but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from any 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 little 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 flamboyant 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. Ah! alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds 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 nauseo-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the quack tribe, who have for years preyed upon one Inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments, and the result will be all you could desire."

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

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £1, which includes 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 may never be found wanting in carrying out the rose old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

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

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 6d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L7 per ton; roller-made, L7 5s per ton; oats, now to 1s 10d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7½d per bushel; bran, 6½d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Ballarat, to £7 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 4s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 10s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 6d per lb; butter, potted, to 5d; hams, 6½d per lb; bacon, 5½d per lb; cheese, 4d to 5½d per lb; eggs, 4d doz.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 10d; oats, stout 2s to 2s 1½d; Danish, 1s 11d to 2s; Algerians, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; peas, 2s 2s; barley, to 4s 8d; Cape, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; potatoes, L6 to L6 10s; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s, and firm medium, L1 7s 6d to L1 10s; manger hay, to L2; straw, to L1 5s; bran, to 6½d; pollard, 7d to 7½d; flour, roller, L7 to L7 5s; stone, L6 10s to L6 15s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—288 head were penned for to-day's sale consisting mainly of quality ranging from useful to good, a fair proportion being prime. There was a fair attendance of the trade, and whilst competition all through was somewhat dull still prices ruled fully equal to last week's rates. Quotations—Prime pens bullocks, L8 to L8 17s 6d; good do, L6 10s to L7 10s; medium do, L5 to L6. Calves—38 penned, including a few good for which prices were hardly equal to last week; best to 22s. Sheep—6070 was the supply yarded for to-day's sale, comprising principally middling descriptions, a fair proportion ranging from good to prime. There was a large muster of buyers, all trade lots meeting with brisk competition at fully last week's values, whilst other descriptions were also in good demand by graziers at last week's ruling prices. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 9s 6d to 10s 6d, extra to 12s; good do, 8s to 9s; prime crossbred ewes, 8s to 9s, extra to 10s; good do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; prime merino wethers, 7s 6d to 8s; good do, 6s 6d to 7s; medium, 5s to 6s; merino ewes to 5s 2d. Lambs—4413 to hand, principally consisting of medium sorts, a small proportion being good and prime. The demand for all descriptions was fully equal to last week's prices, except for inferior sorts, showing no material alteration. Quotations:—Prime, 7s 6d to 8s; good, 6s to 7s; medium, 5s to 5s 6d; inferior from 3s; prime shorn, 6s to 6s 6d, extra to 7s; good, 5s to 5s 6d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior from 2s 9d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Macleod and Booth.—65 sheep for Messrs Miller Bros., Beaufort, ewes 5s, wethers 6s.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat continues in fair demand, but without any improvement in values. Quotations:—Inferior and faulty, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; and good milling to 2s 10½d per bushel. Oats.—Algerians are easier at 1s 8d to 1s 10d, and good feed are in good demand at 2s 1d to 2s 2½d for prime. Barley is in somewhat poor request and prices are nominally 4s to 4s 3d per bushel for malting. Cape is selling at 2s 2d to 2s 3d per lb. Maize.—This market is brisk, with sales at 2s 10d to 2s 11d per bushel. Peas are in fair request at to 2s 3d per bushel. Bran and pollard are worth from 6½d to 7d and 7½d per bushel respectively. Flour is dull; stone selling at L6 10s, and roller to L7 5s per ton.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, 628 Bourke-street west, Melbourne, report:—Cheese.—Prime cheese sold from 3½d to 4d; medium, 3d to 3½d; prime matured, 5d to 5½d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh at 5d to 6d; medium, 4d to 5d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, with prices about the same as last week, prime dairies bringing from 6½d to 7½d, a few special lines higher; medium to good from 5d to 6½d; inferior lower. Eggs.—We sold all at 8d. Bacon.—Town sides, 5½d to 6½d; country, 3d to 4d per lb. Hams.—Town from 6d to 7d; country from 5d to 6d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard in bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold at 3d; medium, 1d to 2d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d; feet, 2½d. Circuse Pork.—Prime well-dressed porkers from 3d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; bacon pigs, 3d; vealers, 1d to 2d. Poultry.—Turkey, 7s to 14s per pair; geese, 3s 6d to 5s per pair; fowls, 2s to 3s 6d per pair, according to quality; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

Messrs George Hague and Co. reports under date of 24th inst:—Wool.—We held our sixth sale of the season to-day, when we submitted a catalogue of 1126 bales. There was a large attendance of buyers present, and exceptionally keen competition throughout the sale, enabling us to make almost an entire clearance of our catalogue, only 23 bales being withdrawn through being excessively reserved by owners. We had no super wools. Our top price was 9½d, which we got for JB (coni) over Raglan comeback fleece, 1st comeback of the same fleece bringing 9d. K over PP (Beaufort) 1st x bred 9½d, comeback 8½d. A. Lain (Stockyard Hill) 1st and 2nd x bred 8d and 7½d, comeback 7d. M L over Buangor (Buangor) merino 8d, lambs 7½d. B (Stockyard Hill) 1st x bred 8½d, x bred 8d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a good supply again to-day, to a numerous attendance of buyers. Biddings were spirited and the market continues firm. We sold all as follows:—Butchers fresh-killed skins, small, 24d to 33d each; medium, to good, 36d to 45d each; superior, 48d to 60d each; extra higher; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 3d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound; lambskins, 2d to 4d per pound.

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

Sale to-day, 24th November.

Messrs Dennys, Lascelles, Austin, and Co. report:—We held our sixth sale of the season to-day, submitting a catalogue of 4,653 bales wool. There was a full attendance of buyers, and competition throughout was most spirited at the level of last week's rates for most descriptions. Crossbreds were perhaps more irregular in price, any tendency being in favor of buyers. On the other hand, high-class Western merinoes quite regained the ground lost last week. In another warehouse 11½d was realised for a favorite brand; our top price was 10½d for 37 bales Austin over Borryallok (Mr Albert Austin), fleece; 20 bales Challicum (Mr G. W. Thomson) going to 10d, and lambs to 12½d. The Burrumbeet (Messrs Forbes and Co) lambs went to 14½d, and the the Greenvale (executors late Josiah Austin) lambs 13½d. In crossbreds, Mr S. Talbot's Yeo Vale went to 11½d for 5 bales. A feature of our sale was the Gorinn (Mr Jas. Richardson) clip, hot water washed, 6 bales super lambs realising 25½d, and 119 bales super combing 19d. Out of our catalogue 182 bales did not arrive; so our clearance of 4394 bales was a most satisfactory one, added to which we have sold 198 bales privately since last report.

Dalgety & Co. Ltd. sold on 24th ult. wool branded W O N over Enuc, from near Beaufort, super combing to 9d, and 1st x lambs to 8¾d.

Beaufort Business Directory.

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

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

DRAPERY, HALF PRICE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
—NOW SHOWING.—
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
JUST OPENED.
GEO. H. COUGLE,
Direct Importer, Havelock Street,
BEAUFORT.

[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.

BIRTHS.

PARKER.—On the 26th Novr., at Beaufort, the wife of H. Parker—a son.

PARKER.—On the 27th November, at Beaufort, the wife of Arthur Parker of a daughter.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893

THE Tariff Board, appointed during the last session of Parliament, does not appear to be conducting its inquiries in a manner that is likely to be fruitful of good results or that will rebound to the credit of Parliament. The very first sitting of the Board held at Nhill disclosed the fact that there were members of the Board determined that their pet political theories should not be overshadowed by any evidence that practicalmen may give. At Nhill a slight brush occurred between some of the witnesses and members of the Board, and at Dimboola and Horsham precisely the same thing happened. The witnesses were subjected to a cross-examination as searching as if they were being placed on their defence for the committal of some heinous offence, rather than being invited to give information that Parliament desires to turn to practical account. The newspapers published in the townships named each charged Mr Andrews as being the arch offender at what they termed the brow-beating of witnesses. Mr Andrews' political opinions are well known. He has been a sufficiently long time in Parliament for the country to have formed a tolerably accurate idea of the direction his sympathies would run in connection with the present inquiry. We never exactly approved of the composition of the present Tariff Board; but when it is remembered that the Premier declined to agree to the Board being constituted on the lines proposed by Sir Henry Wrixon, determining rather to make its operations of a restrictive character, no wonder can be exhibited at witnesses and the members of the Board coming into conflict. There are industries in Geelong which seem to require propping up, but thank goodness Geelong is not of very great dimensions, nor is its influence very far-reaching, else the whole consuming population of Victoria would have to lay itself under tribute to the manufacturing kings, or whatever they choose to call themselves, of Geelong. The purpose of the Board is to gain absolute knowledge concerning the effect of protective duties upon the agricultural industry, and not to ascertain whether a farmer prefers Brummagum (as Mr Andrews calls imported wares) to colonial-made articles. The farmer who pays his money for the goods will take precious good care that he gets value therefor, and is not very likely to have anything to do with Brummagum machinery. He has gained the experience by this time that his machinery must be of the most durable kind, and that it is certainly not to his advantage to have many break-downs occurring during harvest. It would be well, if any good is to result from the inquiries this Tariff Board are now making, that its proceedings should be upon defined lines; that explicit questions should be asked and explicit answers given. The question as to whether freetrade or protection, in its abstract sense, is best for the colony, can be left for discussion in Parliament when the printed evidence and report of the Board is placed before Parliament. It is certainly somewhat unseemly that a member or members of the Tariff Board should enter into political controversies with gentlemen who pretend to no ability in that direction. They should reserve their forces for the parliamentary arena when they can meet foemen worthy of their steel. The leaders of the protectionist opinions in Victoria boast that the result of the Benalla election clearly indicates that protection is not the least bit in jeopardy. We must confess to extracting a very different meaning from the result of the Benalla election. Mr Templeton, was, we hold, done infinitely more hurt by professed fighters in the free trade cause than by any protectionist. But that by the way. The great hurt done to him was of course by the great protectionist organ of Victoria. It clearly perceives that the protection it preaches is doomed, and unblushingly resorts to any style of argument that is likely to catch the public ear. Had Mr Templeton been a member of Parliament for 20 years he could not have committed more political sins than it was asserted he had committed in a few days. These tactics are detestable, but there is some consolation in feeling that they are certain to fall heavily and crushingly on the heads of those by whom pursued. We trust that the future sittings of the Tariff Board will not be marked by the same assumption of a tussed attitude by some of its members as have distinguished the sittings up to the present.

Local and General News.

During the month of November the rainfall at Beaufort amounted to 3 inches 84 points. For the week ending yesterday morning 4 points were registered. The weather keeps remarkably cool for this time of the year, and the season is a splendid one for pasturage.

For new Dresses, Prints, Calicoes, choice Millinery, Boys' Suits, Suits Made to Order, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Boots of all descriptions, at Half-Price, call on J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer.—[ADVT.]

A young man named Peter Grant, a resident of Raglan, sustained a broken arm on Monday. He was carting wood, sitting on top of the load, when the horse bolted, and Grant was thrown to the ground, and met with the accident as stated. Dr Adam set the injured limb, and the sufferer is now progressing as well as can be expected.

The 15th competition for "The Austin Trophies" was commenced by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club on Wednesday. Mr F. Troy heads the list so far with 66 (59 being off the rifle). The limit is 64. Mr McKeich comes second with 62 from scratch. The ranges are 300 and 500 yards, and the competition in question concludes this afternoon (Saturday).

The funeral of Mrs Tempest took place on Sunday afternoon, the remains being interred in the Beaufort Cemetery. A very large number of sorrowing friends attended, thus showing the deceased lady the last token of respect, and tokens of sympathy, in the shape of beautiful wreaths of flowers, covered the coffin and hearse. The Rev. A. Adam, M.A., conducted the obsequies at the grave, and made a very touching address to those assembled. Mr W. Baker, undertaker of Beaufort, satisfactorily carried out the mortuary arrangements.

A Memoriam Service is to be conducted on Sunday morning (to-morrow) by the Rev. Mr Ross, of Skipton, at the Presbyterian Church, Beaufort, in connection with the death of the late Dr. Alex. Adam. On Sunday last the pulpit was draped in mourning, and the service conducted by Mr Drummond, who preached a very able and thoughtful discourse. In closing he feelingly referred to Dr. Adam's death, which he said called for the deepest sympathy for the parents who had resided so long in their midst, the Rev. Mr Adam having been their pastor for nearly 40 years, laboring unweariedly and devoting all his best energies in the service of God. The Rev. Mr Adam, in a few touching words, said they were all very grateful at the Manse for the kind sympathy expressed for them. He thought it kind of the hands that had arrayed the church in mourning, which was a sort of silent voice speaking unto their hearts. He also thanked the one who had chosen the hymns and guided their prayers (Mr Drummond).

A meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club was held at VanderStoel's Victoria Hotel on Tuesday night. Present—Messrs Sinclair (in the chair), Archard, Vowles, Maher, VanderStoel, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary reported that he had received donations of £1 each from the Hon. W. H. Osmand, M.L.C., and Mr W. Lewis, and had acknowledged them with thanks. Also that the sub-committee, Messrs VanderStoel, Archard, Maher, and himself, had inspected the building on the course, and found it levelled to the ground. They recommended that it be stayed with substantial bush timber—most of the framework could be used again—and that all the work required on the course should be let in one contract. Mr Vowles moved that tenders be called for the work required, returnable on Thursday, 7th December, and that the specifications be drawn out by Mr Archard, and the secretary. Seconded by Mr Maher, and carried. As Mr Troy did not wish to act as clerk of scales, Mr Archard was appointed in his stead. The secretary was instructed to write asking Mr Willox if he had the hurdles ready, and to put bolts in them instead of pegs. Resolved that the next meeting be at the Golden Age Hotel on Thursday evening, 7th December.

A meeting of shareholders and others interested in the Ararat District Butter and Cheese Factory Company is to be held on Tuesday afternoon next at the Shire Hall. The meeting will be called upon to take definite action, either with a view to winding up the present company, or modifying the proposals with a view to the establishment of creameries here. Owing to the delay which has taken place Ararat has lost the support of the Middle Creek people, it having been finally decided by the residents of that famous dairying locality to throw in their lot with the Beaufort Company, the machinery for which has already been purchased. It therefore seems inevitable now that the proposals of the Ararat Company (should it not be decided to abandon the effort to enter upon co-operative dairy pursuits) should be largely modified, as Middle Creek would have undoubtedly been a most eligible site for a feeding creamery, but there is no real reason why a couple of creameries should not be located in this immediate neighborhood, with a view to an extension of the basis of operations and the establishment of a factory at a future time. There is no doubt that even these would prove of very considerable advantage to the land owners within the sphere of their influence. We understand that Mr Boatman, Crowlands, is at the present time sending his separated cream to Melbourne to be churned, and is obtaining 8d per pound butter results.—"Advertiser."

A Licensing Court sits at Beaufort on Friday next.

Permission has been given to Mr William H. Dillon to give private instruction in elementary subjects at Eurambeen.

Mr Keogh, P. M., sat as a Licensing Court at Beaufort on Monday, and granted a transfer of the license for the Beaufort Hotel from Wilhelmina Scharp to Nora Maria Kelly, the police offering no objections.

Mr Warder Keogh held a Warden's Court at Beaufort on Monday, and recommended an application for a mining lease of 16a. 1r. 19p. to J. F. Watkin on his private property at Main Lead.

The supply of milk at the creamery Pomberneit, and at the Camperdown factory is increasing largely and at both places the large quantity is being treated without the slightest difficulty, though it is apparent that the factory building will have to be enlarged next year.—"Chronicle."

Inspector Shelton examined the Eurambeen State school for results on 25th October last, and the following report is very complimentary to the head teacher, Mr W. H. Dillon:—"Percentage, 96, including full merit grant. Excellent progress has been made, and the school is in its usual state of efficiency. Discipline—excellent. Records—very neatly kept. Buildings—tidy.—H. SHELTON."

Some days ago Mr John Packham, of Trawalla, was harnessing a horse which became restive, when a hook in the harness caught the palm of his right hand, tearing it open for about four inches. Mr Packham came into Dr Johnston, who put in four stitches and bandaged the hand. The patient is now progressing favorably.

Mrs Pearce, junior, of Beaufort, last week had taken some tinned herring, after which she became very ill. Dr Johnston was sent for, who, on arrival, found Mrs Pearce suffering from fish poisoning. On examining the fish the Dr. found it bad. He therefore prescribed for the patient, who soon got easier, but was not quite well for some days.

At the Beaufort Police Court on Monday, before Mr Keogh, P. M., verdicts for the amount stated, in default distress, were given in rate cases brought by the president, councillors, and ratepayers of the Shire of Ripon:—Cornellius Ryan, £1 19s 3d; Denis Ryan, 3s 3d; John Ryan, £1 1s 3d; Jas. Edward, £1 1s 3d. Six similar cases were settled out of court. Mr J. Watson, shire secretary, appeared on behalf of the council. An assault case was struck out, neither party appearing.

The following yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties at Waterloo for the week ending 25th ult., are reported by our correspondent:—Stevens and party, 18oz 5dwts; Carland and party, 10oz 12dwts; Golden Gate, 10oz 2dwts; Lucky Co., 15oz; Trompf and party, 5oz 2dwts; J. Edwards and party, 4oz 19dwts; Martin and party, 4oz 14dwts; Kinleyside and party, 1oz 16dwts; Lucky Consols, 26oz 15dwts; Last Chance, 35oz.

The shearing at Mr E. H. Austin's St. Enoch's Estate, Stockyard Hill, was concluded on Thursday, the clip being an unusually good one. The wool is said to be of the very best quality, and the sheep (merinoes) of a superior class, as can readily be believed by the honors gained at shows throughout the colony this year by Mr Austin. In all 13,600 sheep were shown, for 255 bales of wool. One lot in particular is worthy of mention. From 743 wethers 20 bales of wool, averaging 3¼ cwt. each, was obtained—a result which without a doubt proves the richness of the pasturage on the estate.

Seven members attended the usual fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Society in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last; Mr Drummond presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The subject "Should bachelors be taxed?" was then debated. Messrs Cunnington, W. Stuart, and the chairman spoke in the affirmative; while Messrs Thompson, S. Stuart, and Dolan took the negative side. The chairman promised to read a paper on "Federation" at their next meeting, provided a good attendance was present. The secretary stated that he would do all he could to get a good attendance for the occasion. Mr Thompson gave notice that he would move at the next meeting—"That the Societys' meetings lapse for a period of one quarter." A vote of thanks to the chair was carried by acclamation; also to Mr Cunnington for giving his valuable assistance, and the meeting terminated.

A meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Saturday evening last and attended by 13 members; Captain Humphries presiding. A letter was read from W. S. Judd, chief officer and secretary of the Country Fire Brigades' Board, acknowledging letter notifying the brigade's intention to disband on the 1st December and dispose of the property, and stating that steps would be taken to declare the disbandment of the brigade, and that he had the authority conferred upon him to make such arrangements as he deemed fit for the safety of the town; also that prior to disbanding it was necessary to obtain the uniforms and equipments supplied to each member, and that he would be in Beaufort on the 1st prox. and take them over.—Received. Mr H. M. Stuart said the board should pay what it owed them, as they were so ready to take over their property, and he thought it should be held over till the debt was paid. The secretary said he had received an intimation from several that tenders would be sent in for the property. Several members denied a rumour that they intended joining another local brigade under the Board; the secretary stating that if he could make a pound or two he would do so, but would not neglect any of their work; and Mr Stuart adding that he was justified in doing so, but at the same time he thought that the formation of another brigade would spoil the sale of their property. The secretary said there were so many who wanted to share in it that he thought there would be some lawsuits over it. Mr Stuart then moved, and Mr A. Driver seconded, that an advertisement be inserted in the local paper calling in all accounts and claims against the brigade, and notifying that no claims would be recognised if not sent in by the 4th December. Carried. Mr Stevens moved that the secretary make out the account for rent and ask the Board to pay it. Seconded by Mr Stuart and carried; the secretary stating he had already made a demand for the £2 10s due for the half-year. The members present then attached their signatures to a document severing their connection with the Board, which the secretary was instructed to forward. The meeting then terminated.

A cricket match will take place to-day at Waterloo between the married and single members of the local club.

At the Ballarat Show last Friday week, Mr R. Kirkpatrick's "Morris Dancer" won second prize as a light weight hunter, and divided first prize in the high jump. He was well ridden by Mr J. Kirkpatrick. "Bobby Dazzler," owned by Mr Kirkpatrick, as mentioned by us last week, also took second prize as a pony stallion.

Mr Watson, who is in charge of the butter factory at Werribee, expects an enormous milk supply next seasou. The farmers are of opinion that cultivation and dairying will return the best results. The factory referred to will be splendidly equipped.

The total district yield of gold for the week ending Saturday last, so far as is reported, amounts to 141oz 10dwt 9grs. The best around Beaufort were—Home Rule, 3oz 10dwt; E. Trompf, 14½dwts; S. Baker, 23½dwts; A. Driver, 7dwts 9grs; sundry small yields, 3oz.

The step-daughter of Mr John Humphries, 11 years of age, was on Thursday swinging in the back part of her father's premises in Pratt street, when her left hand was caught by a hook and very badly torn. She was taken to Dr. Johnston, who had to put seven stitches in to bring the parts together. The patient is now mending.

All interested in the Stockyard Hill creamery will doubtless be pleased to hear that the machinery is being fitted up. The factory alterations are being proceeded with as quickly as possible in readiness for the machinery, which will be placed in order as soon as the work is finished at Stockyard Hill. By the time this is done, the Middle Creek creamery building will be erected and the plant put in. It is expected that in about a fortnight's time the factory will be in working order. In the meantime applications for shares should be sent to the secretary.

Cr Cushing has given notice of his intention to move at the council meeting of the Shire of Ripon on Monday—"That in order to raise the sum required, as shown by the estimate, the council do make and levy a general rate of 12d in the £ on the net annual value of all the property assessable in the Shire of Ripon, for the period commencing on the 1st day of January, 1894, and ending on the 31st day of December 1894, and that the said general rate be due and payable in one payment on the 14th day of February, 1894." The annual meeting also takes place on Monday. Tenders are invited for several contracts in our advertising columns.

The influenza epidemic prevails in a serious form in various parts of Europe. In Germany many people have died from the malady, and a number are prostrated by it in England.

A letter published by the *Spectator* from one of a party of young Hamiltonians who are tempting fortune in the West, gives the ruling prices of provisions on the Coolgardie fields as follow:—Flour, 15s per 50 lb. bag; water, 9d per gallon; tea, 2s 6d per lb., and not too good at that; sugar, 8d per lb.; preserved meats, 2s 6d per 2 lb. tins; oatmeal, 4s 6d for 7 lb. bags; chaff, 7d per lb.; oats, 20s per bushel; bacon, 2s per lb.; tinned butter, 1s 8d per lb.; and jam, 1s per lb.

On Thursday, whilst shearing at St. Enoch's Estate, Stockyard Hill, a man named Frank McCaffrey met with a very painful accident. It appears that the sheep he was shearing kicked and knocked the point of the shears into McCaffrey's breast. The unfortunate fellow was badly stabbed, the shears glancing off the breast bone and entering under a rib. The wound did not bleed, but the man nearly fainted away with the pain, and as he began to spit blood, it is thought he must have been injured internally. McCaffrey went home to his friends at Cape Clear at his own request, and intended seeing a doctor on the road.

Mr Langlands has received a letter from Mr Kelley, postmaster at Euroa, and for some time a resident of Horsham, in reference to the proposal to establish a butter factory in Horsham, says the *Times*. Mr Kelley writes:—"Our climate is, I think, a little milder in summer than Horsham, but feed gets quite as dry, and no green feeding is obtainable here, unless on banks of creeks. The only advantage I see in this part is that there are more natural springs, and consequently fresh water is more plentiful than your way. Crops are very rare; everybody seems to be dairying, and relying solely on the natural grasses. It is found that in the hot districts the factories cannot keep up the quality of butter unless supplied with a refrigerator to keep the butter cool. The Euroa factory find an eight-horse power engine quite ample for all their requirements. They have three creameries in the country, each about eight miles from Euroa, in different directions. These creameries take milk from suppliers round about and separate and bring the cream in daily to the factory, where it is turned into butter. I would advise you to start on the payment by results system and to stick to it."

In the course of his sermon at the Scots Church yesterday morning (says Monday's *Argus*) the Rev. Alexander Marshall made a feeling reference to the recent decease of Mrs Wilkie and Mrs Robert Simson, two of the oldest and most loyal members of the church. Mrs Wilkie, who was a daughter of the Rev. James Clow, the pioneer Presbyterian minister in the colony, and the widow of the late Dr David Wilkie, long identified with the church, Mr Marshall remarked, bore a name derived from her father and her husband equally honored in the congregation. Mrs Simson was one of a family who had always taken a deep and generous interest in the work and welfare of the church—an interest in which she herself had a lively share. Both would be missed by the congregation, not only for their personal and family connection with the church, but mostly because of the beautiful Christian qualities which they had seen realised in their lives. At the close of the service Mr J. R. Eleson rendered the Dead March in "Saul" on the organ, the whole congregation standing meanwhile.

BEAUFORT BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY AND CREAMERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd. held a meeting on Monday night; Dr. Adam (chairman), Messrs Troy, Wotherspoon, and Holdsworth being present. Correspondence.—From Secretary Euroa Butter and Ice Factory Co. Ltd., promising to send a copy of printed by-laws as soon as the company get them, and stating that they had no special articles of association, but worked on Table A in "Companies' Act."—Received. From Mr D. McDonald, Middle Creek, asking to be excused from attending the meeting, as he had a bad cold, or influenza, and stating that as far as he could gather from hearsay the majority of milk suppliers are in favor of having the creamery on the reserve at Middle Creek, and believed it would be to the benefit of the company to have it there, as a number of those who signed the petition to have it at Mr Porter's would fall in with this view.—Received. From Mr J. Fay, Middle Creek, applying to have five of his shares transferred to Mary Ann Green, Warrak road, the latter agreeing to take them. The secretary reported that he had received a verbal application from Mr Wm. Smith, Beaufort, to transfer five of his shares to Mr Finch, of Eurambeen.—Resolved that no shares be transferred till they are fully paid up. From Bartram and Son, Melbourne, stating the smallest size Babcock milk tester available till the latter end of December was the 10 bottle at L6, and asking that a wire be sent as soon as machinery is on the ground so that they could send their fitter on.—The Weigel milk tester, as scheduled, to be procured, and fitter asked to be sent at once. From D. M. Grant, Moonee Ponds, asking to send balance of commission to Mrs Grant.—No action, as no commission is owing. Messrs T. Jess, Liston and Roberts interviewed the directors as a deputation from Middle Creek, and asked that the creamery site be fixed on the reserve near Mr McDonald's, on the grounds that there were a larger number of milk suppliers in favor of its being there instead of at Mr Porter's. They complained that whilst at the meeting of shareholders to choose a permanent site, which was between Mr Davis's and Mr McDonald's, Mr Porter's place, which then received no support, was chosen by the directors upon the water supply being condemned at Mr Davis's site, without their having a chance to object to it. The Chairman pointed out that both sides had been heard, Mr T. Jess having appeared before them for the one side, and Mr J. Fay for the other. That objection was therefore answered. At the first meeting held at Middle Creek, Mr Porter's building was selected, and after Mr Davis's place was condemned, had it been a question of whether the creamery should be at Mr McDonald's or Mr Porter's, Mr Porter's place would have undoubtedly been selected, as the shareholders had a majority on that side. As the shareholders were so much divided and were pulling against each other, it was of no use to call another meeting, and the directors simply adhered to the first resolution of the shareholders by fixing the creamery at Mr Porter's. The second meeting had been of no avail, as the shareholders refused to select a permanent site. Mr Jess said it would be a blue look out for the creamery if Mr McDonald's offer was not accepted, as the majority of suppliers favored that. Mr Liston spoke in a similar strain. Mr Roberts said he would be a large supplier if the creamery was at McDonald's, otherwise he would pay for his shares and not supply milk. There were others who would do the same, and the largest increase of cows would come from those favoring Mr McDonald's site. The Chairman said that Mr Jess had told them before that he would be perfectly satisfied no matter which site was chosen so long as the directors fixed it, and it came with a very ill grace from him now to say that he would not be a supplier. Mr Jess said he did not say he would not be a supplier, and would stick to his promise wherever the creamery was put. The Chairman was sorry he had misunderstood Mr Jess. The directors did not care a button where the creamery was, but it was a most unsatisfactory position to place them in for one deputation to come at one meeting and ask one thing and then at the next another ask for something else. Mr Jess said he had been told that he had offered to pay L10 more so as to be a director. This was an untruth, and he strongly objected to such ugly remarks. He thought it was not fair that non-suppliers should have been brought to outvote them. On calculating the number of cows promised by the supporters of the two sites, it was found that those in favor of Mr McDonald's had promised 150 cows, whilst those supporting Mr Porter's had only promised 124. It was pointed out that some had erroneously been under the impression when giving the number of cows that they were bound to supply that number all the year round. The deputation having retired, Mr Porter handed in a letter withdrawing his offer as he was not in a position to give his building on the terms formerly agreed upon. He could only rent it for 12 months, and then would erect a building on the reserve opposite his place for L35, but would not do so now. The directors had therefore no option but to accept Mr McDonald's offer, and this was decided upon. Mr Porter agreed to accept the position of manager to the creamery, the directors allowing him to put a competent man in his place for a few weeks during the threshing season, on consideration that he superintended him. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BEAUFORT PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary services in connection with the Beaufort P. M. Sunday School were very successfully celebrated this week. The weather was gloriously fine, and this no doubt contributed materially to the success. Three earnest sermons were preached on Sunday by the pastor, Rev. R. Jackson. There was only a moderate attendance in the Societies' Hall in the morning, but in the afternoon and evening the building proved altogether inadequate to the occasion, and notwithstanding that fully 700 people must have been accommodated with seats, the porch was also crowded, and numbers were unable to gain admission. The church choir and children—a chorus of fully 90 voices—under the able tuition of Conductor J. Jackson, charmed the hearts of all present by the excellent and accomplished manner in which they rendered the very beautiful hymns which had so carefully been chosen; in fact, it is not too much to say that the music proved the most delightful of any we have yet heard at similar gatherings. The titles of the hymns were as follow:—"Sweet Sabbath Day," "Cling to the Bible," "Sweet name of Jesus," "Angels Holy," "Children's Festal Song," "Sing for Joy," "Jesus only," "Beautiful City," "Evening Prayer," "Lovely Jesus," Listen to the "Heavenly Music," and "My Fatherland." The instrumental music was also of a choice description, and was provided by Mesdames Dungey and C. Tompkins (organs), and Misses S., A., and M. Jackson, and Mr Lorimer (violins.) The sermon in the afternoon was meant for the children, the text being "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Mr Jackson imparted some very sound advice to the children with respect to the duty they owed their parents, urging them to be obedient, affectionate, and good, and illustrated his remarks by relating a number of appropriate anecdotes. Recitations were given as under:—"A little child's trust," "Lucinda Pimblett; "It isn't far to Jesus," Laura Cameron; "Poor Mary's story," Hilda Huse; Don't be lazy," "Donald Cameron; "The boys we need," Reuben Parry; The golden way," Mabel Cameron; and also a recitation by Violet Pimblett. In the evening Mr Jackson took his text from the Epistle to the Hebrews, 11th chapter, 24th and 26th verses—"By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward." His discourse was attentively listened to. In addition to the singing, Mrs Tompkins and Mr Lorimer played a very pretty duet while the collection was being taken up. Recitations were also given by—Clara Dungey, "Only a glimpse of white wings gleaming"; Arthur Dungey, "The burial of Moses"; Thos. Parry, "Nothing to give"; John Parker, "The drunkard's Bible"; Miss Cobden, "The three bidders"; Bertie Parry, "Only a cabin boy."

On Monday evening about 110 partook of a really good tea in the school room. Mr J. Cowans did the catering, and gave unbounded satisfaction, the edibles being of the choicest description. The following young ladies presided over the tables, and spared no effort in looking after the wants of the guests, namely, Misses L. Stuart, Strickland (2), Elliott, and Cobden (2).

A public meeting was afterwards held in the Societies' Hall, which was filled to overflowing, a large number having to remain outside. Rev. R. Jackson occupied the chair. Mesdames Dungey and Tompkins (organists) and the Misses Jackson (violinists) supplied excellent music. The proceedings opened by the choir (about 90 voices) singing "Sweet Sabbath Day" exceedingly well, after which Mr Cunnington offered up a prayer. The choir rendered "Cling to the Bible" very satisfactorily, and this was followed by recitations from D. Pimblett, entitled "The foolish chicken"; John Parker, "A Christmas Story," and Hilda Huse "The letter." The choir then sang "Sweet name of Jesus," which was well received. Bertie Parry followed with a recitation, "The cabin boy." Thomas Parry then recited "Nothing to give," and the collection was taken up. The choir opened the second part by singing "Angels Holy," which was highly appreciated. The secretary's report showed that there were 12 teachers and office-bearers on the roll at the end of last year, and 104 scholars. The Treasurer reported a debit balance of £3 6s 11½d. Albert Pimblett then recited "Boys' rights," and Reuben Parry "The boys we need;" and the choir sang "Children's Festal Song" in their usual gifted style. Mr Cunnington and the Rev. Mr Jackson delivered very interesting addresses, referring to the singing and music and the Sunday School work. Recitations were then rendered by Arthur Dungey, "Little Phil," Elsie Huse, "Remember the poor"; and Miss Cobden, "An incident in the Modern War." The choir rendered "Sing for Joy," and "The evening prayer," both being received with applause. The Rev. Mr Jackson then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Jackson, who he said had gone to a great deal of trouble with the choir in getting it up to such a high standard. He was very sorry that they could not present him with £10, which he considered he was well worthy of. The members of the choir silently testified their appreciation of Mr J. Jackson's services by fairly showering upon him lovely bouquets of flowers. Mr Jackson suitably responded, and alluded to the young men making a noise while the choir were singing the low notes, and advised them in the future to behave

themselves. Votes of thanks were also accorded by acclamation to the Misses Strickland, for collecting; Mr Ellingsen, for training the reciters; the ladies for presiding at the tables at the tea, and also to the Chairman and Mr Cannington. The choir again pleased the audience by singing "My Fatherland," and the meeting closed by the Rev. Mr Jackson pronouncing the benediction.

The children were treated to their annual pic-nic in the Park on Wednesday. They mustered in large numbers, and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. All sorts of games were indulged in, and what with swinging, boating on the lake, racing for toys, scrambles for lollies, in addition to a bounteous supply of sandwiches, cakes, sweets, &c., they could not but thoroughly enjoy themselves, and remember with pleasure the happy time spent at the pic-nic of 1893. Nor were the good things confined to the Methodist denomination, visitors being made equally welcome. The pastor, teachers, and friends labored unweariedly in providing amusement and looking after the creature comforts of all present.

The receipts amounted to £30 17s 6d.

MELBOURNE NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Now that the period of hot weather and dry grass is upon us, the Railway Department may expect the usual crop of claims for damage by fire, caused by the locomotives. Considering that in the Tyrer Spark Catcher, a cheap, simple and effective contrivance, is available to the Commissioners, it is more than mismanagement not to avail themselves of it. The Railway Department loses £10,000 a year through sparks from locomotives.

* * * *

The Mercantile Bank prosecutions bid fair to rival, or exceed, the Speight v. Syme case in its duration. To a quite unprejudiced observer, it seems that Sir Matthew Davies should welcome his committal for trial, if he is so absolutely innocent as he states. In such an important case, it is much more satisfactory to be discharged by a judge and jury, than a bench of magistrates.

* * * *

It has been found, through recent returns furnished to the Railway Department, that the population of Melbourne is diminishing at the rate of twenty thousand per annum. In other words, an exodus, sufficient to form cities nearly as large as Ballarat or Bendigo takes place each year. In the one suburb of South Melbourne alone, over seven thousand persons have left in the twelve months. Any observant stroller, perambulating the streets of the metropolis, can easily see that this exodus is a reality. Almost every second house has the ominous sign "To Let" in the windows, or pasted on projecting boards. Looking up some streets, the spectator may see scores of these signboards projecting, and they form an eloquent index as to the condition of Melbourne. Many people best qualified to judge, assert that the decrease of population is much greater than the figures stated. For instance, the Municipal authorities of Footscray, in their returns to the Railway Department, give an increase of seven hundred. It is notorious that the suburb in question has suffered a depletion comparatively as great as any other. Indeed at last Council meeting, a petition was presented asking the Municipal authorities to take vigorous action in protecting the hundreds of empty houses, from the injury done by vandals in the district. Brunswick also, which has suffered very severely, has not furnished any returns. It is well-known that there are thirty thousand vacant houses in the metropolis, and after making allowance for two families living in one building, it is safe to say that the annual decrease must be close on thirty thousand.

* * * *

When it is remembered that in the year 1888, the population of Melbourne increased by no less than 100,000, the depletion now going on need not cause surprise. In the abnormal period of the "boom," and the disastrous exhibition, thousands of workmen crowded to the city to build houses for phantom tenants. The banks, and particularly the building societies, poured out their money to adventurers, and for a brief time, a diseased prosperity rested on the people. The disease soon proved fatal, but a new growth, in the direction of national progress, has begun. The workless of the city are being removed to places where their labor may be turned to use, and, in a few years Victorians will find the cloud of misfortune lifted. The city property owners will of course be the worst sufferers, but everyone cannot expect to escape, unsinged, from the fiery ordeal through which the colony is passing.

* * * *

The Patterson Government seems to be afflicted with a sort of mania in sending Ministers and other officials to other countries, on various pretexts. Mr. McIntyre, the Minister of Lands, is enjoying a nice holiday—at the State's expense—in New Zealand, and an ex *Age* reporter named Aytoun, is with him as private secretary. It is further proposed to send a delegate or two to Canada, and another to India, in addition to representatives to the various colonies. These trips, which do little or no good to the State, cost a great deal of money which is expended in other countries. The usual plan now seems to be, when a highly paid official wants a holiday, to present him with £1000 from the State coffers, and send him to foreign countries to obtain some imaginary information. The practice should be stopped in the interests of the taxpayers.

* * * *

The Railway Commissioners are making ludicrous attempts in reforming the vexed question of fares and freights. The rates have been changed half a dozen times, and still the Commissioners are not happy. Immediately on taking office, they made an all round increase, which intelligent men condemned then and since. They have long practically admitted the truth of their opponents argumants, by lowering fares and freights on different sections. The contest between them, the tramway company and the carriers, has been amusing, if not edifying. Their latest vagary is on the Coburg line, where a passenger can now travel 18 miles for three-pence. A country journey of this length would cost 1/6 or 2/- and the country is not considered much by the present managers of our railways, who have proved abject failures.

BEAUFORT FIRE BRIGADE.

Eleven members attended a meeting of the now defunct Beaufort Fire Brigade last night, to deal with tenders for the sale of property and plant; Mr W. G. Stevens being voted to the chair. It was decided to expunge the minute re claims having to be sent in by the 4th inst. or they would not be recognised, and the time was extended till the 11th inst. Only one tender was received for the property and land, that of Thos. Topper, at L25. This was considered far too low, and the time for receiving tenders was extended till the 11th Decr. The trustees were empowered to sell any portion or the whole of the property and plant to the best advantage if they got the chance. The estimate of the plant and property was gone through and prices fixed for the guidance of the trustees. The brigade's share in the sea horses at the Park was handed over to the Athletic Club. Resolved that the accounts be audited by Mr Parker, and that the balance-sheet be brought up at next meeting; the money remaining in hand then to be divided amongst the members. Mr Stuart's suggestion that the old minute book be left at the Mechanics' Institute for the public convenience when everything is wound up and the property disposed of, was adopted. Mr Stuart warned old members that he had heard that any of them who attempted to assist or interfere with the new brigade would be locked up, the police having received such instructions. The idea of rendering the new brigade any assistance was ridiculed. A proposition was made to take the wire off the bell, but Mr Stuart advised members not to go to that extreme. He was as bitter against the Board as any of them, but they had a right to consider the protection of the town until the Board had time to erect a bell. It was said that the public had not supported them, but Messrs Stevens and Stuart pointed out that no appeal had ever been made to the public in vain. The proposition was withdrawn, and it was decided to lock the premises and prosecute trespassers. The secretary stated he had sent the resignations in and made the demand to the Board for the rent due, but had received no reply; Mr Judd having just come down from Wangaratta. The meeting then terminated

The Beaufort Fire Brigade having disbanded, Mr Judd, chief officer and secretary of the Country Fire Brigades' Board, visited Beaufort yesterday with the object of organising a new brigade under the Board. He had sent a new reel, hose, and appliances, and arranged for a temporary station at Mr Archard's blacksmith shop. He also appointed Mr W. Humphries captain, and Mr W. Driver, secretary pro. tem., and obtained the promise of eight old brigadiers to join the new brigade.

MORE LIKELY TO BREAK DOWN.

WHO hasn't heard of the good old Deacon in America, and his idea of how a chaise should be built so as to run for ever without repairs? I dare say we all have, yet he hasn't quite gone stale yet.

He said, you remember, that the reason chaises broke down and didn't wear out was that there was always a weakest spot somewhere about them. Now, said the Deacon, the way to fix it is to make that spot as strong as the rest. Then the vehicle might wear out, but couldn't break down. He built a chaise on that principle, it never broke down; it ran a hundred years exactly, and then one day it went to pieces all at once; all at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst. Its time was come; for, as the man says who once told the story in rhyme, "little of all we value here, wakes on the morn of its hundredth year, without both feeling and looking queer."

Yes, and long before that time most of us begin to look and feel queer. And it's all on account of that weak spot too. If it wasn't for that we should be like the Deacon's chaise—we should run till we wear out. As it is we break down on the road, often beyond repair. But not always.

Otherwise a certain man could never have used these words, "*I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago.*" His story, in his own words, runs this way:—

"From my youth I was never properly well, I had a bad taste in the mouth and pain after eating. Often I couldn't touch food when it was set before me. I felt a gnawing at the stomach and a tightness at the chest and sides. Sometimes my bowels were so swollen I had to loose my clothes. I had violent pains in my head for days together. This continued for years and years. About thirty years ago I began to have rheumatic pains all over me, especially in the back and legs. I got so bad I couldn't walk without a stick, and on my way to and from my work I had to sit down and rest.

"I got no proper sleep at night owing to the pain. Day nor night, I never knew what it was to be free from pain. As time went by I became quite crippled. Doctor after doctor gave me medicines and rubbing bottles, but none of the things I tried did any good. The doctors said my ailment was rheumatism and lumbago and made light of it, but it was serious enough to me. For thirty years I suffered dreadfully, my wife used to rub me before the fire night after night and apply flannels, relieving me only for the time. I gave up all hope of ever being well again, when in November, 1887, I read of the good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done in so many cases. I began to use it, and after taking a few bottles all my aches and pains left me and have never returned since. This medicine seems to have driven all the poison out of my system, and I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago, for which I think God and Seigel's Syrup. Had I used it sooner I should have been saved years of suffering." (Signed) WILLIAM STODDART, Douglas, near Cork, Ireland, January 7th, 1892.

Mr Stoddart is gardener at Mrs Edwards', the Island, Rochestown, and has a shop at Douglas. He is a very respectable man and has been in service at Mrs Edwards' twenty years.

In his letter he further states that from boyhood he was a victim to indigestion and dyspepsia. This fact explains the rheumatism, as it was the cause of it. The bile acids from the torpid stomach and liver filled the blood, lodged in the joints and muscles, and gave rise to all the consequences he describes. The effect of the Syrup was to expel the acids from the body and set the digestive machinery healthily at work, for the first time in this man's life.

This was the way the human vehicle broke down in Mr Stoddart's case, but fortunately for him he came across something that had power to repair it. Better watch the weak spots. Delays are dangerous.

Mr Leechman, County Court Bailiff at Horsham, has originated a formula for administering the oath to Chinese. "You no tell truth you go to blazes," he remarked to a Chinaman last week after handing him the book. John grinned and the Court roared, but after all the oath was as binding as "blow em out match."

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

CRICKET.

BEAUFORT v. AVENUE (13).

The Beaufort club tried conclusions with the Avenue (13) in the Park on Wednesday afternoon, and suffered a defeat by 17 runs. The seniors hardly expected such a result, and account for it by want of practice. The Avenue team deserve to be congratulated on the rapid strides shown in all departments of the game, and if they continue to practise so assiduously and improve in proportion they will soon be more than a match for the seniors on even terms. Prior to the match commencing, in accordance with a minute on the books, the election of a captain of the Beaufort Club for the season took place, Mr A. Parker was appointed to the position, on the proposition of Mr H. Trompf, seconded by Mr Williams; Mr Trompf declining nomination. The Avenue captain (Mr G. Nicoll) winning the toss, sent his men to the wickets, and the last wicket fell for the respectable total of 84, towards which E. Lilley contributed 50 (not out), and G. Carver 10. Lilley played a splendid innings, but gave two difficult chances to the wicketkeeper. Carver also showed good form. Beaufort responded with 67, nearly all of the best batsmen making an indifferent stand. E. Trompf showed something like his old form for his score of 19 not out, and Welsh and Dolan hit freely for 11 each. Cowell and Lilley bowled throughout, the former securing 7 wickets at a cost of only 28 runs, and the latter 3 for 36. They were well backed up by the field, and in this department the Avenues have improved wonderfully. The seniors are anxious to play a return match, and feel confident that they can wrest their lost laurels from the Avenue. The match was played in a good sportsmanlike spirit, and proved a thoroughly enjoyable one. The usual cheers were given at its conclusion. Appended are the scores:—

AVENUE.—First Innings.

Hill, b Welsh... ...	0
Thompson, c Grant, b H. Parker	0
E. Lilley, not out	50
G. Carver, c Williams, b H. Parker	10
Nicoll, run out ...	7
Cowell, b A. Trompf ...	4
Thomas, c A. Parker, b A. Trompf	0
McKerral, run out	0
T. Carver, hit wkt., b H. Trompf	0
Barnes, b H. Trompf ...	1
Baker, b A. Trompf ...	4
L. Lilley, c Grant, b Parker ...	0
Buchanan, run out ...	0
Byes, etc. ...	8
Total	84

Bowling analysis—H. Parker, 59 balls, 32 runs, 2 mdns., 3 wkts.; Welsh, 36 balls, 2 mdns., 13 runs, 1 wkt.; A. Trompf, 42 balls, 20 runs, 3 wkts.; H. Trompf, 24 balls, 11 runs, 2 wkts.

Second Innings.

Cowell, b Welsh	5
Hill, b Welsh... ...	12
Nicoll, b Welsh ...	0
E. Lilley, b A. Trompf ...	15
G. Carver, c Johnston, b Welsh...	4
L. Lilley, b A. Trompf ...	1
Thomas, b Trompf ...	8
T. Carver, b Welsh ...	0
Thompson, not out ...	1
Barnes, not out ...	4
Byes, etc. ...	5
Total	55

Bowling analysis—H. Parker, 36 balls, 1 mdn., 10 runs; Welsh, 54 balls, 31 runs, 5 wkts.; A. Trompf, 24 balls, 1 mdn., 8 runs, 3 wkts.

BEAUFORT.

A. Trompf, b E. Lilley	3
H. Parker, c E. Lilley, b Cowell	6
H. Trompf, c E. Lilley, b Cowell	7
Williams, hit wkt., b Cowell ...	1
E. Trompf, not out ...	19
A. Parker, c Nicoll, b E. Lilley ...	2
Welsh, c Cowell, b E. Lilley ...	11
S. Baker, c Nicoll, b Cowell ...	1
Dolan, hit wkt., b Cowell ...	11
Grant, c Nicoll, b Cowell ...	0
Kendall, b Cowell ...	3
Byes, etc. ...	3
Total	67

Bowling analysis—Cowell, 72 balls, 28 runs, 1 mdn., 7 wkts.; E. Lilley, 72 balls, 36 runs, 3 wkts.

BUANGOR v. ARARAT RAILWAYS.

The above clubs met at Buangor on Saturday, when the locals won very comfortably by 32 runs. The wicket was very bumpy, and a good display of batting was almost out of the question. Buangor, who had the assistance of several Beaufort players, made 51 runs, Baker (11), A. Parker (11), and G. Carver (10) being the double figure scorers. Jenkins obtained 6 wkts. for 21 runs, and Mathews 3 for 17. The Railway players found Baker and H. Parker simply unplayable, and could only score 19 runs, Mathews and Ladbury making 5 each. Baker trundled in grand style, securing 6 wickets for 10 runs, and H. Parker got 3 for 9. To play out time the Railway men commenced a second innings, and, with a change of bowlers, put together 27 runs for the loss of 4 wkts., Beedon and Ludbury contributing 10 each. Appended are the scores:—

BUANGOR.—1st Innings.

H. Parker, c and b Mathews ...	8
C. Baker, c and b Jenkins ...	11
G. Baker, b Mathews ...	0
R. Ness, b Jenkins ...	0
G. Carver, b Jenkins ...	10
A. Parker, c Cooper b Jenkins...	11
S. Pickford, b Mathews ...	0
W. Dillon b Jenkins ...	3
T. Miles, b Jenkins ...	3
Welsh, not out ...	1
McConachy, run out ...	1
Byes ...	3
Total	51

Bowling analysis.—Herbert, 18 balls, 10 runs; Jenkins, 73 balls, 3 mdns., 21 runs, 6 wkts.; Mathews, 56 balls, 1 mdns., 17 runs, 3 wkts.

ARARAT RAILWAY.—1st Innings.

Cross, b H. Parker ...	3
Beedon, b H. Parker ...	0
Matthews, b C. Baker ...	5
Ludbury, b C. Baker ...	5
Binns, b C. Baker ...	1
Jenkins, run out ...	1
Cooper, b C. Baker ...	0
Herbert, c Carver, b H. Parker	0
Ward, b C. Baker ...	0
Harmer, not out ...	1
Walton, c Carver, b C. Baker ...	2
Byes ...	1
Total	19

Bowling analysis.—H. Parker, 54 balls, 1 mdn., 9 runs, 3 wkts.; C. Baker, 53 balls, 4 mdns., 9 runs, 6 wkts.

ARARAT RAILWAY.—2nd Innings.

Beedon, b A. Parker ...	10
Harmer, run out ...	0
Cross, b G. Parker ...	5
Ludbury, b Baker ...	10
Jenkins, not out ...	1
Byes ...	1
Total for 4 wickets ...	27

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 14 balls, 1 mdn., 2 runs; G. Parker, 24 balls, 7 runs, 1 wkt.; A. Parker, 30 balls, 1 mdn., 13 runs, 1 wkt.; C. Baker, 12 balls, 3 runs, 1 wkt.

BEAUFORT RESERVE v. WATERLOO JUNIORS.

The above clubs met at Waterloo on Saturday last, the visitors winning by 30 runs on the first innings. The Reserve batted first and compiled 82 runs; J. Browne (26), F. Glenister (22), and H. Long (16) being top scorers. Waterloo made 52; Abrey (21) and Charlton (12) showing to most advantage. The Reserve scored 68 in their second innings; C. Loo (23), E. Baker (11), and H. Long (10) being the chief contributors. Waterloo then lost 6 wickets for 24 runs, Rutherford being the only double figure scorer with 10 not out. For the Reserve E. Baker took 5 and 2 wickets; Long, 3; and Buchanan 4; the analysis not being kept. For Waterloo, G. Leadbeater got 5 for 16, and 3 for 23; Abrey, 4 for 25, and 4 for 14; Cochrane, 3 for 40.

THE CARCOAR TRAGEDY.

EXECUTION OF GLASSON.

SYDNEY, Wednesday.

Edwin Hubert Glasson, the Carcoar murderer, was executed in the Bathurst Gaol to-day, protesting to the last his innocence of the murder of Mr Phillips and Miss Kavanagh, of which he had been convicted. Since the sentence was passed on him he had been confined in the Bathurst Gaol, and he had occupied the intervening period in religious exercises and voluminous correspondence with his wife and relatives, his final letter not being finished until half-past 11 last night. To his visitors, who included personal friends and relatives, he presented an unmoved demeanour, and his confident bearing surprised everyone. The only emotion ever displayed by him was when referring to his wife or relatives, and he clung persistently to the story he told to the police that whatever he did was done under the influence of others, and that he was not responsible for anything that had happened. The most pathetic side of the tragedy is the position of Glasson's devoted wife. On the table in his cell he always kept two of her photographs before him. Early this morning the Rev. Mr Livingstone, Church of England chaplain, visited him, and engaged in devotions with him, Glasson expressed himself ready to die, and said that he had no confession to make, as he was unconscious of having committed any crime. At 9 o'clock the doomed man emerged from a cell on the right, where he said good-bye to Mr Livingstone. He was between the hangman and his assistant, was pale, but calm, and walked forward to the trap-door, where he stood firmly erect. Having obtained permission to speak, he said, "I am leaving a world of sorrow. All who know me need not grieve. I am going to a happier sphere. I am not sorry, because I shall soon be in a brighter and better home, whose glory you have never experienced. I have to say, as I am about to stand before my Creator, that I die an innocent man, suffering for other people's sins. I admit that the evidence was strong against me, but there were facts which should have come before the public. The defence set up on my behalf was none of my seeking. I do not, however, blame anybody. Everything that could be done under the circumstances was done. At the same time, there were statements which should be made, and if these had come out in evidence the case might have gone differently. As I say, I am a dying man, and will soon pass away. My thoughts are of my Maker, and my last words are that I think of my beloved wife."

Howard, the executioner, then adjusted the noose and pulled the flap of the cap down over Glasson's face. The bolt was shot, and Glasson's body hung suspended without even a quiver, death being instantaneous.

The usual inquiry was held, and the cause of death was certified to by Dr. Bassett.

The body of Bertie Glasson, executed on Wednesday for the murder of Mr Phillips and Miss Kavanagh, has been buried in the Bathurst cemetery. The Rev. Mr Livingsone conducted the burial service, which was of a most impressive character. Glasson wrote an affectionate letter to his unborn child on the 24th inst. The letter commenced with "My own darling wife and child," and concluded with the words—"From your affectionate loving father and guardian, EDWIN HERBERT GLASSON."

ALLOWANCE TO MRS PHILLIPS.

SYDNEY, Wednesday.

The directors of the City Bank of Sydney, of which Mr J. W. Phillips, who was murdered by Glasson, was branch manager at Carcoar, have decided to allow Mrs Phillips, the wife of the murdered man, L100 a year for 15 years.

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.

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

Mr C. T. Bunnett, farmer, Katunga East, has lately gone into the dairying industry largely, which he finds to be more profitable than cereal growing. From a milking herd of 30 cows he is now making L6 a week. He has a cream separator, and he sends the cream to Melbourne twice a week.

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

The amount of butter turned out at the Buninyong butter factory has been steadily increasing. The weekly average now reaches about 3 tons. A few days ago 5 tons 1 cwt was exported to England. This was made in less than 12 days.

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 Clarkes' World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Grasmere Butter Factory company was held in Warrnambool on Tuesday and was attended by a large number of dairyman. The half-year's operations resulted in a profit of £1,468 6s 11d., and the directors recommended that a portion of this be distributed by paying a dividend of 7 per cent. on all shares, ½d per gallon on milk supplied during the other five months. This was adopted by the meeting. Messrs Jas Robinson and R. Crothers were re-elected directors.

ALL accounts and claims against the Beaufort Fire Brigade must be sent in on or before Monday, 11th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.
W. DRIVER, Secretary.

WANTED a GARDENER, flowers and vegetables; useful, milk; references. Apply, EDWIN H. AUSTIN, St. Enoch's, Beaufort.

MISS TEMPEST begs to return sincere and heartfelt thanks to each and all of the kind friends whose sympathy with herself, and respect for the dear Mother gone before, have so comforted and helped her during her bereavement.

Beaufort Jockey Club.

TENDERS are required for the re-erection of Publican's Booth, carting and erecting hurdles, enclosing judge's box, &c., clearing rubbish off course, and fixing flags. Specifications to be seen on Monday. Tenders returnable by 8 p.m. on Thursday, 7th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. PARKER, Hon. Secretary.

Beaufort Jockey Club.

A MEETING will be held at WELSH'S GOLDEN AGE HOTEL on Thursday evening next, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m.
A. PARKER, Hon. Secretary.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Company Limited.

TENDERS required by 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th inst., for 30 cords of Firewood (box), in 4 ft. lengths; 10 tons to be stacked at the factory, Beaufort, and 10 tons at each creamery—Stockyard Hill and Middle Creek. The wood to be approved of by the managers. Alternate tenders for lot or portion.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

THE public are cautioned against dealing with a cheque for £10, drawn by Mr Petrus DeBaere on the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, in favor of Richard Wilkinson, dated 27th November, 1893, and which was lost in Beaufort on Tuesday last. Payment stopped. Finder rewarded on returning same to
RICHARD WILKINSON, Trawalla.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Red and white steer. No visible brands.
If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 16th December, 1893.
Bay horse, white on face, (P) near shoulder, J H off shoulder.
Bay pony, horse, like C near neck.
If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 30th December, 1893.
W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. STEVENSON,
of Swanston-street, Melbourne,
Has OPENED A STUDIO in the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr G. White, OPPOSITE the POST-OFFICE, BEAUFORT, and begs to announce that his stay will be of short duration.
MELBOURNE WORK AT MELBOURNE PRICES.
Three Cabinets, 5s; Six, 8s; Twelve, 12s 6d.

EURAMBEEN.
MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1893.
SALE BY AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
On the premises, BRIERLEY'S HOTEL, Situate on the ARARAT ROAD, six miles from BEAUFORT.
Hotel, Farm Lands, Horses, Milch Cows, Young Stock, Farm Implements, Furniture, &c., &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by Mr Wm. BRIERLEY (who is leaving Eurambeen), to sell, as above, all the valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY as follows:—
Lot 1. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 70B, in the parish of Eurambeen, containing 21a. 1r. 13p., on which is erected BRIERLEY'S HOTEL, containing seven rooms, with Bathroom, out Kitchen, Stables, Stockyards, Garden, &c., &c.
Lot 2. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 72A, in the parish of Eurambeen, containing 51a. 3r. 23p., securely fenced and well watered.
Lot 3. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 93A, parish of Eurambeen, containing 80a. 0r. 31p., securely fenced.
Also three useful Horses, seven Milch Cows (with Calves at foot) in full milk, 6 head of Young Cattle, Waggonette and Harness, Dray and Harness, Plough, pair Harrows, Chaffcutter, Churn and Dairy requisites, large Tank; Furniture and Effects, comprising Chairs, Tables, Fenders and Irons, Pictures, Lamps, Linoleum, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture—double and single iron Bedsteads, Chest Drawers, Washstands and Ware, Dress Tables and Glasses, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, Farm and Garden Tools, and a large assortment of useful Household Effects. A general clearing sale. Terms for freehold declared at sale, for effects, cash. Refreshments provided.
The Publican's License expires at the end of the year. The purchaser of Lot 1 can renew the license or not.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer
Ararat and Beaufort.

V. R.

FORAGE.

TENDERS will be received until Eleven o'clock a.m. on Friday, 5th January next, for the supply of Forage in such quantities as may be required, for the service of the Government at the undermentioned and other stations, from the 1st March, 1894, to the 28th February, 1895.
Full details are published in the current issues of the "Government Gazette," and copies of the Advertisement may be obtained on application at the stations concerned.
Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained from the Secretary, Tender Board, Treasury, Melbourne, or from the officer in charge at any station, by whom also information or explanation will be afforded to persons tendering.
Tenders, which should be upon the printed form, will be received for either oats, bran, hay, or straw (the particular kind of hay or straw offered to be stated); but if all be included in one tender it may be accepted for one article only, if advisable.
Tenders must be enclosed in an envelope, marked "Tender for Forage," and deposited in the Tender-Box, Pay Office, Treasury, Melbourne; or, if sent by post, they must be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Treasury, Melbourne.
G. D. CARTER, Treasurer.
Treasury,
Melbourne, 21st November, 1893.

EDUCATION ACT 1890.
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

PROPRIETORS and Principals are reminded that by Section 28 of the Education Act 1890 they are required to furnish to the Education Department each year in the month of January a return showing the name and surname, sex, age last birthday, residence, and the number of school-days' attendance of each child who attended their respective schools during the preceding year.
Forms for the purpose may be obtained from this Office upon personal or written application.
N.B.—Before transmitting the returns to the Department principals and others should be careful to see that the forms are properly filled up and signed.
T. BRODRIBB, Secretary.
Education Department,
Melbourne, 28th November, 1893.

CROWN LANDS.

The undermentioned Application has been lodged, and will be dealt with by a Local Land Board, to be held at this Office on Thursday, the 14th December, 1893, at 10 a.m.
SECTION 65.
Henry Montgomery Stuart, 20 acres, east of south portion allot. 12, sect. 3, parish of Beaufort.
E. T. DUNN, Land Officer at Ballarat,
District Land Office,
Ballarat, 29th November, 1893.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.
SEASIDE AND GIPPSLAND LAKES EXCURSIONS.

To give residents in the country an opportunity of visiting the coast at or near Geelong, Queenscliff, Dean's Marsh, Forrest, Timboon, Portland, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Frankston, Hastings, Mornington, Stony Point, Sale, Bairnsdale, Foster, Toora, Welshpool, Alberton, or Port Albert, or the Gippsland Lakes, during the summer months, Seaside Excursion tickets, and combined railway and steam-boat tickets for the Gippsland Lakes, available for one month, will be issued at a low rate at the principal stations till 30th April, 1894, inclusive. The issue of these tickets will not be affected by any other excursions. For full particulars see posters at all stations. Purchasers of Seaside tickets to Queenscliff may make Drysdale or Ocean Grove their destination instead, and their tickets will be recognised at the latter stations. The journey may be broken at Melbourne for three days, going and returning.
By order,
R. G. KENT,
Secretary for Railways.

SINGING.

MISS MARIE QUEREE, C.T.M., intends holding a CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen in BEAUFORT. Both notations used. Terms, 10s 6d per qr. New pupils leave names at Camp Hotel.

J. IBBOTSON,
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,
Begs to announce that he has commenced business in the premises adjoining the Golden Age Hotel, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage. First-class workmanship guaranteed. Best materials used. Ballarat Prices. Repairs of all kinds neatly executed.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE.—The Annual MEETING of the Council of the Shire of Ripon, for the purpose of finally examining and settling the accounts of the shire for the financial year ended 30th September, 1893, will be held at noon on Monday, 4th December, 1893, at the Shire Hall, Beaufort.
The statements and accounts are now printed, and lie at the office of the council for the inspection of the parties interested.
JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary.
21st November, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE.—It is the intention of the Council of the Shire of Ripon at its meeting to be held on Monday, the 4th December, 1893, at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, to MAKE a GENERAL RATE of TWELVE PENCE in the POUND on the net annual value of all the property assessable in the Shire, for the period of one year commencing on 1st January, 1894, and ending on 31st December, 1894, and to make the said rate due and payable in one payment on 14th February, 1894.
A statement of the proposed rate is deposited at the Shire Office, Beaufort, for the inspection of ratepayers.
JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary.
25th November, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1893, for the following works:—
NORTH RIDING.
Cont. No. 519.—Clearing and forming fifty chains of Kay's lane, Trawalla.
Cont. No. 520.—Forming and metalling and building culvert on the Beaufort and Chute road, Raglan.
Cont. No. 521.—Sanding and making crossing in Hern's lane, Eurambeen.
EAST RIDING.
Cont. No. 390.—Forming and gravelling in Smith's lane, by Carngham township.
Cont. No. 391.—Forming in Quinn's lane, Green Hill, Snake Valley.
Cont. No. 392.—Forming, gravelling, and building culvert by Morton's and Fraser's, Haddon.
WEST RIDING.
Cont. No. 245.—Making crossing through the channel, Lake Goldsmith.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and those for the East Riding at the Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 23rd November, 1893.

Beaufort Jockey Club's

ANNUAL RACES!
TO BE HELD ON
THE NEW RACECOURSE,
WATERLOO FLAT,
ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY
(MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1894.)

STEWARDS — Messrs Flynn, Maher, Martin, Hinchliffe, W. Loft, Pearson, Topper, G. Thomas, Wotherspoon, Sinclair, VanderStoel, Ross, W. Bradshaw, F., T., H., and R. Beggs, Blackmore, W. Smith, C. and G. Vowles, Archard, Welsh, C. Broadbent, and D. Stevens.
JUDGE—E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.
CLERK OF COURSE—Mr R. Thomas.
CLERK OF SCALES—Mr T. Archard.
STARTER—Mr C. Loft.
HANDICAPPERS—Messrs A. Andrews and D. Hayres.

PROGRAMME:
Maiden Plate, of 5 sovs.
One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Post entry, 5s.
Handicap Hurdle Race, of 7 sovs.
Two miles. Over hurdles about 3ft. 6in. high. Post entry, 7s.
Beaufort Handicap, of 10 sovs.
One mile and a half. Post entry, 10s.
Pony Race, of 3 sovs.
(Ponies under fourteen hands.) Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 3s.
Selling Flat Race, of 5 sovs.
Handicap. Winner to be sold for £10. Any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Post entry, 5s. Distance one mile.
Trotting Match.
To be arranged on the course.
Flying Handicap, of 5 sovs.
Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 5s.
Hurry Skurry, of 2 sovs.
With entrance money added. Once round the course. Handicap. Post entry, 2s 6d
Consolation Stakes of 3 sovs.
One mile and a half. Handicap. Post entry, 3s.

First Race to to start at 11 a.m.
V.R.C. Rules strictly adhered to.
Jockeys must ride in colors.
A. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

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

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD,
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—
American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, wide 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.

SPRING
AND
SUMMER!
A
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
JUST OPENED.
Inspection Invited.
G. H. COUGLE
DIRECT IMPORTER,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

POSTAL NEWS.

—:o:—

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

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

Packets.

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 newspapers).—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.

"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

News has been received of a terrible earthquake at Kuchan, a town in the north east of Persia, involving enormous loss of life and property. As many as 12,000 persons are reported to have perished in the catastrophe. The latest accounts received from the scene of the disaster state that 10,000 bodies have been discovered among the *debris* in the town of Kuchan and the surrounding district. It is estimated that 50,000 head of cattle have been destroyed.

MELBOURNE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

A casual stroller through the parks and gardens of Melbourne, could not fail to be struck with the number of shabby loungers he would see in these places. Most of them it is plain, belong to the respectable class, but the gaunt hand of poverty is pressing on them. In the early part of the day, they cluster round registry offices, in the vain hope of getting employment, but later on, wearied and hungry, they seek the public gardens as their only refuge. Many have no roof to cover their heads, whilst a few luxuriate themselves in lodgings, which they obtain at from one to two shillings weekly, picked up by doing odd jobs. These unfortunate, workless men, eye the well-to-do passer by with an envious and hungry look, and certainly they could scarcely do other wise. The object-lesson to be obtained from a visit to the public gardens, clearly shows that the unemployed of the metropolis form a sadly numerous class. It must be understood, too, that the great bulk of poverty is hid from the public gaze, but the distinguishable fringe is a sure index to its extent.

* * * *

In this connection it is gratifying to know that the task of finding employment for the workless of the city, is being taken up by private persons. The Government has been applying its energies in the direction of land settlement, but all history teaches that no social movement, emanating solely from Government, has ever been a success. Popular aid and sympathy is needed, and in Melbourne this is being freely given by all classes and conditions of citizens. The ultimate result is bound to be salutary. It is not reasonable to expect a lightning transformation in the congested labor market of the colony, but without doubt our efforts to remove the annually recurring unemployed evil, are now being made in the right direction. Another year should see a vast improvement in the condition of Victoria.

* * * *

It has at last been practically decided to abolish, as soon as possible, the Maribyrnong powder magazine, which is situate within the metropolitan boundary. Some idea of the danger which the magazine is to Melbourne, may be gathered from the following facts. When Mr. Hake, the Government Inspector of Explosives, arrived in the colony a couple of years ago, he found no less than 1000 tons of powder stored at Maribyrnong. That quantity, if exploded would have completely demolished Melbourne and suburbs, and the risk of explosion was always present. Since then Mr. Hake has made strenuous efforts to minimise the danger, but he has not been able to bring the quantity of stored powder lower than 300 tons. This amount, if ignited, would devastate an area with a radius of five miles from the centre of the convulsion; a space which now contains 50,000 inhabitants. As the magazine is wrongly constructed, and a stroke of lightning, or other accident outside ordinary precautions might precipitate an explosion, it will be readily understood, that action to remove the magazine ought to have been taken long ago. The depôt, from first to last, has cost £120,000, but as its transference would liberate over 200 acres of good suburban land, the State exchequer would benefit immensely thereby.

* * * *

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Cup Racing Carnival is wholly devoted to betting and admiration of equine points. During the recent celebration a lady, holding a high position in Sydney, met on the Flemington lawn a gentleman who had been her love-sick swain in days gone by. The ways of Cupid are quite as mysterious as those of a member of Parliament or a bank director, for it happened that, although both parties had entered into the wedded state, the old flame was rekindled, and, with blind fatuity, virtue and discretion were forgotten. In these prosaic days the sequel is easy of solution. The Sydney Divorce Court will be the scene of the next act in this social drama, and Mrs. Grundy will be considerably shocked when the status of the respective parties is revealed.

* * * *

The present Railway Commissioners unlike their predecessors, appear to be striving in the direction of centralisation. Whilst the Government, and all patriotic citizens, are doing their utmost to get the starving unemployed of the metropolis on the land, or employed in country districts, the Railway Commissioners are working heart and soul in the opposite direction Admittedly the congested state of Melbourne has been the curse of the colony, and Francis, Kibble, and Co., are apparently endeavouring to perpetuate the bane of centralisation. Fares and freights have been increased, half the travelling facilities stopped, and metropolitan monopolies created. To make a comparatively short trip to and from the metropolis, two days are now required, and of course the city lodging-house keeper benefits at the expense of the country resident. The increase of freights and fares presses most heavily on country people, as the cab and tramway competition prevents much increase in the city. Any patriotic person, must recognise that the agricultural and pastoral interests should be the first consideration of those who manage our State railways. After setting up a Newport monopoly in the frozen meat trade, the Commissioners are now doing their best to spoil the butter export business, by refusing to provide proper refrigerating trucks. If this policy is persisted in, all the creameries will be concentrated in Melbourne, to the great injury of the colony generally.

☞ 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.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

—:o:—

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Calendar of Operations for December.

The present year is making up for the drought and heat of the early months, the winter and spring being so wet as to show an inch more rainfall than the average.

Possibly this rainy season will continue till Christmas, and if so, advantage should be taken to put in successional crops of vegetables.

Intelligent cultivation shows to the best advantage in the wettest and driest months of the year. To obtain the best results from a plot of ground the soil should be trenched and drained. If this is done the ground is the driest in the winter and the moistest in summer. It is plain that if ground is drained that the extra moisture of winter will have freer escape than if no drains were provided, and to that extent will be drier. It is not so plain at first sight how it is that drained ground is moistest in summer. If ground is not drained and water lodges, the surface of the soil cakes hard when the sun's rays pour on the earth. When the surface soil is caked hard in summer, any rains or dew that fall cannot soak in, and as soon as the rays of the sun strike the soil they vapourize the moisture and draw it up into the atmosphere. When drained the ground does not cake, and any small showers or dew that fall on the ground soak into the soil, where the sun cannot so easily draw them up; and the soil is, when drained, moister in summer.

Trenching, which is digging the soil about 2 feet deep, keeping the surface soil on the surface, enables the roots of the plants to get down deeper into the soil, where the heat of the sun cannot get at them to scorch them up.

Without draining trenching is of little value, as the ground in winter would be too wet to get on to work, and would soon get as hard as before it was trenched. Where 2-inch agricultural pipes are available these put 6 inches into the clay every 30 feet are ample, following the natural fall of the ground. Where such are not available or are too expensive an equally serviceable drain can be made by digging a gutter 6 inches into the clay and filling in with a layer 6 inches deep of stones, broken bricks, empty tins. Put a layer of branches, straw old sacking, or anything that will keep the earth from filling up the cavities left by the stones, &c., when throwing back the soil, which soon firms.

In addition to draining and trenching the more the surface of the soil is dug, hoed, or scarified the better. For vegetable or other ground where there is a straight run there is no tool that so quickly returns its value as a Planet Junior hand plough, which has tools for hoeing, ploughing, scarifying, and raking. Every market gardener should have one or more. It is as easy to work as a Dutch hoe.

The value of irrigation is shown where water is available in dry months, splendid and certain crops being able to be raised with water, which without would be lamentable failures.

Beans, French.—Sow 2 inches deep, and instead of covering with soil, which frequently gets so hard as to break off the young plant when coming through the soil, cover with 2 inches of round horse droppings. Let rows be 2 feet 6 inches and plants 6 inches apart. 1 pound sows row 80 feet.

Beet, red.—Sow freely ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. Sow thickly when the young plants are to be boiled as spinage, leaving a plant every 6 inches to provide leaves in February and March.

Borecole or kale, brocoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy should all be sown freely, to produce plants ready for planting out in the coming year. To grow good plants now requires care. Sow the seed ⅛ of an inch deep, and cover with a layer 1 in. thick of the round droppings of a horse. This prevents the ground from caking when watered, and nourishes the plants. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet by 20 feet. Plants must be kept watered. In watering, it is better to water heavily and seldom, when the water soaks down into the ground, and the roots follow and are safe from the sun, rather than to water frequently and lightly and bring the roots up to the surface, where if neglected for a day, or if extra hot weather is experienced, the roots are scorched up and the plants die.

The next trouble is the cabbage moth, which is a great scourge. This moth is nocturnal, commencing to fly about sundown. Young chickens greedily eat the moth, and when young do no harm. Keep the old hen in a coop near the seed beds. To destroy the grub, water the plants with a solution of tobacco water, still better with nicotine whale oil soap, which sticks the tobacco extract to the plant, or ¼ oz. London Purple or Paris Green, which are deadly poisons, to 3 gallons of water. A handy way of catching the moth is to have a light frame, on which tack a piece of sacking, which paint with tar on the top, leaving a few inches clean at the bottom, which piece may hang below the frame. Then let two people, each taking an end, draw it lightly over the plants from one end of the bed to the other, letting the loose sacking touch the plants. The moths disturbed fly upwards, and are caught in the sticky tar. If healthy plants, free from the grub, are transplanted into well-worked and well-manured ground, they grow so quickly that the grub does little damage, limiting its ravages to the outside leaves. If slowly and badly grown, the plants are sometimes riddled to the heart, and utterly useless for cooking. For very early cauliflower we call special attention to the earliest erfurt. 1s per packet.

Celery.—Sow seed ⅛ of an inch deep to transplant. Plants can be freely sent by post, 100 for 3s 3d.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ inch deep, thickly, in rows or broadcast. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet square.

Cucumber.—Sow 2 or three seeds, ½ inch deep, in hills 6 feet apart. When plants have set a crop of cucumbers layer the shoots near the end, making the soil very rich. The plants will root into this and produce successive crops as they are layered.

Leek.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet and plants 6 inch apart. Roll or tramp the soil when the seed is sown to firm the surface. 1 oz sows 80 feet.

Lettuce.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, 3 or 4 seeds every foot. Let the strongest plant grow. Lettuce may be sown between rows of slowly growing vegetables, and be cut off before they are in the road.

Maize.—Sow 1 inch deep, in rows 3 feet and plants 1 foot apart. For cobs allow 3 feet every way. It is a good plan to sow the seed at the bottom of a furrow 6 to 9 inch deep, and as the plant grows work the soil round the stem. The plant will root from the stem, and thus have more root power, besides having its roots deep down in the soil where the moisture is.

Mangold wurzel.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet 6 inch and plants 1 foot 3 inch apart. Seedlings when as large as a finger may be safely transplanted, but will not freely transplant when smaller.

Onion.—Sow in richly manured ground, ½ inch deep, in rows thickly for onions for salad. Tramp ground when seed is sown, as such seeds require a firm surface.

Orache or mountain spinage.—Where not sown, sow ½ inch deep, allowing 2 feet between rows and plants. Leaves broken off as they grow supply a splendid spinage.

Peas.—In moist districts or where water is available, sow 1 inch deep, in rows 4 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Potatoes.—Sow a few to produce seed for the coming year. Throw up a furrow, and plant the seed 4 inch below this furrow, drawing down the earth as the plants grow.

Radish.—Sow a few in rich ground, watering well; ½ inch deep, rows 1 foot and plants 2 inch apart.

Sorghum.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows, 3 feet apart, where not already sown. This will give successful crops till cut off by the frost.

Turnip.—Orange jelly and sweedish turnips can be sown now, ½ inch deep, in rows 18 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Scale breeds this month, and is more exposed to the effects of washes, such as kerosene emulsion; one washing now is worth three or four at other periods of the year.

Plant dahlias from subdivision of last year's plants, or green plants struck from cuttings. To divide tubers, split the old stem, seeing that there is a sprout on it, and let there be one or more of the old tubers. Green plants are raised from the sprouts of the old tubers, started by heat, and when large enough broken off and struck as a cutting. The finest flowers are obtained in autumn from the plants put out now.

When pots are scarce old jam tins with a hole punched at the bottom make a good substitute. If a piece of tin or zinc is coiled up and sprung into the tin and allowed to be about half an inch higher than the edge, the young plant may be obtained with a ball for transplanting by pulling up the coiled tin, which brings the soil with it.

Chrysanthemum plants should be finally cut back about Christmas, letting stems be only about 6 to 8 inches high. Do not water for two or three days till cut is dried, otherwise plants bleed to death. If weather is warm shade the plants. A mulching of 2 to 4 inches of manure should be put round the plants, keeping the soil moist, and supplying nutriment to the plants. Water freely.

Cineraria seed and pansy should now be planted. Pansies sown now and brought through the hot weather will produce finer plants and earlier flowers than the March sown seed.

We have now completed the first series of these monthly "Practical Jottings" which we have been assured by many of our readers have been of use to them. Our aim has been to assist the non-professional gardner by writing short, simple instructions such as we find during the course of business is required by such.

We trust that during the coming year we may obtain the custom of those who have benefitted by our articles.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

—o—

Berlin, Tuesday.

The Emperor William has received a package containing an infernal machine similar to that received yesterday by Count von Caprivi, the Chancellor of the German Empire. It is believed that the packages were both sent by the same person, as the second parcel also bore the post mark of Orleans, in France. The nature of the package was suspected, and precautions were taken in opening it to guard against an explosion.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

—o—

Paris, Wednesday.

Widespread indignation has been aroused here at the plots against the Emperor William of Germany and Count Von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, to whom the infernal machines have been sent, bearing the postmark of the French city of Orleans. The wish is universal that the authors of the outrage could be discovered. President Carnot has sent to Germany offering the utmost endeavors of France to arrest the miscreants.—*Star.*

FOR

LASSITUDE,
TORPIDITY,
SOUR STOMACH,
INDIGESTION,
HEADACHE,
BACKACHE, &c.,

Take a couple of Fletcher's Pills every second night; they are a prompt and sure cure and give certain relief.

FLETCHER'S PILLS are a quick, sure and reliable remedy for all complaints arising from torpid liver, indigestion, weak stomach, and impurities of the blood. They are prepared on rational and sensible lines and do not contain a particle of calomel, gamboge, or any drastic purgative, but operate by perfectly natural means, by stimulating the flow of bile and thus producing easy evacuations and natural catharses without the annoyance and pain of griping and purging.

Beware of the many harmful substitutes on sale in many shops. None are genuine unless they bear the signature of F. Moore Clements on the outside wrapper. CLEMENTS TONIC and FLETCHER'S PILLS have become such household words that imitations are frequently offered. We contend that this imitation is the sincerest proof of their virtues, so see that you always get the genuine, bearing the name and address of F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney.

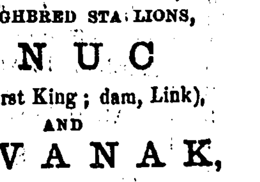
FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

—:o:—

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

A startling incident has occurred in Dublin, which shows renewed activity on the part of the Fenians. Two men known to be Fenians, named Sheridan and Reid, were arrested on Monday in Dublin on a charge of drunkenness. Reid was was afterwards released, but in the evening he was murdered, the evidence showing that his life had been taken by his comrades, who were afraid that he had divulged their secrets. The other man, Sheridan, was detained by the police. He had in his possession a number of detonators, which he attempted to explode in Tyroneplace. The police declare that Reid was connected with former dynamite outrages in Ireland. In consequence of these revelations the guards at the public buildings in Dublin have been doubled.

Great excitement prevails in Dublin in connection with the arrest of the two Feniars, Reid and Sheridan, and the murder of the former. A man named John Mearns has been arrested on the charge of having shot Reid, and other arrests are expected shortly. It has been ascertained that John Mearns left Dublin after the dynamite explosion in the law courts early in May, and had only recently returned from America.—*Argus.*

THE  STUD.

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

E N U C

(Sire, First King; dam, Link),

AND

S A V A N A K,

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, at CHEPSTOWE, the Pony Stallion,

TRAFALGAR,

By Nelson, who is the sire of some of the best buggy ponies in the district.

TERMS, £2 2s EACH MARE.

Cash on removal of mares. All care taken, but no responsibility.

Apply to FRANCIS ODDIE, Chepstowe.

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.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

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

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

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

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

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

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.

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

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

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

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

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

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

WANTED KNOWN,
I AM NOW A BUYER OF
GOOD FRESH BUTTER,
In any Quantity,
Printed or in Lump.

M. FLYNN,
Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT and WATERLOO.

J. W. BROWNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Correspondence conducted with strictest privacy. Charges moderate. Agent for the United Australian Fire Insurance Co.

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's 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 'Lincon 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 [illegible] DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the [illegible] encouragement that is [illegible] lation to local enterprise and [illegible] venture is to a more or less extent [illegible] but each, whilst aiming at the success of [illegible] 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 the welfare of this district it has a claim to considerably greater [illegible] or support, it has a greater scope for [illegible] usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire Office.

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

is

Steadily Increasing.

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Brimbeen, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

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Amusing Anecdotes,
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Recipes,
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

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It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery advertising is to business.

And another writer has said that—

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

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Printer and Publisher

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BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
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ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Prepared on the shortest notice.

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FOY AND GIBSON
SMITH STREET,
Collingwood, MELBOURNE.

Men's Cricket Bats. FULL SIZE.

The "CLAPSHAW," All Cane, a splendid Club Bat; well seasoned; nourished in oil 9/-
The 'CLAPSHAW,' All Cane, selected 10
Aquila, Clapshaw & White's 'STAR' Bat Superior, selected; All Cane; strongly recommended; a splendid Bat; wonderful value 11/6
F. H. AYRES' 'SUPERIOR'; All Cane Selected 16-
BARTLETT'S 'REPERCUSSIVE' PATENTED; Cane, Whalebone and India-rubber Spring Handle, the standard of quality all the world round. No sting; no jar, Unequalled for driving 16/-
F. H. AYRE'S 'INTERNATIONAL' PATENT. India-rubber and Cane. The best Presentation Bat ... 22/6

The 'Junior Clapshaw' Youths' Bats.
All Cane—4, 6s; 5 7s; 6, 8s—All Cane.

Cricket Stumps. FULL SIZE.

The 'M.C.C' Stumps. Beautifully polished ash; extra heavy solid brass tops; steel shoes 10/6
The 'ASSOCIATION' Stumps. Polished ash; solid brass tops and plain points, or steel shoes with plain tops 8/-
The 'VICTOR,' selected. Fine polished ash, brass-bound tops. Full size ... 6s
The 'WONDER,' selected. Polished ash. Full size 4s

The 'Junior' Youths' Stumps.

Selected. Fine polished ash, with bails. 24-inch, 2s 6d; 26-inch, 3-, 28-inch, 3s 6d.
EXTRA BAILS. Polished Ash. Full size, 9d per set of four.

Men's Leg Guards.

The 'PENNANT' Leg Guard. Special white buckskin, cane and cork protected; three knee rolls; extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'PENNANT,' brown; gold cape; dogskin; ventilated: extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'SPEEDWELL.' White buckskin, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality ...10s 6d
The 'ECLIPSE,' buff chamois leather, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality ... 9s
The 'ACME,' hard white canvas; cane protected; continued straps, 3 buckles

The 'Junior' Youths' Leg Guards.

No. 1, hard white canvas, cane protected.
No. 2, buff Chamois Leather, 2 buckles 6s
No. 3 best white buckskin, 2 buckles 10s 6d
All Men's Leg Guards have continued Straps, which go all round the leg.

WICKET-KEEPING Gauntlets.

The 'HOLDFAST' (Brown); fine gold cape; ventilated; well padded; cane protected wrists 9s 6d
The 'GRIPPER;' best white leather, well padded, ventilated cane protected wrists 8s 6d
The 'MAGNETIC,' buff chamois leather, ventilated; a splendid line; cane protected wrists 6s 6d
The 'SUREHOLD,' buff chamois leather; ventilated, full size, cane protected wrists. Wonderful value 4s 6d

The 'JUNIOR' YOUTHS' GAUNTLETS.

No. 1, best white leather ventilated, match quality 7s
No. 2, buff chamois, ventilated: wonderful value ... ...

Batting Gloves.

'ALL ENGLAND,' fine white buckskin, extra heavy, red rubber tubes ...
'ALL ENGLAND,' grey rubber ...
The 'PATENT,' to wind round the wrists. Best red rubber tubes. ...

Match Cricket Balls

DUKE'S Prince of Wales' Feather ...
AYRE'S No. 4 Match ...
DUKE'S Match Ball... ... ...7s
AYRE'S Club Ball 6s
BUSSEY'S C.B. Match Ball 6s
BUSSEY'S D.B. Match Balls ...5s 9d
Youths' Cricket Balls, sewn leather, 1, 10d; 2, 1s 3d; 3, 1s 9d; 4, 2s 6d; 5, 3s.

Composition Balls.

The 'ECLIPSE' 2s 6d
The 'WYVERN' 2s
The 'CRESCENT' 1s
Correct size and weight, 5½ ozs.

The Youths' 'Crescent' 11d
The Boys' 'Crescent' 9d

Cricket Back Stop Nets.

With poles, pegs and ropes. Extra heavy hemp, laid-cord hammock twine.
18 feet x 6 feet 15s
18 feet x 7 feet 17s 6d

Presentation Cricket Sets for Boys.

At 1s 6d, 3s, 4s 3d, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d.

WILLOW BATS for Boys, 1s 1d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 2s 8d, 3s 3d, 3s 11d each.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

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No. 942 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893 — PRICE FOURPENCE.

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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.

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

Ledgers,
Pay Books,
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Foolscap, ruled and plain,
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Exercise Books,
Copy Books,
Church Books,
Picture Books,
Story Books,
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Etc., etc.

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—AGENT FOR THE—

Argus,
Australasian,
Age,
Leader,
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Once-a-Week,
Herald,
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Sportsman,
Punch,
Sydney Town & Country,
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(Advertisements received for above journals.
Australian Journal,
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Etc., etc.

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SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD,
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Visit FOY & GIBSON'S

WHEN IN TOWN, and SAVE YOUR EXPENSES.

All Goods at Lowest Cash Prices.

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Our Stocks of JACKETS and BLOUSES are the LARGEST and CHEAPEST in Melbourne.

THE QUEENSCLIFFE JACKET. FASHIONABLE BLOUSES.

A STYLISH JACKET, with Cape Plaited on the Shoulder, in BROWN LINEN DRILLS, 7s. 6d.. WHITE do., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ZOUAVE JACKETS, with Jet Trimmings, in Cloth, 5s. 6d.; Velvet, 7s 6d.

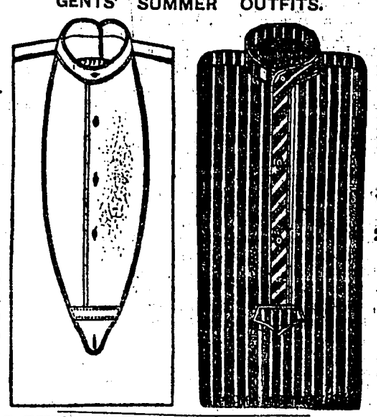
The CROSSOVER or HANDKERCHIEF BLOUSE, made in Printed and Plain Cambrics, with Dressed Collar and Cuffs and Frills, Perfect Fitting, 3s. 11d each; also in CREAM CASHMERES or JUN'S VEILINGS, 5s. 6d.; 7s. 6d. each.

GENTS' SUMMER OUTFITS.

Undressed White Shirts, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

Undressed White Shirts, with Collar attached, 5s. 6d.

All Shirts and Clothing made in our own factories saving all the intermediate profits.



Harvard Shirts 1s 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.

Fannelette do. 1s 4½d., 1s. 11d.

Tennis Shirts, with Collars and Pockets, 2s 9d., 2s. 11d.

Undressed Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 3s. 6d. each.

Pygama Suits, 3s. 9d.

GENTS' SAC SUITS, MADE TO ORDER, from PURE WOOL TWEEDS, 35s. 42s. TROUSERS to Order, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. SEND FOR PATTERNS and Self Measurement Form.

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.

BOYS' TWEED NORFOLK SUITS. SIZES. 1 to 5 6 to 10 10s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

BOYS' FINE ENGLISH COLOURED WORSTED NORFOLKS. SIZES. 1 to 3 4 to 6 12s. 6d. 13s. 9d. 7 and 8 15s. 6d.

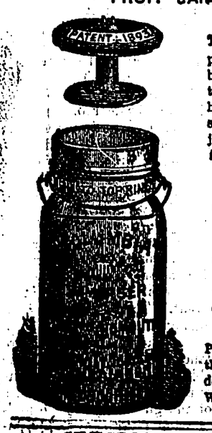
BOYS' COLOURED SERGE NORFOLKS. SIZES. 3 to 7 8 to 10 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS NAVY SERGE. SIZES. 1 to 7 8 and 9 10s. 9d. 13s. 6d.

BOYS' SAILOR GALATEA SUITS, FALSE VEST. SIZES. 1 to 7 8 and 9 3s. 9d. 4s. 6d

BOYS' SAILOR GALATEA SUITS, FLANNEL VEST. SIZES. 4 to 7 8 and 9 1s. 6d. 5s. 6d.

DAIRY REQUISITES. THE "COLUMBIA" IMMERSER FRUIT JAR.



The ACME of simplicity, does not bruise or discolour the fruit, and the hand can be inserted inside the jar to arrange the fruit.

PINTS. 6s. 3d. per doz.

QUARTS. 8s. 3d. per doz.

½ GALLONS. 7s. 3d. per doz.

Packed free in three dozen cases, delivered Rail or Wharf.

Railway Milk Cans, 18th. weight 12s. 6d. also recommended for cart work; Railway Milk Cans, 15th. weight, 10 gallons, 14s.; Railway Milk Cans, 20th. weight, 10 gallons, 16s., with four holes, the best can made; CREAM CANS, very strong make, 10s.; Butter Prints, 6d. and 9d.; Butter Pats, 3d. per pair; Milk Measures, half-pints, 4d.; 1 pints, 6d.; Milk Buckets, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d.; Milk Strainers, 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; Milk Strainers, with hook and handle to fit on buckets, 2s. 6d. and 3s. COMPLETE LIST OF DAIRY GOODS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL VALUE.

GARDEN HOSE: ¾ inch, 3½d; ⅝ inch, 5d.
LAWN SPRINKLERS: 10s. 6d.
GARDEN ROLLERS: 260lb., 40s.
LAWN MOWERS: 22s. 6d.

A new edition of our PRICE LIST will be ready 1st. November—600 pages, and upwards of 500 woodcuts—illustrating what we sell.

FOY & GIBSON, Collingwood.

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

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

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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.

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.

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!

"Follow the Footsteps of the Wise,"

And SAVE MONEY by buying your Clothing to measure—or Ready-made, and BOOTS & SHOES from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. Ltd.,
238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 35s.

Trousers, 12s.

Our Suit at 42s. is made from best All-wool Materials, is perfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

No Cheap Rubbish used.

Ready-made Suits, 25s., sound Victorian Tweed or Serges.

Send for Patterns and Self-measurement Forms.

Don't Forget.

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Tennis and Cricketing Goods in Australia. Uniforms of all kinds. Send for our Book—"The Philosophy of Dress." We are not Drapers but OUTFITTERS. It will pay you to write or come to us.

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 enfeebled state 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 actons, 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 wondefully 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-Douloreux
Consumption	Inflammation	Tumors
Debility	Jaundice	Ulcers
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Lumbago	Worms of all kind
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.

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

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

WOOL SALES will be held on EACH FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale Room, and at intervals during the year. SALES OF SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other PRODUCE held EVERY WEEK on WEDNESDAYS.

Our Sales last Season—34,535 BALES WOOL.
Shipments—11,290 BALES.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Melbourne Office—No. 4, St. James' Buildings.

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.

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.

DRAPERY, HALF-PRICE!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS NOW SHOWING.

J. McKEICH,

Begs to draw attention to his Grand Assortment of NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

The very Latest & Choicest Millinery AT HALF-PRICE.

NEW DRESSES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW PRINTS, CALICOES, ART MUSLINS,

AT ANY PRICE.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

JACKETS, BLOUSES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Suits, Hats, Ties, Collars, Shirts, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST COLONIAL BOOTS,

JUST OPENED; CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR A SUIT MADE TO ORDER, CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE. PRICE, FIT AND STYLE NOT TO BE BEATEN. THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY CAN BE HAD AT

McKEICH'S,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

HAWKES BROS.

HAVE ON SALE, HAVE ON SALE,

Butter Factory Milk Buckets, 1s
" Strainer do
" Milk Cans, 10gal.
" Cream Cans, 40qt
" Utensils

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

Cheapest House in the District, for

IRONMONGERY & FURNITURE.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, & PRODUCE DEALERS.

Agents for Messrs Geo. Hague & Co., Woolbrokers, Geelong.

We shall be pleased to forward any consignments of Wool from this district, and make all the arrangements for its disposal, and can confidently state that the result will be most satisfactory to the producer.

Wool Packs and all Shearing Requisites kept in stock.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,

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.

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 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.

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, architraves, 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 prices.

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, every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST.

DR. LLEWELLYN, who is duly Qualified and Registered, I aware that by departing from the usual routine practice and devoting himself exclusively to a special branch, which he has done for some time, he is not strictly following the paths of professional etiquette, but, as a considerable body of the profession are still disposed to stand coldly aloof from members of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a skilled Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticisms, 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. Ah! alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the Chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom there can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is 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 despending, 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 Franklinisation, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

—:o:—

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 8d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L6 12s 6d per ton; roller-made, L6 17s 6d per ton; oats, 1s 10d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7½d per bushel; bran, 6½d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to 8s per cwt; hay, sheaves, to L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 4s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 9s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 6d per lb; butter, potted, none; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 6d doz.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—332 head was the supply forward for to-day's sale, and with the exception of a few inferior, consisted principally of useful quality, a fair proportion being good and prime. There was an average attendance of the trade sales opening at about last week's values. Quotations—Prime pens bullocks, L7 10s to L8 8s 6d; good do, L6 to L7; medium do, L4 to L5. Store Cattle—93 yarded, for which there was no demand, all being turned out. Calves—27 penned, chiefly indifferent descriptions, which were disposed of at a decline on last week's rates, best selling to 43s. Sheep—8,112 came to hand for to-day's sale, a fair proportion comprising good and prime quality, remainder chiefly medium. There was a fair number of buyers, still sales throughout were extremely dull and dragging, prices for all ruling considerably lower. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 8s 6d to 9s 6d, extra prime and heavy to 12s 9d; good do, 7s 6d to 8s; prime crossbred ewes, 8s to 8s 6d, extra to 9s 9d; good do, 7s to 7s 6d; prime merino wethers, 7s to 7s 6d, extra to 8s; good do, 6s to 6s 9d; medium do, 4s 6d to 5 6d; merino ewes to 5s 11d. Store Sheep—2500 yarded, and, except at very low prices, were not enquired for. Lambs—4400 to hand, principally consisting of middling descriptions, very few being good and prime. All suitable for the trade were in request at fully late rates, whilst other sorts were very difficult to place, even at very low prices. Quotations:—Prime, 7s 6d to 8s; good, 6s to 7s; medium, 5s to 5 6d, prime shorn, 6s to 6s 6d, extra to 7s, good, 5s to 5 6d, medium 3s 6d to 4s 6d inferior from 2s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Macleod & Booth—33 ewes and wethers for Mr Robt. Kirkpatrick, Stockyard Hill, 4s 7d. and 6 lambs at 5s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling & Crawford—350 crossbred and comeback wethers and ewes for Mr Robt. Ward, Lake Goldsmith, wethers to 8s, ewes to 6s 10d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—There is a fair demand, good milling samples selling to 2s 10d; prime to 2s 10½d; and off lots from 2s 4½d to 2s 8½d per bushel. Barley.—No large transactions are reported, and quotations are nominal, viz.:—Prime malting, 4s 1d to 4s 3d; and cape, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d per bushel. Oats.—All good stouts are well competed for to 2s 3d per bushel, but Algerians are somewhat neglected. Quotations are:—Feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 9d to 1s 9½d for prime. Peas are dull of sale, and are selling at 2s 1d to 2s 1½d per bushel. Maize continues firm at late rates, viz.:—Prime red to 2s 11½d; and white at 2s 9d per bushel. Bran and pollard are worth 6½d to 7½d per bushel respectively. Flour is unchanged. Quotations are:—Stone, L6 10s; and roller to L7 5s per ton.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, report:—Cheese.—Prime cheese sold from 3½d to 4d; medium, 3d to 3½d; prime matured, 5d to 5½d. Potted Butter—Prime fresh at 5d to 6d; medium, 4d to 5d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, and all in bad condition, with prices easier than last week, prime dairies bringing from 6d to 7d; medium to good from 5d to 6½d; inferior lower. Eggs.—We sold all at 7½d. Bacon.—Town sides, 5½d to 6½d per lb.; country, 3d to 4d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 6d to 7d; country from 5d to 6d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold at 3d; medium, 1d to 2d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2½d. Carcase Pork.—Prime well-dressed porkers from 3½ to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; bacon pigs, 3s; vealers, 1d to 2d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 7s to 14s; geese, 3s 6d to 4s 3d; fowls, 2s to 3s 6d per pair, according to quality, ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

2nd December.

Messrs Dennys, Lascelles, Austin and Co. report:—We held our seventh sale of the season to-day, submitting a catalogue of 4461 bales of wool to a full attendance of buyers. As a rule competition was spirited, but both for crossbreds and the best merinoes there was an easier feeling, the irregularity noted in the former description last week being more accentuated, and a fall may be quoted of a halfpenny on the best rates of the season; lambs wool were also more irregular. No doubt the news regarding the London November sales has been a disappointment, the general expectancy having been a decided rise on September sales. We had a very good show of both merinoes and crossbreds. In the former 22 bales, Mr E. Simmons' Yarram Park, went to 13¾d, 44 bales selling at 10d, whilst for lambs, the Hon E. Morey's Linton Park went to 12¾d. In crossbreds, 28 bales Mr A. Dennis's Eeyeuk, went at 11¾d, and 30 bales Mr R. V. Dennis' DB, at 11½d, lambs realising 12d, and the same prices were paid for 17 bales Riple Vale, Mr C. F. Armytage fleece and lambs. Among other leading sales is mentioned—JO over Pretty Tower (Mr T. R. Oddie), 36 sup com 9½d, 43 1st com, 9d. In all we sold 4145 bales, which include private sales of 76 bales, since last report.

Messrs Dalgety & Co. Ltd. sold—merino wool—P G over Raglan, 1 fleece, 8½d.

Messrs George Hague and Co. reports under date of 1st inst.—Wool.—We held our seventh sale of the season to-day, when we submitted a catalogue of 1237 bales. There was a very large attendance of buyers present, and biddings throughout the sale were exceedingly animated every lot in the catalogue being keenly competed for. We have to report a very firm market for all descriptions of wool. Our top price to-day was 10½d for 10 bales 1st x bred fleece marked D M over L G over a star, from Beaufort. We had a most successful sale, making almost an entire clearance of our catalogue, only 75 bales being passed in through owners' ideas being above market value. Among our leading lines were—D M over L G over a star (Beaufort) 1st x bred fleece 10½d, 1st pieces 7½d. A F (Beaufort) 1st fleece 8½d. J F over W (Beaufort) x bred 8d.

Sheepskins.—A full number of buyers, and lively competition. We had a large supply of superior skins, and sold all at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small, 36d to 45d each; medium to good, 18d to 33d each; superior, 48d to 60d each; extra higher; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 3d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound; lambskins, 2d to 4d per pound.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1¼d to 1½d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1¼d per pound; kip, 1¼d to 1½d per pound; calf, 2½d per pound.

A meeting of the Minyip district agriculturalists has been held, and a uniform wage tariff for the harvest determined on. It has been decided to pay L1 per week for haying-king and L1 5s per week for stripping.

V. R.

Applications for Gold Mining Leases.

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

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION.

No. 1274; 15 years; J. Bending; 10a. 3r. 13p.; near Beaufort. No. 1275; 15 years; W. Firth; 5a. 2r. 18p.; Waterloo Flat. No. 1277; 15 years; P. Carland; 7a. 0r. 23p.; Waterloo Flat.

J. H. McCOLL,
Minister of Mines.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 2nd

Beaufort Business Directory.

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

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

DRAPERY, HALF PRICE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
—NOW SHOWING.—
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
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[A CARD.]
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Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

IT has long been made abundantly clear that the time was fast approaching when the attention of farmers would have to be directed to matters quite other than the growing of wheat. Many farmers have seen this necessity looming big upon the agricultural horizon, and have set about applying their land to other purposes than the growing of wheat. The dairying industry has expanded greatly within the past two years, and viticulture has proved a fascinating subject of work for not a few of our farmers. Here are two matters that can be practised side by side, and along with wheat growing. This latter industry is rapidly losing its attraction for farmers in this district, as they are commencing to find out that it is not quite so profitable as it was some years back, when a much less area of land was devoted to that special kind of cultivation. It is the development of the mallee country that has reduced the profitableness of wheat-growing in these areas. The dairying industry, under the modern system, is at present commanding attention in our midst, and should certainly gain a firm footing ere long. On Monday next the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Company Limited open a creamery at Stockyard Hill. To enable the farmers to at once take advantage of the movement the cream will be disposed of in Melbourne for the few days that will be occupied in fitting up the factory plant. The Middle Creek creamery, the building for which is now being erected, will then be opened, and we are assured that more creameries will be erected in other parts of the district as soon as sufficient inducement is offered. When the farmers get thoroughly educated in the matter and practical experience teaches them that the dairying industry will profit them largely, no doubt our district will be able to hold its own with the best in the colony, as we at present can more than do in the matter of wool-growing. It therefore behoves every farmer who has the welfare of the district at heart to set aside any little petty feeling which may have been aroused, and to do his utmost to help the movement and thus ensure success. There is still another industry to which we desire to call attention, and which can be very nicely worked in conjunction with dairying and vine and fruit culture, and that is the frozen meat industry. At a recent meeting held in Melbourne under the auspices of the Chamber of Rural Industries, and presided over by the Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, a very interesting and instructive lecture on the frozen meat trade was delivered by Mr J. Hotson, of the firm of Turnbull, Hotson and Co. Mr Hotson commenced by relating the history of the trade, an admirable method of leading up to the specially material part of the subject, its present day importance. The industry, which has now assumed very large proportions, especially in New Zealand, sprung from a very small beginning. A start was made at the frozen meat trade very many years ago by Mr T. S. Mort and Co, which has become merged into the great firm of Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Limited. During the prevalence of the droughts of many years back pastoralists looked with favor upon the frozen meat trade, the initiatory steps towards the opening up of which Mr Mort had taken. The droughts, however, broke up, and they were able to return to their old system of stock raising, etc. Many years elapsed before there arose the necessity to give any thought to the shipment of carcase mutton to England. New Zealand took the matter up twelve years ago, and during that period has developed such an enormous trade that it has quite put the pastoral industry upon its feet, and there are politicians who even go the length of saying that it has put the whole colony of New Zealand upon its legs. When the frozen meat industry was first entered upon in that colony the marketable price of fat sheep was between 7s 6d and 8s 6d. Sheep in the same condition, and in the same market, during the past year averaged from 16s to 19s. This advance has simply been brought about by the large trade that has been opened up with England in frozen meat. Seeing what has been done by New Zealand has incited pastoralists to the establishment of freezing works in some of the other colonies. Near Rockhampton, in Queensland, very large works indeed have been erected, and within the last two years and a half 73,000 bullocks and 618,000 sheep have been frozen and exported, yielding a return of £734,000. In the export of beef in a frozen state, Queensland should certainly be able to carry off the palm. A short time back a proposal emanated from Mr David Elder, manager of the New Zealand Loan and Farmers' Agency Co., that the Government should establish freezing works at certain suitable places—Seymour being the place suggested in the proposal—and let them out in companies. The proposal did not find favor in the eyes of the Government, therefore we presume it has died a natural death. Mr Hotson's opinion is that there is more money in mutton than in wool, if an export business in frozen meat is cultivated. It is of course essential that the proper class of sheep should be bred. It is quite as essential to success in this matter that this should be done, as that the proper kind of cows should be bred in order for success to be achieved in dairying. Something of this kind will have to be done, else many farmers will find their holdings comparatively unproductive. It would therefore be just as well that some thought be given to the matter now, and by way of showing others the road those who have sheep fit to send to England should send a trial lot to Newport to be frozen and from thence forwarded to London for sale.

Local and General News.

The secretary of the Beaufort Jockey club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the New Year's Day races:—Hon. W. H. Osmand, M.L.C., £1; Mr Wm. Lewis, £1; Mr J. G. Robertson, £1 1s.

Already some activity is being displayed with regard to the Mining Board election in February next for the seat in the Raglan division. It is rumored that the retiring member, Mr J. W. Browne, is to be opposed by Messrs W. R. Nicoll (of Beaufort), and Mr W. Sneddon (of Waterloo.)

Some splendid fishing has been already had this season in the private dams on St. Enoch's Estate. The other morning a perch was landed, which turned the scales at 3¼ lbs. We believe that legitimate sportsmen can readily obtain permission from Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., to try their angling skill.

It may not be generally known that a person keeping a live fox renders himself liable to a penalty of £5. Such, however, is the case. At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday the secretary intimated that he had been informed of a person in the township who was keeping a live fox, and he had instructed the inspector to take proceedings in future against anybody found violating the Vermin Destruction Act.

The Beaufort Church of England choir spent a very pleasant afternoon at the Trawalla homestead on Wednesday, when they were most hospitably entertained by Captain and Mrs Bridges. On Wednesday, 20th inst., Captain and Mrs Bridges give the school children of Beaufort, Trawalla, and Sailors' Gully a treat in the shape of a pic-nic at Trawalla. The youngsters are pleasurably looking forward to the event, and will no doubt spend a very happy time when the occasion arrives.

The Stockyard Hill creamery is to be officially opened on Monday next, 11th inst., at 10 a.m. The machinery has been tried and found to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Farmers in the neighborhood are requested to commence supplying milk on Monday morning, which will be paid for at the rate of 3d per gallon containing 10 per cent. of cream, and ¼d per gallon for each per cent. under that standard. The directors intend sending the cream to Melbourne while the factory plant is being fitted up.

A meeting of the newly formed Waterloo Cricket Club was held at Mr Martin's Albion Hotel on Thursday evening last. There was an attendance of twenty-five members, and the following officers were appointed for the season. President, Captain Bridges, R.N.; vice-presidents, Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., Hon. W. H. Osmand, M.L.C., Messrs J. McKeich, G. H. Cougle, and T. D. Martin; captain, Mr R. Charlton; secretary and practice captain, Mr W. J. Cochrane; general committee, Messrs A. Robinson, C. Woodfine, T. Abrey, G. Vowles, and H. Charlton; match-committee, Messrs R. Robinson, C. Woodfine, A. Robinson, captain and secretary. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the following gentlemen for donations:—Hon. W. H. Osmand, Messrs T. D. Martin, G. H. Cougle, and W. Schlicht. The club has made a very good commencement, and already has thirty-five members. Matting has been obtained, and visiting teams can be assured a fair ground and a friendly game. The season was opened on Saturday last, when a match Married v. Single was played, resulting in a win for the benedicts.

A meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club was held at Welsh's Golden Age Hotel on Thursday evening. Present—Messrs Sinclair (in the chair), VanderStoel, Archard, Welsh and Parker. 15s having been promised towards harrowing the course, the secretary was instructed to get the work done. For re-erecting publican's booth, carting and fixing hurdles, clearing course, enclosing judge's box and urinal with iron, and fixing flags, the following tenders were received:—Morris and Carmichael, L12; T. VanderStoel, L5; E. Whiting, L4. In consideration of the price being so low, and the fact that Mr VanderStoel (who left the room) had always been a strong supporter of the club, it was unanimously decided to accept his tender, as it was feared that Whiting might throw the contract up. Resolved that all rights and privileges to the booths and gates be sold under Mr Humphrey's verandah at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday, 9th inst. This concluded the business.

The Beaufort cricketers (15) try conclusions with the Ballarat First Eleven at Beaufort in the Park to-day (Saturday.) Play will commence at 1 o'clock precisely to enable the visitors to return by the 5.30 p.m. train. The following have been chosen to represent the Beaufort team:—Trompf (3), Parker (2), E. P. Welsh, E. Lilley, Johnston, C. Baker, G. Carver, Williams, Cowell, Thompson, Nicoll, and Dolan. Emergencies—G. Parker, R. Thomas, Kendall, and Sinclair. Umpire—Mr J. Jackson.

The anniversary services in connection with the Main Lead Sabbath school (writes a correspondent) were conducted on Sunday last in splendid weather, and the building was crowded, some not being able to get inside. The Rev. R. Hosken preached a very good sermon in the afternoon. The children recited some really good recitations, and the singing was very fair. The Rev. R. Jackson preached in the evening to another crowded house. The anniversary was a success, the takings being sixteen pounds ten shillings, but the same complaint has to be made here as Mr Jackson made in Beaufort—that it is a most disgraceful thing that some half dozen youngfellows in the evening should annoy about two hundred respectable people so that they could hardly hear a word that was said. It is time something was done to put a stop to this sort of thing, as it is the same at nearly all these meetings, and just by a few, and it is to be hoped that at the next anniversary some means will be taken to prevent a repetition of the same.

Through the courtesy of Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., we are able to supplement the information given in our last issue, relative to the very successful clip of wool obtained at St. Enoch's this season, with the following interesting return, which specifies the weight from the stud rams and ewes (prize-takers at various shows), together with the average weight per head of both sheep and lambs. The return gives ample proof of the splendid class of merinoes (Tasmanian bred) on the estate, as well as the richness of the pasture. A six-tooth ram named "Beaufort," which gained first prize and third grand champion at Ballarat, heads the list with a fleece of 17lbs. Then comes "Little Prince," 2-tooth, 1st prize and second grand champion at Ballarat, with 15½ lbs.; "George," 6-tooth, 1st and champion at Geelong, 14½lbs.; 43 rams, 6-tooth, not shown, 15 lbs.; 2-tooth ram, 1st Geelong, 15¾ lbs.; 2-tooth ram, 1st Ararat, 14 lbs.; 4-tooth ewe, 1st and champion at Geelong, 12¾ lbs.; 6-tooth ewe, 1st Ararat, 13 lbs.; 2-tooth ewe, 1st Ararat, 10½ lbs.; 8 stud rams, 4-tooth, to 9 yrs, averaged 14 lbs. 10 ozs.; 50 flock rams, 6-tooth to 9 yrs., averaged 10 lbs. 12 ozs.; 17 stud rams, 2-tooth, averaged 12 lbs. 4 ozs.; 45 rams, 2-tooth, averaged 10 lbs. 8 ozs.; 40 ewes, 4-tooth, averaged 9 lbs. 6 ozs.; 43 ewes, 2 tooth, averaged 8 lbs. 12 ozs. 13,601 sheep and lambs cut 88,941 lbs., averaging 6 lbs. 8¾ oz. per head; 11,640 sheep cut 85,396 lbs., averaging 7 lbs. 5½ oz. per head; 1,961 lambs cut 3,545 lbs., averaging 1 lb. 13¼ oz. per head.

A meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Rifle Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Present—Messrs Dolan (in the chair), Brooks, A. Trompf, F. Troy, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From J. McRae, tendering his resignation as a member of the Rifle Club. An account for 18s for printing was passed for payment to A. Parker. Captain Archard reported that the 15th competition for "The Austin Trophies" was fired on Wednesday and Saturday last and won by Mr F. Troy with a score of 66, being his first "leg-in." The secretary also reported verbally that a teams' match had been fixed on 9th ult., and won by Mr McKeich's team, and that only those who shot should receive the cartridges.—Received and adopted. Mr Thompson moved, and Mr Trompf seconded, that Mr McRae be asked to reconsider his decision to resign. The secretary was ordered to procure £3 3s worth of cartridges and pay them over to the winning team. As the Rangers are having a parade on the 20th, and the Xmas. holidays interfered with the other Wednesdays, it was decided to fire the 16th competition for "The Austin Trophies" on 13th and 16th inst., at 200 and 400 yds., under same conditions as before. Mr Troy proposed as honorary members Messrs J. Kilbeg, C. E. Yaensch, and G. Pringle. Seconded by Mr Dolan, and carried. Mr Dolan thought they would be guilty of ingratitude were they to separate without passing a vote of thanks to Captain Archard for the hospitality shown by him on the occasion of the teams match. He was sorry that more were not there to appreciate Mr Archard's kindness, and that so many of their members were taken away by counter attractions, as Mr Archard had made everything as pleasant as a man possibly could. He moved that the best thanks of the committee be accorded Mr Archard. Seconded by Mr Brooks, and carried unanimously.

Dr Adam (chairman), Messrs E. H. Austin, M.L.A., D. McDonald, Hannah, Wotherspoon, and Troy attended a directors' meeting of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd. on Tuesday afternoon. Several letters were received, but they were of no importance. The following tenders for supplying firewood were received:—N. McIntosh, 11s 6d per cord at Beaufort and 14s at Stockyard Hill; G. Topper, junr., 5s 6d per ton of 50 ft. at Beaufort and 7s 6d at Stockyard Hill; A. Dalgleish, 11s 9d per cord at Beaufort and Stockyard Hill. Dalgleish's tender was accepted. As no tenders were received for the firewood required at Middle Creek, the secretary was instructed to call for tenders for 10 cords of good sound wood; the chairman and secretary to deal with the tenders. The chairman reported that the local directors had let contracts at the factory building for a cement floor at L9 and alterations to building at L28. It was decided to open the Stockyard Hill creamery on Monday next, 11th inst. Milk suppliers are to be paid 3d per gallon for milk giving 10 per cent. of cream, and a farthing less for each one per cent. under this standard; non-shareholders to receive a farthing per gallon less and to get their skim milk back free. The secretary was authorized to procure two lactometers, two cream testers, and a dozen cream glasses. By-laws were then drawn up and adopted. Each shareholder will be supplied with a copy. Articles of association were also drafted and adopted, subject to the approval of a general meeting of shareholders. Accounts amounting to L9 19s 9d were passed for payment. The secretary was instructed to get a cheque book containing 1000 cheques, and to call up the third deposit of 2s 6d per share on 14th inst. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Our Middle Creek correspondent reports that haymaking is in full swing, but that the crops are only middling.

Conway and party obtained 3oz 17dwts of gold at Home Rule Gully on Saturday last.

At the expiration of a month gold mining leases will be issued to the following:—J. Bending, Albion Extended Co., 10a. 1r. 13p., near Beaufort; W. Firth, Star of the East Co., 5a. 2r. 18p., Waterloo Flat; P. Carland, Clarans Co., 7a. 0r. 23p., Waterloo Flat.

This evening at 6.30 p.m. under Mr J. Humphrey's verandah in Neill-street, Beaufort, Mr W. Edward Nicols will sell all the rights and privilege to the booths and gates in connexion with the Beaufort Jockey Club's New Year's Day races.

Mr W. Edward Nickols holds a big clearing sale at Brierley's Hotel, Eurambeen, on Monday, 11th inst. The hotel, farm lands, horses, milch cows (in full profit), young stock, farm implements, and household furniture, &c., will be submitted to public auction. The sale commences at 12 o'clock, and refreshments will be provided.

The yields obtained last Saturday by the various co-operative parties at Waterloo (writes our correspondent) were as under:—Stevens, 25oz 12dwts; Carland and party, 18oz 17dwts; Lucky Company, 8oz 2dwts; Golden Gate, 6oz 17dwts; Star of East, 3oz 10dwts; Trompf and party, 3oz 6dwts; Edwards and party, 7oz 16dwts: Vale and party, 2oz 11dwts; Martin and party, 15dwts; Lucky Consols, 20oz 1dwt; Last Chance, 30oz 5dwts.

We have been shown some splendidly finished portraits, the work of Messrs Stevenson and Co., taken at their studio in Beaufort (opposite the Post-office). The photograph of the Riponshire councillors and others, taken in the Council chambers, has been exceedingly well executed, and as a sample of the artistic work done by the firm, it should tend to induce all in want of a really good photograph to accord Messrs Stevenson and Co. their patronage.

Messrs Foster, Patterson, and Dwyer sat as a Licensing Court at Beaufort yesterday, and granted the following renewals of publicans' licenses for the Beaufort and Burrumbeet districts:—Beaufort District.—Philip Blackmore, Royal Saxon hotel, Waterloo, assessment L25; Wm. Brierley, Brierley's hotel, Eurambeen, assessment L25; Wm. Dickman, Main Lead hotel, Main Lead, assessment L25; J. Frusher, Waterloo hotel, Waterloo, assessment L35; W. Hinchliffe, Victoria Junction hotel, Waterloo, assessment L35; Mary Hutton, Fifeshire hotel, Waterloo, assessment L20; Catherine Kelly, Eurambeen hotel, Eurambeen, assessment L25; Nora Maria Kelly, Beaufort hotel, Beaufort, assessment L50; Wm. Loft, Railway hotel, Beaufort, assessment L80; Chas. Loft, Charlton hotel, Chute, assessment L25; Denis Maher, Farmers' Arms hotel, Beaufort, assessment L35; T. D. Martin, Albion hotel, Waterloo, assessment L35; Jas. Mitchell, Sailors' Gully hotel, Nerring, assessment L25; Geo. McCracken, George hotel, Beaufort, assessment L25; Helen Prince, Raglan hotel, Raglan, assessment L25; Wm. Schlicht, All Nation's hotel, Beaufort, assessment L45; Mary Ann Thompson, Commercial hotel, Beaufort, assessment L60; Teunis VanderStoel, Victoria hotel, Beaufort, assessment L40; Emma Vowles, Richmond hotel, Waterloo, assessment L30; Chas. W. Vowles, Camp hotel, Beaufort, assessment L70; Rawleigh Wangler, Working Miners' hotel, Waterloo, assessment L25; Selina Welsh, Golden Age hotel, Beaufort, assessment L133. Grocers' licenses renewed to David Troy and John R. Wotherspoon. The transfer of the license of the Commercial hotel, Beaufort, from Mary Ann Thompson to Thomas Thompson was granted. Burrumbeet district renewals—A. K. Dewar, Springs Hotel, Waubra, assessment L50; Jas. Fitzgerald, White Hart hotel, Waubra, assessment L50; Robert Kettle, Pyrenees hotel, Lexton, assessment L50; Thos. Machin, Trawalla hotel, Trawalla, assessment L45. An application by T. Machin to hold a dance on his licensed premises on Boxing night was granted up to 2 a.m.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Ann Holdsworth and Mr John O'Brien was celebrated on Wednesday (writes our correspondent) in the Middle Creek Presbyterian Church, the nuptial knot being tied by the Rev. A. Adam. The bride, who was robed in fawn silk, trimmed with white lace, wearing the usual bridal veil and orange blossoms, looked charming. Her bridesmaids were Misses J. Keith and Misses C. E., Maria, Emma and Eva Holdsworth. The first two wore cream nun's veiling and the last three cream corded muslin. Each young lady carried a beautiful bouquet of choice flowers. The church was magnificently decorated by friends of the happy couple. The wedding party drove to the church in four buggies, and as the bride and bridegroom are very popular the event created quite a sensation in the district. About 50 guests sat down to an excellent wedding breakfast, and after the good things had been thoroughly appreciated, the usual toasts were honored. The happy couple left by the midday train for Portland to spend their honeymoon, amidst numerous good wishes, kisses, and showers of rice and slippers. In the evening about 120 friends accepted an invitation to a social at the residence of the bride's parents to celebrate the happy event. They remained till daylight, dancing being indulged in vigorously to splendid music. There was an abundance of good things in the shape of eatables and drinkables, and as nothing was left undone to secure the pleasure and comfort of the guests by the bride's parents, brothers and sisters, everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. May the young couple spend a long and happy life together.

Admirers of stained glasswork have an excellent opportunity during the present week of inspecting one of the most useful and elaborate memorial windows ever made in the colony. The window, which has been designed and made by Messrs Brooks, Robinson, and Co., to the order of Mr James Russell, of Carngham, is now on view at the showrooms of the firm in Elizabeth-street, and will shortly be erected in Carngham church. In the four lights which form the window is depicted the incident of Our Saviour blessing the children, the whole design being framed in an intricate and beautiful tracery of pillars and arches in the fourteenth century Gothic style. The figures themselves are outlined against a rich background of fruit and foliage, and present a wealth of colours, strong chromes, tinted ruby, and blue forming the predominant tones. Above the two outer lights are small lancets each representing a child bearing a scroll, and underneath the main subject are four angels, bearing a scroll, with the motto, "Suffer little children to come unto Me." As an example of artistic taste and faithful workmanship the window, which measures 15ft x 9ft, will bear favorable comparison with any yet manufactured in the colony; and confers the highest credit both upon the designer and the manufacturers.—"Argus." [The church is to be opened on 19th inst.]

For new Dresses, Prints, Calicoes, choice Millinery, Boys' Suits, Suits Made to Order, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Boots of all descriptions, at Half-Price, call on J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer.—[ADVT.]

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

IN MEMORIAM SERVICE.

—o—

In connection with the lamented death of Dr. Alexr. Adam, son of the Rev. A. Adam, M.A., of Beaufort, the Rev. Mr Ross, of Skipton, conducted a very touching In Memoriam service in the Presbyterian Church at Beaufort on Sabbath morning last. There was an unusually large congregation, the sacred edifice being crowded. The pulpit and surroundings were draped in black, the solemnity thereof being somewhat relieved by small bunches of ivy leaves and white flowers. Mr Ross preached an eloquent and earnest sermon from Mark XIII, 35th and 37th verses—"Watch ye therefore; for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning. And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." Referring to Dr. Adam's death, Mr Ross said that the affliction which had befallen their pastor, his dear wife and family, had excited the profoundest sympathy, not only among this congregation and friends of other churches, but far beyond its limits. For fully 40 years Mr Adam had exercised the holy office of a minister in the district, comforting them at times when sorrow clouded their hearts, and faithfully proclaiming unto them the immaculate riches of God's grace, and unfolding the depths of consolation offered by the Lord Jesus Christ. It had pleased God, in His mysterious providence, to make a break in the Manse circle, and take one whose distinguished scholastic career gave rich promise of a useful and eminent life—a promise which had been largely redeemed by the popularity and success that had attended him in the important public positions he had so efficiently filled. Being of a generously impulsive nature, kindly, courteous, and attentive to all who sought his aid, Dr. Adam soon won the esteem and affection of those having the privilege of knowing him. In his sickness he had returned to his old home, and the tender, loving and ministering love of his parents brought a radiance and happiness to his face, and put a childlike trust in his heart, which found expression oftener than once from within. In concluding, Mr Ross urged his hearers to ask the Lord to give them grace to enable them to so number their days as to apply their hearts unto wisdom, and seek the things which by God's grace would enable them to say, like the apostle, "To me to live is Christ," when they would also be able to say, "To die is gain." The Rev. Mr Adam said that although it was difficult to speak, he could not be silent that day. He was grateful to the kind friend who had come so far to take his place. The dark drapery tells them that a day of gloom would come, whilst the flowers tell them they try instinctively to hide from themselves the unsightliness of death and reminded them that even in the midst of death there was something beautiful which would bloom for ever. Elsewhere last Sabbath afternoon he had referred to the last days of one who had lived her quiet, peaceful days, fulfilled her ways, and finished her course. She rests with God. On Sabbath forenoon kindly reference was made, as has been so kindly made to-day, to the sorrow at the Manse. He was grateful for all the kind expressions of sympathy received—all through the week there had been letters of condolence from friends far and near, old and new—which they all appreciated and which had alleviated their pain. In the kind providence of God, the departed member of their family had been spared to live his last fortnight in the home of his early youth. It was his wish that it should be so, as he seemed to feel he was going home indeed—not that his home was not happy where it was, but he wished to be under the tender, sacred influence of his early home, and if death supervened to lie beside his little brother whom he had loved so well. He hoped they were at rest beside their God. It was so hard to say Thy will be done. These words were often lightly said, little dreaming of the mighty struggle it would cost to say them from the heart. A sad memory arises in their hearts when a young life is cut off in its prime, and they thought of what might have become of its growing influence, but there were higher and more solemn views. This was a lesson to young people to deal very tenderly and kindly to the old folks, for however far they wandered, they did not know but that the old home would be the last refuge, the old hands the last to grasp them and tend them, and the old lips kiss them before they died. Mr Adam then referred to the death of one of his truest and most valued friends, Mrs Robt. Simpson, of Langi-Kal-Kal and "Leura," Toorak, who had resided in this district many years, and to whom belonged the honor of giving the largest subscription towards building the church, and supporting it for a long time, and the giver of many kind and good things, besides presenting the congregation with a communion plate. She was so cheerful in spirit, thoughtful, observant, versatile, and with an intellect possessing the rare gift of calling out thought in others. Surrounded by luxuries, the quality of her heart equalled her mind, and she was more than honored and loved by her dependents, and as kindness begets kindness her visits to the country were hailed with delight. All her old servants spoke of her great goodness and kindness—a kindness also shown towards many charitable institutions. Charity with her was more than alms-giving—it was the charity that hopeth all things, endureth all things; the charity that puts the kindest construction on the doings of others. Mr Adam then spoke of christianity in life, and asked God to help them improve their loss through His holy teachings, to comfort the lonely ones, and at last that they would tread the paths which would bring them into the loving presence of their dear ones. The hymns for the service were specially and appropriately chosen for the occasion.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The fifteenth competition for "The Austin Trophies" was concluded on Saturday last, and resulted in Mr F. Troy securing his first "leg-in" with a score of 66 points, including a handicap of 7. Appended are the scores:—

	Yds—	300	500	H'd'p	T'l
F. Troy	...	28	31	7	66
J. McKeich	...	32	30	scr	62
J. P. Dolan	...	22	22	16	60
C. Trompf	...	23	15	16	54
A. Wilson	...	17	16	18	51
A. Trompf	...	26	23	scr	49
A. Allison	...	24	25	scr	49
G. Loft	...	13	15	10	38
F. Kendall	...	18	8	12	38
B F. Thompson	...	8	12	18	38

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, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1893.

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

An apology was received from Cr. J. Russell, who was away at Hay.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Government Statist, requesting a statement of the population of each electoral division or portion thereof in the shire.—Attended to.

From Department of Lands and Survey, asking reply to letter re application of D. E. Stoddart to purchase land in parish of Eurac.—Attended to.

From Under-Treasurer, intimating that the only debentures which municipalities can convert into Victorian Government Stock are those issued under the authority of Acts 32, Vic., No. 332, and 34 Vic., No. 361.—The secretary stated that [illegible] to this shire.

From Public Works Department, notifying gazettal of the abolition of a polling place at Nerring for the north riding of the shire.—Received.

From Borough of Essendon, asking assistance of parliamentary representatives in urging upon the Government to amend the Local Government Act by extending the hours of polling for municipal elections.—No action.

From W. S. Judd, chief officer of Country Fire Brigades' Board, in reply, stating the Board had decided to disband the brigade at Beaufort and organise another in its place, and equip it with the latest appliances, arrangements having been made to carry this into effect on 1st December.—Cr Flynn mentioned that Mr Judd had sent up portion of the appliances and had formally appointed the captain and secretary of the old brigade to organise a new one. Cr Lewis did not think it right that the old brigade should sell all the property and divide the proceeds amongst themselves. Cr Austin said it seemed funny to him that the Board could supply appliances for a new brigade but would not give the old one anything. There was a lot of red tapeism in the Board just to keep some people in billets.

From Secretary Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, asking council to endorse Mr Oddie's recommendation of a patient for admission, so that the case may be charged to the shire.—Secretary to inquire from Mr Oddie where the man comes from.

From Adam Padfield and Walter Johnston, Raglan, drawing attention to the bad state of a piece of road in the main street, and asking for a little to be done to it.—Referred to north riding members.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting was then held for the purpose of finally examining and settling the accounts of the shire for the financial year ended 30th September, 1893.

The accounts were duly approved of, allowed, and certified to as correct. The statement appears in our advertising columns.

Cr Cushing, in accordance with notice, moved—"That in order to raise the sum required, as shown by the estimate, the council do make and levy a general rate of 12d in the £ on the net annual value of all the property assessable in the Shire of Ripon, for the period commencing on 1st day of January, 1894, and ending on the 31st day of December 1894, and that the said general rate be due and payable in one payment on the 14th day of February, 1894."—Seconded by Cr Beggs and carried.

Mr Joseph Watson was authorized to collect the rate.

ORDINARY MEETING RESUMED.

From Creswickshire, acknowledging with thanks the notification that the council will contribute £10 towards costs of appeal to Privy Council in the case Barry v. Creswickshire.—Received.

From Arnall and Jackson, asking orders for "Municipal Directory for 1894," and a municipal map of Victoria.—Copy to be ordered for each councillor and officers as usual on motion of Cr Austin, seconded by Cr Lewis.

From Geo. Ellingsen, notifying case of measles at Chute.—Received.

From A. Andrews, Beaufort, applying to have the water laid on to allotment 1 section 23, township of Beaufort.—Attended to.

From A. Parker, secretary Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd, applying to have water laid on to the factory building in Havelock-street, Beaufort.—Attended to.

From Madden Bros., Skipton, applying for an order to enter upon Mr Russell's estate at Carngham to get gravel for contract on Chepstowe and Ballarat road.—Granted, subject to place being approved of by engineer, on motion of Cr Flynn, seconded by Cr Austin.

From William Ead and 13 ratepayers, Waterloo, asking that road be formed up Perseverance Gully on south side as far as John Edwards'.—Attended to by north riding members.

From J. A. Bourke, applying on behalf of the Carngham Widows' and Orphans' Fund committee for permission to hold sports in the Carngham Recreation Reserve on New Year's Day, and the reserve closed against the public unless through the committee.—Granted on motion of Cr Cameron, seconded by Cr Austin.

From Jesse Holdsworth, Beaufort, asking for permission to keep pigs at his slaughteryard.—Granted, subject to offal being cleaned and boiled in accordance with Act, on motion of Cr Flynn, seconded by Cr Beggs.

From J. Holdsworth, W. Smith and Mrs Gilloch, (Beaufort) and P. Blackmore (Waterloo) applying for renewal of slaughtering licenses.—Granted.

From Country Fire Brigades' Board asking for contribution to 30th inst.—Included in pay sheet.

AUNT LOO.

"Remember, in absence, in sorrow and pain,
There's one heart, unchanging, that beats but for thee."
T. Moore.

IN Hampshire there are perhaps some of the most beautiful spots of truly English scenery to be found in any county—woods undulating into corn-fields, which latter in summer lie like golden lakes, surrounded by hills of woodland, hills which grow first purple and then pale blue as they melt away into the dim distance; or, again, a wild bit of common land covered in heather and yellow gorse, studded here and there with groups of Scotch firs rearing up their heads proudly, as if anxious that their rich, massive beauty should show to full advantage against the blue sky.

Among these wooded hills nestled peaceful Chadfield, its church spire pointing ever up to that home in which its hard-working, simple-minded village folk hoped one day to find rest from their toils.

Chadfield was but a small village, consisting—besides the church, the Rectory, and the Grange—of only a few scattered farms and cottages. There were many houses and country places within reach, but Chadfield itself had only one "place" to boast of—namely, "The Grange," a picturesque old house, with a long, low, gabled roof of rich red tiles, which seemed to stretch itself down as low as possible to meet the roses and jasmine, which, in their turn, were as anxious to climb up to meet it.

In front of the house swept a lawn as smooth as velvet, then came a terrace, and from the terrace a few steps led into a square rose-garden. To the right lay the kitchen garden, hedged in on the north side by a yew hedge twelve feet high, and bordered on the south by a long band of old-fashioned flowers. On the lawn, under the shade of a glorious copper beech tree, sat the mistress of Chadfield Grange, a wicker table beside her covered with needlework and books. An empty chair, with a large red sunshade leaning against it, showed that she had not long been alone.

Miss Louisa Needwood might at first sight have been taken for much older than she really was, as her hair was snow white; but on looking closer it was clear that the thick coils of white hair did not denote age, as her eye-brows and eyelashes were black—indeed, five-and-fifty summers had not left much mark on her still fair face.

She leaned back in her chair, her lovely high-born-looking hands clasped in her lap, gazing far away into the blue distance. Her deep grey eyes had a dreamy look in them, and there was a sad, weary expression about her otherwise beautiful mouth.

"I've got such splendid ones, Aunt Loo, one from the new Malmaison tree, and there are a heap more buds to come out!"

The voice roused Miss Needwood from her reverie, and all the sadness died in a moment from her face as she smiled in answer to her niece's remark.

Mabel Needwood had lived with her aunt since she was four years old, her father (Miss Louisa Needwood's only brother) having died of fever in India where he was with his regiment, and his wife only lived a year after she had brought her little girl home to England.

Mabel was singularly alone in the world. She had no uncles or aunts on her mother's side, and her grandparents had died before she was born. No mother could have been more devoted to her than was "Aunt Loo," and Mabel little knew what a godsend her advent was to her aunt's lonely heart. As Mabel approached, her aunt drew the vacant chair nearer to her, saying—

"Yes, dear child, they *are* lovely roses; the rain has brought them out. But come and tell me a little more about Oaklands. You have not told me half I want to hear."

Mabel's tongue did not need encouragement when once it let itself loose on the delights of her recent visit.

"Oh, yes; I have not had time yet to tell you everything; we had no end of fun. You see, the house was full, and most of them young people. The Vinstead girls know how to amuse their friends. Every single day there was something going on, tennis or boating, or a picnic; in fact, when we had quite tired ourselves out with tennis, we cooled ourselves on the river. Then we danced nearly every evening. You see, Charlie Vinstead had two Oxford friends staying there, and at the Hall the Martins had a house full too; so as their house is so near they used to come in to make up a good number to dance. Mrs. Vinstead is quite delightful; she never seemed to mind anything that was proposed, so long as we were happy. Oh, Aunt Loo, you would have enjoyed to hear Mr. Walmesley sing. I could have accompanied him all day. You know, most men who have a good voice give themselves such airs; he was not the least conceited. He was manly and nice, and his voice was just simply divine."

Miss Needwood reached forward suddenly, took her knitting from the table, and bent her head low over her work, in order that her niece should not see the sudden rush of colour that had overspread her face.

"The Vinsteads want me to stay there again soon," continued Mabel, "if you can spare me. Beatie Martin is coming out soon, and they are going to give a dance in her honour."

For answer Miss Needwood rose from her chair, and, putting her arm through that of her niece, said, "Come for a turn, child; I feel chilly." And then, as they strolled away, she asked, "Who was this Mr. Walmesley, Mabel? What is he, and where did he come from?"

"I don't know. He is a friend of Hugh Martin's, has been abroad a good deal, I think. He talked of hunting in Yorkshire last winter, but I don't know if his people live there. I enjoyed myself very much, but it's nice to be home again with you. Let's come round and inspect everything. I expect you are all at sixes-and-sevens here without me, are you not?" Mabel said, with a merry smile, as she gave her aunt a kiss.

As she did so, she fancied she saw a tear glisten in her aunt's eyes; but her fears were dispelled by the cheerful tone in which she heard Miss Needwood address the coachman's little boy, whom they found standing on a stable bucket, turned upside down, while his father was cutting his hair.

Miss Needwood was one of those few people of whom no one seemed to have anything unkind to say—she was beloved by rich and poor. Quiet and reserved herself, she had always been made the confidant of other people's troubles, and, true woman that she was, could sympathise but keep her own counsel. People used to say of her that they had never heard an ill-natured word come from her lips. She seemed to have a sort of hallowing influence on those with whom she came in contact; and yet she was by no means a dull, stupid woman. At the Rectory she was looked upon as a sort of Lady Bountiful, who was sure to respond with heart and soul to any good work which was started. In the neighbourhood round, Miss Needwood's name was always one of the first to head the list as a patroness of subscription balls or concerts.

There were times when Mabel—since she had grown up at least—used to wonder what made her aunt look so inexpressibly sad, but the moment that she felt Mabel's eyes upon her she would brighten up at once, and make some gay little remark, so that Mabel would think she had been mistaken.

Six weeks had passed since Mabel's return home, and the time was again approaching for the Martin's ball and Mabel's second visit to the Vinstead's, when Miss Needwood announced one morning her intention of going up to town for a day or two.

"You will want some new frocks, dear child," she said, "and I have some business to attend to, so we will go up together for a few nights; you won't be loth, I'm sure."

"Oh, no, indeed! How truly delightful! And do let us fit in a theatre as well, Aunt Loo."

"You're just like what I was at your age, Mabel," said Miss Needwood. "You like to get all the enjoyment you can out of life, and long may you be able to do so!"

Most thoroughly did Mabel sip the cup of pleasure during those few days. From early morn till long past dewy eve she was seeing all there was to see, hearing all there was to hear, or spending—perhaps a little recklessly—money on new dresses in view of her coming gaiety; for what girl does not wish to look her best, and enjoy herself the better for knowing that she looks well? On the third day Mabel went to Richmond with her maid, to spend the day with an old governess, as Miss Needwood's business took her to the City, and she wished to go alone. Miss Needwood did not often visit her lawyers, preferring to transact any business through the post; so it was a long time since she had come face to face with Messrs. Brooks, Smith, and Pickford. She had not a pleasant recollection of those few interviews she had had with them. They brought back painful passages in her life, and she was glad when her tedious journey came to an end, in that, however disagreeable a thing may be, the anticipation is almost always far worse than the reality.

Having arrived at her destination, Miss Needwood was shown into Mr. Brooks's sanctum. That worthy gentleman, who rose and bowed low before his client, was sleek and oily.

"I have come, Mr. Brooks," Miss Needwood began, "to ask how long it is since you advertised for the next-of-kin of the late Mr. Walmesley. I think I told you I wished it inserted in the Australian and American papers."

Mr. Brooks bowed, paused to see if Miss Needwood had *quite* finished speaking, rubbed his fat white hands together, and replied that he had done as Miss Needwood wished rather more than five months ago, and that he had had no reply.

"I should like you to put an advertisement in the English daily papers at once," Miss Needwood said, "as I fancy the grandson of Walmesley is now in England. To what amount has the property accumulated?"

Mr. Brooks could not tell Miss Needwood without referring to his books. He should say that it must be some £60,000. He would let Miss Needwood have the exact statement by post. Mr. Brooks never lost a chance of 6s. 8d.

"Should you receive any answer to your advertisement, I would like to hear at once, please," saying which Miss Needwood rose, and, with thanks to Mr. Brooks, left the office and returned to her hotel.

Two days later Mabel was seated in her aunt's sunny little morning-room at the Grange, working busily at a fan she was painting as a present to Beatie Martin. It was a pretty fan of white satin, and she was painting a design of white and grey doves driven by a little Cupid seated on a very pale pink rose. Silence had reigned supreme for some time, as Miss Needwood was writing letters, when Mabel broke the silence, and exclaimed, "Aunt Loo, come and look at this, will you? The Cupid's dear little fat round back *will* come hairy. It's cross-way on the satin. Do you notice it?"

"No, it's very pretty; but leave it a moment to dry, darling, and then take a fine brush with a good bit of paint in it, and I think you will get the outline."

"You speak with the wisdom of Solomon. I will try," rejoined Mabel. So saying, she leaned back in her chair, and took the *Times* off a table near. "Shall I read out the hatches, matches, and despatches to you?" But after toiling through the list Mabel found no one whose name she knew. "Don't you wonder who put these absurd things in the Agony column? Just listen to this—

"'To F. C. K.—Little sister, my heart is yours till death. A three-fold cord. B is an aligator.'

"Some people say they are from one pickpocket to another. Oh! listen to this, Aunt Loo—

"'Ladies and gentlemen desirous of marrying and settling down should write at once to me, C. Mason, 6, Pounds-row, Westminster.'

"What an odd trade to be a matchmaker! I wonder he does not call himself Bryant and May at once. Here is someone advertising a fortune. I wonder money ever goes begging in this world, don't you?—

"'The next-of-kin of C. Walmesley wanted.'

"Perhaps it's the Vinsteads' friend. It would be amusing if *he* were heir to the late C. Walmesley, and was to come into a fortune, as they used always to chaff him and call him 'the lucky young man,' as he had got a way of saying that everything 'was such a bit of luck.'"

"You do not remember his Christian name, do you, Mabel?" Miss Needwood asked.

"No, I don't think I do. Yes, I think it was Arthur D. Yes, I am sure it was Arthur D. Walmesley, as I remember seeing one of his letters on the hall table, and wondering if his name was David."

Mabel returned to her painting, and Miss Needwood sat with her pen in her hand, thinking—thinking so long, indeed, that had Mabel not been too much engrossed in her work, she must have wondered at the solemn stillness, which was not broken for quite half an hour by even the movement of her aunt's pen.

"Yes," thought Miss Needwood, "'D.' would most likely be the letter. William Walmesley, Charles's father's half-brother, married a Downham, and if he left a son—which I fancy he did—the grandmother's name, Downham, would very likely be carried on. Am I wise to let Mabel go and meet this young Walmesley? But why not? It's as likely as not he may not belong to the same family; and if it is the man, why, then the world must know. It would be selfish to spoil the child's pleasure on my own account. The Vinsteads are nice friends for her."

The luncheon bell recalled Miss Needwood back to the present—the every-day life in which she took her place cheerfully, in which she did her duty so thoroughly, but upon which, in her solitude, her thoughts dwelt so little.

The day came for Mabel's visit to the Vinsteads, and her aunt thought she had never seen her look prettier than when she leaned out of the carriage window to wave her last good-bye as the train steamed out of the station. Her visit was to last a fortnight, but it grew to three weeks and then a letter came from Mrs. Vinstead begging that they might keep her a little longer. So it was six weeks before Mabel brightened up the Grange again with her merry chatter.

And Mabel came home *very* happy; came home to tell the dear old aunt that life had never seemed so fair to her before; that Charlie Vinstead had wooed and won her; and that all she needed now was Aunt Loo's blessing.

Miss Needwood liked the Vinstead family, and felt that it was a marriage which would be for Mabel's happiness; and she promised that Charlie should come as soon as possible, that she might, as Mabel expressed it, "judge for yourself what she had gained."

"You know, Aunt Loo, you will just fall head and ears in love with him yourself, I am sure you will. Oh! I do feel so happy, I don't think you can know *what* I feel like! I seem as if I had never known what it was to live till now."

A troubled look passed over Miss Needwood's face. What if such mad joy as Mabel was experiencing should be dashed to the ground. A shiver went through her frame. But why should the girl's happiness fill her with gloomy forebodings? She was cruel to damp the light heart, even mentally. So, taking Mabel's smiling face between her hands, she kissed her affectionately, and said:

"Yes, I feel sure I shall like Charlie Vinstead, though he is going to steal my dear child."

The summer sun was sinking to rest, long shadows stretched across the velvet lawn, the birds were singing their evening hymns of praise, and but for their mellow notes everything was calm—a calm which so often accompanies the decline of a glorious day, all Nature appearing to stand still to watch the majesty with which the sun slowly disappears, loth to leave so beautiful a world for even a few short hours.

Miss Needwood was in her little sitting-room; three times within half an hour she had gone to the window to call Mabel, three times she turned back again without doing so, and lastly she sank on her knees and clasping her hands said, aloud, "My God, give me strength, give me courage!" Then she rose and stood once more looking at the bright scene outside, the gay flowers, the rich green lawn, and the happy girl flitting here and there among the roses, snipping off the dead blossoms, and singing for very joy of heart, because to-morrow would bring Charlie.

At last, with an effort, Miss Needwood called, "Mabel!" The girl did not hear and she repeated "Mabel!" quickly, as if fearftl that, unless she acted at once, courage would once more fail her.

Mabel turned, and ran towards the window.

"Mabel, my child, I want you here for a little talk."

"Very well," she responded, gaily. "I'll be with you in a moment, as soon as I have thrown away these dead roses."

Miss Needwood was very white. She passed her hand across her forehead, turned to a small table standing near, opened the drawer, and, seeing a packet of letters and papers there, shut it again and sat in the window-seat, her hands clasped in her lap, awaiting her niece's arrival.

The door opened.

"I hope I have not kept you, dear aunt. Has the cook given notice, or Lea broken the best Crown Derby tea-set?"

As Mabel said this she seated herself in her favourite attitude on a stool at her aunt's feet.

"No, Mabel; no misfortune of that kind," and her hand trembled as she laid it tenderly on the girl's shoulder; "but, darling, I want to talk to you—to tell you a long story—don't interrupt me—but it must be told to you to-day, before Charlie Vinstead comes. I want you to know all from me before you see him. Mabel, dear child, I came to live at Chadfield twenty years ago, just a year before you were born; it was a perfectly new neighbourhood to me, and I did not know a soul. My home before had been in Yorkshire. Like you, I lost my parents when young. My father married late in life, and died when I was twelve, at the age of seventy-four, and my mother just as I was growing up, so that my father's sister took charge of me. In that you and I have been strangely alike.

"I had an object in coming here, where no one knew me or my history. When I was quite young, only nineteen, I met as fine, noble, and charming a man as ever a woman could give her heart to. We loved each other passionately. He was young (just twenty-five), good-looking, and rich, and life seemed to me without a care. All Nature seemed to join in our happiness as we journeyed through the green glades. It was on one of these excursions that Charlie Walmesley asked me to be his wife. He was very fond of travelling, and about six months before we were to be married he went to Rome. When there he got a fever, of which he nearly died; but he did recover to all outward appearances, and was thought quite convalescent. I noticed a change in him. He had grown so silent. Sometimes he would sit for half an hour at a time gazing with a far-away look in his eyes into the distance, and seem quite to forget I was near him—so much so that once I asked him if he had grown tired of me. But the bright, loving smile which came over his face as he reassured me that his love for me was even deeper than ever soon dispelled my fears. So the time drew on for our marriage. The settlements were made, and everything arranged. He wished all his money to come to me for my life, and, in the event of there being no children, to go at my death to a distant cousin, who he hardly knew. Darling"—and Miss Needwood's voice shook—"no happier girl could have dressed in her wedding garb than I, no girl loved more intently the husband whom I took, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, until death should part us. I ought to have told you that we were married in London, and as my aunt was not strong enough to bear the fatigue of a large party—your father, Mabel, being abroad—the wedding was very quiet. I had only time to change my dress and say a hurried good-bye before starting on our travels. We had made up our minds to go to Paris first, and then to Italy and Switzerland, a delightful change, for me, who had lived a very quiet life hitherto in Yorkshire. The train had scarcely left the station when I was startled to see my young husband throw himself into the further corner of the carriage, cover his face with his hands, and burst into tears. For a moment I was too astonished to move or speak. The thought that he repented of his marriage rushed through my mind. Then I thought, how can I be so cruel! He is ill. And I went to him, and kneeling down beside him, begged him to tell me what was the matter. Oh, how my heart sank within me when he ordered me harshly to keep off him—not to come near him!

"I will not dwell on that frightful journey. All I need tell you is that by the time we reached Dover I knew that my beloved Charlie had lost his reason. So violent, indeed, was he, that it took two men to take him to the nearest doctor's house. I telegraphed for his lawyer and a first-rate London physician to come down. But all considered his case to be hopeless, and he had to be taken to an asylum. He seemed to hate me with as deadly a hatred as he had before loved me with a passionate tenderness. On my wedding day, Mabel, I was a wife, and worse, far worse, than a widow. I took my maiden name, and have kept my sorrow to myself. It may have been foolish, but I felt I could not bear to be looked at and pitied by the outside world, whose looks would be turned on me more in curiosity than in sympathy. I could not bear that the name of the man I loved should be handed about by idle tongues as that of a madman.

"Those many times when 'business' called me from home, dear Mabel, my real destination was that terrible asylum, each time hoping that I might get one word or one look of recognition, but each time my poor heart came back more void.

"Two years ago—only two years ago—he died. I was with him to the last, for one look of love, as in the happy old days, would have been an untold solace to me; but, though he was calm, he was unconscious to the end. I feel that so great has been my sorrow here, surely God will grant that the love denied me on earth will be given to me tenfold in heaven. Now, dear child, you know why my hair is white, and why at times I have been but a dull companion to you; but my reason in telling you this secret of my life is this.

"After Charles Walmesley's death I decided to find his next-of-kin. I have never touched any of his money for myself. I used some to pay his expenses at the asylum, and to give him every luxury, any little whim which could bring a little pleasure into his sad life.

"As the lawyers had quite lost sight of the cousins who were to inherit his fortune at my death, I advertised, and the young Mr. Arthur D. Walmesley you met at the Vinsteads has turned out to be the grandson of William Walmesley, and the next-of-kin. He has now come into all the money. I felt that, as I never bore dear Charles's name, I would rather that his fortune should go to his own people at his death.

"This young Mr. Walmesley has therefore learnt all the sad story, and as he and Charlie Vinstead are great friends, I think it best you should know the story from me; it's better than to hear it from others. Insanity is a terrible thing; but, as you see, **there is none on your side.** The world, however, makes sweeping assertions, and it may be said, 'Her uncle was insane.' So you must tell Charlie Vinstead all you now know, lest any wrong impression should reach the ears of his family, and I only pray God to bless your future. You came to me when you were left an orphan like a blessed bit of sunshine. There is a silver lining to every cloud; you were that silver thread. If it had not been for you, I think I should have died. You gave me something to live for."

Through all her long, sad story Miss Needwood had kept calm—had not broken down—and it was Mabel who had sat with the tears streaming down her cheeks; and when the dear aunt's voice paused, she threw her arms round Miss Needwood's neck, and said:—

"Oh, poor dear Aunt Loo! And to think how selfish I have often been to you, making so much of my little troubles when your brave heart has been aching in silence. Oh, forgive me! How you have suffered! No wonder I have often thought you looked sad!"

Miss Needwood took young Walmesley's letters from the drawer, and showed them to Mabel; and then she opened a small leather case, which contained a miniature of her young husband, in the velvet lid of which rested a wedding-ring. The case was much worn with constant use, and as she looked at the handsome face, poor Miss Needwood's tears fell fast upon it.

"This, Mabel, darling, is my—my—husband—my dear husband, who never once called me wife!"—*Lady.*

HOW 'LION COMIQUES' ARE MADE.

"How did you become a 'star?'" was the question I put to a famous music-hall artist a few days ago.

"Well, I think I drifted into it by accident; and that, by the way, is what most of us do, though there are few whose parents were on the boards of the 'legit.,' and who thus may be said to have been 'to the manner born.' My own case is typical of many others. When I was a young man I worked up quite a reputation for singing comic songs. I attended music-halls pretty frequently, and carefully studied the methods of the most popular artists—*artistes* they like to call themselves now. I sang their songs and mimicked their voices and gestures to the best of my ability. Then people were always asking me to sing for them, and liking the liberal praise they showered on me, I was generally only too happy to oblige. By-and-bye I received small offers of remuneration, until an old friend of mine asked me to buy a couple of songs he had written—an incident which proved a turning-up in my career. I looked at them, and they pleased me.

"'How much do you want?'" I asked.

"'If I wasn't very hard up I wouldn't take less than a quid apiece for 'em,' he said; 'but as it is, you can have 'em for thirty bob.'

"Eventually I gave him twenty-five shillings, and took the songs home and studied them diligently. I practised them continually till I felt that I could make them 'go,' and then I tried them before a small and select audience.

"The pieces went down immensely.

"This decided me. I wrote to an 'agent' and told him I wanted to go on the music-halls, and asked him if he would act for me. Two days passed, and then I received a letter asking me to call.

"I went, and the upshot of the matter was that he procured me a 'one night' engagement at a second-rate music-hall, where I was to give an 'extra turn'—for nothing, of course, at first. If I went down I was to be engaged for a week, and have my name printed on the programme.

"The night came, and I shall never forget it. I was so nervous I could hardly stand, and the perspiration rolled off me like rain. You see, performing before a strange audience instead of a gathering of friends, and that, too, in a large theatre, was very different to the sort of thing I had been used to. The orchestra bothered me, too. I had only been used to a single piano. But—— Well, I got through it all right, and the manager of the hall engaged me for a fortnight on the spot, at a salary of two pounds a week.

"As soon as I doubled my engagements, which I did very soon, and got a 'rise,' I gave my trade—the cabinet-making—the goby altogether, and haven't done a stroke at it since."

"And how much do you earn a week now?"

"Twelve pounds a week at each hall. I'm doing four halls just now; that brings me in about £40 a week after deducting agent's commission."

"What is their commission?"

"Ten per cent. They all charge the same—good, bad, and indifferent. And when you consider that they write all the letters, arrange terms, bully managers, and do all the incidental work that is so worrying and troublesome, I don't think they are overpaid."

"Some would-be music-hall 'stars' go in for a regular course of preparation?"

"Oh, yes."

"Does a man need any special abilities to become a successful music-hall artist?"

"He needs two—a strong voice and consummate cheek. If he has dramatic talent, so much the better, and if he has an ear for music it will stand him in good stead. The British public is more critical than most people fancy. They can appreciate good acting and fine singing."

"What kind of song pleases the average music-hall audience best?"

"It is almost impossible to gauge the public taste. If only the gallery boys can pick up the air, and the words are simple, the song is made. That is the grand secret of George Beauchamp's success.

"As to earnings, Albert Chevalier stands at the head. He gets twenty pounds a week at each hall, and it is said that the sale of his songs brings him in another twenty pounds. Thus, even when he has paid agent's commission, his weekly takings sometimes run into three figures. After him I should think Charles Godfrey makes the biggest pile, though Dan Leno, Little Tich, and Herbert Campbell can't be very far behind. The music-hall profession attracts men from all sorts of occupations. Arthur Roberts was in a lawyer's office before he became an actor. Clerks, mechanics, cooks, schoolmasters, from the ranks of all and each of these has the never-failing supply of *lion comiques* been recruited.
—*Wit and Wisdom.*

The Duke of Devonshire is so fond of whist that he plays a rubber every night before retiring to bed.

Kind Father: "My dear, if you want a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you."

Daughter: "Are you sure of that, pa?"

Kind Father: "Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money of him for six months, and he still keeps coming."

Brighton District Visitor: "And now, Mrs. Mildew, tell me how your son is getting on. I hope he's steady, and does not go to the public-house on Sunday."

"Oh, no, mum; I'm glad to say he plays the pandemonium at the mission hall."

She: "Does the fact that I have money make any difference to you, dearest?"

He: "Of course it does, my own. It is such a comfort to know that if I should die, you would be provided for."

She: "But suppose I should die?"

He: "Then *I* should be provided for."

"Yes," said the young student thoughtfully, "when I get interested in a subject I never stop until I have embraced it thoroughly."

"That's nice," was his sweetheart's hesitating reply. "I wish I was an interesting subject."

And she was.

WHY ACTORS WEAR OUT.

ATTENTION has recently been directed to the prevalence of paresis (a minor form of paralysis) among actors, and the attempt has been made to establish a sufficient cause in the intellectual excitement and the excesses of an actor's life. That the vocation of acting has some indirect influence upon the mental, moral, and physical natures of the actor must be apparent to any close observer who will take the trouble to study the cases long and carefully.

However wide apart in temperament or predisposition the subjects may be, they will be found to have acquired weaknesses that are common. It is true enough that certain emotional temperaments are drawn to the stage—men and women who love the freedom from the restrictions of life and the drudgery of other vocations; men and women of large personal vanity, who love applause and publicity, and who chafe under the routine and drill that success in any other profession entails, naturally gravitate to a calling which offers on the one side the liberties of Bohemia, and on the other the temptations of celebrity.

But these people set out to be "players" with widely varying faculties, with unlike equipments and dissimilar educations and training. They enter the profession with hopes and generally with ideals. They have honest convictions, some beliefs, distinct opinions of their own. In six or seven years of theatrical vicissitude and success we shall find the bloom of individuality rubbed off. They no longer obtrude their convictions; they have lost the elasticity of mind and buoyancy of spirit; they no longer insist upon having opinions; their judgment is weakened. They have acquired habits that are peculiar to their guild. They are irregular in all necessitous physical duties; they have formed erratic appetites; they have discovered and succumbed to the craving for those stimulants that affect nervous exhaustion. Their habits and tastes and their judgments are capricious; they have learned the terrible lesson of the stage, that success lies in conciliating, not in teaching, the monster we call the public.

It has passed into a proverb with managers and playwrights that an actor's judgment on a play is worthless. If it is worthless in such a matter, what is it worth in other matters where he has less experience? But it will be fonnd that his sensibilities have not been blunted. He may not be able to estimate the intrinsic merit of a play, but he will respond to the effectiveness of it with a marvellous quickness. These psychic peculiarities are characteristic of actors as a class. Their natures are in some way affected by their calling.

In any search for the causes which are operative it will not do to overlook other facts lying behind the symptomology of acting. In the first place acting employs the emotional faculties out of all proportion to the use of the intellectual. A great deal of nonsense is written about the mental stress of acting, but the fact is, the wear and tear is upon the feelings first and last. The other fact which has been strangely overlooked by writers on the subject is that the excitation of the emotions is to no natural or permanent end. The feelings do not transmit themselves in conduct, for they have not proceeded from a natural stimulus to a fixed purpose. They expend themselves at the best in demeanour or simulation.

The argument has been made that good acting does not involve the feelings at all. An examination of the subject leads a well-known author to deny this *in toto*. The emotions are and must be involved in any public exhibition which calls for the use of all the symbols and expressions of emotion. You can test this yourself, in a small way, at any moment. Suppose you assume a fierce and revengeful expression, and at the same time, utter the kindliest and most endearing words. See if you can go through an amorous passage with all the semblance of fervour, and not accelerate your circulation. The co-ordination has been fixed in these matters, and it is impossible to disturb it.

The exact difference between love making on the stage and off, so far as the feelings are involved, is that off the stage and in real life it is an excitation produced by a natural process through the sensibilities, and has its consummation in view and its compensations provided for; while on the stage it is reflex, and has no compensation or consummation in itself. Long continued, the latter process must in some way affect the normal tendency and integrity of the feelings themselves. It would be very interesting to get at the exact loss in this matter. Let us picture to ourselves a beautiful woman who has been passionately loved on the stage seven times a week for two or three years. To be frank, it implies that she is kissed, fondled, adored, sighed over, embraced, flattered, and worshipped, generally by a handsome actor. The familiarity is insincere, but the contact is regular. Let us suppose that she, by some unusual chain of circumstances, gets a real lover who is not an actor, and who proceeds to go through the lover's ceremony with her. In what respect do her emotions now differ from those of the girl who is made to love for the first time? The quality of kisses on and off the stage may be unlike, but there can be no great novely in the real experience to an actress.

Something that is akin to the *timbre* of a voice is lost. The moralist might say with effect that it is impossible to play with these mysteries of the psychic creature and not rub the bloom off. The physiologist is very apt to say that the unconscious centres have been tampered with, and if he examines cases enough he will discover that an erotic *metastasis* has taken place. Love no longer flows into verity; it is content to revert to the centres; and the woman who has been so long loving with her art, gets to doing it in a reflex manner when her loving becomes a fact.

Of course the degree of variation from the normal line of consciousness and action will vary with the temperament, the moral and intellectual developement, or, in other words, will be modified by the character. But it will be found that in greater or less degree, the *tone* of the affectional system has in each case been affected. It is said to be primarily impossible for a man or woman to do anything continuously for no other purpose than to produce an illusive effect, and involve in the act the whole set of emotional faculties, without destroying in some degree the sincerity which ought to attend the use of those faculties to their legitimate end in life.

The emotional centres in actors of long experience become functionally disturbed and often organically perverted. In most cases they have a morbid cardiac (heart) sensibility that is independent of any physical cause. They form what may be called a "sensation habit," a remarkable reflex susceptibility. The vaso-motor system adapts itself to unreal stimuli. They can pump up subjective suffering at will, and the whole automatism of the body responds. Intellectually this results in time in an entire inability to distinguish, in the matter of emotions, that which is subjective from that which is objective. Nothing can be more interesting to the physiologist than the various phases which this *erosthenia* presents. In some cases the subject is unable to tell whether she experienced a *feeling*, or imagined it. One well-known actress was heard to say that she always loved one man till another appeared. The fact is she had confused sensations that had become habitual, with a passion that she knew nothing about.

In order to stimulate any kind of emotion in such cases, it is only necessary to work the symbolism of emotion. The jargon of pathos will do as well as the fact of suffering—in fact, it will do better if it is theatrically done. There are, however, other subtle influences at work which slowly but surely affect an actor's moral and intellectual condition, and no doubt, to some extent, his physical well-being. One is the precariousness and hopelessness of life itself. The other is the resort to certain drugs which suspend the volition without entirely suspending the consciousness.

With regard to the first, it may be said that no other vocation in life presents so many unpredicable contingencies along the path to success, and no other is so wholly bereft of tangible results when the fight is over. That this feeling of futility increases with age there can be no doubt. Not only are the rewards uncertain and evanescent, but the endeavour to attain them is feverish and precarious. There is always with the rank and file a growing conviction that the capricious mood or shifting taste of the public is more of a determining factor than the conscientious effort of the actor himself.

This conviction ultimately affects all the volitional energies. What, indeed, is the use of forcing one's own convictions or individuality against a jury and a system which makes its own demands and insists upon being tickled. We have been convinced time and again that it is the protest of this individuality that forces the actor to resort to stimulants. He gets to depend upon his automatism in acting and the conscious will interferes with it. If he can suspend higher function in part, his technical machine runs without a hitch. We know three actresses, of wide repute, who have regularly appeared before the public for the last ten years in a state of *anæsthesia*, from morphine. The condition is so intimately associated with professional service that one of them, on leaving the stage and getting married, gave up the habit without a struggle.

We must not forget that in general a certain automatism in acting is more successful than a super self-consciousness. "Stage fright" is the recognition by the higher faculties of the perils of the situation; what is usually known as spontaneity is the blunting of those faculties. A strong assertive individuality is not a plastic one. It does not flow easily into all characters by assumption. In the condition of semi intoxication, the involuntary system appears to do that which is habitual, with a freedom and ease that cannot be secured in the full exercise of the conscious volition.

One of the most interesting illustrations of this automatism is seen in there flex stimulation of the *glandular lachrymalis*. Actors weep with little or no conscious apprehension of the cause. We remember seeing Miss Ellen Terry, when playing Portia, shed tears at a point in the drama where tears were out of place. Miss Terry's attention was called to the irrelevancy of the exhibition, and the next time we saw her in her rôle she had shifted her weeping to another occasion. Salvini once told us that, if he should become aware of the audience while in one of the paroxysms of Othello, he "*would wake up all to pieces.*"

We cannot see how the psychologist can avoid the conviction that these actions of "genius" so organised the thing to be done, that the cerebro-spinal system will best do it without the interference of the reflective functions. It is beyond our knowledge to point out the successive temperamental changes induced by the unnatural practice. In general, we think the emotional actress of extended experience approaches the condition of the *clairvoyant* or trance medium. She has set up a permanent hysteria, which goes by the name of "genius." That she has moments or hours of relapse and reaction there can be no doubt. That "she wakes up all to pieces," is an *à priori* claim that no one will dispute.

Some idea may be formed of the general excitation of acting, even when the nervousness of a new rôle has worn off, by the protection that the enthusiasm of the moment furnishes against the ordinary ills of life. The enthusiasm of vanity is a magnificent prophylactic. Under its influence the actress defies cold, heat, and infection. We have seen her — thin, anæmic, and phthisicy—walk from her dressing-room when the thermometer was at zero, and in full dress, with bosom and arms bare, stand round the cold stage till the ball-room scene was over. But some kind of elation lifted her along unharmed.

In such a life all the necessitous physical functions are interfered with, and are made irregular. The appetite is capricious, the nervous prostration alone becomes habitual. The eliminative processes are held in abeyance, and even the catamenial functions are forced by circumstances into artificial perils. That Nature has not provided for the strain of such a life begins to be observable in six or seven years. The first symptom is moral lassitude. The next is intellectual confusion. The rest depends upon the *diathesis*. If it is gouty, the symptoms are at the centre and not at the periphery. Renal and cardiac disturbances, with cerebral breakdown, supervene, without the usual external warnings. The surfaces continue to act and smile until the centres give way.—*Siftings.*

THE VALUE OF A CHARACTER.

THE captain of a large steamer was once filling up his crew for a long voyage when a seaman came up and said:

"I want to sail with you, sir."

"All right, my man," replied the captain, "Where have you sailed before?"

"P. and O., sir, to Australia."

"What countryman?"

"An Oirishman," was the ready response.

"Well, you must get a character."

The discharge was obtained, and as the Irishman was presenting it another seaman came up and said he wished to join.

"What line were you on before?" asked the captain.

"Cunard, sir."

"What countryman?"

"English, your honour."

"All right. Go forward."

Shortly after, as the two were swilling the decks in a heavy sea, the Englishman was swept overboard, bucket and all. Unmoved, Paddy finished his job and then went to the captain's cabin.

"Come in," responded the officer to his rap. "What's up now?"

"Do you remember Bill Smith, the Englishman and Cunarder?" queried Pat.

"Certainly, my man."

"You took him without a character?"

"I believe so; what of that?"

"He's gone overboard wid your bucket."

BEAUTIFUL THEORY.

HICKS—"I heard Mrs. Norshea lecture last evening on how to make home happy. It was a beautiful thing. She said the true wife should always send her husband away in the morning with a kiss and greet him in the evening with a smile."

Wicks—"Yes, Mrs. Norshea is really eloquent when she touches upon home happiness."

Hicks—"Her home is a model one, I am sure."

Wicks—"Well, hardly that. Suppose, of course, that you know that she and husband never speak. But then that has nothing to do with the theory of the thing, you know."

AND HE SMILED A SICKLY SMILE.

THE young father stood over the cradle, critically inspecting his first-born.

"Of course its a healthy, well-formed baby, Lucy," he said to his wife, "and will be a credit to the family when it grows older, but its awfully homely just now."

"Dear little thing!" cooed a neigbour who happened in a few moments later. "It's the very image of its papa."

YOUNG Mr. Perkins (to little Dolly who has just been shown off before company)—"Well, don't you think I'm nice, Dolly?"

Dolly (to her mother)—"Is this where I tell the truth or where I act polite, mamma?"

THE LATEST LONDON CONJUGATION.

Miss De Kensington (to class): "Now, children, tell me the past tense of love."

The Class (in chorus): "Divorce!!!"

THE HISTORY OF THE TYPEWRITER.

THE invention of the typewriter, like that of every other epoch-making machine, was not a matter of a few years. The production of a practical writing machine was the result of more than a century and a half of scientific experiments, culminating in the construction of a successful instrument some twenty years ago.

The first attempt in this direction of which we have any record was made by an Englishman, Henry Mills, in 1714. His specification was lodged in the Patent Office in that year, but as it was unaccompanied by drawings, we have little or no knowledge of its mechanical details.

In 1784 a French machine for embossing letters upon paper for the use of the blind was invented. Between that date and 1843 there is no record of any attempt to make a typewriter. In the latter year a patent was taken out by Charles Thurber, an American, who constructed a practical, though extremely cumbrous, writing machine, the types of which were arranged round the under surface of a horizontal wheel, which wheel the operator turned until the required type was over the printing point on the paper. He then depressed the corresponding key, and the character was thus printed.

In 1856 a Mr. A. E. Beach (afterwards one of the proprietors of *The Scientific American*) patented an instrument for embossing letters on paper for the use of the blind. The appearance of this machine is noteworthy because its main principle was somewhat similar to that embodied in later writing machines. The type-bars were arranged round a circle, and converged to the centre when operated by means of keys.

Numerous attempts in the same direction followed, but none were successful until 1867, when a typewriter was constructed by three inventors. The chief of these, Mr. C. Lathom Sholes, had had his attention called to an article in *The Scientific American*, relative to the writing machine invented by a Mr. John Pratt, and exhibited before the Society of Arts in London.

In this article it was stated that the inventor of a successful writing machine would not only secure a fortune, but would confer a blessing upon humanity. This article, however, did little more than suggest the construction of such a machine, for the typewriter upon which Sholes set to work, with the co-operation of another inventor, S. W. Soulé, and a capitalist, Carlos Glidden, was constructed on entirely different lines. The writing was done by means of pivotted types set in a circle and capable of being brought separately to the centre of that circle.

In September, 1867, the first machine was finished. It was practical, inasmuch as letters were written with it, but was so far from perfect that between 1867 and 1873 Sholes was constantly employed in developing details. Some twenty-five or thirty experimental typewriters were made, each a little better than its predecessors, but all full of defects.

Meanwhile Glidden and Soulé had long since retired from the concern; but Sholes had confidence in the feasibility of the undertaking and persevered, with the result that in 1873 his machine was considered sufficiently practical to be taken for manufacture on a large scale to Messrs. E. Remington and Sons, of Ilion, N.Y.

That the machine did good work at this stage is evident from the fact that it was regularly used by a large number of professional men, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, &c. But many improvements required to be made before the machine could be generally acceptable, and for the majority of these improvements Sholes is responsible.

In 1882 the commercial success of the machine really began, when all rights connected with the Remington were acquired by Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict.

At that time only some 1,500 machines were being made by them per annum, whereas at the present time over 800 Remingtons are being made every week, a complete typewriter for every five minutes of the working day.

The growth of the industry has been largely due to the fact that commercial firms and public companies, as well as professional men, have come to appreciate the advantages attaching to the use of the typewriter. This may be illustrated in our own country. In some fifty Government departments, and by upwards of thirty British railways the Remington is used, the London and North-Western Company alone having over one hundred and fifty in constant use. Within the next few years there will scarcely be a commercial firm of any repute without its equipment of typewriters.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

REVENGEFUL PIGS.

A correspondent of the *American Field*, writing from San Antonio, Texas, gives the following curious illustration of the feelings entertained by pigs towards the wolf:—

I have just returned from a three weeks' visit to a ranch on the Nueces River, Tex. On the ranch are thousands of pecan and oak trees, and taking advantage of the opportunity to fatten hogs on the mast of these trees, the ranch-owners have a great many hogs that live on the river-bottom, in the pecan and oak groves, foraging for themselves the year round. Many of them are ten miles from the ranch house. The coyotes and wolves catch most of the little pigs, so that a sow rarely raises more than two or three of her litter; for this many she can watch and fight the wolves away from. A few sows come regularly to the ranch house every day for the few handfuls of corn that is given them. While I was at the ranch I set a large steel trap and caught a wolf that had been a noisy visitor near the house for a number of nights. I shot him and dragged the carcass up near the yard, meaning to skin it. Two sows that had lost about half their litters of pigs—and were sharing the balance—slept in a shed a short distance from where I had left the carcass of the wolf. One of the sows seemed to scent his wolfship, and, leaving her nest, went out to reconnoitre. She soon discovered her ancient enemy, and without waiting to see whether he was alive or dead, she pounced upon him. She first caught him by the neck with her powerful teeth, and shook him as a terrier would a rat; then, without letting go her hold, she stamped him with her front feet and tried to tear him into pieces. All the time she was snorting in the most savage style, and every bristle stood out like the "quills on the fretful porcupine." When exhausted with her exertions, she trotted back to her nest and took charge of the pigs, while the other sow flew out in a rage and mauled Mr. Wolf for a time. Then both sows and the little pigs took a turn at him. It was amusing to see the little pigs, hardly larger than one's fist, with their front feet on the wolf, their bristles erect, and snorting as loudly as they could. About every half hour, all day, the sows and pigs went through this performance, and every pig that came to the ranch house that day had a shake at his old time enemy. Needless to say, I did not skin the wolf.

The cholera scare, which is breaking out in various parts of the Continent, renders Her Majesty's future movements rather uncertain. It is possible that she may not, after all, visit Venice, and should the cholera make its appearance in Germany, it is not unlikely that she may return direct to England instead of going to Darmstead.

Government clerk (to bosom friend) "Just got myself into a horrible mess. I went yesterday to see two doctors, and obtained from each a medical certificate—one a certificate of health for the life insurance company, and the other a certificate of illness to enclose in my petition for leave of absence. And there, if I didn't go and put them into the wrong envelopes."

SUPPLEMENT.

DECIDED BY A CRINOLINE

LADY LILY and Lady May, the pretty twin daughters of the Earl and Countess of Flowermead, were as like as two blush roses just opened on the same spray.

Last spring, the first Season of the fair twins, the young Duke of Widelands, on succeeding his uncle, took his seat in the Upper House, and became "The old man" —in Lady Manœuvrer's phrase—"to whom I could, with perfect confidence, trust the happiness of my dearest Blanche!"

As the Season went on, it became evident that there was one particular quarter more attractive than others to this too eligible young man. Round Lady Flowermead's fair twins he began to revolve as a satellite, to the despair of mothers and daughters innumerable. The Season ended, however, without matters having come to a head. One story went that the Duke was in love with both sisters; another asserted that he didn't know the difference between them; while a certain worldly matron, discussing the matter with a few cronies, wondered why Lady Flowermead always took both twins out, and said that, if they were *her* girls, she should make them draw lots as to which of the two should voluntarily efface herself until her sister should be Duchess of Widelands.

The Season ended. The young Duke, with a party of gay bachelor friends, went off cruising in his yacht. Lady Flowermead carried off her lovely twins to freshen up their bloom at their place in the Highlands. This great object being satisfactorily attained, the family, late in autumn, migrated to Flowermead Park, Notts. Christmas came and went. The country-house ball season was in full swing, and the places round Flowermead Park were filled with guests; and to Toppingtowers, five miles off, the seat of Lord Exshire, among the arrivals of early January, came the Duke of Widelands.

Lady Flowermead was well pleased to see that at the skating parties on the lake at Toppingtowers, to which the Flowermead family was invited, the Duke renewed all the attentions of last Season. But there was an element of perplexity in her pleasure for again both girls seemed equally to his taste. They both stood the ordeal of ten degrees of frost à merveille. They both skated with graceful ease; and when, in their furred pelisses, they linked hands and went flying across the lake, doing exactly the same amount of outside-edge on their pretty little silver-plated acmes, they were more [illegible] than ever.

"Say, Lord Exshire," said Miss Vanderpump, an American belle and wit who was of the Toppingtowers house party, to her host, "that sherry of yours is pretty strong, I guess! I only took one glass of it at luncheon, and if I don't see double! I vow I see two of that pink-and-white girl in sables coming around right there!"

Lord Exshire laughed. "Set your mind at ease, Miss Vanderpump; the sherry's not to blame. You are looking at Lord Flowermead's twin daughters. Wonderfully alike, aren't they?"

"Say, I'd die if I had a sister so like me! Say, now, mustn't it be real horrid to have another girl mistaken for one, and sharing all one's admiration, and sympathy, and things, and thinking the same thoughts? Next time I've a cross spell I'll remember that I haven't a twin sister. I couldn't be published in one volume. I'd rather not be published at all."

But those who asserted that the sisters were as much alike in disposition as in person were not altogether right. In society both were bright, charming girls, easily pleased with and interested in anything that offered; but those who lived with them in the home circle were aware that Lady Lily had a little quickness of temper from which her sister was free; that if either of the two ever felt slightly irritated at being linked by their extraordinary likeness and the complications that sometimes arose therefrom, it was Lady Lily.

The frost broke sufficiently to make the ice dangerous. The skating parties were interrupted. The Duke of Widelands, however, was to remain at Toppingtowers over the Exshire Hunt Ball. On a certain morning, three weeks or a month ago, Lady Flowermead and her two daughters were together in the morning-room at the Park —Lady Flowermead writing letters, Lady May glancing through a fashion paper, Lady Lily looking out of one of the windows across the wintry Park, and remarking rather plaintively on the wretched weather, which could neither skate nor hunt!

"I hear that madame Frilleau is making some of her newest gowns with hoops," said Lady May, looking up from her paper. "Oh, mamma, do you think this horrid crinoline will really be forced upon us?"

"I hope not, May," responded Lady Flowermead, as she folded her letter. "We are threatened with it every few years, just as we are threatened with the cholera; but the cholera never seems able to get a real hold on the country, and I don't think the crinoline will either. A few isolated cases may occur, but they will soon be stamped out, I expect."

Lady May laughed. "I do like your way of speaking of it, mamma; it *ought* to be guarded against as if it were something terrible, like cholera. Oh! *do* let us frame some Precautions against Crinoline and hang them on the staircases before the Davenants and the Hillshires and the Chestertons arrive to-morrow! What fun it would be! Let me see, how should it run? *One:* Be it known to all that the female inhabitants of these islands, known as the United Kingdom, are in danger of being visited by a fatal and infectious pestilence called Crinoline. *Two:* And it concerns the commonweal that, on the first symptoms being observed, the patient should be isolated, ostracised, and subjected to the surgical operation known as being cut dead. *Three:* And in virtue of the powers vested in us, we command all whom it may concern to watch closely the approach of this deadly and disfiguring disease, the premonitory system of which is a stiffening and widening of the skirts below the knees. *Four*—what shall 'four' be? Lily, come here and help me to frame our Precautions against Cholera."

Lady Lily left the window and seated herself on a couch, tapping her slippered toes on the ground. "You and mamma are dead against crinoline, then?" she asked.

"Why, Lily, of course we are!"

Lady Lily looked up. "I've just decided that I will favour the crinoline!" she said.

Her mother turned to her: "Lily, child! Do I hear you aright?"

Lady Lily pouted a little. "Lord Exshire was saying the other day that he thinks it not at all ungraceful, and the first time he ever saw Lady Exshire she was playing croquet with an immense crinoline on, and it was love at first sight. Yes, I think tall girls with small waists might make this dreaded crinoline very charming; and it has one great, almost inestimable, virtue in my eyes—a virtue that has only just occurred to me: it will make a good broad distinction between May and me if I wear it and she doesn't. I am weary to death of our being mixed up together always. I hear that that impertinent Yankee girl at Toppingtowers said something, and to the Duke of Widelands too, about our being a two-volume edition of girlhood, or something to that effect."

"My dear child," said her mother, with dignity, "what does it matter to *us* if Miss Vanderpump chooses to make impertinent remarks? You surely will not let it influence you in any way? I should be very sorry to see my Lily adopt the crinoline, and I hope you are only joking when you speak of doing so."

"Indeed I am not, mamma! I should be very sorry to grieve you, but I know you will *not* be grieved when you see how charming I shall look. And really my mind is quite made up. I shall write to town about it this morning, and at the Hunt Ball next Tuesday thank goodness! people won't be mistaking May and me for each other all night, and everyone shall own that a crinoline can be very fascinating. You bet, as that Miss Vanderpump says."

The Exshire Hunt Ball was always a brilliant affair, but this year it seemed pretty generally agreed that it was cutting its previous records. All the country houses round brought distinguished parties. The sensation of the evening, however, was undoubtedly the arrival of the Flowermead Park party. Lord and Lady Flowermead entered the room with the chief of the guests staying at the Park; he with a perceptible limp, for his "light fantastic" had long since become gouty; she looking as if something had put her out a little. Among the group that followed the elders into the ball-room the cause of her disquietude was apparent. Lady Lily and Lady May, laughing and chatting with their friends, at once became the subject of remark to the crowd. Lady May wore a simple Empire frock, close and clinging, of plain white. Lady Lily, over a very pronounced and expansive crinoline, displayed gauzy skirts flounced to the waist. Her expression was satisfied and triumphant. She had had her own way. She had drawn a broad line of distinction between herself and her twin sister; and her crinoline really seemed to have taken the room by storm.

It was after supper that a rumour began to circulate. "Widelands has decided at last!" "No?" "Has he really? Well which of the fair twins is to be Duchess?" "If you look at them over yonder, you'll be able to tell, I think!"

"My darling May!" said Lady Flowermead, as, in the privacy of her dressing-room, she folded her smiling daughter in her arms, "you have made me very happy tonight. I congratulate you, my sweet girl! The Duke has every quality, I am convinced to make you happy."

"Congratulations, my boy," said Lord Exshire, as he slapped the Duke on the back. "So you've made your decision at last! Did you toss up as to which of the lovely twins it should be?"

"No," replied the Duke, "it was like this, don't you know. I really didn't know which I liked best till the ball last night. I didn't, 'pon my soul! but when I saw them together, Lady Lily in those ugly hoops and her sister without—why, then I knew that I—well—that I—loved *May*, don't you know."—*Vanity Fair.*

THE HOLY CITY OF BENARES.

THE BATHING GHAT AND THE BURNING GHAT.

I SUPPOSE there is no one city in India more interesting to the historian, antiquarian, and archæologist than Benares on the Ganges. There is also no place that I have seen more indescribably filthy.

A Seven Dials alley, after a week's London fog and incessant mud, would be clean indeed compared to the court of a Hindoo temple at Benares. I say, then, beware of the sightseeing at Benares. I believe the place is pestilential with small-pox and typhoid.

If you must see the sights of Benares—and in all conscience they are interesting enough—put a scented handkerchief to your nose, avoid the cow temples and monkey temples as much as you can, and make straight for the sacred river, where you can be free from contagion and can get a breath of air. At the river-side you will find something like a Thames house-boat, with a tolerably comfortable chair on the roof. From this position you can behold the so-called sights of Benares.

It is all

TUMBLE-DOWN, DILAPIDATED, DIRTY.

It seems as if an earthquake—as well it might—had shaken Benares to its very foundation. The bathers assemble on broken arches, ruined pillars, half-submerged pediments, and under the shadow of hideous prostrate gods. Here, every morning, wet or warm, fine or cold, they wash themselves and drink and lave their shaven or unshaven crowns in water sacred to them, but pestilential to anyone but a devout Hindoo. You will ask me why pestilential?

I will tell you.

Not a hundred yards from the Bathing Ghat of Benares is the Burning Ghat—that is to say, the same bit of

THE SACRED STREAM

where they bathe is polluted all day long with half-burned bodies, which are pitchforked into the holy river. The washing-ground and the cremation-ground are cheek by jowl.

Half-consumed Hindoo bodies, and Hindoo babies flung into the water like dead kittens, are indiscriminately mixed together. I speak now of what I have seen.

The rowers rest on their oars before the Burning Ghat, where they cremate

DOZENS AND DOZENS OF BODIES

a day without concealment and in open daylight.

Look over there!

"No; not at the piles of wood, or the smoking heaps, or at the fire-stokers at work; but at the row of stone steps.

On each step is ranged a ghastly something, dressed in cotton rags. You can see distinctly the outline of a human form.

These are bodies stretched out on the stones, waiting for

THE FUNERAL PILE

and for the attendant ceremonies that must ensue before the poor body is burned to ashes, and thrust in the form of charred relics into the sacred Ganges.—Clement Scott, in the *Daily Telegraph.*

WISE WORDS.

GOODNESS is the only investment that never fails.

If thou seest anything in thyself which may make thee proud, look a little further and thou shalt find enough to humble thee.

Let amusements fill up the chinks of your existence, not the great spaces thereof.

The present thoughts of a man cannot be fairly interpreted without some knowledge of the thoughts that led to them. For men and nations, yesterday lives with to-day, and travels with to-day into to-morrow.

In life things are important not according to their individual measurement or emphasis, but according to their report to the eye or to the ear.

Singly they are like grains of sand, but united they are vast as the shore. The shore cannot spare its sand.

Human life makes itself by its little deeds, and becomes great by the sum of all its minute things.

"BEG pardon," remarked the man holding on to a strap in the crowded street-car to the well-fed youth seated near him, "but isn't your weight about one hundred and ninety-six pounds?"

"You've come within a pound and a quarter of it," said the young man, with a broad grin. "How did you manage to make as good a guess as that?"

"I've had a good deal of practice down in the country guessing at the weight of hogs," rejoined the other, resuming his conversation with the elderly matron standing by him.

CAWKER: "For John's Christmas present I bought him a fine meerschaum pipe."

Mrs. Cawker: "The idea! You won't let him smoke it."

Cawker: "No, I'll colour it myself. That will make the gift the more valuable."

The Judge (to witness): "What is the distance from your house to the tavern where the crime was committed?"

The witness hesitates.

The president (encouragingly): "Don't be frightened; tell me, how long does it take to do the distance?"

"Pardon, your worship, which do you mean, to go or to return?"

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE BLACK COUNTRY.

GOOD housewives mark their bread loaves with a cross, and housemaids ensure a brisk kindling of a newly-lit fire by making the same sacred sign over the grate. As to fortune telling, the Black Country has for at least half a century been a happy hunting-ground for the black-tressed and dark-eyed sibyls who disguise their real calling from all but likely customers by the pretence of hawking hand-cut clothes-pegs, skewers, &c. And more audacious still, in several towns are resident magicians, who rule planets and reveal secrets for a consideration. And when a woman misses an ornament or other valuable, she hies to a wizard, or else to a "wise woman," to learn who is the thief. One of these star students was so successful in unravelling hidden secrets that his skill was attributed to his dealings with the evil one, and, as he had a more than local reputation, he was known far and wide as "the Dudley Devil." While Satan is endowed by the popular imagination with a ubiquity scarcely less than omnipresent, he is supposed specially to haunt the shafts and subterranean workings of disused mines. And though practically omnipotent, he is invoked by the following absurd spell:—A crust of bread and cheese placed inside a hat, with a crossed knife and fork (always an ominous sign), and over this the recitation of the Lord's Prayer backwards. You will to this day find people who are prepared to make oath that when as boys they had tried this spell on a pit bank on dark nights, and had been brave enough to peep down the shaft, they had seen the very form of the evil one glaring at them from the depths below. Nor was this idea of a personal visible devil confined to the ignorant, profane, and careless. With the devout and serious the conception acquired a still more sombre and tragic character. Satan became to them not merely the inspirer of foul thoughts and the suggestor of sinful actions, but a real physical antagonist after the style of Apollyon in Bunyan's allegory.

Besides the association of the presence of the evil one with mines, there is a shadowy belief, scarcely reduced to a proposition, that the spirit of anyone killed in a pit hovers round the spot, at any rate until after the body is consigned to sacred earth. To this idea is doubtless due the custom of suspending work in a pit when a fatal accident happens. All the men engaged in that part of the workings come up out of the mine, and do not descend the shaft again until after the funeral. Offering, as coal pits do, a sudden and irrevocable fate, as well as many chances of concealment, and disused shafts of old workings are often resorted to by those wretched beings who feel life's burden too great to bear, and they have been taken advantage of to hide the horrid proofs of murder. It is not surprising, therefore, that when a pit has been made notorious by some such tragedy, it should be popularly supposed to be haunted, and be shunned accordingly. The gaunt, gallows-like structure which surmounts the shaft, the bare and bleak mound of pit spoil, and the weird light that play on it from surrounding fires are sufficiently gloomy; but when to these is added the idea of a ghostly visitant, it is not to be wondered at that footpaths which lead across such a bank become neglected after dark.

Another somewhat strange superstition is the belief that persons dying may have their parting agony prolonged by the unwillingness of their dear ones to "give them up." It is a common exhortation to sorrowing relatives to "give up" the dying one; and though to a stranger the words might only convey the idea of counselling resignation, they really have a wider scope. A hard-featured, wizened, toilworn old woman of the lower grade of the labouring classes, whose life had been a sordid hand-to-hand fight with poverty, and whose only bit of poetry had gathered round a little boy whom she had lost in her early married life, used to tell, with a perfect conviction of the fact, that she had kept her lad in agony for forty-eight hours before she could "give him up." There is also a belief—half banter and half conviction—in one phase of the Pythagorean doctrine of previous existence. If a child is quaint, or as they describe it "old fashioned," in features, movements, or sayings, the gossips will say admiringly, "I wish I knowed all as is in that yed, young as it looks," or "That un's yed has been knocking about the churchyard this many a year, I'll be bound." A fondness for pets is a very marked feature in all ranks of Black Country society. The prudent householder fills up no inconsiderable portion of his leisure in tending his pigs, which generally proves a profitable hobby; youngsters rear white mice, song-birds, and rabbits; sporting youths keep pigeons and game fowls; and almost everybody keeps dogs. And while watching the playful antics and evidence of quick instinct of these creatures it is quite a common thing to hear them say, "Ay, bless thee, they'm as cunning as a Christian." Toads and newts are credited with a power to "spit fire" of a peculiarly baleful kind to even considerable distances. And though this superstition, instead of ensuring for the reptiles an immunity from cruelty obtains for them, on the contrary, a very short shrift, it is, nevertheless, a very common thing to see a little mob of big boys running away from the toad they were stoning to death, and merely because the exhausted creature had faced round on them, and they, seeing his jaws moving in the way peculiar to the reptile, concluded he was preparing to spit fire.—*Leisure Fire.*

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

WE have in our midst, so to speak, a young business man who is thrifty and active, but who has not yet made his pile. He has an uncle in the East who is a millionaire, but that doesn't do our young friend much good. Not long ago he needed 5,000 dollars and found some difficulty in borrowing it.

"Why don't you ask that old uncle of yours?" inquired one banker to whom he applied.

The young man instantly became profoundly solemn.

"My dear sir," he said impressively, do you want me to become a murderer?"

"A murderer," echoed the banker in startled tones.

"A murderer," and the young man became more earnest than ever.

"Certainly not, my dear fellow, certainly not," exclaimed the banker. "What do you mean?"

"Why, sir, if I should ask that uncle of mine to lend me 5,000dols. he would drop dead on the spot."

A WIND INSTRUMENT PLAYER.

"WHY," exclaimed a pretty girl at a company the other night, "I didn't know that young man from Chicago who is visiting friends in Detroit was a musician."

"Nor is he," said her escort.

"But he is, though," she insisted. He told me himself he played on a wind instrument in a band."

"That's all right," explained her escort. "He is on one of the Chicago newspapers and he probably plays as much as he works, for he has money."

BALD TEACHER: "Now, little boys, after what I've told you, can any of you define 'nothing'?"

Little Yorick: "Yes, sir, I can."

Teacher: "Well, how would you describe it?"

Little Yorick: "Please, sir, it's what you've got on the top of your head."

MOTHER (putting the boy out of the pantry): "How many more times will I have to tell you to keep out of that preserve jar?"

Small boy (sobbing): "No more, mamma They're all gone."

STATE EMBLEMS.

EACH State in the American Union has its distinctive coat of arms or seal. Unlike the arms of most European countries, American State emblems are not based upon some peculiar fact in history, or story, or tradition, but are, in nearly every case, deliberately chosen or made up. As animals figure upon most coats of arms, it is interesting to observe what sort of animals have been chosen by the American commonwealths for their emblems.

Quite naturally the eagle leads all the rest. It is found upon the arms of no fewer than eleven States and one territory. These are New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, and New Mexico. New Mexico, indeed, has two eagles—one of which evidently represents the eagle of the United States, and the other that of Mexico.

The deer, or some variety of the antelope, and the buffalo are also favourite animals with the American commonwealths. Maine has an antelope upon her arms. Vermont bears a deer's head and a cow—the deer symbolising the State's past, perhaps, and the cow its present. Michigan, in addition to its eagle, has two antelopes, and Idaho an antelope's head and antlers.

Indiana was the first State to put the buffalo upon its arms. And he is appropriately represented as running away. He has since been represented, in much the same guise upon the arms of Kansas and North Dakota.

New Jersey has a horse's-head, and Pennsylvania two horses in addition to her eagle and a lion under liberty's feet. Upon the arms of Kansas and South Dakota horses are shown working at the plough, and on those of Minnesota and North Dakota a horse is ridden by a retreating Indian.

Other emblems are the bears of Missouri and California, the pelican of Louisana, Wisconsin's badger, Delaware's ox, West Virginia's cattle (in a landscape), Utah's bees. Several of the newest States have decorated their arms with an animal quite unknown to heraldry—the "iron horse." The locomotive is borne upon the shield of Nevada, West Virginia, and Wyoming, the steamboat upon the arms of Tennessee and South Dakota, and both the steamboat and the locomotive upon those of Nebraska and Montana.

The coat of arms of Idaho has a represen tation of the moon. Upon the State shield is seen a river, upon which a steamboat is sailing, winding away through a chain of mountains; and over the mountains hangs the crescent moon. As the horns of the crescent are towards the left, and the moon is near the horizon, the scene depicted must be after sunset. Other nations and States have shown the sunrise upon their arms, but Idaho is probably first in representing an evening scene.

Missouri also has a crescent upon its arms, but it is not represented in connection with a landscape.

There is a tendency among the people of the States to set up, by a sort of gradual development among themselves, certain State emblems of their own, which generally have no reference to the officially adopted arms of the State. Some of these emblems were in the beginning assigned to them in derision by the people of other States, and have been adopted in good faith in a spirit of good-natured defiance of criticism.

In the Civil War many of these emblems were worn by the soldiers from the several States, and have been worn since by Grand Army men and other national associations at their reunions. On such occasions the men of Maine wear a pine cone or branch, those of Vermont a cedar sprig, those of Rhode Island a clam shell, and those of Connecticut a wooden nutmeg.

The chosen emblem of New Jersey on such occasions is a great mosquito, of Pennsylvania a buck's tail, of Ohio a buckeye or horse chestnut, of Michigan a wolverine, of Wisconsin a badger, and of California a beer.—*Pearson's Companion.*

THE TRAMPS ENJOYED THE JOKE.

THE free lunch had run a bit low about dusk, and a noble turkey was brought in and placed on the table in all the glorious garniture of jellied cranberries, celery, and oysters. Charley Pearson, of the Coleman House, was leaning against the bar, when a party of well-known actors came into the café. With them were two rather rough-and-ready looking men in long ulsters and silk hats.

"Have a drink?" said Charley.

"No, have one with us," said the leader of the party.

The bowls were filled, and the good liquor disappeared.

"Pretty fine turkey that," said the same man.

"Yes," said Charley.

"It would make a meal for two men," observed the actor.

"Why, no two men could eat that turkey," said Charley.

"Bet you the wine that two of this party can clean it up!" said the actor.

Charley "sized up" the crowd. The two men in long ulsters and silk hats hadn't said a word, but they looked all right.

"Done!" said Charley.

The actor said, "Pitch in, boys," and ordered the drinks. The men in the ulsters and hats waded into the turkey.

The white meat disappeared in a jiffy, and another round of drinks came along. The two strangers demolished the "walkers," and the crowd began to laugh, while Charley stood staring at the two hungry men in astonishment, too deep for utterance. In less than five minutes a bare and bony skeleton was all that was left of the gallant fowl.

"Well, boys," said the actor, "give me those hats and coats. Here's a cigar. You needn't wait for the wine."

The two strangers divested themselves of the coats and hats, and stood forth as two unkempt, ragged tramps.

"Thank you, boss!" said the two men, as they slouched out of the café, amid a perfect storm of laughter.

Charley bought the wine and made a vain effort to pledge the crowd to secrecy.

IT SERVED.

THE flickering light of the grate fire fell athwart the face of the lovely girl and made her look more beautiful than ever.

"Will you marry me?" he said.

"Fiddlesticks!" said she.

"Not at all—just marry me."

"Well, I don't mind," she said, and then her father came in and they went to talking about the unusually cold weather. However, those two people will in after years declare that the blissful moment of their lives was graced by all the poetry with which such moments are supposed to be hallowed.

The following dialogue between two blind mendicants is reported by a French contemporary:—

"I say, mate, do you know that old lady who gave you sixpence just now?"

"No, only by sight."

"Mrs. Gadder—"Have you seen Mrs. Hemphill since her husband eloped with the cook?"

Mrs. de Gush—"Yes; she doesn't care; she was going to give the cook notice, any way."

A THOUGHTFUL NURSE.

Nurse. "I must go out and look at the thermometer in the hall again."

Sick Man: "Why?"

Nurse: "Because the doctor said, that if the temperature rose I should give you a fever powder."

THE young fellow had had a row with his girl and was telling his chum about it.

"Why don't you send her a note?" suggested the comforter.

"Note nothing," objected the dejected one.

"Have you sent her one?"

"Yes, three or four; and every note has been protested."

MEN WHO LOST THEIR HEADS.

IT is becoming more and more an admitted fact that genius and insanity are closely related. Only quite recently, under the title of "The Insanity of Genius," a book has been published in which the writer makes out a very good case in support of his contentions. This apparent paradox finds additional confirmation from the well-known fact that the most learned men are often the most absent minded. Heaps of duly-authenticated anecdotes are related in support of this strange truth.

A Welsh newspaper related some time ago a curious incident in the career of an eminent divine of the Principality. He was announced to preach at a town which he could not reach by a direct line of railway. He had to change at a junction, and submit to a weary time of waiting. As this was about to expire he was asked to show his ticket. He failed to find it, for he had forgotten to take one. The crestfallen clergyman went in haste to the booking office to remedy the omission and clear himself of the appearance of any trick. But, for the life of him, he could not call to mind the name of the place he had set out to preach at. The booking clerk ran through a list of towns, but he got no clue. In despair he had to send a telegram home to inquire what was his destination. The reply came, he bought his ticket, paid up the short journey fare, and proceeded.

A North of England journal has told the strange and amusing story of an absent-minded poet of the present generation. He received an invitation to dinner, accepted it, and went. His conversation at table was brilliant in the extreme. Later, in the drawing-room, he read from his own works, and expounded the inner meaning of his verses. From beginning to end of the pleasures of the evening he was leader and lion. But astonishment was in preparation for his host. Two or three days after the party he met the poet and listened to voluble apologies; one excuse after another was given. It transpired that the honoured guest of the evening was absolutely ignorant of the fact that he had duly fulfilled his engagement. His absence of mind was so extreme that he had supposed the promise broken.

It is narrated of the Rev. George Harvest, who was engaged to marry a daughter of Bishop Compton, of London, that on the wedding morning he went fishing and forgot all about the ceremony in which he had to take part. The indignation of the bride was such that she broke off the match. Mr. Harvest's second love affair was broken off for precisely a similar reason.

Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," mentions the curious case of Serjeant Hill, who was supposed to be the greatest black-letter lawyer since Maynard's time, and as much celebrated for his eccentricity as his learning. It is stated of him that on his wedding night, going to his chambers in the Temple, he continued there "reading cases till next morning." He "thought of the year books and forgot his bride."

A similar story is told of Edison, the electrician, who on his wedding night and for the following night or two failed to remember that he had a wife.

An eccentric incident is mentioned in the *Publishers' Circular*. Citing *Truth* on this subject, it adds: "Pictured in an old engraving in our possession, entitled 'Mental Abstraction,' there is a reader sitting by the fire with his breakfast waiting for him, who is so engrossed in his book that he is calmly boiling his watch and holding the egg in his hand to count the minutes necessary for the due settlement of the yolk."

Of Mr. Duncan, the Hebrew professor in the New College of Edinburgh, it is narrated that while walking out to preach in a country church with the wind blowing in his face, he stopped and turned round to get a pinch of snuff, and forgetting to turn back he walked straight home again, leaving the poor country congregation parsonless.

An Irish manager, playing the character of King Henry in *Richard III.*, after delivering himself of the speech commencing—

Oh thou, whose unrelenting thoughts
Not all the hideous terrors of thy guilt can shake,
Whose conscience with thy body ever sleeps —sleep on!

remained, as usual, for some time in silence. Then, seized with one of his not infrequent fits of absence, he availed himself of the favourable opportunity afforded him of counting the house. In another minute he uttered, with evident joy: "Sixteen pounds two in the boxes; three pounds ten in the pit; gallery, seventeen thirteens?"

A few years ago a wealthy bachelor decided to give a dinner party. His elegant house in one of the most fashionable squares was always in readiness for guests, but now he ordered an elaborate dinner with forty covers. The day came, the dinner waited an hour; no guests. Why he could not imagine, till, opening his desk, he discovered that he had forgotten to post the invitations.

A man came across an item in a newspaper stating that a gold watch of a certain make and number 13,516 had been taken from a thief arrested the night before. Throwing down the newspaper, he exclaimed, "I believe that's my watch that was taken from that fellow," and he took out his watch and began to examine the number on the case.

It is told of a certain English bishop that he was playing backgammon with a lady. In one hand he held the dice-box and with the other he accepted a glass of wine. He held these daintily posed in each hand while he finished a story he was telling his fair partner, when he astonished her by emptying the wine-glass into the backgammon board and the dice-box into his mouth.

A tale has been passed round in certain circles of an absent-minded peer and a practical joker who knew all about the little peculiarity. Both were members of a club, and frequently dined there. The wit happened to come into the dining-room one day very hungry. The tables were full.

"Sorry, sir; no room," said the waiter.

But the other caught sight of the peer.

"Has Lord X——dined?"

"No, sir,"

"Well, obey me—take him his bill."

The waiter entered into the joke, and the account was rendered.

"Dear me!" said the self-oblivious victim. "Have I really dined? I thought I was just going to have dinner. I must have made a mistake." It is said that he got up and left, that his smart friend was provided for in his place, and was able afterwards to compare notes and, with a chuckle, admit the ruse.—*Weekly Star*

Diner: "So you are hard at work studying French? What is the object of that?"

Waiter: "I've been offered a steady job at big pay over in Paris if I learn French before going there."

Diner; "Humph! There are plenty of French waiters in Paris."

Waiter: "Y-e-s, but you see they can't understand French as London people speak it."

"We have a lovely whist club," she said artlessly. "We made a rule that any girl who spoke should pay a penny into the treasury for every word she uttered."

"Quite ingenious,"

"Yes; but I don't belong to it any more."

"Why not?"

"Pa says he can't afford it."

"PARKER, I'm in love."

"Well, why don't you marry?"

"Can't."

"Won't she have you?"

"Who said anything about a she? It's myself I'm in love with."

"Yes," said she, "I like grand opera, although there is certainly a great deal of mental fatigue about it."

"In following the music?"

"No. In learning to pronounce the names of the singers."

Items of Interest.

While the rateable value of England is £160,000,000, that of Ireland is only £14,033,594.

The average weight of men in England is 155lb., and that of women 123lb.

In the process of honey-making the bees inject a minute portion of formic acid into the honey. This is in reality the poison of their sting. The formic acid gives to honey its peculiar flavour. The sting is really an exquisitely contrived little trowel, with which the bees finish off and caps the cells when they are filled brimful with honey. While doing this the formic acid passes from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the point of the sting, and the beautiful work is finished.

It is stated that one of the lady enthusiasts who joined in the pilgrimage to the Vatican presented the Pope with 300,000fr., which she desired should be considered as Peter's Pence.

Sea fowls' eggs have one remarkable peculiarity—they are nearly conical in form, broad at the base, and sharp at the point, so that they will only roll in a circle. They are sometimes laid on the bare edges of high rocks, from which they would almost surely roll save for this happy provision of nature.

The stone lion at Lucerne, erected in memory of the bravery of the Swiss Guards killed at the Tuilleries in 1792, is so decayed by the effects of the weather that restoration is declared impossible.

Canton, with its million inhabitants, is a queer place. The huge wall surrounding it, 15ft. to 25ft. wide, is six miles in circuit; the whole being filled up with a maze of narrow lanes. The place is full of temples; every street has an altar. Some 300,000 of the inhabitants live on boats.

Bells are supposed to have been first used in churches by St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, 400 A.D. Benedict, Abbot of Wearmouth, brought one from Italy to England about 680, but they were known in France in 550.

THE COMEDY CATS.—Mr. Charles Hawtrey is an ardent believer in the superstition of the luck which pertains to a theatre possessed of a black cat, and consequently there is always at least one dusky puss to be found behind the scenes at the Comedy. Mr. Hawtrey's cats are quite celebrated critics in the theatrical world, for on a first night, should the piece be one which subsequently enjoys a lengthy run, one of the black critics is certain to walk upon the stage in full sight of the audience. On the occasion of the production of *The Sportsman* the cat which rejoices in the name of "God-Papa" solemnly walked on to the stage, looked at the audience for a brief space, and then walked off, with the result that *The Sportsman* has reached its fiftieth performance!

The manager of two large farming "stations" in Australia has utilised a telephonic invention which might be applied with advantage in rural districts in this country. The "stations" are surrounded with wire fences; and the top wire—when necessary, carried across roads on poles—is converted into a telephonic conductor. By attaching to this wire an instrument which he carries in his buggy, the manager may from any part of the farm communicate directly with headquarters at the homestead. The whole cost at starting was only 20s. per mile.

Among the gifts at a recent fashionable wedding was a small black teapot of the commonest earthenware obtainable, worth, perhaps, sixpence. On the lid being raised, it was found to contain sovereigns to the value of £100, fresh from the Mint, and was the gift of an eccentric great-uncle of the bride, who chose to thus veil his generosity.

A contemporary has discovered the fact that one firm of ladies' outfitters has in stock no less than 20,000 crinolines. So long as they remain "in stock" all will be well.

An attempt has been made, with considerable success, in Paris, to supersede the old fashion of floating oil for lessening the force of the waves. The new plan is to cover the surface of the sea around an endangered vessel with a thin cotton or silk net rendered unsubmersible by being dipped in a special preparation. The idea was suggested by the fact that when crossing the track of the Gulf Stream it had been noticed that the vast spreading fields of floating seaweed within the confines of the stream, though upheaved by the swell, remained glassy and smooth. The net acts in the same way as the seaweed.

Dr. Hausemann, of Berlin, has introduced what is said to be a novelty in stereographic photographs. He claims to have obtained photographs of microscopic objects which when placed in the stereoscope, gave the impression of solidity. He produced them by taking one photograph of the object in focus for a given level, and a second photograph at a different level, the two when united in the stereoscope giving the impression of solidity. We hardly think, however, that the invention has much claim to novelty.

A tragic story of a forgotten wedding ring is told in the "Lives of the Lindseys." When he should have been at church, Colin Lindsey, the young Earl of Balcarres, was quietly eating his breakfast in nightgown and slippers. When reminded that Mauritia of Nassau was waiting for him at the altar, he hurried to church, but forget the ring. A friend present gave him one, which he, without looking at it, placed on the bride's finger. After the ceremony was over the countess glanced at her hand, and beheld a grinning death's head on her ring. She fainted away, and the omen made such an impression on her that on her recovering she declared that she was destined to die within a year—a presentiment that probably brought about its own fulfilment, for in a few months the careless Colin was a widower.

The engraved eggs frequently seen for sale are very puzzling to those who do not know how easily the engraving is done. The writing is done on the shell with wax or tallow, and then the egg is soaked in a weak dilution of some acid; even vinegar will answer the purpose. The shell is eaten away by the acid wherever not protected by the wax, and the writing appears in bold relief. The art was discovered in England about two hundred years ago, and the inventor came near being burned for sorcery, as he tried to pass off some of the inscriptions for prophecies.

The nutmeg is the product of a tree greatly resembling the laurel or bay. It begins to bear at about eight or ten years old, and continues bearing often for a hundred years. The fruit resembles the apricot, both in size and general appearance. When ripe it opens and displays the nutmeg in a black and shining shell, inclosed in a network of scarlet mace. The nutmegs in their shells are gradually dried over a slow fire, an operation often lasting two months, and when the nutmeg rattles in the shell the latter is broken, the nut is steeped in sea water, and lime to protect it from insects, and packed in casks for export.

Spiders' webs are frequently used to stay the bleeding of a wound. A proof of the danger of this process—due, no doubt, to the fact that the webs are invariably covered with filth—has been recently reported. They were used, in the case in question, to stop an abundant flow of blood due to a severe blow on the head of a young man. The hæmorrhage was stopped, but symptoms of lockjaw appeared very shortly afterwards, and death ensued. In connection with this it may be of interest to mention that whereas it was formerly supposed that lockjaw resulted from the shock of a wound, it has now been conclusively proved that it originates from dirt poison.

The Chief of the Secret Police in St. Petersburg is one of the most powerful men in the Empire, although his name is hardly known outside Russia. He is a quiet and gentle-mannered man, wears peaceful spectacles, and gives no one the impression of being the repository of the vast administrative and despotic powers conferred upon him.

Mr. R. Leze has succeeded in separating micro-organisms from water, milk, and other liquids by centrifugal force. His experiment was rendered possible because such organisms are for the most part heavier than water. A speed of about 4,000 revolutions a minute cleared water.

Professor Simmands, of Hamburg, has shown by careful experiments that flies can infect eatables, and especially sauces, with cholera germs. It is, in his opinion, necessary to keep flies away from alimentary liquids, and also anything from which they might derive the infection.

The well-known African explorer, M. Dybowski, has found that the natives of the Oubangui, a confluent of the Congo, obtain a salt used as a condiment from the ashes of certain herbs growing in the river. After drying and burning them they steep them, then filter, and evaporate the liquid to dryness. The residue consists of chloride and sulphate of potassium, with a little carbonate of potassium, but no soda. Carbonate of potassium, in the ashes of land plants, is so alkaline that it does not serve as a condiment, and hence the natives evidently seek plants containing very little of it

According to the journal of the Polynesian Society, woman suffrage exists among the Tokelaus or Line Islanders of the Gilbert and Ellice groups, and some neighbouring islands of the South Seas. These people are apparently of the Micronesian type, but although they have long straight hair and a coppery skin, they are not pure Micronesians. They are intelligent and pugnacious, both sexes fighting like fiends on the least provocation. In every township there is a large Parliament house or "'Manealau," in which the gentry have spaces allotted to them. Measures after discussion are decided by the general vote. Women speak and vote as well as men, and in general the women decide the the matter, unless it is a question of war with another island.

M. Violle, the well-known French physicist, has made a large number of experiments to measure the temperature of the voltaic arc, and finds the hottest part part of the positive carbon to be 3,500 deg. Cent. That is the temperature at which carbon volatilises.

A curious instance of the travelling of roots is given in the last number of *Nature*. At Eden House, Ham, just demolished, the root of a Wistaria entered the drawing-room by a small chink in the window near the ceiling, and on removing the paper from the walls the whole of the plaster round the rooms was found to be covered with a fine network of rootlets. Nothing was visible on the paper inside the room, which has been continuously inhabited.

Dr. Foorsteman, in a recent number of the *Globus*, shows that the ancient Mayas of Yucatan calculated time with great accuracy. They had fixed the mean revolution of the planet Venus at 584 days, the revolution of Mercury at 115 days, and probably that of Mars 780 days. Their lunar month consisted of 29·526 days, which is only about five minutes too little.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

THE clothing man thought that he'd be funny and original in his advertisements, so he put a number of pairs of trousers in his windows and labelled them variously; Admission, three, four five, and seven dollars, according to quality.

After a time a seedy-looking citizen came by, and, after looking at the display, stepped inside.

"Whose idea is that?" he asked, solemnly, as he jerked his thumb over his shoulder towards the widow.

"Mine—entirely my own," responded the pleased dealer.

"Very good: very good," said the solemn man, chuckling "Can't get in without paying the price—that's the idea, eh? Very good: very good indeed."

The dealer rubbed his sides and laughed a low laugh of delight

"I thought it excellent," he said, "and am glad you appreciate it."

"Yes I do; yes I do," assented the solemn man. "By the way, do you charge anything extra for reserved seats?"

Then he went out, and somehow after that the dealer lost confidence in it."

HAD TIME TO DO GOOD.

A HUNGRY man went into a fashionable down-town restaurant and gave an order for dinner. Among other dishes, he ordered calf's liver and bacon.

The waiter was absent a long time, and when he served the meal he said; apologetically:

"Sorry to keep you waitin', sah but de calf's liver was out an' we had to send for it, sah."

"But this is not calf's liver; this is cow's liver," said the disappointed customer, turning it over with his fork.

"Carn't help it, sah. Dat was a calf's liver when we ordered it, suah, sah."

THE TRIALS OF PREACHERS

WARDEN: "So you got rid of your pastor."

Elder: "Yes; he was a good man, but he was too dry in his preaching—always giving us a history of the Jews. But we don't like our new pastor very much either."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Well, he's too wet—preaches with tears in his voice nearly all the time; emotion of the purest kind, but too much of it."

"I see. The old pastor was too historical and the new one is too hysterical."

DUE TO HIS INFIRMITY

FLORENCE: "That Miss Howard must be very popular. She said she had three proposals in one evening."

Bertha: "That's just one of her tricks. I'll bet that it was that stuttering Tom Burton, and he always says everything over three times."

Angel Child: "Mamma, is it true that grandma is better off than she was before she died?"

Mamma: "Oh, yes, my darling. Yes, grandma is in a beautiful land, where sorrow and care are quite unknown."

Angel child: "Then why did she spend so much on doctors to keep from going there?"

THE VALUE OF ADVICE.

Lawyer (to kicking client): "Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?"

Client: "Y-e-s."

Lawyer: "Very well." (To clerk) "John, add 5 dols. to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice."

NOT A HELP MEET.

"How do you like your new lady help, Mrs. Brown?"

"I should like her a good deal more, Mrs. Smith, if she was a little less the lady and a little more of a help."

Further correspondence, in reply to circular of Shire of Ripon re Barry v. Shire of Creswick, was received as under:—Shires of Echuca, Marong, Benalla, Avon, Braybrook, Lilydale, Gisborne, North Ovens, Preston, Numurkah, Warragul, Minhamite, Belfast, South Barwon, Lexton, Bachus Marsh, Rutherglen, Korcit, Talbit, Maldon, Phillip Island, Bannockburn, will co-operate as requested. City of St. Kilda has left the matter in the hands of Hon. G. Turner, M.L.A.; Shire of Ballarine has forwarded the circular to Municipal Association; Shire of Shepparton has decided to take no action.

From A. Dalgleish, asking for culvert on road from Sailor's Gully to Bald Hill.—Referred to north riding members.

The standing orders were here suspended, and Mr Keating of St. Enoch Park was introduced by Cr Flynn, in reference to his complaint of his land being flooded, and it was thought advisable to go into committee. However, Mr Keating was asked to retire for a minute. It was decided on the motion of Cr Cushing, seconded by Cr Murray, that as the legal opinion obtained on the subject was vague, it be referred back to the counsel drawing it up, to be made clear. Mr Keating then appeared and asked whether any action had been taken in reference to his complaint. The President informed him of what had been done.

REPORTS.

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

With respect to Mrs Ann Jarvis' complaint about storm water flowing over her allotment in the township of Skipton, I find that a gully passes through her land and the storm water naturally runs along it, and it must necessarily do so. With respect to McCleland's application for permission to mine under the Waterloo to Chute road, I recommend that the application be not granted. I understand that the company who proposed to work the ground are not likely to proceed. Reasonably good progress is being made with the work on the following roads:—The Trawalla and Waterloo South road; in Spike-street, Beaufort; on the Chepstowe and Snake Valley road; channeling in Beaufort; building culverts, Chepstowe; culvert Mitchel's lane Haddon. The other contracts that have been taken have not been commenced yet. I went over several miles of road in Raangal in company with Mr Earles, to select the best road to the station, and find that the one due north from the large bend in the Emu Creek to the Streatham road is the most suitable.—Adopted.

The north riding members reported that at a meeting held on 23rd ult., it was resolved—That the crossing over drain at South Waterloo, opposite Howlett's, be referred to the engineer; that this committee recommends that the proposed by-law No. 5 and the proposed by-law on the subject of wandering cattle be not proceeded with; that the water be laid on to allotment 1 of section 23, township of Beaufort, providing the water can be taken from a 3 inch main, the same to be charged £1 per annum; that tenders be called for the work required at Mt. Cole Flat State school; that complaint of Mr G. Carver as to the bad state of water supply in Willoby-street be referred to the engineer; that tenders be called for making the road at Perseverance Gully, Waterloo; that the collector be instructed to at once collect all outstanding rates; that L. Becker and others of Main Lead be informed that their request for a reduction in price of water cannot be complied with.—Adopted.

P. K. Downey, health inspector, reported that he had inspected the slaughter-yards at Beaufort, and found all regular, but had called the attention of Messrs Smith and Holdsworth to the necessity of obtaining permission from the council to keep pigs on their premises. The building and yard used by Mrs Gilloch are in a very dilapidated condition, but he was informed she is pushing on the erection of new premises for slaughtering purposes.—Received and adopted.

Relative to Mrs Gilloch's slaughter-yard, Cr Flynn said that the premises, which were rented, had been put up for sale last week, and that Mrs Gilloch was negotiating for its purchase. She intended building a new slaughteryard, but in the meantime was not justified in spending the money.

The secretary said that Mrs Gilloch's son had told him that they were going on with the erection of a new one, and was satisfied with a license for that.

Cr Cushing moved, and Cr Flynn seconded that a license be granted Mrs Gilloch for the old or any new premises on the approval of the inspector.—Carried.

The other slaughtering licenses were granted on the motion of Cr Cushing, seconded by Cr Beggs.

G. A. Burke, inspector east riding, reported that he had found the slaughter-yards of Messrs D. Brown, G. Morcombe, and W. Phillips in a very fair state of cleanliness, and knew of no objection that could be urged against the renewal of the licenses.—Received and adopted.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.—Salaries, L46 13s 4d; Mrs Taylor, L1 10s; J. Tompkins, L1 11s 6d; D. D. Cameron, L1; J. Daly, L1 1s; J. Watson (rate summonses), L1 10s; A. Parker, L3 4s 6d; W. S. Husbands, L1 1s; Govt. of Victoria, interest, &c., on loans, L64 16s; Country Fire Brigades' Board, L2 19s 5d; Charitable donations as per list at last meeting, L176; J. Whitfield, L7 8s; W. McFarlane, L7 8s; R. Gibson, L7 8s; W. Stevens, L5 1s 8d; M. Muir, L7 8s; M. Meehan, L8 6s; M. Carrigan, L12 16s; I. Storey, L7 8s; J. Whitla, L1 10s 10d; J. Tait, L1 4s 8d; C. Westbrook, L5 11s; D. Esplin, 15s; T. Treleaven, L2 8s 6d; H. M. Stuart, L2 3s 6d; J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., L1 7s 2d; W. C. Pedder, 15s; W. Edward, L5 1s 6d; Hawkes Bros., L4 0s 3d; R. Gibson, L4 16s; W. Hyatt, L4 18s 8d; E. Pearce, L4 12s 6d; A. Crocker, L4 12s 6d; F. Pedder, L4 12s 6d; S. George, L4 6s 4d; E. Thomas, L1 5s 6d. Contract payments—J. F. Watkin, L2 5s; J. Burdett, L42 17s 6d; A. Slater, L159 12s; Morris and Carmichael, L57 14s; Geo. Packham, L27; J. McGregor, L33; 79 foxes at 5s, L19 15s.

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 519.—Clearing and forming fifty chains of Kay's lane, Trawalla.—Morris and Carmichael, L24 5s (accepted); Gibson and George, L32 15s; W. C. Pimblett, L26 15s; J. F. Watkin, L30.

Cont. No. 520.—Forming and metalling and building culvert on the Beaufort and Chute road, Raglan.

J. F. Watkin (accepted), L246; Morris and Carmichael, L302 16s.

Cont. No. 521.—Sanding and making crossing in Hern's lane, Eurambeen.

J. F. Watkin (accepted), L71 10s; C. Bradshaw, L99 10s.

EAST RIDING.

Cont. No. 390.—Forming and gravelling in Smith's lane, by Carngham township.

Nunn Bros. (accepted), L23 8s; Francis Smith, L30 18s 6d; J. Burdett, L27; J. Whitla, L35 3s 6d; C. Page, L32 17s 6d; M. Sheehan, L27; C. Bradshaw, L34 13s.

Cont. No. 391.—Forming in Quinn's lane, Green Hill, Snake Valley.

Nunn Bros. (accepted), L17; C. Page, L29; J. Burdett, L17 17s; J. Whitla, L25 17s 6d; M. Sheehan, L17 10s.

Cont. No. 392.—Forming, gravelling, and building culvert by Morton's and Fraser's, Haddon.

M. Sheehan (accepted), L106 10s; J. Burdett, L118; J. Whitla, L137 7s 6d.

WEST RIDING.

Cont. No. 245.—Making crossing through the channel, Lake Goldsmith.

W. C. Pimblett, (accepted) L20.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Certain amendments having been made in the Snake Valley water rate, they were duly initialled in the rate book by the President.

As the next ordinary meeting fell on New Year's Day, it was decided to hold it on the second Monday in January, namely, the 8th.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Cr Austin gave notice to move at next meeting—"That mile posts be put on all the main roads in the shire."

The business was concluded by lunch time, and after lunch the councillors, officers, and Press representatives were photographed in the Council chamber and also at Messrs Stevenson and Son's studio.

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON.

—:o:—

A meeting of the managers of the above was held on Thursday evening, 7th inst. Present—Messrs Humphreys (in the chair), Flynn, and Browne.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary (Mr Browne) reported as under with reference to the financial position of the common:—Balance in bank, L26 1s 1d, cash in hand, L3 18s; making a total credit of L29 19s 1d. Fees received to date for current half year, L58 13s; unpaid fees due on stock registered, L26; making the total assessment to date, L84 13s. Percentage due to herdsman L10 6s, being L7 15s on current fees and L2 11s on arrears collected. The arrears for the previous half year are all paid.—Received.

From the herdsman (Mr D. Cameron) reporting that 19,100 sheep, and 200 head of cattle passed through the common since last meeting; that the branding yard at Nerring has been repaired and is now in good order. H. Willox is now working between Chute and Main Lead and after finishing there will attend to the southern portion of the common.—Received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Land Officer, intimating that Charles Lennon, Stephen Provis, and Henry M. Stuart have each lodged an application for 20 acres of land on the common.—Received.

From the same, intimating that the land formerly held by the late John Hosking is not available for selection, not being classed in the "Auriferous Area."—Received.

Re John McKinnon's postponed application.—Applicant to be informed that the managers have no objections to his application; but the Land Officer states that a certain portion of the land is not available for selection.

From Arthur B. Halpin, asking for permission to apply for about 12 acres of land situated near H. L. Halpin's land.—Permission granted.

From George G. Saddler, for permission to occupy 20 acres of land, parish of Beaufort, adjoining John Saddler's selection.—Permission granted.

Resolved that application be made for a supply of poisoned grain for the destruction of rabbits on the common.

FINANCE

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, L10 6s; secretary, L2; petty cash, 13s; repairing branding yards, L1 10s; H. Willox, L6. Total, L20 9s.

The meeting then adjourned.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS.

Many of the townspeople recollect with pleasure the above circus, which, on former visits to Beaufort, was remarkable for the intelligence of the horses trained by Mr Dan Fitzgerald, who is known as the "King of Horse trainers," and for the cleverness of its equestrians, equestriennes and acrobats. Since then a menagerie of wild animals, comprising Nubian lions and other wild beasts, has been added to the property of the enterprising Australians—for the Fitzgerald Brothers are natives of the soil—and the show has been otherwise enlarged and improved until it has reached the proportions of a mammoth show, equalling any other such combination which the public has had an opportunity of inspecting. The circus and menagerie will arrive in Beaufort on Thursday morning, and as the programme of the Fitzgeralds is completely filled up for the next six months at any rate, their stay in this town will be limited to one night only. Notwithstanding the additions to the circus, the most attractive feature in the show for the public is the marvellous exhibition by Mr Dan Fitzgerald of his team of trained Broncos, his great ponies Commodore and Tom, and two handsome and clever mares, Wilga and Swing, which were formerly driven by Sara Bernhadrt. The lion tamer, Mr Humphreys, is said to be a wonderfully plucky man, and he must needs be, for the den of lions with which he has to deal are not of the subdued and broken-spirited order which are often seen in travelling shows. Mr Humphreys has had many exciting experiences in the cage before the public, but he has never yet permitted the most savage of the beasts to gain the mastery over him. It is needless to say anything in commendation of the horsemen, horsewomen or acrobats associated with the Messrs Fitzgerald Bros. Their abilities are so well known that it would be safe to predict when the circus is thrown open to the public on Thursday evening the prospect of witnessing them and the wonderful horse-training by Mr Dan Fitzgerald alone will attract more than half the crowd which is certain to gather round the ring.

CRICKET.

—o—

BEAUFORT AVENUE v. LEXTON.

These clubs tried conclusions at Lexton on Wednesday afternoon. A very friendly and enjoyable game resulted in a win for the Avenue by 35 runs on the first innings. The Avenue were the first to bat, and scored 63 runs; A. Trompf (20), and H. Parker (19), being the principal scorers. Kane took 5 wickets for 25 runs, and Harrison 5 for 34. Lexton responded with 28, of which Palmby made 10 (not out), and McErvale 7. H. Parker and E. Lilley trundled with good effect, the former securing 7 wickets at a cost of 9 runs, and the latter 3 for 15. In the second innings the Avenue made 73; A. Trompf playing a rattling game for 37 (not out), and Hill compiling 9. Kane got the best average, namely, 7 wickets for 22 runs. Lexton then made 31 for the loss of 8 wickets; M'Ervale being top scorer with 8. H. Parker again bowled well, obtaining 6 wickets for 15 runs; whilst G. Carver secured 2 for 15. The visitors were most hospitably entertained by the locals, Host Salvana, of the Lexton Hotel, providing an excellent dinner. Appended are the scores:—

AVENUE.—1st Innings.

W. Hill, b Harrison ...	1
H. Parker, b Harrison ...	19
E. Lilley, b Kane	3
A. Trompf, b Harrison ...	20
G. Carver, b Kane	6
H. Williams, b Harrison ...	4
G. Nicoll (capt.), b Kane ...	5
R. Thomas, b Kane	0
C. White, l.b.w. b Harrison...	1
E. Barnes, not out	0
Marquis, b Kane	0
Byes, &c.	4
Total	63

Bowling Analysis.—Kane, 51 balls, 25 runs, 5 wkts.; Harrison, 50 balls, 34 runs, 5 wkts.

LEXTON.—1st Innings.

M. Kane, b E. Lilley ...	0
Palmby, not out	10
Giles, st. Trompf, b E. Lilley	0
Harrison, b H. Parker ...	4
Martin (capt.), b E. Lilley ...	0
Gray, b H. Parker	1
T. Mann, b H. Parker ...	0
Salvana, b H. Parker ...	0
Simpkins, b H. Parker ...	1
McErvale, b H. Parker ...	7
J. Mann, c Nicoll, b H. Parker	2
Byes	3
Total	28

Bowling Analysis.—E. Lilley, 42 balls, 15 runs, 3 wkts.; H. Parker, 38 balls, 1 mdn., 9 runs, 7 wkts.

AVENUE.—2nd Innings.

W. Hill, b Palmby	9
H. Parker, b Kane	3
E. Lilley, b Kane	4
A. Trompf, not out	37
G. Carver, b Palmby ...	0
H. Williams, b Kane ...	6
G. Nicoll, b Kane	2
R. Thomas, b Harrison ...	2
C. White, b Kane	4
E. Barnes, b Kane	0
Marquis, b Kane	0
Byes, &c.	6
Total	73

Bowling Analysis.—Kane, 62 balls, 22 runs, 7 wkts.; Harrison, 24 balls, 23 runs, 1 wkt.; Palmby, 39 balls, 23 runs, 2 wkts.

LEXTON.—2nd Innings.

Kane, b H. Parker	4
Palmby, b H. Parker ...	5
Giles, b H. Parker	3
Harrison, b G. Carver ...	1
Martin, b H. Parker... ...	3
Gray, b H. Parker	0
T. Mann, c and b G. Carver...	1
Salvana, not out	5
Simpkins, not out	1
McErvale, b H. Parker ...	8
Total for 8 wickets ...	31

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 25 balls, 15 runs, 6 wkts.; G. Carver, 18 balls, 15 runs, 2 wkts.

SPRING

AND

SUMMER!

A

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

JUST OPENED.

Inspection Invited.

G. H. COUGLE

DIRECT IMPORTER,

HAVELOCK STREET

BEAUFORT.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1893.

RECEIPTS.		£	S.	D.
Cash in Bank 1st Oct., 1893...		1013	6	3
General Rates, 1891—North Riding		0	7	0
" 1892— " "	11 10 0			
" East "	3 15 3			
		15	5	0
General Rates, 1893—North "	967 1 6			
" East "	819 4 6			
" West "	1287 3 0			
		3073	9	0
Municipal Endowment ...		1666	17	2
Subsidy on Foxes destroyed ...		49	2	6
Fox skins sold ...		5	17	8
Reserves—Carngham Recreation		12	5	0
Mount Emu ...		20	12	6
Lake Burrumbeet...		2	0	0
Beaufort Recreation		15	16	1
Weighbridge fees, Beaufort ...		29	8	0
" Carngham ...		13	1	6
Licenses—Equivalent for Hotels		380	0	0
Dairy		0	2	6
Slaughtering ...		9	0	0
Dancing Saloons ...		5	5	0
Dog registrations—North Riding	70 17 6			
East "	29 10 0			
West "	26 15 0			
		127	2	6
Beaufort Water Supply—Rates, 1892	10 0 6			
" 1893	287 17 0			
Water sold	4 8 0			
Water sold on joint account with Victorian Railways	40 15 6			
Victorian Railways	95 11 3			
		438	12	3
Snake Valley Water Rate, 1892 ...	13 10 0			
" " 1893 ...	15 3 0			
		28	13	0
Rent of Shire Hall ...		4	10	0
Legal Expenses recovered ...		0	3	6
Pounds—Beaufort ...	13 3 1			
Skipton ...	8 15 0			
		21	18	1
Pound Sales ...		6	10	9
Shire of Lexton, for works (joint)		5	3	10
Shire of Hampden, for works (joint)		67	7	5
Victorian Railways—Supervision of race		25	0	0
Interest on overdue rates ...		2	5	7
Miscellaneous ...		8	8	6
Contractors' Deposits ...	210 7 6			
" forfeited ...	0 15 9			
		211	3	3
		7,258	13	10
Overdraft Bank of Victoria, 30th September, 1893		732	3	7
		£7,990	17	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	S.	D.
Contracts, East Riding ...	1157	15	5
Surface labor, &c., do. ...	493	9	11
Snake Valley Water Supply ...	177	8	6
Carngham Recreation Reserve ...	3	12	6
	1832	6	4
Contracts, West Riding ...	1370	3	8
Suface labor, &c., do. ...	340	12	10
Hampden Shire, for works (joint) ...	41	2	0
Ararat Shire " (joint) ...	72	13	9
	1824	12	3
Contracts—North Riding, including Beaufort ...	1124	19	5
Surface labor, &c., including Beaufort	465	4	0
Waterloo Water Supply ...	386	0	1
Lexton Shire, for works (joint) ...	42	8	4
Ararat Shire, " (joint) ...	118	10	0
Ballarat Shire, " (joint) ...	18	7	3
Beaufort township ...	63	7	11
Beaufort Recreation Reserve ...	75	2	6
Rabbits Beaufort United Common ...	55	0	0
	2348	19	6
Rewards for Destruction of Foxes ...	95	0	0
Commission, Beaufort Weighbridge ...	13	15	0
" Carngham " ...	5	8	3
Commission, &c., on dog fees—North R.	32 1 3		
" " East R.	14 15 0		
" " West R.	0 5 0		
	47	1	3
Beaufort Water Supply—Works, &c., Beaufort ...	25 8 6		
Interest, &c., on loan of £2500 ...	108 3 7		
" " £500 ...	23 8 0		
Labor, &c., on joint account with Victorian Railways ...	127 19 3		
	284	19	4
Pounds—Beaufort ...	19 0 0		
Skipton ...	13 11 0		
	32	11	0
Charitable and other Donations ...	196	2	0
President's Allowance ...	70	0	0
Salaries... ...	628	0	0
Expenses under Health Act ...	54	0	0
Office Expenses	39	6	6
Audit of Accounts ...	32	8	3
Legal Expenses	19	0	3
Election Expenses ...	26	7	1
Stationery and Printing ...	44	3	4
Advertising	28	2	0
Compensation paid ...	1	0	6
Interest on Bank Overdraft ...	21	17	6
Implements	143	14	5
Incidental Expenses ...	25	5	5
Contractors' deposits returned ...	176	16	5
	£7,990	17	50

—STATEMENT OF GENERAL RATE, MADE ON THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1893.—

Net Annual Value of Rateable Property in Shire of Ripon ... £61,868 10 0

Rate made thereon at Twelve Pence in the £ ... 3,093 8 6

VERMIN DESTRUCTION LOAN.

RECEIPTS.	£	S.	D.
Cash in Bank, 30th September, 1892 ...	7	9	3
Repayments by Borrowers, third instalment ...	101	13	0
Interest	0	1	6
	£109	3	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	S.	D.
Government Victoria, third instalment ...	101	13	0
Cash in Bank of Victoria, 30th Sept., 1893 ...	7	10	9
	£109	3	9

ASSETS.	£	S.	D.
Half-year's Municipal Endowment (now overdue)	1306	9	7
Cash in Bank of Victoria—Vermin D. Loan a/c. ...	7	10	9
Due by Borrowers	711	10	7
Water Race from Mt. Cole to Beaufort, and the works connected therewith, one-half share ...	2000	0	0
Beaufort Water Supply reticulation works, etc. ...	1000	0	0
Shire Hall, with furniture and fittings, stables, and other property as per list...	1205	0	0
	£6,230	10	11

LIABILITIES.		£	S.	D.
Due to Bank of Victoria		732	3	7
Contractors' Deposits		42	2	0
Owing on Contracts—North Riding	155 3 0			
West "	94 12 0			
East "	30 17 6			
		280	12	6
Government of Victoria, Vermin D. Loan ...		711	10	9
" " Beaufort Water Supply Loan of £2500 ...	1776 7 10			
" £500 ...	383 14 1			
		2160	1	11
		£3,926	10	9

JOSEPH WATSON, SHIRE SECRETARY. 1st October, 1893.

20th October, 1893. Audited and found correct. { WM. WEBSTER, MUNICIPAL AUDITOR. JOHN HUMPHREYS, LOCAL AUDITOR.

I certify that the above Statements of Accounts have been examined, found just and true, and allowed by the Council of the Shire of Ripon, this 4th day of December, 1893.

W. B. BRIDGES, PRESIDENT.

TRESPASSING with DOG or GUN strictly prohibited on ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE. Trespassers prosecuted.

E. H. AUSTIN.

Beaufort, 4th Decr., 1893.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Grey pony horse, HS near shoulder.
Red and white steer, like JW off choin.
Black and white steer. No visible brands.
Red and white steer. No visible brands.
If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 30th December, 1893.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd.

TENDERS required by Wednesday evening next, 13th inst., for 10 cords of good sound FIREWOOD (4ft. lengths), to be approved of by the manager, and stacked at the Middle Creek Creamery. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort, to adopt By-Laws and Articles of Association, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 a.m.

A. PARKER, Secretary.

FITZGERALD BROS.'

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE of PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

Will perform at Beaufort

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY,

Behind Salvation Army Barracks.
After a Most Successful Season of

14 WEEKS 14

In Sydney.

THE RAGE OF SYDNEY.

Patronised by the Austrian Prince, Lady Duff and suite, the Ministry, 250,000 people, and pronounced by both Press and Public to be

THE BEST CIRCUS EVER SEEN IN SYDNEY.

Since our last visit to your Town we have added to our Menagerie the savage Man-eaters—

ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS,

Indian Burmah Tigers, Cheetahs, Pumas, leopards, Monkeys, Apes, Jackals, Hyenas, Foxes, Black Panthers, and the only Silver Lion in the Colonies.

The den of celebrated Performing Wild and Savage Lions.

The Lion King enters the Den at every Performance.

120 HORSES and PONIES 120.

100 People, including 20 ladies.

Our Band, under the leadership of Herr Von Der Medlum, the Greatest Cornet Solois of Australia.

One ticket to both circus and Menagerie.

J. MORRIS, Agent.

ALL persons interested in the formation of the NEW FIRE BRIGADE will please attend a meeting to be held at the Golden Age Hotel, Wednesday Evening, December 13th, at 8 o'clock p.m. W. DRIVER, Secretary.

MRS. GRANT, NEWS AGENT and STATIONER (opposite the Post Office), begs to inform the general Public that she has taken those premises adjoining her 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.

Beaufort Jockey Club.

MR W. EDWARD NICKOLS will sell by Public Auction on Saturday (this evening), 9th inst., at 6.30 p.m., under Mr J. Humphreys verandah, Neil-street, Beaufort, all rights and privileges in connection with the above Club's New Year's Day Races, as under:—Publican's Booth; Gate; Luncheon

A. PARKER, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. STEVENSON,

of Swanston-street, Melbourne,

Has OPENED A STUDIO in the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr G. White, OPPOSITE the POST-OFFICE, BEAUFORT, and begs to announce that his stay will be of short duration.

MELBOURNE WORK AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Three Cabinets, 5s; Six, 8s; Twelve, 12s 6d.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ½ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¾in., ⅞in., 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.

ALL accounts and claims against the Beaufort Fire Brigade must be sent in on or before Monday, 11th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

W. DRIVER, Secretary.

SINGING.

MISS MARIE QUEREE, C.T.M., intends holding a CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen in BEAUFORT. Both notations used. Terms, 10s 6d per qr. New pupils leave names at Camp Hotel.

J. IBBOTSON,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

Begs to announce that he has commenced business in the premises adjoining the Golden Age Hotel, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage. First-class workmanship guaranteed. Best materials used. Ballarat Prices. Repairs of all kinds neatly executed.

EURAMBEEN.

MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1893.

SALE BY AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

On the premises, BRIERLEY'S HOTEL, Situate on the ARARAT ROAD, six miles from BEAUFORT.

Hotel, Farm Lands, Horses, Milch Cows, Young Stock, Farm Implements, Furniture, &c., &c.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by Mr WM. BRIERLEY (who is leaving Euramseen) to sell, as above, all the valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY as follows:—

Lot 1. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 70B, in the parish of Eurambeen, containing 21a. 1r. 13p., on which is erected BRIERLEY'S HOTEL, containing seven rooms, with Bthroom, out kitchen, Stables, Stock-yards, Garden, &c., &c.

Lot 2. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 72A, in the parish of Eurambeen, containing 51a. 3r. 23p., securely fenced and well watered.

Lot 3. All that piece of LAND, being Crown allotment 93A, parish of Eurambeen, containing 80a. 0r. 31p., securely fenced.

Also three useful Horses, seven Milch Cows (with Calves at foot) in full milk, 6 head of Young Cattle, Waggonette and Harness, Dray and Harness, Plough, pair Harrows, Chaff-cutter, Churn and Dairy requisites, large Tank; Furniture and Effects, comprising Chairs, Tables, Fenders and Irons, Pictures, Lamps, Linoleum, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture—double and single Iron Bedsteads, Chest Drawers, Washstands and Ware, Dress Tables and Glasses, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, Farm and Garden Tools, and a large assortment of useful Household Effects. A general clearing sale. Terms for freehold declared at sale, for effects cash. Refreshments provided.

The Publican's License expires at the end of the year. The purchaser of Lot 1 can renew the license or not.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auct.
Ararat and Beaufort.

Beaufort Jockey Club's

ANNUAL RACES!

TO BE HELD ON THE NEW RACECOURSE,

WATERLOO FLAT,

ON

NEW YEAR'S DAY

(MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1894.)

STEWARDS — Messrs Flynn, Maher, Martin, Hinchliffe, W. Loft, Pearson, Topper, G. Thomas, Wotherspoon, Sinclair, VanderStoel, Ross, W. Bradshaw, F., T., H., and R. Beggs, Blackmore, W. Smith, C. and G. Vowles, Archard, Welsh, C. Broadbent, and D. Stevens.

JUDGE—E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

CLERK OF COURSE—Mr R. Thomas.

CLERK OF SCALES—Mr T. Archard.

STARTER—Mr C. Loft.

HANDICAPPERS—Messrs A. Andrews and D. Hayres.

PROGRAMME.

Maiden Plate, of 5 sovs.
One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Post entry, 5s.

Handicap Hurdle Race, of 5 sovs.
Two miles. Over hurdles about 3ft. 6in. high. Post entry, 7s.

Beaufort Handicap, of 10 sovs.
One mile and a half. Post entry, 10s.

Pony Race, of 3 sovs.
(Ponies under fourteen hands.) Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 3s.

Selling Flat Race, of 5 sovs.
Handicap. Winner to be sold for £10. Any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Post entry, 5s. Distance one mile.

Trotting Match.
To be arranged on the course.

Flying Handicap, of 5 sovs.
Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 5s.

Hurry Skurry, of 2 sovs.
With entrance money added. Once round the course. Handicap. Post entry, 2s 6d.

Consolation Stakes of 3 sovs.
One mile and a half. Handicap. Post entry, 3s.

First Race to start at 11 a.m.
V.R.C. Rules strictly adhered to.
Jockeys must ride in colors.

A. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

POSTAL NEWS.

:o:

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.)

	s.	d.
POST CARDS	0	1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	2
LETTER CARDS ... ... (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)	0	1½
NEWSPAPERS	0	0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE ...	0	3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under (each extra pound or part, 3d.)	0	9
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	0	1

PACKETS.

	s.	d.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ounces or under (up to 3lbs)	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.)

	s.	d.
PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ...	0	1

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

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

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

PACKETS.

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

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under	0	2½
POST CARDS	0	1½
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	1
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under... ...	0	2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces	0	3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0	1
PRINTED PAPERS (other than newspapers).—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 3.25 at Spencer-street Station.

It should not be necessary at the present season to warn people to exercise care in the use of matches, or to be careful about extinguishing any fire they may find it necessary to light. Travellers and others should be particularly careful where they light fires, choosing spots denuded of grass, or where the chances of its spreading are very small. It is, however, just as well that "swagsmen," of whom there are a great many travelling the country just now, and others, should understand that the lighting of fires whereby property is endangered, or the leaving fires unextinguished, carries with it the risk of a heavy fine. At the Inglewood Police Court, on Tuesday, no less than six "swagsmen" were fined £2 each for negligence in respect of fires.

SUMMER FODDER CROPS.

The season is getting advanced, but it is not too late yet to put in green fodder crops, such as sorghum and maize. The recent showers have freshened the grass, and they have also fitted the land for raising late patches of almost any kind of green crop the farmer chooses to grow. Wide-awake dairy farmers are beginning to see that they must feed their cows through the dry period of summer, and also during the dead of winter, when the grass is scarce, in order to make the business of butter-making profitable. The old-time plan of milking the cows just when they have any milk to give, or when the natural herbage enabled them to yield a few quarts, is going out of fashion. The practice of making the cows yield a certain quantity of milk over a certain number of months is coming into use, writes "Thistledown," and it is easy to understand that the farmer who controls his business on a well-ordered system, instead of allowing the weather and other influences to govern the "show," stands the best chance of succeeding over a series of years. The importance of providing extra feed for the cows at certain seasons of the year is really far greater than many seem to realise, but the course of events will shortly bring careless dairymen to their senses. The time when dairying could be made to pay without any attention being given to the cows in the way of extra feeding has, to my mind, gone by never to return. Half-a-crown and two shillings a pound for butter, prices which farmers used to calculate upon getting, are things of the past. The establishment of hundreds of butter factories and creameries throughout the country has completely altered the circumstances under which cheese and butter making can be carried on, and everyone in the trade must alter and adapt themselves to the times. The making of ensilage is one of the new methods recommended, but not one farmer in fifty makes ensilage, for the reason that they have nothing to make it with. Neither can they maintain the milk supply when the dry weather sets in, because they provide no green fodder for their cows. But the time has arrived when the farmer who fails to grow summer fodder crops for his cows will speedily have to reckon with his creditors.

MORE LIKELY TO BREAK DOWN.

WHO hasn't heard of the good old Deacon in America, and his idea of how a chaise should be built so as to run for ever without repairs? I dare say we all have, yet he hasn't quite gone stale yet.

He said, you remember, that the reason chaises broke down and didn't wear out was that there was always a weakest spot somewhere about them. Now, said the Deacon, the way to fix it is to make that spot as strong as the rest. Then the vehicle might wear out, but couldn't break down. He built a chaise on that principle, it never broke down; it ran a hundred years exactly, and then one day it went to pieces all at once; all at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst. Its time was come; for, as the man says who once told the story in rhyme, "little of all we value here, wakes on the morn of its hundredth year, without both feeling and looking queer."

Yes, and long before that time most of us begin to look and feel queer. And it's all on account of that weak spot too. If it wasn't for that we should be like the Deacon's chaise—we should run till we wear out. As it is we break down on the road, often beyond repair. But not always.

Otherwise a certain man could never have used these words, "*I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago.*" His story, in his own words, runs this way:—

"From my youth I was never properly well. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pain after eating. Often I couldn't touch food when it was set before me. I felt a gnawing at the stomach and a tightness at the chest and sides. Sometimes my bowels were so swollen I had to loose my clothes. I had violent pains in my head for days together. This continued for years and years. About thirty years ago I began to have rheumatic pains all over me, especially in the back and legs. I got so bad I couldn't walk without a stick, and on my way to and from my work I had to sit down and rest.

"I got no proper sleep at night owing to the pain. Day nor night, I never knew what it was to be free from pain. As time went by I became quite crippled. Doctor after doctor gave me medicines and rubbing bottles, but none of the things I tried did any good. The doctors said my ailments was rheumatism and lumbago and made light of it, but it was serious enough to me. For thirty years I suffered dreadfully, my wife used to rub me before the fire night after night and apply flannels, relieving me only for the time. I gave up all hope of ever being well again, when in November, 1887, I read of the good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done in so many cases. I began to use it, and after taking a few bottles all my aches and pains left me and have never returned since. This medicine seems to have driven all the poison out of my system, and I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago, for which I think God and Seigel's Syrup. Had I used it sooner I should have been saved years of suffering." (Signed) WILLIAM STODDART, Douglas, near Cork, Ireland, January 7th, 1892.

Mr Stoddart is gardener at Mrs Edwards', the Island, Rochestown, and has a shop at Douglas. He is a very respectable man and has been in service at Mrs Edwards' twenty years.

In his letter he further states that from boyhood he was a victim to indigestion and dyspepsia. This fact explains the rheumatism, as it was the cause of it. The bile acids from the torpid stomach and liver filled the blood, lodged in the joints and muscles, and gave rise to all the consequences he describes. The effect of the Syrup was to expel the acids from the body and set the digestive machinery healthily at work, for the first time in this man's life.

This was the way the human vehicle broke down in Mr Stoddart's case, but fortunately for him he came across something that had power to repair it. Better watch the weak spots. Delays are dangerous.

☞ 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.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

:o:

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The present year is making up for the drought and heat of the early months, the winter and spring being so wet as to show an inch more rainfall than the average.

Possibly this rainy season will continue till Christmas, and if so, advantage should be taken to put in successional crops of vegetables.

Intelligent cultivation shows to the best advantage in the wettest and driest months of the year. To obtain the best results from a plot of ground the soil should be trenched and drained. If this is done the ground is the driest in the winter and the moistest in summer. It is plain that if ground is drained that the extra moisture of winter will have freer escape than if no drains were provided, and to that extent will be drier. It is not so plain at first sight how it is that drained ground is moistest in summer. If ground is not drained and water lodges, the surface of the soil cakes hard when the sun's rays pour on the earth. When the surface soil is caked hard in summer, any rains or dew that fall cannot soak in, and as soon as the rays of the sun strike the soil they vapourize the moisture and draw it up into the atmosphere. When drained the ground does not cake, and any small showers or dew that fall on the ground soak into the soil, where the sun cannot so easily draw them up; and the soil is, when drained, moister in summer.

Trenching, which is digging the soil about 2 feet deep, keeping the surface soil on the surface, enables the roots of the plants to get down deeper into the soil, where the heat of the sun cannot get at them to scorch them up.

Without draining trenching is of little value, as the ground in winter would be too wet to get on to work, and would soon get as hard as before it was trenched. Where 2-inch agricultural pipes are available these put 6 inches into the clay every 30 feet are ample, following the natural fall of the ground. Where such are not available or are too expensive an equally serviceable drain can be made by digging a gutter 6 inches into the clay and filling in with a layer 6 inches deep of stones, broken bricks, empty tins. Put a layer of branches, straw, old sacking, or anything that will keep the earth from filling up the cavities left by the stones, &c., when throwing back the soil, which soon firms.

In addition to draining and trenching the more the surface of the soil is dug, hoed, or scarified the better. For vegetable or other ground where there is a straight run there is no tool that so quickly returns its value as a Planet Junior hand plough, which has tools for hoeing, ploughing, scarifying, and raking. Every market gardener should have one or more. It is as easy to work as a Dutch hoe.

The value of irrigation is shown where water is available in dry months, splendid and certain crops being able to be raised with water, which without would be lamentable failures.

Beans, French.—Sow 2 inches deep, and instead of covering with soil, which frequently gets so hard as to break off the young plant when coming through the soil, cover with 2 inches of round horse droppings. Let rows be 2 feet 6 inches and plants 6 inches apart. 1 pound sows row 80 feet.

Beet, red.—Sow freely ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. Sow thickly when the young plants are to be boiled as spinage, leaving a plant every 6 inches to provide leaves in February and March.

Borecole or kale, brocoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy should all be sown freely, to produce plants ready for planting out in the coming year. To grow good plants now requires care. Sow the seed ½ of an inch deep, and cover with a layer 1 in. thick of the round droppings of a horse. This prevents the ground from caking when watered, and nourishes the plants. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet by 20 feet. Plants must be kept watered. In watering, it is better to water heavily and seldom, when the water soaks down into the ground, and the roots follow and are safe from the sun, rather than to water frequently and lightly and bring the roots up to the surface, where if neglected for a day, or if extra hot weather is experienced, the roots are scorched up and the plants die.

The next trouble is the cabbage moth, which is a great scourge. This moth is nocturnal, commencing to fly about sundown. Young chickens greedily eat the moth, and when young do no harm. Keep the old hen in a coop near the seed beds. To destroy the grub, water the plants with a solution of tobacco water, still better with nicotine whale oil soap, which sticks the tobacco extract to the plant, or ¼ oz. London Purple or Paris Green, which are deadly poisons, to 3 gallons of water. A handy way of catching the moth is to have a light frame, on which tack a piece of sacking, which paint with tar on the top, leaving a few inches clean at the bottom, which piece may hang below the frame. Then let two people, each taking an end, draw it lightly over the plants from one end of the bed to the other, letting the loose sacking touch the plants. The moths disturbed fly upwards, and are caught in the sticky tar. If healthy plants, free from the grub, are transplanted into well-worked and well-manured ground, they grow so quickly that the grub does little damage, limiting its ravages to the outside leaves. If slowly and badly grown, the plants are sometimes riddled to the heart, and utterly useless for cooking. For very early cauliflower we call special attention to the earliest erfurt. 1s per packet.

Celery.—Sow seed ⅛ of an inch deep to transplant. Plants can be freely sent by post; 100 for 3s 3d.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ inch deep, thickly, in rows or broadcast. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet square.

Cucumber.—Sow 2 or three seeds, ½ inch deep, in hills 6 feet apart. When plants have set a crop of cucumbers layer the shoots near the end, making the soil very rich. The plants will root into this and produce successive crops as they are layered.

Leek.—Sow ¼ inch deep, in rows 2 feet and plants 6 inch apart. Roll or tramp the soil when the seed is sown to firm the surface. 1 oz sows 80 feet.

Lettuce.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, 3 or 4 seeds every foot. Let the strongest plant grow. Lettuce may be sown between rows of slowly growing vegetables, and be cut off before they are in the road.

Maize.—Sow 1 inch deep, in rows 3 feet and plants 1 foot apart. For cobs allow 3 feet every way. It is a good plan to sow the seed at the bottom of a furrow 6 to 9 inch deep, and as the plant grows work the soil round the stem. The plant will root from the stem, and thus have more root power, besides having its roots deep down in the soil where the moisture is.

Mangold wurzel.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet 6 inch and plants 1 foot 3 inch apart. Seedlings when as large as a finger may be safely transplanted, but will not freely transplant when smaller.

Onion.—Sow in richly manured ground, ¼ inch deep, in rows, thickly for onions for salad. Tramp ground when seed is sown, as such seeds require a firm surface.

Orache or mountain spinage.—Where not sown, sow ½ inch deep, allowing 2 feet between rows and plants. Leaves broken off as they grow supply a splendid spinage.

Peas.—In moist districts or where water is available, sow 1 inch deep, in rows 4 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Potatoes.—Sow a few to produce seed for the coming year. Throw up a furrow, and plant the seed 4 inch below this furrow, drawing down the earth as the plants grow.

Radish.—Sow a few in rich ground, watering well; ½ inch deep, rows 1 foot and plants 2 inch apart.

Sorghum.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows, 3 feet apart, where not already sown. This will give successful crops till cut off by the frost.

Turnip.—Orange jelly and sweedish turnips can be sown now, ⅛ inch deep, in rows 18 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Scale breeds this month, and is more exposed to the effects of washes, such as kerosene emulsion; one washing now is worth three or four at other periods of the year.

Plant dahlias from subdivision of last year's plants, or green plants struck from cuttings. To divide tubers, split the old stem, seeing that there is a sprout on it, and let there be one or more of the old tubers. Green plants are raised from the sprouts of the old tubers, started by heat, and when large enough broken off and struck as a cutting. The finest flowers are obtained in autumn from the plants put out now.

When pots are scarce old jam tins with a hole punched at the bottom make a good substitute. If a piece of tin or zinc is coiled up and sprung into the tin and allowed to be about half an inch higher than the edge, the young plant may be obtained with a ball for transplanting by pulling up the coiled tin, which brings the soil with it.

Chrysanthemum plants should be finally cut back about Christmas, letting stems be only about 6 to 8 inches high. Do not water for two or three days till cut is dried, otherwise plants bleed to death. If weather is warm shade the plants. A mulching of 2 to 4 inches of manure should be put round the plants, keeping the soil moist and supplying nutriment to the plants. Water freely.

Cineraria seed and pansy should now be planted. Pansies sown now and brought through the hot weather will produce finer plants and earlier flowers than the March sown seed.

We have now completed the first series of these monthly "Practical Jottings" which we have been assured by many of our readers have been of use to them. Our aim has been to assist the non-professional gardner by writing short, simple instructions such as we find during the course of business as required by such.

We trust that during the coming year we may obtain the custom of those who have benefitted by our articles.

CLEMENTS TONIC HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

IS NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM BUT A RELIABLE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION.

POSITIVELY CURES INDIGESTION, NEURALGIA, WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

READ THIS CASE.

G. Logan, Esq., Kyneton, Victoria, who writes:—I hardly know how to thank you for the great benefit I have derived from the use of Clements Tonic. I have been a great sufferer from extreme nervousness for some considerable time. I believe it was mostly brought on by over-indulgence in strong liquor. Although a fluent writer at most times I found at last I could hardly guide my pen. I had tried nearly all the nerve strenghteners I had heard of but without receiving any benefit. At last I resolved to try Clements Tonic, having heard so much of its great curative virtues. I have given it a trial and can say that I have derived great benefit, and my hand is as steady now as what it has been for many years. As a nerve strengthener I do not think there is anything to equal Clements Tonic.—Yours &c., G. Logan, Kyneton, Victoria.

Influenza of a very severe type is prevalent in Austria, and especially in Vienna. So many members of both Houses of the Reichsrath, the Central Legislature of Austria, are laid up by the disease that the Ministry have brought the session to an abrupt close.

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

A Reuter's telegram dated Perth, Monday, says that news has been received that a sensational discovery has been made at Dick Egan's reef. This claim was floated recently in Melbourne as the Crœsus Company. The reef, which has been struck in sinking, carries a shoot of gold as rich as any yet seen on the field. Fraser's cleaned up on Saturday; 470 tons of stone yielding 207 oz.

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.

It appears the Government have in serious contemplation the appointment of an American railway expert to manage the Victorian railways. The Ministry are doubtful, it seems, as to the class of servant that is most required, whether a man versed in traffic matters, or a man thoroughly well up in construction matters. Mr Patterson (Premier) holds that as railway construction on any very extensive scale cannot be taken for some years to come, our requirements will be better met by the appointment of a general manager. Some difficulty will, no doubt, arise as to making the selection of a suitable man, but that difficulty is not likely to prove insurmountable should the Ministry determine to make a quest in America for a man competetent to manage our railways. If this is done the doing away with the Railway Commissioners will necessarily follow, and some curiosity will naturally be felt as to the system of control and management that will be introduced in lieu of the present system. The Ministry are no doubt anxious that our railways should be made to pay, but how it is going to be done is the difficult problem to solve.

The prediction that the world's output of gold for the current year will probably largely exceed the record for 1892, seems now to be pretty certain of fulfilment. In addition to the wonderful progress of the South African fields, including the recently reported discovery of rich reefs in Matabeleland, the steady progress of our own goldfields in Eastern Australia, the phenomenally rich finds in the western colony at Coolgardie, and the revival of gold-mining in California and other parts of the United States, we (*Mining Standard*) now hear that British Columbia is about to add to the world's stock of metal. A rich gold quartz district has recently been discovered at Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and the report of the Government geologist vouches for the existence of lodges varying from 4ft to 6ft in thickness, the stone ranging in value on assay from 100 to 2,000 dols. a ton. Prospectors are said to be flocking to the scene of the discovery, where, it is said, there is abundance of coal, water, and timber, besides proximity to railway communication.

THE STUD.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at CHEPSTOWE, the PONY STALLION,

TRAFALGAR,

By NELSON, who is the sire of some of the best buggy ponies in the district.

TERMS, £2 2s EACH MARE.

Cash on removal of mares. All care taken, but no responsibility.

Apply to FRANCIS ODDIE, Chepstowe.

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

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

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

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

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

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

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

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.

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

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

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at

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

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

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

WANTED KNOWN,
I AM NOW A BUYER OF
GOOD FRESH BUTTER,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
Printed or in Lump.

M. FLYNN,
Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

J. W. BROWNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Correspondence conducted with strictest privacy. Charges moderate.
Agent for the United Australian Fire Insurance Co.

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 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 Valua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

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

T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
46 Leicester-square London W.C.
21 June 189[illegible]

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 are sold by [illegible] are sometimes [illegible] 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

CRICKET.

FOY AND GIBSON
SMITH STREET,
Collingwood, MELBOURNE.

Men's Cricket Bats. FULL SIZE.

The "CLAPSHAW," ALL CANE, a splendid Club Bat; well seasoned; nourished in oil 9/-
The 'CLAPSHAW,' All Cane, selected 10
Aquila, Clapshaw & White's 'STAR' Bat Superior, selected; All Cane; strongly recommended; a splendid Bat; wonderful value 11/6
F. H. AYRES' 'SUPERIOR'; All Cane Selected ... 16-
BARTLETT'S 'REPERCUSSIVE' PATENTED; Cane, Whalebone and India-rubber Spring Handle, the standard of quality all the world round. No sting; no jar, Unequalled for driving ... 16/-
F. H. AYRE'S 'INTERNATIONAL' PATENT. India-rubber and Cane. The best Presentation Bat ... 22/6
The 'Junior Clapshaw' Youths' Bats. All Cane—4, 6s; 5, 7s; 6, 8s—All Cane.

Cricket Stumps. FULL SIZE.

The 'M.C.C' Stumps. Beautifully polished ash; extra heavy solid brass tops; steel shoes ... 10/6
The 'ASSOCIATION' Stumps. Polished ash; solid brass tops and plain points, or steel shoes with plain tops ... 8/-
The 'VICTOR,' selected. Fine polished ash, brass-bound tops. Full size ... 6s
The 'WONDER,' selected. Polished ash. Full size ... 4s
The 'Junior' Youths' Stumps.
Selected. Fine polished ash, with bails. 24-inch, 2s 6d; 26-inch, 3-; 28-inch, 3s 6d.
EXTRA BAILS. Polished Ash. Full size, 9d per set of four.

Men's Leg Guards.

The 'PENNANT' Leg Guard. Special white buckskin, cane and cork protected; with three knee rolls; extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'PENNANT,' brown; gold cape; dogskin; ventilated: extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'SPEEDWELL.' White buckskin, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality ...10s 6d
The 'ECLIPSE,' buff chamois leather, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality ... 9s
The 'ACME,' hard white canvas; cane protected; continued straps, 3 buckles
The 'Junior' Youths' Leg Guards.
No. 1, hard white canvas, cane protected.
No. 2, buff Chamois Leather, 2 buckles 6s
No. 3, best white buckskin, 2 buckles 10s 6d
All Men's Leg Guards have continued Straps, which go all round the leg.

WICKET-KEEPING Gauntlets.

The 'HOLDFAST' (Brown); fine gold cape; ventilated; well padded; cane protected wrists ... 9s 6d
The 'GRIPPER;' best white leather, well padded, ventilated cane protected wrists 8s 6d
The 'MAGNETIC,' buff chamois leather, ventilated; a splendid line; cane protected wrists ... 6s [illegible]
The 'SUREHOLD,' buff chamois leather; ventilated, full size, cane protected wrists. Wonderful value ... 4s 6d
The 'JUNIOR' YOUTHS' GAUNTLETS.
No. 1, best white leather ventilated, match quality ... 7s
No. 2, buff chamois, ventilated: wonderful value ...

Batting Gloves.

'ALL ENGLAND,' fine white buckskin, extra heavy, red rubber tubes ...
'ALL ENGLAND,' grey rubber
The 'PATENT,' to wind round the wrists. Best red rubber tubes. ...

Match Cricket Balls

DUKE'S Prince of Wales' Feather ...
AYRE'S No. 4 Match ...
DUKE'S Match Ball... ...7s
AYRE'S Club Ball 6s
BUSSEY'S C.B. Match Ball ...
BUSSEY'S D.B. Match Balls ...5s 9.
Youths' Cricket Balls, sewn leather, 1, 10d; 2, 1s 3d; 3, 1s 9d; 4, 2s 6d; 5, 3s.

Composition Balls.

The 'ECLIPSE' ... 2s [illegible]
The 'WYVERN' ... 2s [illegible]
The 'CRESCENT' ... 1s
Correct size and weight, 5½ ozs.
The Youths' 'Crescent' ... 11d
The Boys' 'Crescent' ... 9d

Cricket Back Stop Nets.

With poles, pegs and ropes. Extra heavy hemp, laid-cord hammock twine.
18 feet x 6 feet ... 15s
18 feet x 7 feet ... 17s 6d

Presentation Cricket Sets for Boys.

At 1s 6d, 3s, 4s 3d, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d.

WILLOW BATS for Boys, 1s 1d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 2s 8d, 3s 3d, 3s 11d each.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD.
MELBOURNE.

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 [illegible] [illegible] advertising medium for all [illegible] and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CIRCULATES in the following districts:— Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Trawalla, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and [illegible]

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOUR-PAGE [illegible]

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
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OFFICE.

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ON REASONABLE TERMS.
MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,
Prepared on the shortest notice.

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The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 943 | BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1893 | PRICE FOURPENCE.

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TO FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS & OTHERS

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

Business for 1891 exceeding £400,000.

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

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.

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.

FOY & GIBSON'S

XMAS TOY FAIR AND MAGIC CAVE.

VISIT OUR MAGIC CAVE WHEN IN TOWN.

THE MAGIC CAVE has been entirely rebuilt and remodelled, and represents an enchanting Panoramic View of Sydney Harbor, numerous steamers plying and the electric trams running daily. Several new and interesting water illusions have been introduced, and is well worth a visit; there are also other OUTDOOR XMAS attractions for the little ones.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

TEN THOUSAND TO CHOOSE FROM.
Speaking Dolls, Dressed Dolls, BABY DOLLS.

DOLLS at 7½., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., to 25s.
Sizes range from 6 in. to 60 in. high, in Blondes, Brunettes, Black and White.
SPLENDID DOLLS, 41 in. HIGH, 4s. 6d. EACH.
THE SHILLING DOLL IS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.
Dressed Dolls in Wool and Fashionable Costumes. The variety is endless, and the largest Stock of Dolls in Australia to be seen at the Christmas Fair.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE DOLLS RECEPTION.

TOYS! TOYS!!

Horses, Engines, Trams, Trumpets, and a Million other Toys, at 4½d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. up.
CUBE GAMES, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d.
Rocking Horses and Gocarts, 10s. 6d., 19s. 6d.

FANCY GOODS, AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

VERY SPECIAL PHOTO. FRAMES, in Silver or Gilt, 9d. each, English made, worth 1s. 6d.
GLASS PHOTO. MOUNTS, 4½d., 6d., 9d., 1s. to 3s. 6d.
LADIES' PURSES, Special Value, 100 Varieties, 7½d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. to 10s.
HAND BAGS in great variety, 3s. 6d. to 25s.
FANCY WALL BRACKETS, 1s. up.
HAND MIRRORS, Very Unique, 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Immense Assortment of Japanese Novelties.
PHOTO. EASELS. Bamboo, 3d., 6d., 9d.
Fan Fire Screens, Japanese, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
REED and BEAD BLINDS, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
Finest ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERIES at special prices.

FRUITS, CAKES, &c.

New Season's Fruits now to hand, and the quality is unusually fine. Only the choice sorts of Muscatels, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Prepared Mince, &c.
Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.
Plain and Fancy Christmas Cakes, in all sorts and sizes, 10d., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Birthday and Christening Cakes, iced and tastefully ornamented.
Jordan Almonds, 2s. 3d. per lb.
Plum Pudding, 10d. and 2s. 3d.
Figs, Finest Eleme, 3d. per box.
Pudding Powder (Freeman's), 2½d. per packet.
Jellies, Clarnico, 6d. per packet; equal to one pint.
Italian Walnuts, 1s. per lb.
Soft Shell Almonds, 10d. per lb.
Barcelona Nuts, 7d. per lb.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY.

Fancy Boxes of Lollies, 6d., 9d., 1s.
Assorted Baskets of Lollies, for Christmas Trees or Children's Parties, 3s. 6d. doz.
Butter Scotch, 4½d. per packet.
Chocolate Creams, 9d. per lb.
New York Mixtures, 5½d. per lb.
Lion Mixtures, 8d. per lb.
Cosaques—An endless variety, 6d. per doz.
London Mixtures, 10d. per lb.
Jubilee Mixtures, 10d. per lb.
Queen's Jubilee Mixture, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Conversations, 6d. per lb.

CRICKETING GOODS.

The "Feltham," the Clapshaw all cane Bats, 9s.; F. A. Ayer's all cane Bat, very special value, 12s. 6d.; Bartlett's Repercussive Bat, unequalled for driving, 16s. THE FINEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
Stumps, in polished ash, full size, 4s., 5s. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Set. Composition Balls, correct size and weight, 1s. 4d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; Ayer's Club Match Balls, 6s. 9d.; Duke's Match Ball, 7s. 3d.; Duke's Prince of Wales Feather Match Ball, 8s.

Christmas Cards IN Packets.

The demand last season for our packets was so great that we cleared out early in December. This year we have bought very largely, and have secured the cream of Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons' collection for our packets. The designs are new, and not two alike in any packet.

	PRICE.	POST PAID FOR
The "Up to Date" packet .. Contains twelve pretty cards, all worth one penny each, and eight very nice cards, usually sold at three pence each; packet actually worth 3s.	6d.	9d.
"Ye Fine Art" Packette .. Contains 15 high class cards, and is astonishingly cheap.	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
The "Recherche" Packet .. Contains twenty beautiful cards, all unique designs, and exceptionally cheap.	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
The "Artistic" .. .. Contains thirty cards, all choice designs, and worth from three pence to nine pence each, many of them perfect gems of art.	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.
The "Art Gem" Box .. Thirty cards; every one is of the best selected cards for the season.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
The "Golden Age" Box. .. Of thirty cards. We recommend this to all those requiring a superior selection of cards; this collection is one of the finest in the colony.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.

WE DISPLAY SPECIMENS of CONTENTS of EACH PACKET.
A variety of Single Cards and Booklets, 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., to 1s.

Books! Books!!

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Picture Books to Delight the Children. 3d., and on Linen, 4½d., 6d., 1s.
New Volumes of CHATTERBOX, SUNDAY, OUR DARLINGS, BRIGHT EYES, &c., 2s. 11d., and in Superior Cloth Binding and Gilt Edges, 4s. 11d.
The RED LINE Series, same size as Chattetbox, and Profusely Illustrated, 1s 6d. each. GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES, 3s. 6d. THE CHILD'S BIBLE, 7s. 6d. The GOSPEL STORY, 3s. 6d. New Volumes of the BOYS' and the GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL, 6s. 11d. The QUIVER, 7s. 6d. SYLVIA'S ANNUAL, 6s. 11d., &c.; over 5000 volumes to make a choice from at twenty-five per cent. below published prices.
STAMP ALBUMS, excellent value at 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d. A beautiful large size album for a complete collection, 3s. 11d. NISTER'S HOLLIDAY ANNUAL, 3s. 6d.
The ART GLASS COLOR BOX, an artists' outfit of tubes, brushes, &c., in strong metal case, 4s. 11d.,; sold elsewhere at 7s. 6d. each.

GOCARTS AND GAMES.

Strong, Well Made Carts, Double and Single Seated, 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d.
Very Pretty Mail Cart in Bamboo, 25s.
Chess Sets, 5s. 9d., 7s., 12s. Draught Sets, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
Counters, 3s. 3d. per gro.

FRUIT PRESERVING JARS.

The "Columbia" Immerser Wide-mouth Jar is immeasurably superior to the ordinary Immerser Jar.

THE "COLUMBIA" IMMERSER IS THE BEST, BECAUSE

(1) You can get your hand inside. (2) You can arrange the fruit after it is in. (3) You can preserve larger fruit than in othet jars—fruit 3 in. in diameter will go in. (4) All the covers are one size. Best quality, extra thick red rubber rings only are used, ensuring perfect airtight sealing. (5) No burnt fingers getting the rings on the jar—they are attached to the cover. (6) The "Columbia" Immerser allows six times more reserve syrup in the neck of the jar than any other immerser. (7) The shrinkage of the fruit cannot, therefore, lower the syrup under the immerser (which is then of no use) as in the old style immerser. (8) The "Columbia" Jar holds twenty per cent. more than any other jar of the same nominal size, and is thus the cheapest as well as the best jar, and is worth at least 2s. 6d. per doz. more than the old style immerser.

Prices per doz.: Pints, 5s.; Quarts, 6s.; Half Gallons, 7s.

THE CENTURY JAR possesses all the advantages of The "Columbia" excepting the immerser. Prices: Pints, 3s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Half Gallon, 5s. 6d. doz.

While we strongly recommend the "COLUMBIA" *and* "CENTURY" *Jars as in every way the best jars, we recognise the fact that many may still prefer the old style jars. To those we offer the "Masón" and "Mason Improved."*

SUGARS.

FOR THE PRESERVING SEASON 1893-4.
Best First White Crystal Snow Flake Sugar, 15s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.
Second White Sugar Crystals 14s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.
NOTICE.—Post orders receive special attention.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, the finest grown in the Lillydale district, in clear White Wood buckets of 14 lbs. each, 3d. per lb. For country orders a remittance of 2s. must be sent to cover cost of bucket. This will be refunded when we receive the bucket back in good condition.- Carriage paid.

FOY & GIBSON, SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, MELB.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY
—WATERLOO.—

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

J. IBBOTSON,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

Begs to announce that he has commenced business in the premises adjoining the Golden Age Hotel, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage. First-class workmanship guaranteed. Best materials used. Ballarat Prices. Repairs of all kinds neatly executed.

"Follow the Footsteps of the Wise,"

And SAVE MONEY by buying your Clothing to measure—or Ready-made, and BOOTS & SHOES from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. Ltd.,
136 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 30s.

Trousers, 10s.

Trousers, Ready-made, 6s. 11d., well-made, hard-wearing.

No Cheap Rubbish sold.

Ready-made Suits, 25s., sound Victorian Tweed or Serges.

Our Suit at 42s. is made from best All-wool Materials, is perfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns and Self-measurement Forms.

Don't Forget.

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Tennis and Cricketing Goods in Australia. Uniforms of all kinds. Send for our Book—"The Philosophy of Dress." We are not Drapers but OUTFITTERS. It will pay you to write or come to us.

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.

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

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

WOOL SALES will be held on EACH FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale Room, and at intervals during the year. SALES OF SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other PRODUCE held EVERY WEEK ON WEDNESDAY.

Our Sales last Season—34,535 BALES WOOL.
Shipments—11,290 BALES.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Melbourne Office—No. 4, St. James' Buildings.

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.

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.

DRAPERY, HALF-PRICE!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS NOW SHOWING.

J. McKEICH,

Begs to draw attention to his Grand Assortment of NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

The very Latest & Choicest Millinery AT HALF-PRICE.

NEW DRESSES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS, AT VERY LOW PRICES

NEW PRINTS, CALICOES, ART MUSLINS,

AT ANY PRICE.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

JACKETS, BLOUSES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Suits, Hats, Ties, Collars, Shirts, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST COLONIAL BOOTS,

JUST OPENED; CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR A SUIT MADE TO ORDER, CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE. PRICE, FIT AND STYLE NOT TO BE BEATEN.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY CAN BE HAD AT

McKEICH'S,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

HAWKES BROS.

HAVE ON SALE, HAVE ON SALE,

Butter Factory Milk Buckets, 1s
" Strainer do
" Milk Cans, 10gal.
" Cream Cans, 40qt
" Utensils

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

Cheapest House in the District, for

IRONMONGERY & FURNITURE.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, & PRODUCE DEALERS

Agents for Messrs Geo. Hague & Co., Woolbrokers, Geelong.

We shall be pleased to forward any consignments of Wool from this district, and make all the arrangements for its disposal, and can confidently state that the result will be most satisfactory to the producer.

Wool Packs and all Shearing Requisites kept in stock.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD ☜

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,

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.

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 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.

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, kauri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building 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 desires to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 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, every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER.
Proprietor.

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 diseases and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming official 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 acquirement 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 enlightened sense 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. Ah, alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him more solicitous to shun the respectable man and to creep into nooks and corners for counsel and consolation. Every member of the profession is too proud of his qualifications to hide them under a bushel. Dr. Llewellyn has passed examinations at the chief Medical Colleges in England: is a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner in Victoria; holds high testimonials, which all patients may inspect; and is, through a complete study, knowledge, practice, and experience of Special Diseases, a most reliable Expert, in whom trust can be placed, without doubt, unlimited confidence.

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

To those about to marry, and who are either conscious or doubtful as to their suffering from a latent taint or weakness, a sense of duty on their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. All 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-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the herds of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon an inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in those special diseases, and the result will be all you could desire."

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

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

All personal consultations are free. The fee of £5, which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be 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 goes old goose of doing unto others as I would wish others to do unto me.

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

COMMERCIAL.

—:o:—

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat. 2s 8d per bushel, bags in; flour stone-made, L6 12s 6d per ton; roller-made, L6 17s 6d per ton: oats, 1s 10d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7½d per bushel bran, 6½d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to 7s per cwt.; hay, sheaves, to L1 5s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s per cwt; onions, 10s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 6d per lb; butter potted, 4d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 6d doz.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—229 head were penned for to-day's sale, chiefly consisting of quality ranging from medium to useful, a small proportion being prime. There was an average attendance of the trade, competition for best descriptions being active, at prices showing an improvement on last week's values, medium sorts again meeting a dull demand at about late rates. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L7 10s to L8 10s, extra to L8 17s 6d; good do, L6 to L7, medium do, L4 10s to L5 Store Cattle—47 yarded, all of which were disposed of at satisfactory prices. Calves—42 penned, including some good and prime vealers. Sheep 10,500 was the supply to hand for to-day's sale. Quotations:- Prime crossbred wethers, 8s 6d to 9s 6d, extra to 12s 6d; good do, 7s to 8s; prime crossbred ewes, 7s 6d to 8s; good do, 6s 6d to 7s; prime merino wethers, 6s 6d to 7s 3d, good do, 5s 6d to 6s; medium do, 4s 6d to 5s; merino ewes to 3s 6d. Lambs—4263 to hand. Quotations:—Prime, 7s 6d to 8s, a few to 10s; good, 6s to 7s; medium, 5s to 5s 6d; prime shorn, 5s 6d to 6s 6d, a few to 7s, good, 4s 6d to 5s; medium, 3s 6d to 4s; inferior from 2s.

The following district sales are reported: By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford—26 crossbred ewes, for Mr A. J. Gillespie, Stockyard Hill, 6s 6d; and 33 lambs (in wool) to 6s 3d to 7s 6d.

By Messrs Fisken, Valentine and Co.—300 merino wethers for Captain Bridges, R.N., Trawalla Estate, to 7s; 98 wethers and ewes for Mr A. Bain, Stockyard Hill, wethers to 8s; ewes to 7s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—A fair demand exists for all descriptions, at unaltered rates, viz.:—Inferior and faulty, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; fair new to 2s 9d; prime old is worth to 2s 10d per bushel. Barley—Prime malting lots continue in good request, and values now are:—Cape, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; medium to good malting, 3s 9d to 4s; and prime to 4s 3d per bushel. Oats.—The market generally is weaker, Algerians specially being affected. Quotations are:—Inferior Algerians, 1s to 1s 4d; fair to prime, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; prime stout to 2s 2d per bushel. Peas are in fair request to 2s 1d per bushel. Maize.—This market is active, and quotations are:—Good red, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; and white, 2s 9d per bushel. Bran and pollard is selling at 7d and 7½d per bushel respectively. Flour is unchanged at—Stone, L6 5s to L6 10s; and roller to L7 5s per ton.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, 528 Bourke-street west, Melbourne, report:—"Cheese.—Prime cheese sold from 3½d to 4d; medium, 3d to 3½d; prime matured, 5d to 5½d. Pickled Butter.—Prime fresh at 5d to 6d; medium, 3½d to 5d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, very little good quality and nearly all in bad condition, prime dairies bringing from 6½d to 7½d; medium to good from 5d to 6½d; inferior lower. Eggs, 6½d. Bacon.—Town sides, 5½d to 6½d per lb; country, 3d to 4d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 6d to 7d per lb; country, from 5d to 6d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold at 3d; medium, 1d to 2d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2½d. Carcase Pork.—Prime well-dressed porkers from 3d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; bacon pigs, 3d; vealers, 1d to 2d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 7s to 16s per pair; geese, 3s 6d to 6s per pair; fowls, 2s to 4s per pair, according to quality; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

8th December.

Messrs Dennys, Lascelles, Austin & Co report:—We held our eighth sale of the season to-day, submitting a catalogue of 6061 bales wool. There was a crowded attendance of buyers and biddings for the bulk of the catalogue were of a most animated character, prices for all medium, merinoes and crossbreds being very firm but the better class of crossbreds were decidedly weaker; the same may be said of all lambs. We had our best show of the season of high class Western merinoes. For these competition was fair and prices ruled much the same as last week. We sold—Merinoes—Austin over Borriyalloak (Mr Albert Austin) 18 bales CC, 9¼d, 62 bales A A & B B 9d; Mount Fyans (Messrs W. Cumming and Sons) 72 bales sup & 1st com. 9¾d, 21 bales 1st com 9d, 12 bales sup lambs 12d, 22 bales 1st lamb 9½d; Connewarren over ADR (Mr A. D. Robertson) 60 bales, 9½d; St. Enoch's (Mr E. H. Austin) 49 bales sup com 9d, 3 bale super lambs 11½d. Crossbred and comeback: Lawrenny (Mr J. M'Arthur) 12 bales 1st com 9½d 13 bales A 9d, 9 bales 1st lamb 11½d; J McC over West Bank (Mr J. Machonachie) 17 bales AA and A 9½d, 10 bales 1st lambs 11d. We again made a satisfactory clearance of our catalogue, our sales, including 104 bales sold privately totalling 5771 bales. Owing to the Christmas holidays, we have been requested by the Buyers' Association not to hold a sale on the 22nd inst., so that growers should hurry forward their clips for our sale of next week.

Messrs George Hague and Co report, under date of 8th inst.—Wool.—We held our eighth sale of the season to-day, when we submitted a catalogue of 883 bales. There was a full muster of buyers present, and competition was very spirited throughout the sale, all sections of the trade operating with great freedom. We had no superior wools, but our catalogue included some very fair lots of light crossbred, which elicited keen bidding. Our top price was 9d for 2 bales comeback lambs, marked JB (conj) over Raglan. 8¾d for MP (conj) 9 bale. 2nd x bred (from Birregurra) the 1st x bred bringing 8¼d and the cotty 7¾d; a nice lot of crossbred (from Hamilton) marked M brought 8½d, and SL. 11 bales merino (from Lintons) 8½d; S in circle over Larpent (from Colac) bringing the same price. In washed wools we sold D over Karnak merino fleece (from Harrow) 11½d, and 10½d for D M D over D from the same district. We made an entire clearance of our catalogue, with the exception of 2 bales greasy lambs upon which owners' ideas were above market value. Among the leading lots sold were:—M (Hamilton) x bred fleece 8½d. S in circle over Larpent (Colac) x bred fleece 8½d. S L (Linton) merino fleece 8½d, 1st lambs 8¾d. MB (conj) (Birregurra) 2nd x bred fleece 8½d, 1st x bred 8¼d 1st lambs 8½d. HF between two bars (Linton) merino fleece 8½d, lambs 8¾d. J over Hexham (from Hexham) comeback 8d, super x bred 8¾d, 1st x bred 9¼d. G M T over D R (Warrak) x bred 8d. P T over E (Ararat) 136 x bred 8d. S S over A (Ararat) 136 x bred 7¾d. S B over T (Beaufort) x bred 7¼d. J J over Wattle Vale (Meredith) fine x bred 7½d. Deavon Park over S H (from Dunkeld) 10 bales dingy fleece 7¾d, 23 bales 2nd pieces 7d, 19 bales 3rd pieces 6½d, 17 bales bellies 5¾d, 9 bales stained pieces 3¾d, 15 bales locks 3d, 17 bales 2nd lambs 5¾d. T W over Ballan (Ballan) x bred 7½d. G F over N (Lübeck) merino 7¼d. J C over C A R (Meredith) merino 7½d. JM over T over Dollin (Horsham) 1st merino 7¾d. J K over H (Hamilton) x bred 7½, comeback 6¾d. HM over Glen (Clunes) x bred 7¾d. In scoured we sold 29 bales merino fleece at 12½d; 54 bales bellies and pieces at 7¼d. Altogether we had a very satisfactory sale.

Sheepskins.—A full number of buyers, and lively competition. We had a large supply of superior skins, and sold all at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small, 36d to 45d each; medium to good, 18d to 33d each; superior, 48d to 54d each; extra higher; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 3d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound; lambskins, 2d to 4d per pound.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1¼d per pound; kip, 1½d to 1¾d per pound; calf, 2½d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

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

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

DRAPERY, HALF PRICE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
—NOW SHOWING.—
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!
JUST OPENED.
GEO. H. COUGLE,
Direct Importer, Havelock Street,
BEAUFORT.

[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, DECR. 16, 1893.

The secretary of the Beaufort Jockey Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the New Year's Day races:—Captain Bridges, R.N., L1; Mr Geo. Lewis, L1.

A slight error crept into our report of the In Memoriam service at the Presbyterian Church last week. It was stated that the late Mrs Robt. Simson had the honor of being the largest subscriber towards building the church. The Hon. Robt. Simson should have received the credit. This gentleman has not only been very liberal to churches, but also to every public institution in our midst.

An announcement is made by the Post and Telegraph Department of the arrangements for the approaching festive season. Monday, the 25th, Christmas Day, will be observed as a Sunday, postal, money order and savings bank business being entirely suspended, and in the telegraph offices Sunday arrangements will prevail. On Tuesday, Boxing Day, and also on New Year's Day, all post offices will be closed at 10 a.m. and the first delivery by letter-carrier will be effected, but country mails will be despatched as usual; no money order or saving bank business will be transacted, and the telegraph offices will be open from 8 30 to 10 a.m., and from 6 to 7 p.m. On Wednesday, the 27th instant, and Tuesday, the 2nd January, the only branches of the post and telegraph Department in which the public holiday will be observed is the money order and savings bank.

From the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Advice for the School District of North Riding of Shire of Ripon, held on 29th ult. (and handed to us this week), we learn that Mr J. W. Browne was re-elected chairman. The action of the correspondent in granting board holidays, and attending to other matters was confirmed. Mr Cunnington, head teacher, Trawalla school, drew attention to the state of the private residence in connection with the school, the same being situate in an unhealthy position and occasionally being flooded, in consequence of which, though paying a rental of L12 per annum, he was compelled to reside in Beaufort, and asking that the department be requested to make some concession in regard to the rent. Application to be sent to department, with a suggestion that an inspector be sent to report on the matter. The Board having ascertained that Mr Drummond, head teacher of Waterloo school, was an applicant for the position of head teacher at the Beaufort school, which had become vacant by the removal of Mr Trembath to Portland, it was unanimously resolved that a recommendation be forwarded to the department to assist Mr Drummond to obtain the position. Mr Tucker having pointed out that the bell at the Raglan school had not been in use for some time in consequence of the frame, &c., requiring some repair, he was authorised to have the repairs effected, and the bell placed in position. The chairman reported that Mrs Meadows had again applied for assistance to enable her to send her children to school. Resolved that although the department had some time ago declined to entertain the matter and grant any assistance, the request be repeated. Accounts amounting to L2 15s 5d were passed for payment.

Captain and Mrs. Bridges treat the school children of Beaufort, Trawalla, and Nerring to a pic-nic at the Trawalla Estate next Wednesday afternoon.

The reported district gold yields for the week ending Saturday last total 105oz. 17dwts. The best at Beaufort were—Wright Bros., 1oz. 1dwt.; E. Trompf, 1oz.

On Thursday evening next, at the Societies' Hall, a presentation of prizes to the Beaufort State school children takes place. A concert will also be held, the price of admission being 1s.

The beautiful church at Carngham, built to the order of the late Hon. Philip Russell and by him presented to the residents, will be opened on Tuesday next.

Mr E. T. Dunn, the local land officer, sat at a land board on Thursday. Thos Matthews, of Carngham, made application under section 42 of the Land Act for 34 acres in that parish, and Henry Montgomery Stuart, under section 65, applied for 20 acres, parish of Beaufort. Both applications were granted.—"Star."

The general meeting of shareholders of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd., to have been held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of adopting the by-laws and articles of association as drafted by the directors, lapsed for want of a quorum. It is now convened for Tuesday evening next at the Mechanics' Institute, at 7 o'clock.

The yields of gold obtained by the co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follow:—Stevens, 23oz.; Carland, 10oz. 16dwt.; Lucky, 8oz. 13dwt.; Golden Gate, 11oz. 16dwt.; Star of East, 3oz. 12dwt.; Trompf, 3oz. 13dwt.; Edwards, 7oz. 11dwt.; Kinleyside, 6oz.; Vale, 1oz. 4dwt.; Lucky Consols, 3oz. 8dwt.; Newey, 24oz. 3dwt.

A letter has been received from Mr Judd, chief officer and secretary of the Country Fire Brigades' Board, by the secretary of the Beaufort Fire Brigade, intimating that the resignations of the members had been accepted by the Board.

The following return showing the number of passengers and tonnage of goods at the local railway station for the month of November this and last year, has been kindly furnished by the S.M., Mr Parry:—1893 — Passengers, 846; goods, inward 328, outward 922; stock, 25; total 1275 tons. Wool loaded, 1134 bales. 1892 — Passengers, 796; goods, inward 378, outward 1154; total 1532 tons. Wool loaded, 1575 bales.

On Sunday last Mr Thomas Stevens, of Waterloo, was taking Mrs Stevens and baby for a drive in his buggy, when getting on to the main road near his place he turned the trap too suddenly round in crossing a drain, and the wheels getting locked the buggy upset. Mr Stevens got a severe shaking, but Mrs Stevens, having the child, about 12 months old, in her arms, fell heavily on the right side of her head, bruising and grazing her forehead badly, and wounding the temple alongside the eye. The baby was unhurt. Dr. Johnston was called and attended to Mrs Stevens, who is now mending, but will not be altogether well for a week or two.

Fitzgerald Bros.' circus and menagerie appeared at Beaufort on Thursday evening. The attendance was large. The various difficult feats of horsemanship, intelligence displayed by ponies, and acrobatic feats, etc., excited warm admiration, whilst the drolleries of the clowns afforded much amusement. The last act consisted of Captain Humphries entering a cage in which three savage lions were placed, and the power which he displayed over the kings of the forest thrilled the onlookers. It was a relief to many, however, to see the foolhardy man safely escape. The circus has improved considerably since its last visit here.

A successful and exceedingly enjoyable trial of the Massey-Harris reaping and binding machines was held on Mr Grills' field, Coghill's Creek, on Thursday, under the auspices of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society. The sight was unusually interesting and attractive, and one that will not be readily forgotten by those who were privileged to be present. Sir W. J. Clarke, who was in the district in connection with the farm competitions amongst his tenantry, graced the contest with his presence. Mr G. G. Morton (president), and most of the members of the A. and P. Society were also present. Detective-Sergeant Charles, and Mounted-Constables Arnold and Twomey were on the field, but their services were not required, as the assemblage was as orderly as could be desired. After the contest, which was watched with interest and admiration by over 1000 persons, a banquet was held in a spacious marquee erected by Mr M'Intyre. A trial of the M'Cormack machines was also held on Mr Calder's field.—"Star."

Mr Cavanagh inspected the Greenland Dam State School on the 29th ult. and reported as follows:—Buildings nicely adorned with good pictures and drawings. Objects are used; desks very clean. Time-able nicely drawn up. In spite of measles and wet weather all the classes worked in excellent style; reading and recitations are fluent and expressive; writing and needlework done with very great neatness; spelling unusually smart and correct. The pupils are clean, quiet, and work with energy and attention. Singing very good; songs and scales well sung; they are well known. Drawing very nicely done. Tone and organisation excellent. Percentage 91. Miss O'Neill, who only took charge of the above school in May last, is (says the *Horsham Times*) to be congratulated on the very satisfactory report. It will be remembered that Miss O'Neill, prior to going to the Horsham district, had charge of the Stockyard Hill and Lake Goldsmith schools.

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.

The crops at Skipton this year are looking splendid, and hay-making is in full swing.

The hottest day of the season was experienced in Beaufort on Sunday last, the thermometer registering 95 degrees in the shade. Yesterday a complete change in the weather occurred, heavy showers falling.

The friends in this district of Mr Fredk. Hawkes, of the firm of Hawkes Bros., Geelong and Beaufort, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred at Geelong yesterday. Deceased, who was 30 years of age, had been afflicted with inflammation of the bowels for about 18 months.

An advertisement in another column announces the arrangements made by the Railway Department for the rapidly approaching festive season. Holiday excursion tickets will be issued to and from all stations (suburban excepted) from Wednesday next, the 20th instant, till Wednesday the 3rd January, 1894 (both days inclusive, Sundays excepted), and will be available for return for one calendar month from the day of issue. For instance, an excursion ticket issued on 3rd January will be available for return till the 3rd February; when the last day falls on a Sunday the ticket will be available till the next day. Though the journey must be commenced on the day the ticket is issued, after a distance of 15 miles has been travelled the journey may be broken at the discretion of the passenger. The 25th and 26th December and the 1st January will be observed as a holiday at the goods sheds. The issue of these holiday excursion tickets will not interfere with the arrangements previously announced for the seaside excursions. For further particulars we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement.

It has grown fashionable of late for landowners generally to protest that no profit now attaches to the working of the land. On the one hand sheep farmers assert that with wool at the present figures there is absolutely no profit in grazing, whilst farmers point to the price of wheat and oats and ask (and it must be admitted on excellent grounds) what remuneration for hard labor can the tillage of the soil give with such ruinously low figures? Intelligent and scientific farming, characterised by liberality in the treatment of the soil, lifts at least a section of the farming community above the dull level of those who farm land for nought, and the same principles applied to grazing are not unattended with satisfactory results. As a proof of this we ("Ararat Advertiser") may point to the results obtained by Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., of St. Enoch's, who is known for the great interest that he takes in the breeding of high-class sheep, cattle and horses, Mr Austin has 10,180 acres of land at St. Enoch's, and from this he shore this year 13,601 sheep and lambs. As the latter mustered 1961, there were consequently 11,740 sheep shorn. The whole clip gave a total of 88,941 pounds of wool, or 8 pounds 11½ ounces per acre. The lambs averaged 1 pound 13¼ ounces of wool each. We notice by the market reports that Mr Austin's wool was sold at Geelong by Messrs Dennys, Lascelles, Austin and Co., and 49 bales of fleece realised 9d. The season's clip evidences Mr Austin's care and judgment in the selection of his stud stock.

Messrs C. J. Leadbeater and J. W. Harris, J's.P. presided at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday last, and dealt with the following cases:—President, Councillors, Shire of Ripon, v. Sarah Palmer.—Rates, £1 8s 9d. Order for the amount. Mr Watson, Shire Secretary, appeared on behalf of the Council, and the defendant did not appear. T. J. Orde, Crown Lands Bailiff, v. Henry Jamieson.—Charged with stripping wattle bark on Crown lands without a license. The complainant deposed that he heard men were stripping the bark on Crown lands, and on visiting the locality saw that bark had been stripped. Defendant's son told him that his father stripped the bark, and on speaking to him he admitted doing it, and said that he did not see why he should not strip the bark as well as other people. In answer to the Bench the complainant stated that defendant said one bundle was planted in some ferns. Fined 2s 6d, with a caution from the Bench not to offend again. Same v. Thomas Hutton.—Similar charge. The complainant deposed that he found two bundles of bark on Wilkinson's ground which had been stripped, and that the defendant had used the trees for his fence. He also admitted stripping the bark, and wanted to know who was his informant. The defendant said that cattle got into his paddock, and he told his boys to cut some spars and repair the fence. Fined 10s, with a caution. This concluded the business, and the court rose.

A meeting, for the purpose of forming a new Fire Brigade at Beaufort under the Country Fire Brigades' Board, was held at Welsh's Golden Age hotel on Wednesday evening last. 12 persons were present. Mr W. Driver was voted to the chair, and said that as the old Fire Brigade had disbanded, it had been decided to now form a new brigade under the Board. He stated that several members had been enrolled, and held themselves in readiness to go to any fire. The rules were then read by the chairman, and considered satisfactory, the chairman remarking that they were allowed £20 a year to go towards expenses. The rules also showed that they could go outside the boundary if they thought fit, but were not compelled; that they would be allowed 1s 6d per hour for fires, and the same for practising. An apology was read from the Chief Officer, who could not attend the meeting. Sixteen members were enrolled. The chairman stated that the uniform was supplied free by the Board, and that they would have a practise once a month. Officers were elected as follow:—Mr W. Humphries, captain; Mr W. Driver, secretary; Mr Helyar, lieutenant; Mr Trudgen, foreman; Mr E. P. Welsh, apparatus officer. Mr Welsh moved that the first practise be held on Friday night, and every alternate Thursday afterwards. Seconded by Mr Helyar, and carried. The meeting then terminated.

OPENING OF STOCKYARD HILL CREAMERY.

—o—

The official opening of the Stockyard Hill creamery, in connection with the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd., took place on Monday last in the presence of some 50 people, including several ladies. Through some misunderstanding the christening was a "dry" one, and a delay of two hours was caused by steam not being up. The building, which it will be remembered, was put up by Mr Hannah, one of the local directors, and built very satisfactorily by the contractors, Messrs Phelan and Son, of Maryborough, is situated about a mile from the Stockyard Hill hotel, at a place on the edge of Lake Goldsmith known as Sammy Taylor's Point. A first-class plant was supplied by Messrs Bartram and Son, of Melbourne, and it worked as smoothly as possible.

Dr. Adam, chairman of directors, expressed his sorrow at their having to wait for the steam, and hoped in future that things would run more smoothly and up to time. They had met to perform the very pleasing duty of opening a new industry in their midst, and he was glad to see such a good turn out of representative men in the district. He hoped that a great many more of the farmers would bring their milk to the creamery, so that the vats would be overflowing. The larger the supply of milk the larger the quantity of cream received, and unless all the farmers in the district gave it their support it would not pay well. They did not expect much this season, as it was so late, but he hoped that next season the farmers would turn their attention to breeding the proper kind of cattle and growing feed. The farmers would find that this would pay better than growing crops at the present prices. He hoped to see the pastures covered with cattle, and the land flowing with milk. If they made up their minds to encourage the creamery, he was sure it would succeed, and with its success would be the success of every individual present. Mrs Austin having kindly consented to open the creamery, by setting the machinery in motion, he had very much pleasure in calling upon that lady to do it now.

Mrs Austin, the wife of Mr E. H. Austin, Member for the district, then performed the ceremony, and said: "I have great pleasure in declaring the creamery open, and I wish it every success."

Those present having watched the separating process, Mr D. Troy, another director, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs Austin for her kindness in opening the creamery. The vote was accorded by acclamation.

Mr Austin returned thanks on behalf of his wife. He remarked that it had given Mrs Austin great pleasure to perform the duty, and he was sure her wish for its success came from her heart. He intended becoming a supplier and trying all he possibly could to make the creamery a success, and intimated that shareholders were to be paid at the rate of 3d per gallon up to a standard of 10 per cent. for their milk, and non-shareholders 2¾d. It was only fair that shareholders should have some benefit and advantage over non-shareholders. The milk would be tested whenever the manager thought proper. Each shareholder would be supplied with a copy of the by-laws.

Only 35 gallons of milk were separated, but since the supply has gradually increased, and yesterday it amounted to 120 gallons.

The cream is being sent to Melbourne until the erection of the factory plant is completed. The factory will be opened early next week. The creamery building at Middle Creek is now completed, and no time will be lost by the engineers in fitting up the plant.

The secretary has notified all shareholders that the third deposit of 2s 6d per share is now due, and as the machinery and other expenses will have to be promptly met, shareholders are requested to be prompt in their payments.

1052 shares have been taken up.

A rough estimate shows that the costs in the Speight-Syme case amount to between L16,000 and L18,000 to date, including L5,790 for defendant's counsel fees, L2124 for jurors' fees, L770 railway expenses, L400 witnesses and interrogatories, L430 English Commission expenses.—"Post."

The farmers in several parts of the Warrnambool district are considering the advisability of establishing bacon-curing factories, to be worked on co-operative principles similiar to the butter factories.

The number of unemployed in London at the present time is very considerable, and with the coming on of the winter much distress exists amongst them. Meetings continue to be held weekly on Tower Hill, at which very menacing language is indulged in by the agitators who address the men. Latterly they have been threatening to bring about a reign of terror in London unless work is found for the unemployed by Christmas.

Later particulars regarding affairs in Matabeleland show that the report of the capture of Lobengula is premature. A detachment of Major Forbes' force, under the command of Captain Wilson, which went in pursuit of the king, overtook the latter's waggon on the opposite side of the Shangani from Buluwayo. The natives formed an ambuscade, into which Wilson's company fell and were hotly attacked by the natives. Captain Wilson was compelled to retire, but owing to the heavy rains a sudden rise had taken place in the Shangani, preventing him from joining Major Forbes. Captain Wilson's position is extremely perilous, as the force at his command is comparatively small. Major Forbes is using every endeavor to cross the Shangani to succor his junior.

BEAUFORT FIRE BRIGADE.

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A meeting of the old Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Monday night, 12 members attending and Mr W. G. Stevens presiding. The secretary submitted a balance sheet in connection with the working of the Brigade under the Country Fire Brigades' Board, which showed the receipts to have been L19 and the expenditure L14 7s, thus leaving a credit balance of L4 13s: also a "minor supply" statement showing receipts to have been L5 2s and expenditure L1 4s 6d, leaving a credit balance of L3 17s 6d. The accounts were audited by Mr Parker and certified to as correct. Balance-sheets and report received and adopted. An account of 5s 6d was passed for payment to J. R. Wotherspoon and Co. In answer to Mr Huse the secretary said he had demanded the rent due from the Board, but had received no reply; Mr Humphries adding that Mr Judd had informed him that the Brigade had not fulfilled its agreement. The Chairman said they would make Mr Judd prove that in a court of law. Mr Shiels moved that as the secretary had taken a lot of trouble in getting the balance-sheets ready, 10s be given him. Seconded by Mr Humphries, who knew the time when L2 2s had been given. Carried; several members not voting, and the Chairman remarking that it was a miserable way of doing things, and that all ought to say either to give it or not. Mr Kenny moved that 10s be given to the auditor. Mr Parker declined to accept the amount from the members, as the work had been done in a few minutes. An objection was raised to the officers receiving more of the money in hand than the firemen, on the grounds that nothing had been done but attending meetings. It was decided by two votes on an amendment by Mr H. M. Stuart, seconded by Mr S. Baker, that the money be divided equally among the 14 members according to the meetings attended; a motion by Messrs Humphries and A. Driver, that the money be paid to the men as they have earned it, the officers receiving an extra share, thus being lost. No tenders were received for the property or appliances. Mr Stuart called attention to Mr Judd having stated in his letter to the Riponshire Council, that he had disbanded the brigade. They should make it their business to write a letter to the Press contradicting this statement, and say that they had not disbanded, but resigned owing to the bad treatment received from the Board. He moved that the trustees be empowered to contradict the statement in *The Riponshire Advocate* and *Courier*. Seconded by Mr Shiels, and carried. Mr Kenny remarked that the officers had treated Mr Judd better than brigadiers who had been under them for years; that Mr Judd had always run down the brigade and the men; and that he for one would not be under him for anything. Moved by Mr Baker, and seconded by Mr Helyar, that the trustees be empowered to try and get the rent from the Board. Carried. Mr Humphries thought it a great pity that the brigade had not asked the council to buy the property, as it would save them L5 a year. The Chairman was of opinion that the Council would not purchase it. Mr Stuart said that a number of the old members had spoken to him about starting a district fire brigade. They did not require any hose or reel, but only a few buckets and fire beaters. The new brigade would protect the town, and according to the Act they were not supposed to go outside the radius of the township. The majority of the fires occurred in the country, and as the property was not sold, a district brigade would keep them banded together, whereas it otherwise would be a hard job to get a meeting. He hoped the old firemen would carry out the suggestion. This year would be a bad one for bush fires. He had never seen the grass anything like it was at present. They would be carted to and from fires, and there would be little or no expense. The brigade would be very handy, even on the common, and he asked them to think the matter over. Mr Lilley thought it a good idea. He remembered the time that he had rung the bell for a bush fire and could get no one to go out because they were under the Board. There was not the slightest doubt but that there would be a large number of bush fires this season. Mr W. Driver asked if there was likely to be a stir if both brigades met. Mr Lilley said if the other brigade had any whisky they would have their share of it. Mr Humphries believed in the idea. He, however, was sorry to see the padlock on the gate at the station, as the public had supported them well for years. Mr Stevens had a good answer to that. A statement had been made that in the event of any members of the old brigade interfering with the new brigade they were to be taken in charge by the police, and under those circumstances they thought they should keep the premises locked, as in the case of a fire members might run the reel out. The gate never would have been locked but for that. Mr Humphries said that as captain of the new brigade he would not interfere with the old members who might render assistance. Mr Stuart pointed out that the fireplugs could not be touched without the sanction of the Board. Two town brigades would only cause confusion, and one was ample to protect the town. He had seen brigades wrangling in other towns while a house was burning down. Mr Humphries said Mr Judd only meant what was said in the event of any one interfering with the new brigade at a fire. The matter shortly afterwards dropped on a proposition being moved to proceed with the next business. The trustees were empowered to pay accounts amounting to L1 out of the sale of property at the earliest convenience. The money to the credit of the brigade (L9 11s 6d) was then divided in accordance with the resolution above mentioned. The caretaker's wife was presented with the table in the room, and the cup won at Stawell in 1886 to the late captain, Mr W. Humphries. In thanking the members for their kindness, Mr Humphries said he really had not expected it. Any differences they had were over brigade matters, and he hopel these would now die out, as he was sure none of them wished to have any enemies. A vote of thanks was accorded the auditor, and duly acknowledged. The secretary having returned thanks for the bonus passed to him for preparing the balance-sheet, the meeting terminated.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

—o—

AN ENGINE-DRIVER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A shocking accident, which resulted in injures of a very severe character, being sustained by Driver Siddall, of the Victorian Railways, occurred on Monday evening on the Ballarat to Ararat railway line. The accident is a most singular one, and the precise manner in which the injuries were sustained is a matter of surmise. It appears that the 3.45 p.m. train from Ballarat, which is due here at 6.45 p.m., left Ballarat with two engines attached to it. Driver Siddall and Fireman W. Matthews were in charge of the second engine, and were to return with a special goods train from Ararat at 8.30 p.m. Beaufort was passed in safety, but when the Beaufort bank had been negotiated and steam had been put on near what is known as Box's cutting, Matthews, who was engaged in firing up, turned round just in time to see Siddall stagger, and he caught him as he fell on to the footplate. To his horror he found that the poor fellow had received a blow on the forehead, which had inflicted a terrible wound and that he was unconscious. He at once signalled to the driver of the first engine, and on reaching Middle Creek, which was then on hand, the injured man was removed to the guard's van, and a telegram was despatched to Ararat for a medical man to meet the train. It is surmised that the driving lever of the engine had slipped out of the notched bar which usually holds it, and flying back with great force struck Siddall on the forehead. Dr. Shaw met the train on its arrival at Ararat, and under his instructions the man was removed to the Hospital, where it was found that the injuries were of a very extensive and serious character. The frontal bone had been fractured, and the brain was exposed, several large pieces of the skull being driven in by the substance. Particles of the iron had to be removed and the operation of trepining was then performed. Late last evening, on enquiry at the Hospital we learned that the man was still alive but his condition was most critical. Siddall is a married man residing at Ballarat, where he is much respected. A telegram was sent to Mrs Siddall apprising her of the accident, and she arrived at Ararat by the late train last night.—*Advertiser.*

Friday's "Advertiser" says:—Driver Siddall, who was so severely injured whilst driving a train to Ararat on Monday evening last, recovered consciousness on Tuesday, and is now progressing in a satisfactory manner as possible. He is, of course, still in a critical condition, but on inquiry at the hospital last evening we learned that there is now reason to hope for his ultimate recovery. The poor fellow remembers discinctly all the incidents immediately prior to the accident, but does not tell how he received the injuries to his head, though it is highly probable that the presumption is correct that the engine lever slipped out of the notched bar and struck him. Mrs Siddall arrived in Ararat on Monday night to assist in nursing her husband.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Persons affections with all their commitant ills, induced by atmospheric changes, improper diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his sight dimmed, and his head dizzy, and mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some aperitive medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his healthful feeling. If the bowels be inactive, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

Tremendous bush fires are reported in the Narandera district, N.S.W. The whole of Byngo station, comprising 90,000 acres, has been swept of grass, and a lot of fencing and outhouses have been destroyed. All the selectors on the run (says the *Age*) have lost more or less of their crops and nearly all their grass. The fire thence spread to Baldaundy and Cocopara runs, and is still burning over a tract of country 40 miles wide. At Grong Grong tremendous areas are being devastated, and one selector lost 1500 sheep. At Jerilderie 70,000 acres of grass have been burned and 80 acres of crop were lost. One of the employés on Wonnamurra had a narrow escape. He was caught by the fire, and only saved his life by rolling his head in his saddle cloth, lying on the ground and allowing the flames to pass over him. Deniliquin reports great destruction by fires. The flames invaded the cemetery, burnt the fencing, destroyed the palings around many graves and disfigured the tomb stones. Destructive fires are also burning in the Dandenong forest and at Castlemaine.

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

For new Dresses, Prints, Calicoes, choice Millinery, Boys' Suits, Suits Made to Order, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Boots of all descriptions, at Half-Price, call on J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer.—[ADVT.]

CRICKET.

BEAUFORT (15) v. BALLARAT.

The Ballarat First Eleven met fifteen Beaufort players in the Park on Saturday afternoon last, and easily defeated them, owing to the miserable fielding of the locals, by 27 runs and three wickets to spare. Had the catches been taken the result would have been very different. Beaufort batted first, and totted up 95 runs. Ten wickets were down for 44, half of them falling by catches, but Cowell and Dolan saved a collapse by contributing 14 each, the latter being not out. E. Lilley (15) and A. Trompf (10) were the other double figure scorers. R. Greenhalgh took 7 wickets for 48 runs, Greaves 4 for 12, and Bailey 2 for 25. Ballarat scored 122 for the loss of seven wickets, Kissling playing sound cricket for 49, and only giving one difficult chance to the wicket-keeper when he had made about 25. Bailey compiled 20, Haymes 17, Hay 16, and C. Greenhalgh 10; but neither of them should have made half their runs, the easiest of catches being missed. Welsh secured 3 wickets at a cost of 34 runs, Lilley 1 for 5, Baker 1 for 12, Cowell 1 for 19, and A. Trompf 1 for 25. The match was very pleasantly contested. Appended are the scores:—

BEAUFORT.—1st Innings.

E. Lilley, b Bailey	15
H. Parker, c Greaves, b Greenhalgh	0
E. Trompf, run out ...	0
C. Baker, c Coulsell, b Greenhalgh	4
A. Trompf, c Haymes, b Greaves	10
A. Parker, c Hay, b Greenhalgh	6
E. P. Welsh, b Greenhalgh	5
G. Johnston, b Greaves ...	0
H. Trompf, b Greenhalgh ...	0
G. Carver, c Greenhalgh, b Greaves	0
G. Nicoll, b Greenhalgh ...	5
H. Williams, b Greaves ...	5
G. Cowell, c and b Greenhalgh	14
J. P. Dolan, not out ...	14
G. Parker, c Greaves, b Bailey	7
Byes	10
Total	95

Bowling Analysis.—Greenhalgh, 90 balls, 2 mds., 48 runs, 7 wkts.; Bailey, 52 balls, 25 runs, 2 wkts.; Greaves, 36 balls, 3 mds., 12 runs, 4 wkts.

BALLARAT.—1st Innings.

Kissling, b Cowell	49
Dawson, c A. Trompf, b E. P. Welsh	3
Hay, b E. P. Welsh ...	16
Greaves, b C. Baker ...	1
C. Greenhalgh, c and b A. Trompf	10
Bailey, b E. P. Welsh ...	20
Haymes, c Cowell, b E. Lilley	17
Coulsell, not out	0
Antcliff, not out	0
Byes, &c.	6
Total for 7 wickets	122

Bowling Analysis.—E. P. Welsh, 66 balls, 34 runs, 3 wkts.; H. Parker, 48 balls, 23 runs; C. Baker, 18 balls, 12 runs, 1 wkt.; A. Trompf, 36 balls, 25 runs, 1 wkt.; G. Cowell, 30 balls, 19 runs, 1 wkt.; E. Lilley, 12 balls, 5 runs, 1 wkt.

AVENUE v. RESERVE (13.)

On Wednesday afternoon the above clubs met for the third time this season, the Reserve winning for the first time by 14 runs on the first innings. The Avenue were the first to bat, and were disposed of for 37 runs; A. Trompf and Nicoll heading the list with 9 and 8 respectively. Grant trundled in fine style and got 5 wickets for 15 runs; H. Parker obtaining 3 for 19. The Reserve responded with 51; J. Browne being top scorer with 14, and H. Parker and D. Hayres coming next with 9 and 8. E. Lilley got 6 wickets for 13 runs, and A. Trompf 4 for 18. In the second innings of the Avenue E. Lilley and A. Trompf knocked up 66 runs, the former scoring 38 not out and the latter 28 not out. The innings was then declared closed. The Reserve lost 6 wickets for 17 runs when time was called, 14 of the number being made by Parker (9) and Browne (5 not out). A. Trompf got 4 wickets for 11 runs, and E. Lilley 2 for 6. The following are the scores:—

AVENUE.—1st Innings.

C. White, c Browne, b H. Parker ...	2
L. Lilley, b M. Grant	2
G. Carver, b H. Parker	4
A. Trompf, b H. Parker	9
G. Nicoll, b M. Grant	8
E. Barnes, c H. Parker, b M. Grant...	2
J. Harris, not out	5
G. Marquis, c and b M. Grant ...	2
E. Welsh, b M. Grant	0
Byes	3
Total	37

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 36 balls, 19 runs, 3 wkts.; M. Grant, 36 balls, 15 runs, 5 wkts.

AVENUE.—2nd Innings.

A. Trompf not out	28
E. Lilley, not out	38
Innings declared closed ...	66

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 42 balls, 37 runs; M. Grant, 42 balls, 29 runs.

RESERVE (13.)

First Innings.	2nd Innings.
H. Parker, run out... 9	b A. Trompf 9
J. Browne, c Long, b E. Lilley ... 14	not out 5
M. Grant, b A. Trompf 0	
L. Baker, st. L. Lilley, b E. Lilley ... 6	c and b A. Trompf 0
H. Long, b E. Lilley 1	
C. Loo, c G. Carver, b E. Lilley ... 0	c G. Carver, b E. Lilley 1
A. Welsh, c A. Trompf, b E. Lilley ... 0	
T. Rogers, run out ... 6	b A. Trompf ... 0
F. Glenister, c and b E. Lilley ... 0	b A. Trompf ... 1
R. Dolan, b A. Trompf 2	not out 1
W. Baker, c and b A. Trompf... ... 0	
D. Hayres, not out 8	c White, b E. Lilley 0
W. Stuart, c L. Lilley b E. Lilley ... 0	
Byes 5	
Total ... 51	Total for 6 wickets 17

Bowling Analysis.—A. Trompf, 102 balls, 5 mds., 29 runs, 8 wkts.; G. Carver, 38 balls, 2 mds., 14 runs; E. Lilley, 56 balls, 2 mds., 20 runs, 8 wkts.

The Avenue and Waterloo cricketers meet at Waterloo to-day (Saturday.) The Avenue will be represented by—E. Lilley, H. Parker, G. Nicoll (capt), H. Williams, B. F. Thompson, C. White, J. Harris, G. Carver, T. Carver, E. Baker, and C. A. Marquis. Players are requested to be at the Camp hotel at 1.15 p.m.

The sixteenth competition for "The Austin Trophies" by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club was commenced on Wednesday. So far Mr J. Kilbeg is leading with 61, his handicap being 18. The ranges are 200 and 400 yards, and the limit is 64. The competition concludes this (Saturday) afternoon.

All rights and privileges to the booths, &c., at the Beaufort Jockey Club's New Year's Day races, were sold by public auction on Saturday evening last by Mr W. Edward Nickols. There was a good attendance and the bidding was spirited, the prices obtained being L9 2s 6d above last year's. Mr W. Schlicht bought the publican's booth for £23, Mr C. Vowles the gates for £10, and Mr J. Cowans the luncheon and refreshment booths for 10s and 32s 6d respectively.

ARARAT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1893.

(Before Mr P. J. Dwyer, P.M.)

T. J. Orde v. David and Andrew Sanderson.—Application to make a garnishee order absolute against the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, Raglan, for L16 12s 3d. Mr Grano appeared for the judgment debtor and the garnishees, and raised a preliminary objection that the summons had not been signed by a justice of the peace for this bailiwick. The plaintiff said the order was granted by this court, but the affidavit was signed by Mr Harris, who was not a justice of the peace for the Western bailiwick. The Magistrate held the objection to be good, but asked if there were any grounds for objection on the merits of the case, and Mr Grano said there were. The judgment debtor filed his schedule on the 4th January, 1893. The Bench pointed out no preferential claim could be made in an insolvent estate. T. J. Orde stated that the money was about being passed out to the judgment debtor by the trustees. The Bench advised Mr Orde to swear a proof of debt and file it against the trustees. The order was discharged, and L1 1s costs was ordered to be paid to the garnishee.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS.

It is now pretty definitely known what the world's supply of wheat will be for the agricultural year 1893-94. It seems that there is only too much reason for prices that, whilst they are favorable to the consumer, are frightfully hard upon the producer. Growing wheat for 60 cents a bushel is not a profitable occupation. Very far from it, indeed! If it were not that the business would soon be overdone, there would be more money in feeding wheat to chickens and hogs. It appears from very carefully prepared estimates, published officially by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, that there will be a surplus of wheat in the exporting countries available for use in the importing ones, amounting to 390,000,000 of bushels. Russia easily leads as the foremost exporting country. Her surplus is estimated at 97,893,000 bushels. The United States follows at a respectable distance with 69,518,000 bushels. Hungary (notwithstanding its name) comes next, and has 45,400,000 bushels to spare. India, with a total production almost equal to that of Russia, has only 42,562,000 bushels that it can afford to dispose of. Roumania has a surplus of 34,040,000 bushels; Argentine has 26,160,000, and Australia 20,000,000. Canada, Chili, and a few other countries help to swell the figures to the total we have quoted. It is interesting to note in regard to the importing countries that Great Britain buys as much wheat as all the rest of the world put together. It is estimated that she will this year need 184,427,000 bushels. France will require 46,000,000, Germany 25,500,000, Italy 22,700,000 and Austria 39,725,000. Whilst, therefore, there is a large deficiency among a considerable section of mankind, it happens that there is a still larger surplus among another section, and, as a result, the former have the best of it in the matter of prices. Still the excess does not exceed 20,000,000. It is enough to break down the markets of the world with. If the farmers were an organising class, which, perhaps, it is well for hungry people they are not, they might easily follow the example of the Socialists and get up an international organisation that would control the wheat market of the world. With about one per cent. less wheat sown, or with that much cornered, or fed to hogs, the farmers would be able to dictate their own terms. Some day, not very far distant, we think, this very thing will be undertaken and accomplished. A way will be found by which the grain exporters of the world will be enabled to act together. The whole product will not always consent to be debased because of a slight and easily disposed of excess of population. —*San Francisco News Letter.*

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.*

At Cathcart, Cape Colony, the locusts ate up all the herbage, and the sheep were reduced to eat locusts. They chased the insects down, or picked up those that were dormant through starvation. In July, 1893, the sheep had been living upon live locusts for quite two months; but this unusual food was evidently not altogether well suited for them, because no lambs were being born alive.

The following interesting announcement appears in the *Sydney Mail*:—"Mr M'Cormack, of Wheeo, believes that he has discovered, in conjunction with another gentleman, a cure for fluke and worms in sheep. The importance of the discovery to the pastoral industry, should the remedy prove effectual, cannot be over-estimated. No dressing is required, but the remedy is placed in the salt on the field. Mr M'Cormack is convinced that he can, after four or five months' treatment, cure flukey sheep that are not too far gone, and guarantees to kill worms in any sheep in a week. The remedy operates also as a preventive. An investigation is being conducted by the stock branch, and some 20 sheep supplied by Mr G. D. Hay and 10 belonging to Mr M'Cormack are now being treated at the latter's place. Mr M'Cormack states that he has successfully treated sheep of his own."

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PERTH, Wednesday.

Splendid rain fell at Southern Cross yesterday, nearly a quarter of an inch being registered.

The carriers on the field have gone on strike, as they declare that the charges imposed by the Government for water are unreasonable.

Mr Rennon, superintendent of water supply, is at present in Perth. He states that the Water Department has done splendid work on the fields and roads. The water, although highly mineralised, is suitable for domestic use. Mr Rennon thinks that water will be struck by boring.

PERTH, Thursday.

Three tons of stone from the Brookman Syndicate's claim, Coolgardie, yielded 31 oz of gold.

Horse-stealing is becoming very rife on the fields, causing much inconvenience to diggers, who declare that the first thief caught will be roughly handled.

It is estimated that about 1200 men are on the field at the present time.

The Central mine at Southern Cross has struck another rich shoot.

Water has been struck by the Government water party at a place four miles from Southern Cross.

A meeting was held at Geraldton yesterday, at which resolutions were passed urging the Government to push on with the construction of a railway to the Murchison goldfields.

FEEDING THE COW FOR MONEY.

The efforts of dairymen to make their cows surpass anything that has yet been done in the way of producing milk or butter needs to be made with a great deal of care. Heavy feeding, which is one of the absolute essentials to success in record breaking, must be directed with no small degree of skill or else it will result in a diminished instead of an increased power of production, and it may, as it has done in not a few instances, lead to the loss of the animal itself. If absolute safety is to be considered, it will be wise to remember that extremes are usually dangerous and that the feeding of animals is no exception to the general rule. But it is possible to learn very much about the merits of a cow as a butter producer without incurring any special risk.

If the feed is increased gradually, as it invariably ought to be, and its effect is carefully noted, the owner of a cow will have little difficulty in deciding when the safe limit has been approached. Long before that point is reached he will be able to determine whether the increased quantity of food supplied is profitably utilized, for, contrary to what seems to be the belief of some advocates of high feeding, there are cows which, through some fault of digestion or assimilation or because they have a much stronger tendency to produce flesh, than they have to yield milk, do not pay for extra quantities of grain. It therefore follows that when a test of the productive powers is made the health of the animals and the financial interests of their owners will be best protected by a gradual increase in the quantity of grain supplied and the careful watching of the effects which it produces.—"American Dairyman."

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 Clarkes' World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

The "all lines" tickets, which are to be available for use on the railways from the 20th instant to the 20th of January next, at the rate of L5 first-class and L3 second class may be purchased (says the "Argus") at the Spencer-street and Princes-bridge stations, or from Messrs Cook and Son. Any country stations that may require them must notify the traffic manager a week beforehand.

Over L5000 gathered in Melbourne suburbs on Hospital Sunday.

It has been decided that Mr Abbott, M.L.C., one of the honorary members of the Cabinet, shall perform the duties of Minister of Health during the absence of Mr Reid in England and Canada.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard the barracks at Dublin in consequence of information which has been obtained by the police that an attempt is to be made to destroy them by dynamite.

Some misapprehension appears to have arisen (says the "Star's" Melbourne correspondent) with respect to the intentions of the Government with regard to filling the places which will be made vacant by the retirement of the present Railway Commissioners. For many years the Premier has held the opinion that it would be followed by excellent results if the same system which obtains in the defence, of sending officers to the old country for training, were pursued in the Railway Department. The present Minister of Railways, Mr Richardson, has had the matter under consideration for some time, and it is quite possible that he will make a recommendation to the Cabinet that the system be adopted, and that properly selected officers shall be sent, not only to England, but to America or elsewhere, where, possibly, information which will be useful in the colony may be acquired. No plan has yet been matured, but the matter is under deep consideration, and no plan will be adopted without deliberation. Regarding the appointment of a railway expert from America, nothing has yet been decided, except that Mr Reid will, during his stay in America, make enquiries as to the men who are likely to fulfil the requirements of the colony; but no appointment will be made until every point has been fully considered.

"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.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 28th February.

Wednesday, the 27th December, and Tuesday, the 2nd January, have been proclaimed as bank and public holidays.

The following gentlemen have been declared elected as members of the School District of the West Riding of the Shire of Ripon:—Alexander Bain, George A. Dunnett, George Exell, James Hannah, William Sutherland.

The following applications for leases will be granted at the expiration of a month:—F. Guyatt, Lucky Consols Co., 3a. 3r. 26p., Waterloo Flat; W. Sneddon, South Star Co., 17a. 1r. 10p., Waterloo. Private property—J. F. Watkin, Belmont Co., 16a. 1r. 16p., Beaufort.

The Beaufort, Raglan, Charlton and Eurambeen Common has been diminished by 20 acres, parish of Beaufort.

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

Our readers will be both interested and pleased to learn that during the month of November the Nhill Butter Factory Company purchased milk to the value of nearly L300. The secretary of the company (Mr L. Fairley) informs us (*Mail*) that the payments to suppliers to the Woorak creamery for the month amount to the very respectable total of L109 14s., while the sum disbursed in connection with the Nhill creamery came to L71 1s 3d. Haycroft suppliers received L34, and those at Boyeo, L43 8s 6d. The exact amount distributed was thus L298 3s 4d. The circulation of nearly L300 in a month amongst farmers in the district must be a decided benefit. This, we think, will be generally admitted, and it is to be hoped that the disbursement of so large a sum amongst a comparatively small number of farmers will lead others to see the wisdom of becoming suppliers to the different creameries and participants in the advantages derivable from the formation of the company. It may be mentioned, by way of showing that the company's butter still maintains its excellence of quality, that the Melbourne agents have advanced 9d per lb. on all consignments shipped to the London market through the Agricultural Department. The average price, as nearly as possible, obtained for the butter sold in Melbourne so far is 8½d per lb.

Ministers of religion should seek personal acquaintance with the editors of all reputable journals in their neighbourhoon (says "the Rock"), and should keep these newspapers well informed with respect to all proceedings of their churches that are of public interest and importance. Christain men should utilise to a much greater extent the opportunities which are presented by the correspondence columns of modern newspapers. Let them write letters to the editors. And when events of interest take place in connection with Christain churches, let advertisements be sent to the local Press—they are of much greater use than mere placards on walls, which are surrounded by so many others, and are also soon covered. Those who minister to the doubtful pleasures of the public are always careful to spend large sums of money in newspaper advertisements. While Christian Churches could not emulate them in that direction, they ought at least to acknowledge the services of the Press to the extent of advertising every meeting of importance which they expect to be reported. Every facility should also be given to the representatives of the Press to report the proceedings of public meetings. Young men of culture and ability should be reminded that, with the exception of the pulpit, there is no higher or nobler sphere than that of the modern journalist. The pen is not as strong as the tongue, as events have proved again and again. Mrs Butler's tongue defeated the united Press of England, and there are other similar illustrations. But next to the living voice of the prophet of God, there is no influence so pervasive and so immense as that of the modern journal. No opportunity should be lost of seeking to enlist that influence in the service of Christ and humanity.

The Newell-Cunningham sheep-shearing machine was tried at Younghusband's wool warehouse on Thursday day last week and gave much satisfaction to those who saw it work, the sheep being in all cases quickly and cleanly shorn. Into the merits of the several machines now in use there is no need to enter, the main principle being alike in all cases. A merit in this machine, however, likely to commend it to small flock-owners, is that each may be worked separately by a hand driving-wheel with a cogged steel belt. In this form it is extremely handy, while it works equally well in a large installation when driven by horse or steam power. The jointed rod in which the driving gear works is claimed as an improvement upon the flexible one, on the score that all the wearing parts are of hardened steel, and consequently stand wear and tear, while the vibration is less. In the hand machine a speed of 30 revolutions a minute on the driving-wheel gets 2,000 strokes from the cutter. The grinding disc attached to the machine is an ingenious yet simple appliance, as to the merit of which there can hardly be two opinions.

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, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr Geo. W Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says "My heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad *I fancied I could hear it stop beating.*"

What ailed Mr Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain, and I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—*and all at the same time.* He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs Grimble and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "GEO. W. BURTON."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz., heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but *one* disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good, for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

Mr Hocking, the head teacher of the Smythesdale State school, has been transferred (writes the "Courier" correspondent) to Beaufort, which is a well-merited promotion. Mr Hocking, during his brief residence here, a period of eighteen months, has taken a great interest in local affairs, being one of the committee of the mechanics' and library. He has taken an interest in all manly sports, especially cricket. At the last examination by Inspector Shelton, held a few days ago, the Smythesdale school had a splendid average, the percentage being 96.

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 depôt 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

The Yea Dairy Company separated upwards of 100,000 gal. of milk last month, and paid the suppliers over £1,100 in cash. The weekly supplies have nearly quadrupled since the company first started—a little over two years ago—and are likely to still further increase next spring. About 40 tons of butter has been sent away for export since the season commenced.

The Marongshire Council has paid L82 for the destruction of foxes during the past 12 months, at the rate of 5s each, with 2s 6d for cubs.

It is currently stated in New Zealand that Mr M'Intyre will shortly go to London as Agent-General for Victoria, where he intends to give special attention to the promotion of Victoria's dead meat trade.

It is reported at Moscow that a monastery in that city has been robbed by monks living in it of sacred vessels of gold and silver, and other valuables, estimated to be worth L150,000.

The South Australian Government propose to double the income tax for one year, making it 6d in the L1 on personal exertion and 1s on property income.

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART Taught in all its branches. For terms, apply J. IBBOTSON, Saddler, Havelock-st., Beaufort.

LOST, RECEIPT BOOK BUTT, on Saturday last. Finder kindly return. Reward. C. A. MARQUIS, Singer's Agent, Beaufort.

WANTED an experienced General Servant. Apply at St. JOHN'S PARSONAGE, Beaufort.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd.

A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort, on Tuesday evening next, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. Business—Adopt by-laws and articles of association.

A. PARKER, Secretary.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Grey pony horse, HS near shoulder.
Red and white steer, like JW off choin.
Black and white steer. No visible brands.
Red and white steer. No visible brands.
If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 30th December. 1893.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

MRS. GRANT, NEWS AGENT and STATIONER (opposite the Post Office), begs to inform the general Public that she has taken those premises adjoining her 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.

V. R.

CROWN LANDS.

The undermentioned Application has been lodged, and will be dealt with by a Local Land Board to be held at this Office on Thursday, the 28th December, 1893, at 10 a.m.

SECTION 65.

Parish of Beaufort.—George G. Saddler, 20 acres, section 9.

E. T. DUNN, Land Officer at Ballarat.

District Land Office.

Ballarat, 13th December, 1893.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all stations (Suburban excepted) from the 20th December, 1893, till the 3rd January, 1894 (both dates inclusive. Sundays excepted), available for return for one calendar month from date of issue. Example:—An excursion ticket issued on the 3rd January will be available till the 3rd February. When the last day falls on a Sunday the ticket will be available till the next day, and on lines where there is not a daily train service the ticket will be available till the next day the train runs. The journey must be commenced on the date the ticket is issued, but after a distance of 15 miles has been travelled the journey may be broken at the discretion of the passengers.

All Lines Tickets.—From 20th December, 1893, till 3rd January, 1894 (both dates inclusive), tickets available for all lines will be issued at Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge stations and at Messrs T. Cook and Son's, 82 Swanston-street, City, at the following fares:—First class, £5; second class, £3. Children under twelve years will be charged half-fare. The tickets will be available for one month. By giving a week's notice residents in the country wishing to obtain these tickets may get them through the local station-master.

Sydney Excursion Tickets.—From the 18th till the 29th December 1893 (both dates inclusive), excursion tickets will be issued at Melbourne for Sydney at the following return fares, viz.:—First class, £5 6s 6d; second class, £4 1s. These tickets will be available for return for six calendar months from date of issue, but will not be available by the express train on the New South Wales line. Passengers can, however, travel by the express train on the New South Wales line on payment of 15s 1st class, and 10s 2nd class. The journey cannot be broken on the New South Wales line.

Adelaide Excursion Tickets—From 18th till 29th December 1893 (both dates inclusive) Excursion tickets available by the express and ordinary trains, will be issued at Melbourne for Adelaide and Broken Hill at the following return fares, viz:—Adelaide—First class, £4 4s 5d; second class, £2 10s 8d. Broken Hill—First class, £7 2s 5d; second class, £4 6s 11d. These tickets will be available for return for two calendar months from date of issue, and the journey may be broken.

Brisbane Excursion Tickets—From 14th December 1893, till 1st January 1894 (both dates inclusive), Excursion Tickets, available by the express and ordinary trains on all lines will be issued at Melbourne for Brisbane at the following return fares, viz:—1st class, £10; 2nd class, £6 17s 6d. These tickets will be available for return for six calendar months from date of issue, and the journey may be broken.

Luggage—Excursion passengers to and from stations in Victoria will only be allowed to carry such luggage free as can be stowed under the seats without inconvenience to other passengers, and those who have luggage for the van are required to be at the station half-an-hour before the starting time of train. Stamped parcels rates will be charged for it. All luggage should be plainly addressed with the owner's name and the station it is for, and the address should be affixed in such a way that it will not come off.

Horses and Vehicles—From the 20th December, 1893, till the 3rd January, 1894 (both dates inclusive) the Department cannot engage to forward horses or vehicles by passenger trains unless accommodation can be provided by special arrangement.

Commercial Travellers' Samples—From the 20th December, 1893, till 3rd January, 1894 (both dates inclusive), commercial travellers' samples will only be taken to or from roadside stations by mixed or goods trains.

Parcels—On the 22nd, 23rd, 29th and 30th December parcels must be at the Parcels offices at Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge stations half-an-hour before the starting times of ordinary trains.

Good-sheds Holidays—The 25th and 26th December, 1893, and 1st January, 1894, will be observed as holidays in the goods branch and only dairy produce good trains will run. Perishable goods will be delivered at all stations on application. Explosives for Bendigo and the Gippsland line will be received at Footscray West on Wednesday, 27th, in lieu of Tuesday, 26th December.

On 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 26th December, 1893, and 1st January, 1894, fruit and dairy produce will not be carried by purely passenger trains between Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo, nor on the North-Eastern line, unless parcels rates are paid. Fruit and other perishables for country stations will not be received at the Melbourne goods shed on 23rd December after Twelve noon.

Seaside Excursions—The issue of these tickets at the principal stations will continue as already advertised. (See posters at all stations).

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

A SPECIAL MEETING of the BEAUFORT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 19TH. Business important. A full attendance requested.

JAS. P. DOLAN, Hon. Secy.

SINGING.

MISS MARIE QUEREE, C.T.M., intends holding a CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen in BEAUFORT. Both notations used. Terms, 10s 6d per qr. New pupils leave names at Camp Hotel.

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.

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.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

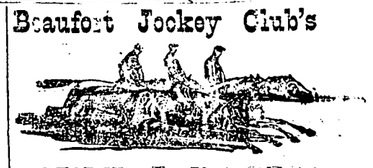
UNDERTAKER,

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.

Beaufort Jockey Club's



ANNUAL RACES!

TO BE HELD ON
THE NEW RACECOURSE,
WATERLOO FLAT,
ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY
(MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1894.)

STEWARDS — Messrs Flynn, Maher Martin, Hinchliffe, W. Loft, Pearson, Topper, G. Thomas, Wotherspoon, Sinclair, VanderStoel, Ross, W. Bradshaw, F., T., H., and R. Beggs, Blackmore, W. Smith, C. and G. Vowles, Archard, Welsh, C. Broadbent, and D. Stevens.

JUDGE—E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

CLERK OF COURSE—Mr R. Thomas.

CLERK OF SCALES—Mr T. Archard.

STARTER—Mr C. Loft.

HANDICAPPERS—Messrs A. Andrews and D. Hayres.

PROGRAMME:

Maiden Plate, of 5 sovs.

One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Post entry, 5s.

Handicap Hurdle Race, of 7 sovs.

Two miles. Over hurdles about 3ft. 6in. high. Post entry, 7s.

Beaufort Handicap, of 10 sovs.

One mile and a half. Post entry, 10s.

Pony Race, of 3 sovs.

(Ponies under fourteen hands.) Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 3s.

Selling Flat Race, of 5 sovs.

Handicap. Winner to be sold for £10. Any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Post entry, 5s Distance one mile.

Trotting Match.

To be arranged on the course.

Flying Handicap, of 5 sovs.

Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 5s.

Hurry Skurry, of 2 sovs.

With entrance money added. Once round the course. Handicap. Post entry, 2s 6d

Consolation Stakes of 3 sovs.

One mile and a half. Handicap. Post entry, 3s.

First Race to start at 11 a.m.
V.R.C. Rules strictly adhered to.
Jockeys must ride in colors.

A. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD.
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOUGHBY STREETS.

American sheoving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do linings
6 x 8 do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
4in., 5in., 11in., 12in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GRELONG COAL

SPRING AND SUMMER!

A

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

JUST OPENED.

Inspection Invited.

G. H. COUGLE

DIRECT IMPORTER,

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)	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) (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.

"Thistledown" writing in Monday's *Argus* says:—"In harvesting operations the hay crop takes precedence. It comes first, and the aggregate area cut for hay largely affects the yield of wheat and other grain crops. The present price of wheat being low, it naturally follows that a larger proportion than usual of the crops have been cut for hay. I have never before seen so much hay made as this year, and, contrary to the general custom, the late wheat crops are being turned to this purpose in many districts, for the reason that they are not sufficiently promising to retain for thrashing. Hay will be so plentiful for the next twelve months that it is bound to be cheap, provided there is the usual quantity of grass available for stock."

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr Geo. W Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says "My heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad *I fancied I could hear it stop beating.*"

What ailed Mr Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain, and I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—*and all at the same time.* He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs Grimble and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "GEO. W. BURTON."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz., heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but *one* disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

The report that the London butter market was about to collapse (writes "Thistledown" in the *Australasian*) turns out to be a canard. "Ill news travels fast," and doubtless many of our producers were alarmed until the *Argus* cablegrams revealed the truth. It was expected there would be a slight reduction in the London prices as the season advanced, the same as happened last year, but a sudden and severe drop was never, and is not now, apprehended. The hoax, or rather device to "bear" the market, reached Melbourne *via* Sydney, but the merchants in this colony could have no hand in the business. Most Melbourne firms in the trade have contracted with the various butter factories to ship their produce for the season, agreeing to advance a certain price throughout. Had the bogus report proved correct, the brokers would have suffered to a greater extent than those who produce the butter. The latest reliable advices from London indicate that the butter market is easier, but the quotations are still satisfactory, and is likely to keep so for some time. Any butter exported by the end of the year will arrive before the European spring ensues, after which somewhat lower rates usually prevail in the London butter market. It is evident that so long as England imports dairy produce to the value of L12,000,000 annually there is room for all we can send from Australia. But it begins to look as though dairying, to be profitable, must be better regulated, and the export trade carried on, not for four or five months, but for 12 months in the year. Keeping the cows in such a way that they are in profit half their time only is not the right system to pursue. Means must be adopted for feeding the cattle on ensilage and green crops when the pastures fail, and until this is done, and all the factories are kept going the whole year round, the dairying industry cannot be considered fully developed, or as profitable as it is possible to make it. Low prices for butter can be overcome by a larger output of produce, and the increase may be easily obtained by feeding the cows better.

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

The latest information from Coolgardie is to the effect that water is again getting extremely scarce, and is being sold at 1s per gallon. A large number of parties of swagsmen are camped outside the Cross, waiting for the termination of the summer, which has only just commenced. It is impossible for them to push on to the diggings owing to the precarious state of the water supply. Five cases of typhoid fever have been reported on the fields already, and one death. Through bad water the ravages of typhoid are much feared. The boiler and machinery for the Bayley's Reward claim has arrived at the Cross. It is intended to despatch them as soon as possible to the mine.—*Argus.*

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The present year is making up for the drought and heat of the early months, the winter and spring being so wet as to show an inch more rainfall than the average.

Possibly this rainy season will continue till Christmas, and if so, advantage should be taken to put in successional crops of vegetables.

Intelligent cultivation shows to the best advantage in the wettest and driest months of the year. To obtain the best results from a plot of ground the soil should be trenched and drained. If this is done the ground is the driest in the winter and the moistest in summer. It is plain that if ground is drained that the extra moisture of winter will have freer escape than if no drains were provided, and to that extent will be drier. It is not so plain at first sight how it is that drained ground is moistest in summer. If ground is not drained and water lodges, the surface of the soil cakes hard when the sun's rays pour on the earth. When the surface soil is caked hard in summer, any rains or dew that fall cannot soak in, and as soon as the rays of the sun strike the soil they vapourize the moisture and draw it up into the atmosphere. When drained the ground does not cake, and any small showers or dew that fall on the ground soak into the soil, where the sun cannot so easily draw them up; and the soil is, when drained, moister in summer.

Trenching, which is digging the soil about 2 feet deep, keeping the surface soil on the surface, enables the roots of the plants to get down deeper into the soil, where the heat of the sun cannot get at them to scorch them up.

Without draining trenching is of little value, as the ground in winter would be too wet to get on to work, and would soon get as hard as before it was trenched. Where 2-inch agricultural pipes are available these put 6 inches into the clay every 30 feet are ample, following the natural fall of the ground. Where such are not available or are too expensive an equally serviceable drain can be made by digging a gutter 6 inches into the clay and filling in with a layer 6 inches deep of stones, broken bricks, empty tins. Put a layer of branches, straw, old sacking, or anything that will keep the earth from filling up the cavities left by the stones, &c., when throwing back the soil, which soon firms.

In addition to draining and trenching the more the surface of the soil is dug, hoed, or scarified the better. For vegetable or other ground where there is a straight run there is no tool that so quickly returns its value as a Planet Junior hand plough, which has tools for hoeing, ploughing, scarifying, and raking. Every market gardener should have one or more. It is as easy to work as a Dutch hoe.

The value of irrigation is shown where water is available in dry months, splendid and certain crops being able to be raised with water, which without would be lamentable failures.

Beans, French.—Sow 2 inches deep, and instead of covering with soil, which frequently gets so hard as to break off the young plant when coming through the soil, cover with 2 inches of round horse droppings. Let rows be 2 feet 6 inches and plants 6 inches apart. 1 pound sows row 80 feet.

Beet, red.—Sow freely ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. Sow thickly when the young plants are to be boiled as spinage, leaving a plant every 6 inches to provide leaves in February and March.

Borecole or kale, brocoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy should all be sown freely, to produce plants ready for planting out in the coming year. To grow good plants now requires care. Sow the seed ½ of an inch deep, and cover with a layer 1 in. thick of the round droppings of a horse. This prevents the ground from caking when watered, and nourishes the plants. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet by 20 feet. Plants must be kept watered. In watering, it is better to water heavily and seldom, when the water soaks down into the ground, and the roots follow and are safe from the sun, rather than to water frequently and lightly and bring the roots up to the surface, where if neglected for a day, or if extra hot weather is experienced, the roots are scorched up and the plants die.

The next trouble is the cabbage moth, which is a great scourge. This moth is nocturnal, commencing to fly about sundown. Young chickens greedily eat the moth, and when young do no harm. Keep the old hen in a coop near the seed beds. To destroy the grub, water the plants with a solution of tobacco water, still better with nicotine whale oil soap, which sticks the tobacco extract to the plant, or ¼ oz. London Purple or Paris Green, which are deadly poisons, to 3 gallons of water. A handy way of catching the moth is to have a light frame, on which tack a piece of sacking, which paint with tar on the top, leaving a few inches clean at the bottom, which piece may hang below the frame. Then let two people, each taking an end, draw it lightly over the plants from one end of the bed to the other, letting the loose sacking touch the plants. The moths disturbed fly upwards, and are caught in the sticky tar. If healthy plants, free from the grub, are transplanted into well-worked and well-manured ground, they grow so quickly that the grub does little damage, limiting its ravages to the outside leaves. If slowly and badly grown, the plants are sometimes riddled to the heart, and utterly useless for cooking. For very early cauliflower we call special attention to the earliest erfurt. 1s per packet.

Celery.—Sow seed ⅛ of an inch deep to transplant. Plants can be freely sent by post, 100 for 3s 3d.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ inch deep, thickly, in rows or broadcast. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet square.

Cucumber.—Sow 2 or three seeds, ½ inch deep, in hills 6 feet apart. When plants have set a crop of cucumbers layer the shoots near the end, making the soil very rich. The plants will root into this and produce successive crops as they are layered.

Leek.—Sow ¼ inch deep, in rows 2 feet and plants 6 inch apart. Roll or tramp the soil when the seed is sown to firm the surface. 1 oz sows 80 feet.

Lettuce.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, 3 or 4 seeds every foot. Let the strongest plant grow. Lettuce may be sown between rows of slowly growing vegetables, and be cut off before they are in the road.

Maize.—Sow 1 inch deep, in rows 3 feet and plants 1 foot apart. For cobs allow 3 feet every way. It is a good plan to sow the seed at the bottom of a furrow 6 to 9 inch deep, and as the plant grows work the soil round the stem. The plant will root from the stem, and thus have more root power, besides having its roots deep down in the soil where the moisture is.

Mangold wurzel.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet 6 inch and plants 1 foot 3 inch apart. Seedlings when as large as a finger may be safely transplanted, but will not freely transplant when smaller.

Onion.—Sow in richly manured ground, ¼ inch deep, in rows, thickly for onions for salad. Tramp ground when seed is sown, as such seeds require a firm surface.

Orache or mountain spinage.—Where not sown, sow ½ inch deep, allowing 2 feet between rows and plants. Leaves broken off as they grow supply a splendid spinage.

Peas.—In moist districts or where water is available, sow 1 inch deep, in rows 4 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Potatoes.—Sow a few to produce seed for the coming year. Throw up a furrow, and plant the seed 4 inch below this furrow, drawing down the earth as the plants grow.

Radish.—Sow a few in rich ground, watering well; ½ inch deep, rows 1 foot and plants 2 inch apart.

Sorghum.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows, 3 feet apart, where not already sown. This will give successful crops till cut off by the frost.

Turnip.—Orange jelly and sweedish turnips can be sown now, ⅜ inch deep, in rows 18 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Scale breeds this month, and is more exposed to the effects of washes, such as kerosene emulsion; one washing now is worth three or four at other periods of the year.

Plant dahlias from subdivision of last year's plants, or green plants struck from cuttings. To divide tubers, split the old stem, seeing that there is a sprout on it, and let there be one or more of the old tubers. Green plants are raised from the sprouts of the old tubers, started by heat, and when large enough broken off and struck as a cutting. The finest flowers are obtained in autumn from the plants put out now.

When pots are scarce old jam tins with a hole punched at the bottom make a good substitute. If a piece of tin or zinc is coiled up and sprung into the tin and allowed to be about half an inch higher than the edge, the young plant may be obtained with a ball for transplanting by pulling up the coiled tin, which brings the soil with it.

Chrysanthemum plants should be finally cut back about Christmas, letting stems be only about 6 to 8 inches high. Do not water for two or three days till cut is dried, otherwise plants bleed to death. If weather is warm shade the plants. A mulching of 2 to 4 inches of manure should be put round the plants, keeping the soil moist, and supplying nutriment to the plants. Water freely.

Cineraria seed and pansy should now be planted. Pansies sown now and brought through the hot weather will produce finer plants and earlier flowers than the March sown seed.

We have now completed the first series of these monthly "Practical Jottings" which we have been assured by many of our readers have been of use to them. Our aim has been to assist the non-professional gardner by writing short, simple instructions such as we find during the course of business as required by such.

We trust that during the coming year we may obtain the custom of those who have benefitted by our articles.

THE TWO GENUINE ARTICLES,
CLEMENTS TONIC,
FLETCHER'S PILLS,
IMITATED!
BUT UNRIVALLED
AND UNEQUALLED.

CLEMENTS TONIC is a scientific chemical food and restores the tissue wasted by the vocations of every day life, is a prompt and safe remedy for neuralgia, nervousness, weakness, debility, liver complaint, dropsy, and chronic indigestion.

FLETCHER'S PILLS cure heartburn, backache, headache, liver torpidity, dyspepsia and all complaints of the stomach and bowels.

These two remedies have been thoroughly tested in all the hot countries of the world. They are sold at a price within the reach of all people. Evidence is forwarded free on receipt of name and address that will satisfy the most sceptical as to their virtues. They are sold everywhere, but care must be taken that the genuine are obtained or the money and time are wasted and the disease so much the more serious.

The latest returns concerning the dead meat trade in New Zealand show that 19,000,000 frozen carcases were sent to England for the year—an increase of 750,000 over the previous year.

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.

We breathe again! After all the evils that have been laid at the door of tea drinking; it is refreshing to read the following from a pen of Dr Bennie, of Melbourne:—"Tea promotes well-being, prolongs life; is to most adults, when taken in moderation, a harmless stimulant and restorative, invigorating brain and muscles, enhancing sociality, relieving anxiety, and cheering the depressed; what oil is to machinery in action so is tea to the organism in the production of mental and bodily work."

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.

Those who have had considerable experience of the thistle nuisance express the opinion that the efforts made by a few shire councils to eradicate the pest will avail nothing. One councillor in the northern portion of the colony says:—But for the "star" thistle half my stock would have died two years ago; and the only objection I have to the so called pest is that it does not last long enough—it dies out in a few years, especially if not cut.

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, Farringdon Road, London, and England.

An extract of a letter written in England says:—"The butter is better this season than last, and if the Victorians will only keep up the quality the demand is sure to increase very considerably."

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 highy 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 suscribers 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.

☞ 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—gvie *it* your job printing.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. STEVENSON,
of Swanston-street, Melbourne,

Has OPENED A STUDIO in the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr G. White, OPPOSITE the POST-OFFICE, BEAUFORT, and begs to announce that his stay will be of short duration.

MELBOURNE WORK AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Three Cabinets, 5s; Six, 8s; Twelve, 12s 6d.

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

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

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

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

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

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

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

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.

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

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

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

WANTED KNOWN,
I AM NOW A BUYER OF
GOOD FRESH BUTTER,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
Printed or in Lump.

M. FLYNN,
Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

J. W. BROWNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Correspondence conducted with strictest privacy. Charges moderate.
Agent for the United Australian Fire Insurance Co.

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 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 (Sa Bua dur Valua 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."

Clare'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

CRICKET.

FOY AND GIBSON
SMITH STREET.
Collingwood. MELBOURNE.

Men's Cricket Bats. FULL SIZE.

The "CLAPSHAW," ALL CANE, a splendid Club Bat; well seasoned; nourished in oil 9/-
The 'CLAPSHAW,' All Cane, selected 10
Aquila, Clapshaw & White's 'STAR' Bat Superior, selected; All Cane; strongly recommended; a splendid Bat; wonderful value 11/6
F. H. AYRES' 'SUPERIOR': All Cane Selected 16-
BARTLETT'S 'REPERCUSSIVE' PATENTED; Cane, Whalebone and India-rubber Spring Handle, the standard of quality all the world round. No sting; no jar, Unequalled for driving 16/-
F. H. AYRE'S 'INTERNATIONAL' PATENT. India-rubber and Cane. The best Presentation Bat 22/6
The 'Junior Clapshaw' Youths' Bats. All Cane—4, 6s; 5, 7s; 6, 8s—All Cane.

Cricket Stumps. FULL SIZE.

The 'M.C.C' Stumps. Beautifully polished ash; extra heavy solid brass tops; steel shoes 10/6
The 'ASSOCIATION' Stumps. Polished ash; solid brass tops and plain points, or steel shoes with plain tops ... 8/-
The 'VICTOR,' selected. Fine polished ash, brass-bound tops. Full size ... 6s
The 'WONDER,' selected. Polished ash. Full size 4s

The 'Junior' Youths' Stumps.

Selected. Fine polished ash, with bails. 24-inch, 2s 6d; 26-inch, 3s; 28-inch, 3s 6d.
EXTRA BAILS. Polished Ash. Full size, 9d per set of four.

Men's Leg Guards.

The 'PENNANT' Leg Guard. Special white buckskin, cane and cork protected; three knee rolls; extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'PENNANT,' brown; gold cape; dogskin; ventilated; extra long; three buckles; continued straps ... 12s 6d
The 'SPEEDWELL.' White buckskin, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality ...10s 6d
The 'ECLIPSE,' buff chamois leather, cane protected; extra stuffed; continued straps; 3 buckles; best quality 9s
The 'ACME,' hard white canvas; cane protected; continued straps, 3 buckles

The 'Junior' Youths' Leg Guards.

No. 1, hard white canvas, cane protected.
No. 2, buff Chamois Leather, 2 buckles 6s
No. 3 best white buckskin, 2 buckles 10s 6d
All Men's Leg Guards have continued Straps, which go all round the leg.

WICKET-KEEPING Gauntlets.

The 'HOLDFAST' (Brown); fine gold cape; ventilated; well padded; cane protected wrists 9s 6d
The 'GRIPPER;' best white leather, well padded, ventilated cane protected wrists 8s 6d
The 'MAGNETIC,' buff chamois leather, ventilated; a splendid line; cane protected wrists 6s 6d
The 'SUREHOLD,' buff chamois leather; ventilated, full size, cane protected wrists. Wonderful value 4s 6d
The 'JUNIOR' YOUTHS' GAUNTLETS.
No. 1, best white leather ventilated, match quality 7s
No. 2, buff chamois, ventilated: wonderful value ... ...

Batting Gloves.

'ALL ENGLAND,' fine white buckskin, extra heavy, red rubber tubes ...
'ALL ENGLAND,' grey rubber ...
The 'PATENT,' to wind round the wrists. Best red rubber tubes. ...

Match Cricket Balls

DUKE'S Prince of Wales' Feather ...
AYRE'S No. 4 Match ... ...
DUKE'S Match Ball... ... ...7s
AYRE'S Club Ball 6s
BUSSEY'S C.B. Match Ball ... ...
BUSSEY'S D.B. Match Balls ... ...5s 9.
Youths' Cricket Balls, sewn leather, 1, 10d; 2, 1s 3d; 3, 1s 9d; 4, 2s 6d; 5, 3s.

Composition Balls.

The 'ECLIPSE' 2s 6d
The 'WYVERN' 2s
The 'CRESCENT' 1s
Correct size and weight, 5½ ozs.

The Youths' 'Crescent' 11d
The Boys' 'Crescent' 9d

Cricket Back Stop Nets.

With poles, pegs and ropes. Extra heavy hemp, laid-cord hammock twine.
18 feet x 6 feet 15s
18 feet x 7 feet 17s 6d

Presentation Cricket Sets for Boys.

At 1s 6d, 3s, 4s 3d, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d.

WILLOW BATS for Boys, 1s 1d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 2s 8d, 3s 3d, 3s 11d each.

FOY & GIBSON,
SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD,
MELBOURNE.

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; [illegible] 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 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, &c., and notifications of the Shire of Ripon, and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and the welfare of this district it has a claim for considerably greater amount of support. It has a greater scope for its 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 Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this [illegible], 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 [illegible] reading matter.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

Circulates in the following districts:—[illegible]

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 use the *Riponshire Advocate* for the medium of their announcements.

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

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS,
DRAPER'S HANDBILLS
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c,
PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE
AT MELBOURNE PRICES.
Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing
Of Every description executed at the
"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE"
OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING
ON REASONABLE TERMS.
MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,
Prepared on the shortest notice.

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 944 BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1893. PRICE FOURPENCE.

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS & OTHERS

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

Business for 1891 exceeding £400,000.

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

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.

ARTHUR PARKER,

BOOKSELLER,

Stationer, News Agent,

TOBACCONIST, &c.

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

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

Ledgers,
Pay 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.

FOY & GIBSON'S

XMAS TOY FAIR AND MAGIC CAVE.

VISIT OUR MAGIC CAVE WHEN IN TOWN.

THE MAGIC CAVE has been entirely rebuilt and remodelled, and represents an enchanting Panoramic View of Sydney Harbor, numerous steamers plying and the electric trams running daily. Several new and interesting Water Illusions have been introduced, and is well worth a visit; there are also other CHRISTMAS attractions for the little ones.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

TEN THOUSAND TO CHOOSE FROM.
Speaking Dolls, Dressed Dolls, BABY DOLLS.

DOLLS at 7½d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., to 25s.
Sizes range from 6 in. to 60 in. high, in Blondes, Brunettes, Black and White.
SPLENDID DOLLS, 41 in. HIGH, 4s. 6d. EACH.
THE SHILLING DOLL is a MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.
Dressed Dolls in Wool and Fashionable Costumes. The variety is endless, and the largest Stock of Dolls in Australia to be seen at the Christmas Fair.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE DOLLS' RECEPTION.

TOYS! TOYS!!

Horses, Engines, Trams, Trumpets, and a Million other Toys, at 4½d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. up.
CUBE GAMES, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
Rocking Horses and Go-Carts, 10s. 6d., 19s. 6d.

FANCY GOODS, AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

VERY SPECIAL PHOTO. FRAMES, in Silver or Gilt, 9d. each, English made, worth 1s. 6d.
GLASS PHOTO. MOUNTS, 4½d., 6d., 9d., 1s. to 3s. 6d.
LADIES' PURSES, Special Value, 100 Varieties, 7½d. 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. to 10s.
HAND BAGS in great variety, 3s. 6d. to 25s.
FANCY WALL BRACKETS, 1s. up.
HAND MIRRORS, Very Unique, 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Immense Assortment of Japanese Novelties.
PHOTO. EASELS, Bamboo, 3d., 6d., etc.
Fan Fire Screens, Japanese, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
REED and BEAD BLINDS, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
Finest ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERIES at special prices.

FRUITS, CAKES, &c.

New Season's Fruits now to hand, and the quality is unusually fine. Only the choice sorts of Muscatels, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Prepared Mince, &c.
Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.
Plain and Fancy Christmas Cakes, in all sorts and sizes, 10d., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Birthday and Christening Cakes, iced and tastefully ornamented.
Jordan Almonds, 2s. 3d. per lb.
Plum Pudding, 10d. and 2s. 3d.
Figs, Finest Eleme, 3d. per box.
Pudding Powder (Freeman's), 2½d. per packet.
Jellies, Clarnico, 6d. per packet; equal to one pint.
Italian Walnuts, 1s. per lb.
Soft Shell Almonds, 10d. per lb.
Barcelona Nuts, 7d. per lb.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY.

Fancy Boxes of Lollies, 6d., 9d., 1s.
Assorted Baskets of Lollies, for Christmas Trees or Children's Parties, 8s. 6d. doz.
Butter Scotch, 4½d. per packet.
Chocolate Creams, 9d. per lb.
New York Mixtures, 5½d. per lb.
Lion Mixtures, 8d. per lb.
Cosaques—An endless variety, 6d. per doz.
London Mixtures, 10d. per lb.
Jubilee Mixtures, 10d. per lb.
Queen's Jubilee Mixture, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Conversations, 6d. per lb.

CRICKETING GOODS.

The "Feltham," the Clapshaw all cane Bats, 9s.; F. A. Ayer's all cane Bat, very special value, 12s. 6d.; Bartlett's Repercussive Bat, unequalled for driving, 16s. THE FINEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
Stumps, in polished ash, full size, 4s., 5s. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Set. Composition Balls, correct size and weight, 1s. 4d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; Ayer's Club Match Balls, 6s. 9d.; Duke's Match Ball, 7s. 3d.; Duke's Prince of Wales Feather Match Ball, 8s.

Christmas Cards IN Packets.

The demand last season for our packets was so great that we cleared out early in December. This year we have bought very largely, and have secured the cream of Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons' collection for our packets. The designs are new, and not two alike in any packet.

	Price.	Post Paid For
The "Up to Date" packet .. Contains twelve pretty cards, all worth one penny each, and eight very nice cards, usually sold at three pence each; packet actually worth 3s.	6d.	9d.
"Ye Fine Art" Packette .. Contains 15 high class cards, and is astonishingly cheap.	1s. 0d.	1s. 2d.
The "Recherche" Packet .. Contains twenty beautiful cards, all unique designs, and exceptionally cheap.	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
The "Artistic" .. .. Contains thirty cards, all choice designs, and worth from three pence to nine pence each, many of them perfect gems of art.	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.
The "Art Gem" Box .. Thirty cards; every one is of the best selected cards for the season.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
The "Golden Age" Box. .. Of thirty cards. We recommend this to all those requiring a superior selection of cards; this collection is one of the finest in the colony.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.

WE DISPLAY SPECIMENS of CONTENTS of EACH PACKET.

A variety of Single Cards and Booklets, 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., to 1s.

Books! Books!!

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Picture Books to Delight the Children. 3d., and on Linen, 4½d., 6d., 1s.
New Volumes of CHATTERBOX, SUNDAY, OUR DARLINGS, BRIGHT EYES, &c., 2s. 11d., and in Superior Cloth Binding and Gilt Edges, 4s. 11d.
The RED LINE Series, same size as Chattebox, and Profusely Illustrated, 1s 6d. each. GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES, 3s. 6d. THE CHILD'S BIBLE, 7s. 6d. The GOSPEL STORY, 3s. 6d. New Volumes of the BOYS' and the GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL, 6s. 11d. The QUIVER, 7s. 6d SYLVIA'S ANNUAL, 6s. 11d., &c.; over 5000 volumes to make a choice from at twenty-five per cent. below published prices.
STAMP ALBUMS, excellent value at 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d. A beautiful large size album for a complete collection, 3s. 11d. NISTER'S HOLLIDAY ANNUAL, 3s. 6d.
The ART GLASS COLOR BOX, an artists' outfit of tubes, brushes, &c., in strong metal case, 4s. 11d.,; sold elsewhere at 7s. 6d. each.

GOCARTS AND GAMES.

Strong, Well Made Carts, Double and Single Seated, 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d.
Very Pretty Mail Cart in Bamboo, 25s.
Chess Sets, 5s. 9d., 7s., 12s. Draught Sets, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
Counters, 3s. 3d. per gro.

FRUIT PRESERVING JARS.

The "Columbia" Immerser Wide-mouth Jar is immeasurably superior to the ordinary Immerser Jar.

THE "COLUMBIA" IMMERSER IS THE BEST,

BECAUSE

(1) You can get your hand inside. (2) You can arrange the fruit after it is in. (3) You can preserve larger fruit than in other jars—fruit 3 in. in diameter will go in. (4) All the covers are one size. Best quality, extra thick red rubber rings only are used, ensuring perfect airtight sealing. (5) No burnt fingers getting the rings on the jar—they are attached to the cover. (6) The "Columbia" Immerser allows six times more reserve syrup in the neck of the jar than any other immerser. (7) The shrinkage of the fruit cannot, therefore, lower the syrup under the immerser (which is then of no use) as in the old style immerser. (8) The "Columbia" Jar holds twenty per cent. more than any other jar of the same nominal size, and is thus the cheapest as well as the best jar, and is worth at least 2s. 6d. per doz. more than the old style immerser.

Prices per doz.: Pints, 5s.; Quarts, 6s.; Half Gallons, 7s.

8 IN. OPENING

THE CENTURY JAR possesses all the advantages of The "Columbia," excepting the Immerser. Prices: Pints, 3s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Half Gallon, 5s. 6d. doz.

While we strongly recommend the "COLUMBIA" *and* "CENTURY" *Jars as in every way the best jars, we recognise the fact that many may still prefer the old style Jars. To those we offer the "Mason" and "Mason Improved."*

SUGARS.

FOR THE PRESERVING SEASON 1893-4.

Best First White Crystal Snow Flake Sugar, 15s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.
Second White Sugar Crystals 14s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.
NOTICE.—Post orders receive special attention.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, the finest grown in the Lilydale district, in clear White Wood buckets of 14 lbs. each, 3d. per lb. For country orders a remittance of 2s. must be sent to cover cost of bucket. This will be refunded when we receive the bucket back in good condition.- Carriage paid.

FOY & GIBSON, SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, MELB.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY
—WATERLOO.—

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

J. IBBOTSON,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

Begs to announce that he has commenced business in the premises adjoining the Golden Age Hotel, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage. First-class workmanship guaranteed. Best materials used. Ballarat Prices. Repairs of all kinds neatly executed.

"Follow the Footsteps of the Wise,"

And SAVE MONEY by buying your Clothing to measure—or Ready-made, and BOOTS & SHOES from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO., Ltd.,
330 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 36s.

Trousers, 10s.

Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d., really good tweed.

In No. Cheap as Rubbish card.

Ready-made Suits, 25s., sound Victorian Tweed or Serges.

Our Suit at 45s. is made from best All-wool Materials, is perfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns and Self-measurement Forms.

Don't Forget.

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Tennis and Cricketing Goods in Australia. Uniforms of all kinds. Send for our Book—"The Philosophy of Dress." We are not Drapers but OUTFITTERS. It will pay you to write or come to us.

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 taken to purify the system, not only the 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.

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

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

WOOL SALES will be held on EACH FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale Room, and at intervals during the year. SALES OF SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other PRODUCE held EVERY WEEK on WEDNESDAYS.

Our Sales last Season—34,535 BALES WOOL.
Shipments—11,290 BALES.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the firm, and are carefully protected up to

FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Melbourne Office—No. 4, St. James' Buildings.

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.

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.

DRAPERY, HALF-PRICE!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS NOW SHOWING.

J. McKEICH,

Begs to draw attention to his Grand Assortment of NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

The very Latest & Choicest Millinery AT HALF-PRICE.

NEW DRESSES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW PRINTS, CALICOES, ART MUSLINS,

AT ANY PRICE.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

JACKETS, BLOUSES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Suits, Hats, Ties, Collars, Shirts, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST COLONIAL BOOTS,

JUST OPENED; CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR A SUIT MADE TO ORDER, CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE. PRICE, FIT AND STYLE NOT TO BE BEATEN.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY CAN BE HAD AT

McKEICH'S,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

HAWKES BROS.

HAVE ON SALE, HAVE ON SALE,

Butter Factory Milk Buckets, 1s
" Strainer do
" Milk Cans, 10 gal.
" Cream Cans, 40 qt
" Utensils

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

Cheapest House in the District, for

IRONMONGERY & FURNITURE.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, & PRODUCE DEALERS

Agents for Messrs Geo. Hague & Co., Woolbrokers, Geelong.

We shall be pleased to forward any consignments of Wool from this district, and make all the arrangements for its disposal, and can confidently state that the result will be most satisfactory to the producer.

Wool Packs and all Shearing Requisites kept in stock.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD ☜

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,

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.

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 4 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.

WORKS by DR. LURZ, Melbourne

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

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 moulding, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.

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, every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

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 well disposed to speak politely of deeds, one of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of clearing oyeleal 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 little 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 to their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. All patients applying to me for counsel and help may rest assured that my treatment will be vigorously directed to cure permanently any local defect or weakness, and place them in that fitting condition of health, that they can afterwards honourably marry.

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and who are in the habit of sending the so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the 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 these special ailments, and the result will be all you could desire."

A very successful treatment in Chronic cases of Nervous Debility is Electric Therapeutics, when carefully applied under medical supervision. Part of my suite of consulting rooms is now fitted into an Electro-Medical Apparatus Department which contains Glaser's and Tepler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinization, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary 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 had limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the rose old motto of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN,
125 LONSDALE STREET,
Between Swanston and Exhibition Streets,
MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

—o—

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 6d per bushel, bags in; flour stone-made, L8 15s per ton; roller-made L7 per ton; oats, 1s [illegible] per bushel, bags in; pollard, [illegible] per bushel; bran, [illegible] per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to 5s 6d per cwt.; hay, sheaves, to L[illegible] per ton; hay, trussed, L2 per ton; straw, [illegible] per ton; chaff, 2s per cwt; onions, 9s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, to 5d per lb; butter potted, none; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 4½ per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 7d doz.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, to 2s 9d; oats, stout 1s 11d to 2s; Danish, 1s 10[illegible]; Algerians, 1s 8 to 1s 9d; peas, to 4s 10d; barley, to 4s 6d; Cape, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; potatoes, L3 to L5 10s; hay, prime green chaffing, L1 15s; medium, L1 10s to L1 12s 6d; manger hay, L2; straw, L1 5s; bran, 9½d; pollard, 7d to 7½d; flour, roller, L7 to L7 5s; stone, L6 10s to L6 15s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—430 head was the supply forward for to-day's sale, a larger proportion than of late consisting of good and prime quality. There was a large attendance of the trade, but owing to the full supply of suitable trade beef, competition was not equal to the previous week, prices ruling easier throughout. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L7 to L8 5s; good do. L5 10s to L6 10s; medium do, L4 10s to L5. Store Cattle—60 penned, all of which were cleared at satisfactory prices. Calves—39 yarded, for which the demand was somewhat dull, prices ruling easier; best selling to 5os. Sheep—8756 came forward for to-day's sale, consisting chiefly of middling descriptions, only a small proportion being good and prime. There was a good muster of buyers, best qualities meeting with active competition at slightly improved rates, whilst other sorts were disposed of at about last week's value. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 9s to 10s 10d, a few to 12s 6d; good do. 7s 6d to 8s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 7s 6d to 8s 6d, extra to 9s; good do, 6s 6d to 7s; prime merino wethers, 7s 6d to 8s 5d; good do, 6s to 6s 6d; medium do, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; merino ewes to 4s 3d. Store sheep—3760 to hand, only a fair proportion being good and prime, for which there was a good demand at improved prices, others showing no alteration. Quotations:—Prime woolly, 8s to 9s, a few to 10s; good do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; medium, 5s to 6s; prime shorn, 7s to 8s, extra to 9s; good, 5s to 6s 6d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs McLeod and Booth: —19 head of cattle for Mr Archd. Stewart, Wongan, bullocks L6 5s to L6 12s 6d; cows, L2 7s 6d to L4 5s. By Messrs Fisken, Valentine and Co., in conjunction with Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford.—19 shorn lambs for Mr Robert Rankin, Mortchup, to 7s 6d. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford.—27 bullocks for Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., St. Enoch's, to L6 10s, and 254 merino wethers to 8s.

GEELONG WOOL MARKET.

15th December.

Messrs Dennys, Lascelles, Austin & Co. report:—We held our ninth sale of the season to-day, submitting a catalogue of 2814 bales of wool. There was a full attendance of buyers, and competition as a whole was the most spirited of the season. Superior wools, both crossbred and merino, maintained last week's prices, but medium of both descriptions were decidedly higher. Our top price for merino was 10d for 6 bales, Messrs M'Neil Bros., Panyyaber over MN, and in crossbreds 13 bales Mr T. Twomey, Banemore, went to 10d. Other leading sales were as follows, viz:—Crossbred and comeback.—Barwon Park, 1 1st lambs, 11d; 1 2nd lambs, 9d. — over B over Hensley (Mr J. S. Bromell), 6 1st lambs, 10½d; 4 1st x, 9½d. Greenwood over JC (Mr Jas. Cameron), 5 A x, 9¼d; 1 B x, 9d. TA over Glen (Mr Thos. Allen), 3 xb, 9¼d, 4 xb, 9d; 2 x lambs, 10d. Ender (Mr J. T. Good), 11 xb, 9¼; 1 lambs 9d. GH over Wickliffe (Mr George Harriott), 14 xb, 9½d. Talendert (Mr J. C. Monifold), 25 B and BB xb, 9½d; 29 C and D xb, 9d. WD over Red Hill (Mr W. Dingwall), 35 AA and A, 9½d; 2 1st lmbs. 9½d. JA and TH over Cheviot Hills (Messrs J. A and T. Hutton), 11 xb, 9d and ½-bred. 9. Cotbus over CK (Mr C. Kruger), 6 AA x 9d. Karabeal over T and WH (Messrs T. and W. Higgins). 10 xb. 9d. SB over Rose Park (Mr S. Baulc), 13 A 1st fl, 9d. Glengower (Mr Alex. Clarke), 6 A lambs, 9d. Merino.—DM over Grath (Messrs D. H. Mitchell), 11 1st fl. 9¼d; 4 2nd fl, 9d 1 1st lambs, 11½d. Narmgal (Executors late W. T. Rowe), 60 ss and s. 9d; 2 sup lmbs. 11½d. AS over Wongan (Mr A. Stewart), 36 1st com, 9½d. 3 1st lambs, 11d. Panyyaber over MN, 2 1st lambs, 10½d. EM over Glent (Mr E Mitchell), 3 1st fl 6d. RD over Swinside (Executors late R. Douglas), 1 1st lambs, 9½d. Our next sale will not take place until the 12th January, on which day we expect to submit a larger catalogue than usual for that late period of the season. Including private sales of 66 bales, we sold 2822 bales. This brings our total sales for the season to 31,424 bales, as against 33,354 bales at the same time last year.

Messrs George Hague and Co. report, under date of 15th inst.—Wool.—We held our ninth sale of the season to-day, when we submitted a catalogue of 421 bales, consisting entirely of small clips of inferior to medium quality, no superior lots offering. There was a large attendance of buyers present, and exceedingly keen competition throughout the sale, enabling us to make almost an entire clearance of our catalogue at highly satisfactory prices, only 6 bales being passed in. Our top price was 10d for 3 bales 1st crossbred lambs, marked D M over L G over star (from Beaufort), the crossbred fleece bringing 8½d, and the merino fleece 8½d. We also got 8¾d for R M merino A fleece, and 8¾d for J B over Chetwynd 1st combing. Among the leading lots sold were:—D M over L G over star (Beaufort) 1st x lambs 10d, merino and crossbred fleece 8½d. Half circle over Callahan Bros (Bureegure) x bred lambs 8½d; x fleece 8¼. Lincoln fleece 7¾d, comeback 7½d, pieces 6¾. R M (Dunkeld) A fleece 8¾d, B fleece 8, lambs 7¾d. J B over Chetwynd (Balmoral) 1st c'o 8½d. 1st lambs 8¼, 1 t pieces 7d. Battle-axe (Mr Wallace) merino 8d, x lambs 8d. J & D McL over Ferngrove (Burreeugra) Lincoln lamb 7¾d. M F over 2 (Winchelsea) x bred 8½, merino 7½d. J M over A M P (Avoca) x bred 8d, merino 7½d. A & J (Beaufort) 1st and 2nd x lambs 8¼d. J E C under half circle (Beaufort) x bred 8d, merino 7d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a good supply (19th) to the usual attendance of buyers. Biddings were very spirited, and we were able to clear all at satisfactory prices. Butchers' skins, 35d to 54d each; medium to good, 18d to 34d each; superior, 48d to 54d each; extra higher; country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium, 3d to 4d per pound; good to superior, 4½d to 4½d per pound; lambskins, 2d to 4d per pound.

Hides—Picked heavies, to 2d per pound; good-conditioned salted, 1¼d to 1½d per pound; other sorts, 1d to 1½d per pound; kip, 1½d to 1¾ per pound; calf, 2½d per pound

Beaufort Business Directory.

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

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

DRAPERY, HALF PRICE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
—NOW SHOWING.—
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE
Extraordinary cheap lines offered in all Departments in
MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at lowest possible prices.
GEO. H. COUGLE,
Havelock Street,
BEAUFORT.

[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.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—ADAMTHWAITE.—On the 21st December, by the Rev. Canon Flower, of St. Peter's, Ballarat, Joseph Watson, of Beaufort, to Annie, daughter of John Adamthwaite, of same place.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, DECR. 23, 1893.

We wish our readers a Merry Xmas. and a Happy New Year.

The official opening of the Beaufort butter factory has been fixed for Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock; Mrs Bridges, of Trawalla, having kindly consented to perform the christening ceremony.

The secretary of the Beaufort Jockey Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of L1 1s from Mr Theo. Beggs towards the New Year's Day races.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follow:—Stevens and party, 27oz 9dwts; Carlard and party, 7oz 13dwt; Golden Gate, 10oz 3dwt; Lucky Company, 5oz; Star of East, 1oz 11dwts; Kinleyside and party, 9oz 15dwts; Vale and party, 12oz 12dwts; Trompf, 2oz 16dwts; Newey and party, 14 lwts.

At a meeting of the directors of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd., held at Middle Creek on Thursday, and which was attended by Dr. Adam (chairman), Messrs Troy, Hannah, and McDonald, the secretary was instructed to write to Mrs Bridges, asking if Thursday next, at 11 a.m., would suit her to open the Beaufort factory. A selection of a seal was made from several samples, and the managers' salaries ordered to be paid.

On Tuesday night last Messrs James Frusher, David Stevens, and a boy were returning from a fishing excursion near Lexton, and when nearing Waterloo the trap in which they were travelling got upset, whilst going at a good round pace. Mr Frusher was badly hurt by the wheel passing over the lower part of his back. Mr Stevens was badly shaken and bruised, but not otherwise injured; the boy escaped unhurt. Dr. Johnston was called to Mr Frusher, and we are informed that Mr Frusher is easier and slowly recovering.

Eight members of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Society attended a special meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of considering whether the meetings should lapse for 3 months or not. The chairman said that it was a great pity that they could not get a better attendance at their meetings, but he thought it was on account of the summer nights. He had missed three himself, he was sorry to say. On the first two occasions he had to attend to patients, and on the third, he could not attend on account of a bereavement. Mr C. Troy, for Mr Thompson, in accordance with notice, moved—That the Society's meetings lapse for a period of three months. Seconded by Mr. Jackson. Mr J. P. Dolan moved as an amendment that they hold no more meetings this quarter, and that they resume again in January. Seconded by Mr D. Hannah. The amendment was carried, only two supporting the motion. The chairman then moved that a syllabus be prepared and printed, and a copy be given to each member; that the first meeting be for business, and the second a social one. Seconded by Mr C. Troy, and carried. Accounts amounting to 15s were passed for payment, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Information was received at the office of the Superintendent of Police yesterday that Samuel Roberison, better known as "Black Sam," 80 years of age, had been found dead in his hut at Skipton. Word was also received of the sudden death at Happy Valley of a four year old child named Mary Higgins. There are no suspicious circumstances surrounding either case, but magisterial enquiries have been ordered.—"Star," Thursday.

A farmer, residing at Beaufort, named George Bell, was charged at the City Police Court on Monday (says the "Star") with being drunk and disorderly and also with using obscene language at the Western railway station. Constable M'Kenzie clearly proved the offences, and the accused, who had been previously convicted, was fined 10s for the first offence and L5 for the second.

Mr A. M'Neill, Town Clerk, received a letter yesterday from the Water Supply Department announcing the approval of the Mayor's nomination of Mr H. H. Jackson as the engineer to prepare specifications for the works required at Oliver's Gully, to bring the old reservoir into use as a storage basin, in connection with the local water supply scheme. Mr Jackson will be in Ararat to-morrow, (says Tuesday's "Advertiser") and will inspect the dam in company with some of the councillors. The dam has now been empty nearly a fortnight, and the silt is drying up well. Indeed, except in the deepest basin, the filth may even now be readily removed by drays. There is every prospect, therefore, of the work being undertaken in the course of a few weeks and completed early in the summer. Mr Jackson is engineer for the Shire of Ripon, and was connected with the construction of the Beaufort water supply works.

Six members attended the committee meeting of the Beaufort Rifle club on Monday evening last at the Mechanics' Institute; Mr J. P. Dolan (vice-president), presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The captain (Mr T. Archard) reported that the 16th competition for "The Austin Trophies" had been fired, resulting in Mr C. Trompf winning his first "leg-in," with a total of 66, making 50 off the rifle.—Received and adopted. An account from J. Lilley for 15s was passed for payment. Mr A. Trompf moved that the next competition for "The Austin Trophies" be fired on the 17th and 20th January, at ranges of 400 and 600 yards. Carried. A vote of thanks to the chair, and the meeting terminated.

The secretary of the Beaufort Cricket club acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £1 1s from Mr Austin, M.L.A., towards the funds of the club.

At a meeting of the Board of Advice for the School District of the West Riding of the Shire of Ripon, held at Stockyard Hill on 14th inst., Mr J. Hannah was elected chairman, and Mr G. A. Dunnet correspondent.

The rainfall for the week ending yesterday at 9 a.m., at Beaufort, amounted to 37 points.

A meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club is announced for Wednesday evening next at Loft's Railway Hotel.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd., to adopt by-laws and articles of association, is announced for 10 a.m. on Thursday at the factory building.

Mrs and Captain Bridges, R.N., generously treated the school children of Beaufort, Trawalla, and Nerring, to a grand pic-nic at the Trawalla Estate on Wednesday afternoon. The children were conveyed in traps, and reaching Trawalla in safety, soon were in the seventh heaven of delight. The genial host and hostess spared no effort to make the gathering thoroughly enjoyable, and by personal kindness and attention made everybody feel at home. Amusements of all descriptions were provided, the chief being races for prizes. A large number of nice toys, &c., were distributed by these means, and were eagerly contested for. To the smaller children a ride in a go-cart around the garden path afforded much happiness, while the older boys made merry over tugs-of-war, Aunt Sally, and various other means of amusement. The races were got off by members of the Board of Advice, teachers and others, Messrs Sinclair, Archard, and Welsh being particularly busy in this respect. Under the large shady pines, tables were laden with light refreshments, catered by Mr J. Cowans, of Beaufort, and the enormous quantity consumed was a good guarantee that the quality was excellent. Prior to leaving, the pic-nicers, numbering fully 500, were regaled with pine apples, bananas, cakes and tea, and the kindness and large-heartedness of Captain and Mrs Bridges will not soon be forgotten by those present. Owing to the serious illness of Mr Todd, the manager of the Estate, there was no manifestation of thanks, but the smiling and happy faces all round amply testified that the treat had been gratefully appreciated. The children were driven home before dark.

In view of the issue of annual licenses, under the Licensing Act for the year 1894, the proprietors and licensees of the various hotels granted licenses are particularly requested to note that payment of the license fees must be made on or before the 31st of December, or rather before 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, 30th inst. After that date no license fee can be received without express permission from the Treasury. We would urge licensees to pay particular attention to this matter.

A horrible case of cruelty is reported from Abyssinia. A servant of the Negus, Menelek the Second, was suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy against the sovereign. He was seized, and refused to make any revelations with regard to the supposed conspiracy. By orders of the Negus he was then treated with shocking cruelty. His tongue was cut out and one foot was sawn off. In this condition he remained for a week, when, as he still refused to reveal anything, his hands were sawn off. He was then taken out and placed in the desert, where, exposed to the burning sun, he lingered out a miserable existence until he was devoured by vultures and hyenas. The details of this case have caused a general feeling of horror throughout the country.

OPENING OF THE CARNGHAM MEMORIAL CHURCH.

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An imposing ceremony was performed at Carngham on Tuesday, namely, that of opening and dedicating the beautiful new memorial church, the gift of the late Hon. Philip Russell, M.L.C., for the use of the Carngham Presbyterian congregation. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, about 350 persons being present. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. S. Drummond, having entered the pulpit, and the Rev. Alexr. Marshall, M.A., of the Scots Church, Melbourne; Rev. A. Adam, M.A., Beaufort; Rev. C. S. Ross, Skipton; and the committee, Messrs W. Murray, D. McKenzie, and A. McKay, seated themselves in the channel, Mr Jas. Russell, in accordance with the will of his late father, presented the church to the Carngham people, to be used for religious purposes in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. The Rev. Mr Drummond accepted the gift in the name of the Lord and on behalf of the congregation. The Rev. Mr Adam then said it devolved on him, as representing the moderator of the Ballarat Presbytery and the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, to say a few words. Perhaps it was appropriate that he, as such an old friend of the late Mr Russell and his family, should have the pleasure of taking part in the service. It was a splendid gift to the church of God for the worship of the Lord, a splendid gift to the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and more especially a splendid gift to the congregation of Carngham. This church will stand in the colony for many years as the premier church in the country, a position held by the Scots Church of London and Melbourne, from which it was largely modelled. It was not merely a handsome gift in itself, but one of the most handsome ever given. Splendid gifts had been made to churches, but this stood out alone almost, as the gift of one who had gone out of life, and may be looked upon as the crowning gift of many gifts in a life that was signalised by great liberality to good purposes—a gift not arising from temporary impulse, or so to speak from the moment, but giving cause for thought for many long years before it was effected. This splendid gift was one of the noblest memories connected with Mr Russell's life. He was pleased to see Mr Russell's sons, as his representatives, carry out so heartily and thoroughly what Mr Russell had set his heart upon, especially in his later days. He was sorry that more members of the Ballarat Presbytery were not present, but they were aware of the sad event which had prevented it. All Presbyterians throughout Victoria would look upon this gift as one of the grandest deeds ever done for the church, and as one of the noblest gifts given to it. The hymn, "Be with us, gracious Lord to-day," was then sung, there being a large choir, and Miss P. Murray acting as organist. The pastor offered up a prayer, after which the Rev. A. Adam read the 8th chapter of 1st Kings. The 84th psalm was then sung, and the Rev. C. S. Ross read the 24th Psalm and also portion of the 21st chapter of Revelations, when the hymn, "Christ is made the sure foundation," was sung. The offertory was then taken up. The Rev. A. Marshall, of Scots Church, Melbourne, having repeated the Lord's Prayer, took his text from Exodus xx., 7—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain," to which were added the words, "Wherefore I say unto you, All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemer against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the world to come." In an eloquent and able discourse the preacher pointed out that to understand the moral law it was necessary to regard it not merely as a law of direction to human duty, but as a chart to the spiritual haven of blessedness and rest. The greatness and majesty of the Divine law could not be belittered or besmirched by any blasphemy of man. It was not for His sake, but for their own good, that the consideration was in not taking His name in vain. God's glory and honor could not be violated and the doer be held guiltless. Blasphemy, or what were called swear words, were so many sound vibrations, and in themselves there was no evil, but the thought of the inner spirit of man constituted the wrong. The Old Testament revealed God's law, and the New Testament His love. It was not absolute that at once the penalty will be inflicted on the transgressor—the penal consequences of breaking the law is not to be seen in sweeping disasters or crushing calamities. He had never seen the evidence of God's wrath in a blasphemer being smitten down by death; but none the less the penalty came silently, manifestly, and insidiously. The loss of sight, hearing, or bodily affliction, was nothing to the deprivation of spiritual reverence. Without reverence there could be no moral earnestness, no social adhesiveness, no chivalrous loyalty, no patriotism and love, no high religious instincts aroused. It was said that the character of young Australia was lacking in reverence. If so, brute force would supplant moral earnestness and the culture of the intellect; and the brutal lash, barbarising to the community, would have to be resorted to to protect life and property. Please God it would never come to this. Reverence for all that was sacred, holy, true, and elevating should therefore be observed. This was necessary for the higher life. He believed it was a sincere conviction that the lasting and the highest good to the community was to be accomplished by fostering reverence and the highest sentiments of christianity that induced his lost friend, the late Mr Russell, to provide so generously for the maintenance of the religious ordinances in this district. With a liberality that was very seldom equalled or surpassed, Mr Russell's pious benefactions had largely influenced religion in the neighborhood; and for the first time they celebrated and entered upon the use of the most noble and permanent gift of his christian beneficence. The memorial church and manse was not a mere testamentary provision for the religious good of Carngham; for had Mr Russell lived that splendid benefaction would have been given all the same. All regretted that Mr. Russell had not been spared to see the erection of this fair temple and to worship with them; but his spirit was now worshipping in a much fairer temple not made with hands. Although he had not lived to see the completion of the church, it had been made a sacred and filial duty to whom it had been entrusted, and discharged faultlessly and faithfully. He congratulated the people of the district upon the magnificence of the benefaction, which had been handed over by Mr Russell's trustees for their use. It was indeed a beautiful church, and he did not think it had a peer in any country district in Victoria. To his taste it surpassed for ecclesiastic convenience and tastefulness even any in the larger cities. They may well be proud of their church, and he would remember with gratefulness and pride while life lasts that he had the honor of laying the corner-stone and preaching the first sermon within its holy walls. Such a gift calls for sincere gratitude to the man who gave it. The generous-hearted man who gave the church as a mark of gratitude for all God had done for him, had gone where no words of thanks could reach him. Thank God that such a man lived amongst them, and that his pious and generous mind devised such large and liberal things. They could also thank his sons for carrying out the trust committed to them with singular care and loving fidelity. To them it had not been a mere perfunctory duty to be discharged officially, but a real labor of love, not only to honor their father's name, but for the sake of a holy cause. He prayed that God would bless them for it, and that their children and children's children for many generations to come would be spared to worship in that church and to live honorable and useful lives among the people of Carngham.

After the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the Rev. Mr Marshall offered up an earnest prayer. The 72nd psalm was also sung, and the congregation was dismissed with the pronouncing of the Benediction.

The following is a description of the building, which was designed by Mr H. H. Jackson, architect, Beaufort:—The building is of the thirteenth century Gothic style of architecture. The material used in construction is bluestone (procured at Chepstowe, a distance of five miles from the site of the church), built in 9 inch Ashlar courses, and freely relieved with New Zealand Oamaru freestone dressings—this stone is perfectly white and has a very pretty effect against the dark bluestone. As you enter the village from Ballarat road the first thing to catch your eye is the substantially built tower and spire, which stands out from the north-east corner of the church. The tower is built to a height of 40ft., with solid masonry walls, 3ft. thick, freely relieved with freestone, string courses, and Gothic windows. At each angle there are substantial buttresses, built of freestone, and well relieved with bluestone, which look exceedingly well. The buttresses are well finished with mouldings, weatherings, and intakes. The tower is finished on top with a large bold moulding of freestone, and at each angle there rise well-proportioned, bold looking pinnacles to the height of 13 ft., finished on top with an ornamental carved flower. Between these pinnacles watertables slope up at a sharp angle and alter the work to an octagon and forms the base of the spire. These intakes have been worked out of large blocks of freestone, and must have taken some skill to fix them at that height. There are three courses of these intakes, and the top is finished with an exceedingly bold moulding round the base of the spire. From this the octagon spire diminishes to a point at the height of 40ft., making a height of 96 ft. from the ground. The top of the spire is finished with a large finial, which acts as a lightning conductor. In the spire there are four Gothic windows, with glass louvres to act as ventilators. From the tower you see the north side, where there are three windows neatly executed with all tracery, labels, bosses and mouldings—all done in freestone. There are also four bold buttresses in softstone, similar to those in the tower, but finished on top with a large ornamental softstone pediment, nicely carved, the mouldings being well finished. This side is well relieved with string courses, &c. From the north side you pass to the front; this has a bold and splendid appearance. From the ground to the top of the large cross measures about 50ft. There are two entrances, one through the tower and the other through the porch, both of which are reached by going up a flight of finely axed bluestone steps, 10ft. 6in. wide. The entrances are formed with large Gothic headed doorways, with elaborate mouldings running all around the jambs of the tower. The doorways are 3ft. through. The doors are substantial ones, and are grained to imitate oak. They open either way in case of a panic. Between the tower and porch, and right on the centre line of the church, is a most elaborate and well designed large sized window of the fourteenth century Gothic style, with beautiful and intricate tracery, arches, and mullions, and an exceedingly difficult moulding on the jambs. The whole of this window is worked out of freestone. Too much praise cannot be given to the architect for this lovely design. The whole of the front is suitably relieved with mouldings, string courses, &c. In the gable there is a row of small Gothic headed windows. They act as ventilators to the church, and are well worked in freestone with round mullions, caps and bases. The gable is topped with a large softstone moulded coping. The apex stone is well moulded and carved, and on which stands a Greek cross about 4 ft. in diameter. At the right hand corner of the front rises a large pediment nicely ornamented and finished with a large carved flower. The south side is similar to the north with the exception that the vestry projects out from the south-west corner. This vestry is entered through a Gothic doorway. The walls are freely relieved with freestone. The west end forms the chancel, which projects out from the main building, and is octagon shaped. The angles are all freestone, and there is a Gothic window in each bay. The bold moulded cast iron spouting sits on a beautifully formed freestone moulding 14 in. deep. The roof is covered with the best slates and a deep cast-iron cresting runs along the ridges. From the outside you enter the building through the tower or porch entrances. After passing under the beautifully moulded archway, you step on to a splendidly laid Mitcham tiled floor in black and white squares, with suitable borders around the walls of the tower and porch. There is a moulded Keen's cement skirting. Passing through another substantial doorway you enter the nave, and at one glance can see that the architect has again shown wonderful taste in completing the inside in such a perfect manner. Your eyes go straight to the west end where the chancel is formed, and rest and linger on those beautiful windows which represent "Faith, Hope, and Charity," done in stained glasswork. These windows cannot be too highly praised, as they are perfect. Underneath the windows, and right around the chancel, there is a most elaborate Gothic moulding 5 ft. in girth. Below the moulding there is a well designed dado, made out of Californian pine, with kauri panels and bold mouldings, etc. The chancel is entered through a perfect Gothic archway 15ft. 6in. in width and 28ft. high. It is turned from bold pillars with beautiful bases and caps, and is richly moulded and surmounted with a large bold Gothic label moulding, which makes the archway perfect in every way. Between the two columns, and projecting into the nave, a most tasteful pulpit is situated. It is done in freestone, and is of the Gothic style. The tracery work is difficult and well finished. The reading desk is of white marble, and at each side of it there are erected ornamental lamps and shades. A large pipe organ is to be placed between the chancel and the side wall. From there you glance at the lofty ceiling of the church, which is 33 feet from the floor. It is formed with beautifully worked principals and canter lievres in blackwood. The ceiling is made into panels with kauri pine laid diagonally, with Californian pine mouldings around all the angles. There are four ventilators prettily painted and tastefully picked out. The ceiling is well done, and shows both great taste and good workmanship. You next see the large Gothic cornice mould, about 2 feet 6 inch in girth, running around the whole of the nave and chancel. The walls of the nave are done in tinted stucco work and lined off to imitate Ashlar courses. The walls are well relieved. The sittings are very handsome, of massive blackwood and of very superior workmanship, beautifully carved, and reflect great credit on Mr C. J. Rice, of Melbourne, who supplied them. The seats are capable of accommodating about 300 persons. On leaving the church the visitor is confronted with one of the most tasteful and elaborate memorial windows ever made in the colony, done in stained glass work. This window is the gift of Mr Jas. Russell. In the four lights which form the window is depicted the incident of our Saviour blessing the little children. The figures themselves are outlined against a rich background of fruit and foliage, and present a wealth of color. Above the two other lights are small lancets, each representing a child bearing a scroll with the motto, "Suffer little children to come unto Me." As an example of artistic taste the window will bear favorable comparison with any yet manufactured in the colony, and is a credit both to the designers and to the manufacturers. This window and the three in the chancel are from Brooks, Robinson and Co., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. All the windows are glazed with cathedral glass, amber and ruby colors. The grounds around the church are well laid out and perfectly drained. There is about 700 feet of brick drains. There is a wide winding carriage drive from the roadway to and around the church. The lawns are well sown with rye-grass, and are looking well considering the late sowing. Along the roadway is 250 feet of a splendid wrought iron fence, with cast iron ornamental pillars and a fine pair of wrought iron gates. The whole of the fence is erected on a bluestone fine axed base course, with a rubble wall underneath. It is neatly painted and the tops picked out. This fence was manufactured by Mr J. Martin, of Humphrey Street, Ballarat, to the order of Mr Brown. On 17th October, 1892, Mr Daniel Brown signed the contract, and the first sod was turned the same day, a full staff of men being at once employed to push on the work to be ready for the 15th Novr., the day set aside for the laying of the foundation stone, this date being the fiftieth year of the late Mr Russell's arrival in the colony. Everything being complete, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Rev. A. Marshall, of Scots Church, Melbourne, in the presence of a very large crowd, all parts of the district being represented. From thence the work proceeded without a hitch to the day of its completion, and now the church stands as a splendid monument to the late Mr Russell's great generosity. The work was carried out under the personal direction of Mr D. Brown, and has been executed in a faithful and honest manner. It was supervised by Mr David Crockett, inspector of works, and all the work was worked from the details supplied by the architect, Mr H. H. Jackson. Mr Brown states that he has never worked from more perfect plans and details than were supplied by Mr Jackson, who in not one single instance delayed him a moment by not having details ready. Therefore everything went on smoothly between the contractor and architect. Mr Brown entrusted the carpenter's work to the care of Messrs Drew and Pollock, who have done excellent work. The plumbing, slating, etc., was done by Mr S. McIvor, and the painting and glazing by Messrs T. Lyons and Son, all of Ballarat, and each finished their respective portions in a thorough manner.

Near the pulpit is placed a neat marble tablet, bearing the following inscription:—"A tribute of affection by the members of the Presbyterians of Carngham, to the memory of Annie, the beloved wife of the Hon. Philip Russell, M.L.C., of Carngham, who departed this life 22nd June, 1869, in the 38th year of her age. Her life was love; her end was peace. 'Being dead she yet speaketh.' 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'" At the reverse end of the building is placed a tablet similar in design, inscribed as follows:—"Erected by the Presbyterian congregation of Carngham, to the memory of Philip Russell, who was born 20th June, 1822, and died 14th July, 1892. He was esteemed as a friend, and as a benefactor during a residence in the district of over 50 years."

On the outside of the building appears this inscription:—"This church is a gift from Philip Russell, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Australia. 23rd November, 1892."

The church cost about £10,000.

THE BANQUET.

Subsequent to the opening of the church, the clergy, and prominent visiting and local gentlemen, numbering about 60, sat down, at the invitation of the Messrs Russell, to a sumptuous banquet, in the Mechanics' Institute. The catering certainly reflected credit on Mr J. Christie, of the Man of Kent Hotel. Mr Jas. Russell occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by the Rev. A. Marshall, Captain Bridges, R.N., Rev. A. Adam, and Mr J. N. Wilson, and on his left by the Hon. T. D. Wanliss, M.L.C., and Mr Jas. Aitken. The vice chairs were filled by Mr Geo. Russell and the Rev. J. S. Drummond.

After full justice had been accorded the good things, the chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen." This was loyally honored, after which the chairman gave the health of the "Rev. Mr Marshall."

In responding, the Rev. Mr Marshall said he regarded it as a very high honor to be asked to take part in the proceedings of that day. As he had said before it was not a testamentary gift, Mr Russell having asked him when last they met to fix a date for the laying of the foundation stone, saying he was an old man and might not be spared to see it carried out. It showed the fidelity of the sons and trust reposed in them that a day had been arranged and the beneficent benefaction bestowed on the people of Carngham. It was a great privilege indeed to complete the work by opening the church or preaching the first sermon. He hoped that such a beautiful church would be fully appreciated. He did not know of a church in Melbourne, or in the whole colony of Victoria, that would compare with it in point of artistic taste, ecclesiastic art, or that was more nicely adapted for worship. He hoped the residents of the community would long prize the generous benefaction of Mr Russell.

Mr Geo. Russell proposed the healths of Mr H. H. Jackson, architect; Mr Brown, contractor; and Mr Crockett, clerk of works; and highly complimented them on the handsome work done.

Mr Jackson wished they could see his feelings and thoughts without his speaking. Very often it fell to the lot of an architect to describe the building, but as they had all seen it this was unnecessary. It might, however, interest them to know that there were used about 1000 yds. of bluestone, 200 yds. of concrete, 5,000 ft. of white stone from Oamaru, New Zealand, and a large quantity of other material. The architect had to supply mouldings and drawings, and this entailed a lot of work before all the rude material could be brought into due form by skilled workmen, which had been ably done under the supervision of Mr Brown. Too many contractors evince a desire to complete their contract as quickly as they can, no matter how, but Mr Brown has always shown a desire to do his work in a way that would reflect credit on himself and those who worked with him. He was not in the habit of praising contractors—unfortunately, he had too often to do the reverse—and it therefore gave him great pleasure to be able to say that Mr Brown had carried out the work in a conscientious manner, and which would reflect credit on him for all time to come. Although he had said so much in praise of Mr Brown, yet the best of men require looking after, and Mr Crockett is deserving of praise for the intelligent and indefatigable manner in which he discharged his onerous duties. It can not but be pleasing to him (Mr Jackson) to hear the marks of approbation from gentlemen well able to judge of the character of the building. He had spent a large amount of time in designing it, and the specifications caused a great amount of labor; but he was highly gratified that Mr Russell approved of the drawings before he was called away. The church is truly a noble gift to the people of this district, and will stand as a monument of Mr Russell's generosity for all time to come. Although the kindness of his heart was shown by the numerous acts of liberal assistance to the poor and the needy, that few people know anything about, Mr Russell was not one of those gentlemen who never did a liberal act unless he proclaimed it from the housetops. He not only knew how to give but to give up, and had given up his wish to have the church built on a better site in deference to the wishes of the congregation, or a portion of them. History shows that there has always been a desire of all nations to build the noblest edifices to the worship of the Deity, and no doubt Mr Russell had this feeling. He had tried his very best to carry out Mr Russel's wishes to design a building that would be a pleasure to those who used it, an ornament to the district, and worthy of the object for which it was intended—the worship of the great Architect of the universe.

Mr Brown also responded, remarking that throughout his experience he had never completed a job where the specifications required so little alteration as the present job; and that he had found the trustees gentlemen, they having very little to do with it.

Mr Crockett also briefly returned thanks.

Captain Bridges gave the toast of "The Parliament of Victoria," coupled with the name of Mr Wanliss, M.L.C.

The Hon. T. Wanliss, in response, said he was rather afraid they honored Parliament a great deal more than he did; politicians as a rule being not exactly the men whom he honored much. He had endeavored to do his duty to the best of his ability. Parliament had tried to set the finances of the country right, and he thought the present Ministry had really done its best towards carrying out that most important duty—very much more so than the two preceding Ministries, which, he thought, had very much neglected it. They had not got through the wood yet. There would have to be a great deal more reduction in the expenditure of the colony, which seemed to him to have been extravagant utterly beyond the position of the colony. He hoped the Ministry would be supported by the country in its duty of reducing expenses. If they were not supported they must necessarily fail, and the burden would fall on the people of the country, who would have themselves to blame. He believed the country districts would support them, and was very afraid of Melbourne, which, like a leech, went in for sucking something more of the country.

Mr W. Murray proposed the toast of the "Presbytery of Ballarat." Responded to by Revs. A. Adam, C. S. Ross, and J. S. Drummond.

"The visitors," coupled with the name of Mr J. N. Wilson, was proposed by the chairman, and acknowledged by Mr Wilson.

"The Representatives of other churches" was proposed by Rev. J. S. Drummond, and responded to by Rev. W. Williams, Church of England, Smythesdale, in a vigorous speech.

Mr D. McKenzie gave the health of "The Young Russells," and said he had reason to hope that they would prove equal to the notable sire from whom they sprung, and that while a Russell held the Carngham station he would have them anything else of him but that he was a good supporter of the Presbyterian and other religious denominations and a good friend to the working men of the district.

Mr Jas. Russell, in response, said [illegible] of unmerited praise had been given [illegible], and he had been unduly [illegible] in connection with the building of the church. Everything had been prepared by his father, and all he had done was to sign the cheques. All he could say for himself was that he had the honor of being his father's son, and to feel that though his father was dead, he yet speaketh through many voices.

Mr Geo. Russell said he felt that a heavy task had been placed on their shoulders, and that it would be a difficult matter to fill the position their father had. It would be their ambition to follow their father's example as far as possible. He was glad to hear his father so well spoken of, and thanked them for it.

Mr Philip Russell also acknowledged the compliment.

Mr Aitken being called upon by Mr McKenzie for a speech, referred to the many good qualities of the Hon. P. Russell, and thought the sons would prove worthy successors.

PIC NIC.

The children of Carngham and surrounding district were treated by Mr Jas. Russell to a picnic in the old church grounds, and it is needless to add they enjoyed themselves immensely. Refreshments of all descriptions were furnished by Mr Roddis.

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.

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, European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, and England.

Mrs W. S. Macqueen, wife of the Minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Ballarat, died suddenly about six o'clock on Saturday evening. Mrs Macqueen, who, after a lengthened illness, appeared to be progressing rapidly towards convalescence, was on her way home after an afternoon's walk. She called in at Balderson's confectionary shop in Victoria street, and was in the act of receiving some purchase from the attendant, when she fell forward and in a little while expired. Mr Macqueen being just in time to see her before she died.

"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

OPENING OF THE MIDDLE CREEK CREAMERY.

On Thursday morning last, the opening of the Middle Creek creamery, in connection with the Beaufort Butter &

SCHOOL CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

—o—

On Thursday evening a very successful concert was given in the Societies' Hall, by the

Jessie Loo. 3rd class—Emily Dunges, Ellie Welsh. 2nd class—Elizabeth Humphreys, Bessie M'Cracken. 1st class— Lucy Stratton, Florence Cameron.

PRESENTATIONS.

—o—

A very interesting event to the Rechabite fraternity took place at the Lodge room on Tuesday night last after

STOCKYARD HILL NOTES.

—o—

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A fire occurred on Mr G. Kirkpatrick's farm on Saturday last, which

V. R.

Beaufort Jockey Club's

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 newspapers).—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.

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.

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!

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

A special meeting of the above board was held at the board room, Ararat, on Monday forenoon, there being present—The chairman (Mr Humphreys) and Messrs Williamson, Jones, Bath, Magee, Hodgetts, Carrick, Burke, Foyster and Browne.

The following business of interest to this division was transacted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Secretary for Mines, to the effect that no funds are available for prospecting purposes this year. Received.

From the Gippsland Board, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the board in respect to the Minister consulting with the boards in connection with the expenditure of moneys for prospecting purposes, and to give more power to the boards to deal with mining matters locally. Received.

From the Secretary for Mines, notifying that the board's suggestions *re* the amendment of the Mines Act with a view to increasing its power will be duly considered. Received.

From S. Whiting, Beaufort, requesting the board to withdraw its objections to his application for land. The clerk was instructed to reply that the board could not interfere until the matter was referred to it by the Department.

From the Secretary for Mines, requesting to be furnished with reports upon the following applications for land:—Charles Lennon, 20a., Beaufort; S. Provis, 20a., Beaufort; G. G. Saddler, 20a., Beaufort. Referred to the divisional members.

From the Ballarat Mining Board, acknowledging the receipt of the board's letter re amendment of the Mines Act. Received.

From the Bendigo Board, to the like effect. Received.

From the Maryborough Board, forwarding a copy of a resolution in reference to the abolition by the Government of certain State forests and timber reserves, and requesting the co-operation of the board to prevent this.

Mr Foyster thought the time was very opportune for the board to go into committee to consider many matters in connection with mining.

Mr Bath proposed—"That the receipt of the letter be acknowledged, and the Maryborough Board be informed that this board cordially supports their proposition, and will request the Parliamentary representatives of the district to support the action taken." Seconded by Mr Jones and carried.

From the Beaufort divisional members, reporting that there was no objection to Charles Lennon's application, or that of S. Provis. There were strong mining and commonage objections to H. M. Stuart's application for 20., Beaufort, and they forwarded a petition received objecting to the selection of the land. Received.

Mr Williamson proposed, and Mr Bath seconded—"That finding the application of H. M. Stuart has been granted by the Land Board at Ballarat, the Minister be urged to oppose the granting of the license on the grounds of the board's report and the petition received from miners." Carried.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr Foyster, seconded by Mr Burke—"That the board suggest to the Minister of Mines the advisability of requesting the Lands Department to issue instructions to all land bailiffs to report half-yearly or annually on the fulfilment of the covenants entered into by the licensees of the 65th section of the Land Act—which are generally used for grazing purposes only—with the view of preserving the timber thereon, or of such lands being again thrown open for selection to those who desire to settle on or cultivate the requisite portion of such holdings."

Mr Jones proposed, Mr Bath seconded, and it was resolved—"That the attention of the Minister of Mines be drawn to the fact that occupiers under the 65th section of the Land Act do not comply with the regulations in painting the posts red to show the land is open for mining."

It was resolved on the motion of Mr Williamson, seconded by Mr Magee—"That the board call the attention of the Minister of Mines to the fact that during the term of office of the Hon. Mr Outtrim as Minister of Mines the foresting department was placed under his charge, and during his administration a regulation was agreed to after visiting Stawell, in answer to a deputation he received there on the subject, whereby timber used for all mining and domestic purposes was specially dealt with, and regulations were adopted to meet the needs in respect to both quartz and alluvial mining. Since then the forestry department has passed to the jurisdiction of the Lands Department, and in view of this change the board desires to express its earnest hope that the Minister of Mines will take the necessary steps to see that no alteration is now made prejudical to the regulations then agreed to."

Notice of motion was given by Mr Williamson as follows—"That in view of the altered circumstances since the gazettal of the order-in-council naming the Ararat mining district, and the relative positions of Ararat and Stawell as mining centres, this board would respectfully request the Minister of Mines to insert in the proposed new Mining Act the name of Stawell as the name of the mining district instead of that of Ararat.

The board then adjourned *sine die*.—Abridged from *Advertiser*.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" is a guaranteed cure for all blood and skin diseases. It is the most searching blood purifier 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.

FINED £50 FOR KILLING A FELLOW CITIZEN.

The trial of William Henry Main for the murder of Caleb Amos Kennett at Moonee Ponds on the 29th October last, took place in the Criminal Court, before Mr Justice Hood, on Tuesday. The facts of the case will be remembered. Main, who is a member of the Militia, has been annoyed by thieves, and on Sunday evening, the 29th October, the servant girl came to him screaming, telling him there were burglars about. He got his rifle, and going into the lane, saw a man there. Main went back into the house, and saw a man in the front garden. He called on him to stand, and fired, killing him. The prisoner was defended by Mr Purvis, Q.C., and Mr Schutt. The defence was that Main, believing he had a burglar to deal with, and on a sudden impulse used the rifle, which, unfortunately lay handy. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr Justice Hood said that the prisoner had been unfortunate enough to take the life of a fellow creature unintentionally. He thought that sending him to gaol would do no good to the community, and he had determined to fine him £50. The fine was paid, and the prisoner released.—"Courier."

PRESERVING FRUIT BY LIME.

Monsieur Monclair, of Mandias, France, has discovered that common lime is a rare preservative of fruit and vegetables. His first experiment was made by layering a lot of potatoes with powdered lime. He found that after the potatoes had been in contact with the lime for fourteen months they were in as perfect a state as when dug. He then layered a lot of beet, carrots, and onions in the same material, and found they, too, kept in a perfectly fresh state for months. In experimenting with fruits he found that grapes kept perfectly for eight months, and were taken out in an astonishing state of freshness. Five kinds of apples and several varieties of winter pears and quinces gave the same result. The lime used had slaked itself in an open shed, and was in a finely powdered form, but other experiments subsequently conducted showed that unslaked lime was just as good as slaked, neither seeming to have any effect upon the fruit itself, further than to prevent any exterior decay. The use of lime for this purpose will evidently prevent the absorbing of unpleasant odors by the fruits, besides giving them an equable temperature and destroying any microbes which may have found a resting place on the skin or stem. Of course, in storing fruit or vegetables by this method, the dryness of the earth should be considered.

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr Geo. W. Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says "My heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad *I fancied I could hear it stop beating.*"

What ailed Mr Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain, and *I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while* a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—*and all at the same time.* He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs Grimble and Kent chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "GEO. W. BURTON."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz., heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but *one* disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

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.*

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The present year is making up for the drought and heat of the early months, the winter and spring being so wet as to show an inch more rainfall than the average.

Possibly this rainy season will continue till Christmas, and if so, advantage should be taken to put in successional crops of vegetables.

Intelligent cultivation shows to the best advantage in the wettest and driest months of the year. To obtain the best results from a plot of ground the soil should be trenched and drained. If this is done the ground is the driest in the winter and the moistest in summer. It is plain that if ground is drained that the extra moisture of winter will have freer escape than if no drains were provided, and to that extent will be drier. It is not so plain at first sight how it is that drained ground is moistest in summer. If ground is not drained and water lodges, the surface of the soil cakes hard when the sun's rays pour on the earth. When the surface soil is caked hard in summer, any rains or dew that fall cannot soak in, and as soon as the rays of the sun strike the soil they vapourize the moisture and draw it up into the atmosphere. When drained the ground does not cake, and any small showers or dew that fall on the ground soak into the soil, where the sun cannot so easily draw them up: and the soil is, when drained, moister in summer.

Trenching, which is digging the soil about 2 feet deep, keeping the surface soil on the surface, enables the roots of the plants to get down deeper into the soil, where the heat of the sun cannot get at them to scorch them up.

Without draining trenching is of little value, as the ground in winter would be too wet to get on to work, and would soon get as hard as before it was trenched. Where 2-inch agricultural pipes are available these put 6 inches into the clay every 30 feet are ample, following the natural fall of the ground. Where such are not available or are too expensive an equally serviceable drain can be made by digging a gutter 6 inches into the clay and filling in with a layer 6 inches deep of stones, broken bricks, empty tins. Put a layer of branches; straw, old sacking, or anything that will keep the earth from filling up the cavities left by the stones, &c., when throwing back the soil, which soon firms.

In addition to draining and trenching the more the surface of the soil is dug, hoed, or scarified the better. For vegetable or other ground where there is a straight run there is no tool that so quickly returns its value as a Planet Junior hand plough, which has tools for hoeing, ploughing, scarifying, and raking. Every market gardener should have one or more. It is as easy to work as a Dutch hoe.

The value of irrigation is shown where water is available in dry months, splendid and certain crops being able to be raised with water, which without would be lamentable failures.

Beans, French.—Sow 2 inches deep, and instead of covering with soil, which frequently gets so hard as to break off the young plant when coming through the soil, cover with 6 inches of round horse droppings. Let rows be 2 feet 6 inches and plants 6 inches apart. 1 pound sows row 80 feet.

Beet, red.—Sow freely ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. Sow thickly when the young plants are to be boiled as spinage, leaving a plant every 6 inches to provide leaves in February and March.

Borecole or kale, broccli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy should all be sown freely, to produce plants ready for planting out in the coming year. To grow good plants now requires care. Sow the seed ½ of an inch deep, and cover with a layer 1 in. thick of the round droppings of a horse. This prevents the ground from caking when watered, and nourishes the plants. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet by 20 feet. Plants must be kept watered. In watering, it is better to water heavily and seldom, when the water soaks down into the ground, and the roots follow and are safe from the sun, rather than to water frequently and lightly and bring the roots up to the surface, where if neglected for a day, or if extra hot weather is experienced, the roots are scorched up and the plants die.

The next trouble is the cabbage moth, which is a great scourge. This moth is nocturnal, commencing to fly about sundown. Young chickens greedily eat the moth, and when young do no harm. Keep the old hen in a coop near the seed beds. To destroy the grub, water the plants with a solution of tobacco water, still better with nicotine whale oil soap, which sticks the tobacco extract to the plant, or ¼ oz. London Purple or Paris Green, which are deadly poisons, to 3 gallons of water. A handy way of catching the moth is to have a light frame, on which tack a piece of sacking, which paint with tar on the top, leaving a few inches clean at the bottom, which a piece may hang below the frame. Then let two people, each taking an end, draw it lightly over the plants from one end of the bed to the other, letting the loose sacking touch the plants. The moths disturbed fly upwards, and are caught in the sticky tar. If healthy plants, free from the grub, are transplanted into well-worked and well-manured ground, they grow so quickly that the grub does little damage, limiting its ravages to the outside leaves. If slowly and badly grown, the plants are sometimes riddled to the heart, and utterly useless for cooking. For very early cauliflower we call special attention to the earliest erfurt. 1s per packet.

Celery.—Sow seed ⅛ of an inch deep to transplant. Plants can be freely sent by post, 100 for 3s 3d.

Cress.—Sow ⅛ inch deep, thickly, in rows or broadcast. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet square.

Cucumber.—Sow 2 or three seeds, ¾ inch deep, in hills 6 feet apart. When plants have set a crop of cucumbers layer the shoots near the end, making the soil very rich. The plants will root into this and produce successive crops as they are layered.

Leek.—Sow ¼ inch deep, in rows 2 feet and plants 6 inch apart. Roll or tramp the soil when the seed is sown to firm the surface. 1 oz sows 80 feet.

Lettuce.—Sow ⅛ of an inch deep, 3 or 4 seeds every foot. Let the strongest plant grow. Lettuce may be sown between rows of slowly growing vegetables, and be cut off before they are in the road.

Maize.—Sow 1 inch deep, in rows 3 feet and plants 1 foot apart. For cobs allow 3 feet every way. It is a good plan to sow the seed at the bottom of a furrow 6 to 9 inch deep, and as the plant grows work the soil round the stem. The plant will root from the stem, and thus have more root power, besides having its roots deep down in the soil where the moisture is.

Mangold wurzel.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet 6 inch and plants 1 foot 3 inch apart. Seedlings when as large as a finger may be safely transplanted, but will not freely transplant when smaller.

Onion.—Sow in richly manured ground, ¼ inch deep, in rows thickly for onions for salad. Tramp ground when seed is sown, as such seeds require a firm surface.

Orache or mountain spinage.—Where not sown, sow ½ inch deep, allowing 2 feet between rows and plants. Leaves broken off as they grow supply a splendid spinage.

Peas.—In moist districts or where water is available, sow 1 inch deep, in rows 4 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Potatoes.—Sow a few to produce seed for the coming year. Throw up a furrow, and plant the seed 4 inch below this furrow, drawing down the earth as the plants grow.

Radish.—Sow a few in rich ground, watering well; ½ inch deep, rows 1 foot and plants 2 inch apart.

Sorghum.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows, 3 feet apart, where not already sown. This will give successful crops till cut off by the frost.

Turnip.—Orange jelly and sweedish turnips can be sown now, ½ inch deep, in rows 18 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Scale breeds this month, and is more exposed to the effects of washes, such as kerosene emulsion; one washing now is worth three or four at other periods of the year.

Plant dahlias from subdivision of last year's plants, or green plants struck from cuttings. To divide tubers, split the old stem, seeing that there is a sprout on it, and let there be one or more of the old tubers. Green plants are raised from the sprouts of the old tubers, started by heat, and when large enough broken off and struck as a cutting. The finest flowers are obtained in autumn from the plants put out now.

When pots are scarce old jam tins with a hole punched at the bottom make a good substitute. If a piece of tin or zinc is coiled up and sprung into the tin and allowed to be about half an inch higher than the edge, the young plant may be obtained with a ball for transplanting by pulling up the oiled tin, which brings the soil with it.

Chrysanthemum plants should be finally cut back about Christmas, letting stem grow only about 6 to 8 inches high. Do not water for two or three days till cut is dried, otherwise plants bleed to death. If weather is warm shade the plants. A mulching of 2 to 4 inches of manure should be put round the plants, keeping the soil moist, and supplying nutriment to the plants. Water freely.

Cineraria seed and pansy should now be planted. Pansies sown now and brought through the hot weather will produce finer plants and earlier flowers than the March sown seed.

We have now completed the first series of these monthly "Practical Jottings" which we have been assured by many of our readers have been of use to them. Our aim has been to assist the non-professional gardner by writing short, simple instructions such as we find during the course of business as required by such.

We trust that during the coming year we may obtain the custom of those who have benefitted by our articles.

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

☞ The 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.

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, Rathbone Place, London, W. England.

"The Chronicle," referring to Sir Graham Berry's recent address at Camperdown in support of Protection, says—"Those who came to the meeting on Thursday, and who remembered Sir Graham Berry in the good old days when we heard much of 'broken heads and flaming houses' can hardly have failed to notice the change that has taken place in the 'champion of protectionists.' The peculiar, metallic voice has lost its fire, and the bearing of the veteran has also changed—the visit to London with the six years Agent-generalship has made him a conservative in appearance, a conservative in address, in fact a conservative in everything, save in his public utterances, and whether they are his convictions is open to doubt. The address must have been a great disappointment to many who came expecting to see the 'old liberal leader,'—who can say or do nothing wrong—in something of his old form. One could almost imagine he was listening to an orthodox local preacher."

WANTED KNOWN,
I AM NOW A BUYER OF
GOOD FRESH BUTTER,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
Printed or in Lump.
M. FLYNN,
Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

J. W. BROWNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Lawrence Street, Beaufort.
Correspondence conducted with strictest privacy. Charges moderate.
Agent for the United Australian Fire Insurance Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
MR. STEVENSON,
of Swanston-street, Melbourne,
Has OPENED A STUDIO in the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr G. White, OPPOSITE the POST-OFFICE, BEAUFORT, and begs to announce that his stay will be of short duration.
MELBOURNE WORK AT MELBOURNE PRICES.
Three Cabinets, 5s; Six, 8s; Two, 12s 6d.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 month of boils is near
Preparation Day, Saturday
Value 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 neighbours. The enclosed letter from Jonathan Christiansen 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 many cases a smaller quantity will effect a cure.—I am, Dear Sir yours faithfully
T. EDGUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square London W.C.
21 June 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each and in Cases containing six times the quantity 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.
Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.
COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA
The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
These are undoubtedly BLOOD DISEASES, and the poison manifests its presence in the well known symptoms. The only certain means of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.
DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.
These remedies act directly upon the absorbent system with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They equalize the circulation,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious, and they regulate every function.
BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.
This invaluable Ointment is an infallible cure for any wound, sore, or ulcer, of however long standing. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.
☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency 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 your state 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 home of this district it has a claim for a liberally 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 liberal support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavours to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest Local, District, and General News, and the most interesting and reliable miscellany.

"The Advocate,"
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
CIRCULATES in the following districts—Beaufort, Skipton and Elmhurst, Lake Goldsmith, Amherst, Buangor, Lake Bolac, Raglan, Cramton, Waterloo, Furlong, Buninyong, Middle Creek, Shelford, Gravel Hill, Burnbank, Learmonth, Streatham, Sandy Creek, and Cardigan.
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 "boost" or advertise."
And advertisers cannot do better than make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

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

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS,
DRAPER'S HANDBILLS
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE
AT MELBOURNE PRICES.
Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing
Of Every description executed at the
"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE"
OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING
ON REASONABLE TERMS.
MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,
Prepared on the shortest notice.

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 944 — BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1893. — PRICE FOURPENCE.

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS & OTHERS

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

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

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.

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, Ink, 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.

FOY & GIBSONS

XMAS TOY FAIR AND MAGIC CAVE.

VISIT OUR MAGIC CAVE, WHEN IN TOWN.

THE MAGIC CAVE has been entirely rebuilt and remodelled, and represents an enchanting Panoramic View of Sydney Harbor, numerous steamers plying and the electric trams running daily. Several new and interesting Water Illusions have been introduced, and there are also other GREAT XMAS attractions for the little ones.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

TEN THOUSAND TO CHOOSE FROM. Speaking Dolls, Dressed Dolls, BABY DOLLS.

DOLLS at 7½d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., to 25s. Sizes range from 6 in. to 40 in. high, in Blondes, Brunettes, Black and White.

SPLENDID DOLLS, 41 in. HIGH, 4s. 6d. EACH.

THE SHILLING DOLLS a MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS. Dressed Dolls in Wool and Fashionable Costumes. The variety is endless, and the largest Stock of Dolls in Australia to be seen at the Christmas Fair.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE DOLLS RECEPTION.

TOYS! TOYS!!

Horses, Engines, Trains, Trumpets, and a Million other Toys, at 4½d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. up.

CUBE GAMES, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.

Rocking Horses and Go-Carts, 10s. 6d., 19s. 6d.

FANCY GOODS, AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

VERY SPECIAL PHOTO. FRAMES, in Silver or Gilt, 9d. each, English made, worth 1s. 6d.

GLASS PHOTO. MOUNTS, 4½d., 6d., 9d., 1s. to 3s. 6d.

LADIES' PURSES, Special Value, 100 Varieties, 7½d. 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. to 10s.

HAND BAGS in great variety, 3s. 6d. to 25s.

FANCY WALL BRACKETS, 1s. up.

HAND MIRRORS, Very Unique, 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Immense Assortment of Japanese Novelties.

PHOTO. EASELS, Bamboo, 3d., 6d., 1s.

Fan Fire Screens, Japanese, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s.

REED and BEAD BLINDS, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

Finest ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERIES at popular prices.

FRUITS, CAKES, &c.

New Season's Fruits now to hand, and the quality is unusually fine. Only the choicest sorts of Muscatels, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Prepared Mince, &c.

Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.

Plain and Fancy Christmas Cakes, in all sorts and sizes, 1od., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Birthday and Christening Cakes, iced and tastefully ornamented.

Jordan Almonds, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Plum Pudding, 1od. and 2s. 3d.

Figs, Finest Eleme, 3d. per box.

Pudding Powder (Freeman's), 2½d. per packet.

Jellies, Clarence, 6d. per packet; equal to one pint.

Italian Walnuts, 1s. per lb.

Soft Shell Almonds, 10d. per lb.

Barcelona Nuts, 7d. per lb.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY.

Fancy Boxes of Lollies, 6d., 9d., 1s.

Assorted Baskets of Lollies, for Christmas Trees or Children's Parties, 3s. 6d. doz.

Butter Scotch, 4½d. per packet.

Chocolate Creams, 9d. per lb.

New York Mixtures, 5½d. per lb.

Lion Mixtures, 8d. per lb.

Conjurers—An endless variety, 6d. per doz.

London Mixtures, 10d. per lb.

Jubilee Mixtures, 10d. per lb.

Queen's Jubilee Mixture, 1s. 4d. per lb.

Conversations, 6d. per lb.

CRICKETING GOODS.

The "Feltham," the Clapham all cane Bat, 9s.; F. A. Ayer's all cane Bat, very special value, 12s. 6d.; Bartlett's Representative Bat, unequalled for driving, 16s. THE FINEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.

Stumps, in polished ash, full size, 4s., 5s. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Set. Composition Balls, correct size and weight, 1s. 4d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d.; Ayer's Club Match Balls, 4s. 9d.; Duke's Match Ball, 7s. 3d.; Duke's Prince of Wales Feather Match Ball, 8s.

Christmas Cards IN Packets.

The demand last season for our packets was so great that we cleared out early in December. This year we have bought very largely, and have secured the cream of Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons' collection for our packets. The designs are new, and not two alike in any packet.

	PRICE. 6d.	POST PAID FOR 9d.
The "Up to Date" packet .. contains twelve pretty cards, all worth one penny each, and eight very nice cards, usually sold at threepence each; packet actually worth 3s.		
"Ye Fine Art" Packette .. contains 15 high class cards, and is astonishingly cheap.	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
The "Recherche" Packet .. contains twenty beautiful cards, all unique designs, and exceptionally cheap.	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
The "Artistic" .. .. contains thirty cards, all choice designs, and worth from threepence to sixpence each, many of them perfect gems of art.	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.
The "Art Gem" Box .. Thirty cards; every one is of the best selected cards for the season.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
The "Golden Age" Box. .. of thirty cards. We recommend this to all those requiring a superior selection of cards; this collection is one of the finest in the colony.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.

WE DISPLAY SPECIMENS of CONTENTS of EACH PACKET.

A variety of Single Cards and Booklets, 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., to 1s.

Books! Books!! PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Picture Books to Delight the Children. 3d., and on Linen, 4½d., 6d., 1s.

New Volumes of CHATTERBOX, SUNDAY, OUR DARLINGS, BRIGHT EYES, &c., 2s. 11d., and in Superior Cloth Binding and Gilt Edges, 4s. 11d.

The RED LINE Series, same size as Chattetbox, and Profusely Illustrated, 1s 6d. each. GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES, 3s. 6d. THE CHILD'S BIBLE, 7s. 6d. The GOSPEL STORY, 3s. 6d. New Volumes of the BOYS' and The GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL, 6s. 11d. The QUIVER, 7s. 6d. SYLVIA'S ANNUAL, 6s. 11d., &c.; over 5000 volumes to make a choice from at twenty-five per cent. below published prices.

STAMP ALBUMS, excellent value at 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d. A beautiful large size album for a complete collection, 3s. 11d. NISTER'S HOLLIDAY ANNUAL, 3s. 6d.

The ART GLASS COLOR BOX, an artists' outfit of tubes, brushes, &c., in strong metal case, 4s. 11d.; sold elsewhere at 7s. 6d. each.

GOCARTS AND GAMES.

Strong, Well Made Carts, Double and Single Seated, 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d.

Very Pretty Mail Cart in Bamboo, 25s.

Chess Sets, 5s. 9d., 7s., 12s. Draughts Sets, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Counters, 3s. 3d. per gro.

FRUIT PRESERVING JARS.

The "Columbia" Immerser Wide-mouth Jar is immeasurably superior to the ordinary Immerser Jar.

THE "COLUMBIA" IMMERSER IS THE BEST, BECAUSE

(1) You can get your hand inside. (2) You can arrange the fruit after it is in. (3) You can preserve larger fruit than in other jars—fruit 3 in. in diameter will go in. (4) All the covers are one size. Best quality, extra thick red rubber rings only are used, ensuring perfect airtight sealing. (5) No burnt fingers getting the rings on the jar—they are attached to the cover. (6) The "Columbia" Immerser allows six times more reserve syrup in the neck of the jar than any other immerser. (7) The shrinkage of the fruit cannot, therefore, lower the syrup under the immerser (which is then of no use) as in the old style immerser. (8) The "Columbia" Jar holds twenty per cent. more than any other jar of the same nominal size, and is thus the cheapest as well as the best jar, and is worth at least 2s. 6d. per doz. more than the old style immerser.

Prices per doz.: Pints, 5s.; Quarts, 6s.; Half Gallons, 7s.

THE CENTURY JAR possesses all the advantages of The "Columbia" excepting the immerser. Prices: Pints, 3s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Half Gallon, 5s. 6d. doz.

While we strongly recommend the "COLUMBIA" *and* "CENTURY" *jars as in every way the best jars, we recognise the fact that many may still prefer the old style jars. To those we offer the* "Masón" *and* "Mason Improved."

SUGARS.

FOR THE PRESERVING SEASON 1893-4.

Best First White Crystal Snow Flake Sugar, 15s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.

Second White Sugar Crystals 14s. 9d. per 70 lb. bag.

NOTICE.—Post orders receive special attention.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, the finest grown in the Lilydale district, in clear White Wood buckets of 14 lbs. each, 3d. per lb. For country orders a remittance of 2s. must be sent to cover cost of bucket. This will be refunded when we receive the bucket back in good condition.- Carriage paid.

FOY & GIBSON, SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, MELB.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE, NEWS AGENCY

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

J. IBBOTSON,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

Begs to announce that he has commenced business in the premises adjoining the Golden Age Hotel, Havelock-street, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage. First-class workmanship guaranteed. Best materials used. Ballarat Prices. Repairs of all kinds neatly executed.

"Follow the Footsteps of the Wise,"

And SAVE MONEY by buying your Clothing to measure—or Ready-made, and BOOTS & SHOES from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. Ltd., 328 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 30s.

Trousers, 10s.

Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d., really good brand.

Big Cheap Bankrupt stock.

Ready-made Suits, 25s., sound Victorian Tweed or Serges.

Our Suit at 40s. is made from best All-wool Materials, hyperfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns and Self-measurement Forms.

Don't Forget.

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Tennis and Cricketing Goods in Australia. Uniforms of all kinds. Send for our Book—"The Philosophy of Dress." We are not Drapers but OUTFITTERS. It will pay you to write or come to us.

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 strengthener 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 unsparingly taken, as they not only purify 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.

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

DENNYS, LASCELLES, AUSTIN, AND CO.,

WOOL BROKERS, GEELONG.

THE MARKET FOR WESTERN DISTRICT WOOL.

WOOL SALES will be held on EACH FRIDAY throughout the Season in our own Sale Room, and at intervals during the year. SALES of SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, and other PRODUCE held EVERY WEEK on WEDNESDAYS.

Our Sales last Season—34,535 BALES WOOL. Shipments—11,290 BALES.

All Consignments receive the Personal Attention of the members of the firm, and are carefully protected up to FULL MARKET VALUE.

Trucks are unloaded at the Warehouse from our Railway Siding.

All information as to charges, which are considerably lower than those ruling in Melbourne, on application.

Melbourne Office—No. 4, St. James' Buildings.

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.

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.

DRAPERY, HALF-PRICE!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS NOW SHOWING.

J. McKEICH,

Begs to draw attention to his Grand Assortment of NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

The very Latest & Choicest Millinery AT HALF-PRICE.

NEW DRESSES, IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW PRINTS, CALICOES, ART MUSLINS, AT ANY PRICE.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE JACKETS, BLOUSES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF Suits, Hats, Ties, Collars, Shirts, &c., AT PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

A FRESH STOCK OF THE BEST COLONIAL BOOTS, JUST OPENED; CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR A **SUIT MADE TO ORDER,** CALL AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE. PRICE, FIT AND STYLE NOT TO BE BEATEN.

THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY CAN BE HAD AT

McKEICH'S,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

HAWKES BROS.

HAVE ON SALE, HAVE ON SALE,

Butter Factory Milk Buckets, 1s
" Strainer do
" Milk Cans, 10gal.
" Cream Cans, 40qt
" Utensils

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

HAWKES BROS.,

BEAUFORT.

Cheapest House in the District, for IRONMONGERY & FURNITURE.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

(LATE WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO.),

GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IRONMONGERY, FURNITURE,

EARTHENWARE, & PRODUCE DEALERS

Agents for Messrs Geo. Hague & Co., Woolbrokers, Geelong.

We shall be pleased to forward any consignments of Wool from this district, and make all the arrangements for its disposal, and can confidently state that the result will be most satisfactory to the producer.

Wool Packs and all Shearing Requisites kept in stock.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,

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.

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 4 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, Flinder lane.

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 requisites.

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

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 desires to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 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, every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER, Proprietor.

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 attend to all of every one of their number who acquires popularity in the treatment of certain ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of clearing cynical criticisms, and of securing as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better (at least) assistance from the qualified practitioner is preference to none at all.

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, assume extortion and deceit, advertising their nostrums as curatives; men of the lowest grade of intellect and responsibility, whose assurance is as unbounded as their promises are, odious. 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 irreparable, 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 vitiated stomach or bowels 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; he is 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 power 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 to their part should unquestionably prompt them to seek the advice of a competent medical man. All persons 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 these special diseases, and the result will be all you could desire."

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

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

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

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN,

255 LONSDALE STREET,

Between Swanston and Exhibition Streets,

MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

—:0:—

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat. 2s 6d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L6 15s per ton; roller-made, L7 per ton; oats, 1s 10d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 8d per bushel; bran, 7d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to 4s 10d per cwt.; hay, sheaves, to L1 0s per ton; hay, truss and, L2 per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s per cwt; onions, 9s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt: butter, fresh, 5d to 6d per lb; butter potted, 4d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 7d doz.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Mr George Evans, auctioneer, 439 Flinders-lane, reports:—"I held my usual sale to-day before a good attendance of the trade, considering that the day is recognised as a public holiday. Fresh Butter.—Short supply, but no alteration in prices. Factory prints brought 9d to 10d; lump, 6½d to 8d.—one special line reached 9; dairy prints, prime, 7½d to 8½d; medium, 6d to 7d., only a few cases of inferior lower. Potted Butter.—Anything prime brought 6d; medium and inferior dull of sale from 3d to 4d. Eggs.—The demand was good, showing an vance on last week's rates. I sold from ½d to 8d per dozen, market closing firm. Bacon.—Town cured, 6d to 6½d. Hams dull of sale from 6½d to 7d. Cheese.—Market very dull; only prime lines saleable at from 4d to 4½d. Honey, prime garden 3d; beeswax, 10½d. Poultry.—Young fowls fit for table, 3s 6d to 4s per pair; others, 2s to 2s 9d; geese, 4s to 5s 3d. Turkeys, poor demand; gobblers, 7s 6d to 9s; hens, 5s 6d to 6s 9d. Ducks, 2s 6d to 4s 3d. Grain.—Being holiday week, no sales have been made. Sales as usual during New Year's week."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ADELAIDE.

—o—

A FATHER MURDERS HIS FAMILY.

SUICIDE OF THE FATHER.

Christmas Day is likely to be long remembered here (says the Adelaide correspondent of the *Argus*), on account of a shocking tragedy involving no fewer than five lives. The victims were the members of a family named Oxley, who only a few weeks ago came to Adelaide from Narracoorte, and took a house and fruit shop in Sturt-street. Henry Oxley, the husband, aged 33 years, had been employed boundary riding on Magarey Station, in the south-east, for 15 years, and he married Emma Holmes, a servant on the station, 11 years ago. The family consisted of two girls and a boy. No suggestion has been made that Oxley has ever treated any of them unkindly, and his friends aver that he never gave way to drink, but was thoroughly sober and industrious and also of a very happy disposition. That he was able to pay L110 for the fruit business in Sturt-street a few weeks ago. Only a few days after starting business in the shop Oxley's manner changed, and he became very despondent. This (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, an ostler on his way to groom horses, had occasion to call at Oxley's back-yard, and finding no one about, and being unable to make himself heard, entered the doorway. His suspicions were aroused and he looked into the rooms. A terrible sight met his gaze in the sitting room, where, lying on the sofa, which had been made up as a bed, was Oxley's little boy dead, lying on the right side, with a fearful gash on the left side of his skull. His brains were protruding, and the walls and floor were covered with blood. In the bedroom adjoining were the two little girls lying in one bed arranged with their heads opposite to each other. Both had awful wounds in the heads, from which the brains were protruding. A large bed in the same room was occupied by Oxley and his wife. The woman was lying next the wall on her right side dead, with marks of fearful blows on her head. Her husband was partly lying over the bed, and quite dead from a deep cut in the throat caused by a razor. The police were informed of the tragedy without delay, and they took charge of the house. Mrs Oxley was 34 years of age, and the daughter of an old Narracoorte resident.

ADELAIDE, Tuesday.

At the inquest to-day upon the bodies of the victims of the tragedy in Sturt street, evidence was given as to Oxley's position and means and the discovery of the bodies. The medical evidence showed that the murders had been committed when the victims were asleep. Friends testified to the happy relations existing between Oxley and his wife and children, also to Oxley complaining of illness. The jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict that the deed was committed by Oxley whilst suffering from temporary insanity.

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*.

Mlle. Humbett, a famous court beauty in the reign of King Louis Phillipe, has just died in Paris at the age of 87. For many years she had lived in abject wretchedness in a garret, and passed off as a mendicant; but after her death a valuable collection of pictures was discovered in the garret, and some thousands of pounds in bonds and bank notes sewn up in her mattress.

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

Beaufort Business Directory.

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

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

DRAPERY, HALF PRICE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
—NOW SHOWING.—
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

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

MANCHESTER HOUSE
Extraordinary cheap lines offered in all Departments in
MILLINERY, DRESS MATERIALS, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at lowest possible prices.
GEO. H. COUGLE,
Havelock Street,
BEAUFORT.

[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.

MARRIAGE.

MALLET—PRINCE.—On 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's parent, Raglan, by the Rev. R. Hosken, Robert, eldest son of Robert Baker Mallet, of Melbourne, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late George Prince, of Raglan.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, DECR. 30, 1893.

THE year 1893, which is fast drawing to a close, was perhaps the most disastrous in the annals of the colony. What with the downfall of building societies, failure of banks, large insolvencies, compositions of a farthing in the pound, extra taxation, and other evils, the retrospect is anything but pleasing. These calamities, however, fortunately don't happen often in a lifetime, and the bitter sad experience gained will be a lesson not readily forgotten. Better legislation and more careful and exacting financial management will result, and out of evil good will come. The natural resources of the colony has proved its stability, and there is every reason to believe that better times are in store. The assurance that the banking institutions are repaying current account balances earlier and on easier terms than agreed upon, and that the new capital required by the various reconstruction schemes has been paid in advance of the time, is indeed encouraging, and augurs well for the future prosperity of the colony. Although prices for produce are low, especially for cereal crops, other industries are springing up, and the outlook is bright. The dairying industry promises to well repay agriculturalists and pastoralists, and now that a butter factory and feeding creameries have been established in our immediate neighborhood, it is to be hoped that farmers will devote better attention to the breeding of stock and providing fodder or ensilage to keep the cattle in full profit all the year round. This district is said to possess advantages equal, if not better, to any in the colony, and as we find by past experience that our pastures will produce wool second to none in the colony, it is but natural to suppose that our butter will be equally as prime. If so success is ensured. During the past year the Beaufort district has contributed its fair quota of the mineral wealth of Victoria, as shown by the fact of the local bank having purchased up to the 29th inst. as great a quantity of gold as 3,553 oz. 4 dwts. 21 grs. From Waterloo alone has been won 4,222 oz. 10 dwts. 21 grs. The disparity in the figures is attributed to a very large proportion of the Waterloo gold being sold in Ballarat. The probability is, therefore, that fully 5,000 ozs. have been unearthed in this district this year. So long as the wealth is distributed in our midst, there is not much grounds for complaint. That the year 1894 may prove prosperous to all classes is our fervent wish, and to our readers we express the hope that they may enjoy A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Local and General News.

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, held a land board on Thursday at Ballarat, and recommended the following application:—George Saddler, 20 acres, parish of Beaufort.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follows:—Stevens and party, 25oz 5dwts.; Carland and party, 2oz 9dwts; Lucky Company, 10oz; Golden Gate, 22oz; Star of East, 2oz 6dwts; Trompf and party, 2oz 13dwts; Kinleyside and party, 24oz; Martin and party, 3oz 17dwts; Lucky Consols, 3oz; Newey and party, 15oz; Vale and party, 1oz 14dwts.

The Beaufort Tennis Club play a match against Avoca on the latter's court next Wednesday.

The secretary of the Waterloo cricket club desires to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the funds of the club:—Mr W. H. Osmand, M.L.C., L1; Captain Bridges, R.N., L1; Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., L1 1s.; Mr J. G. Robertson, L1 1s; Mr T. D. Martin, 13s; Mr G. H. Congle, 10s; Mr W. Schlicht, 10s; Mr J. McKeich, 10s.

The secretary of the Beaufort Jockey Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donation towards the New Year's Day races:—Mr E. P. Welsh, L1 1s.

We are experiencing extraordinary weather for this time of year, and one might easily imagine that winter had returned. The nights are so cold that fires are a necessity. During the week 45 points of rain fell at Beaufort, the weather on Wednesday in particular being very showery and inclement.

The Christmas holidays passed off very quietly in Beaufort this year. There were no athletic sports, as in former years. Pleasure-seekers, however, visited Fern Tree Gully in large and small pic-nic parties. The only attraction in the town was a cricket match in the Park on Xmas. and Boxing Days.

A very pretty marriage was solemnized at Raglan on Boxing Day, the contracting parties being Mr Robert Mallet (eldest son of Mr Robert Baker Mallet), of Melbourne, and Miss Elizabeth Prince (fifth daughter of the late Mr George Prince), of Raglan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Hosken, at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride, who looked charming, and was given away by Mr Oulton, was robed in white delaine, trimmed with satin and lace and ribbons to match. She wore the usual bridal veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Prince and the Misses Oulton (2), sister and cousins of the bride. They were each very tastefully attired in cream delaines, trimmed with ribbons and real lace to match. Messrs Yates, Woolf, and Prince (brother of the bride) acted as groomsmen. About 40 guests afterwards partook of an excellent wedding breakfast. The following toasts were enthusiastically honored:—"Bride and Bridegroom," proposed by Mr Allison, and responded to by the Bridegroom; "The Bridesmaids," proposed by Mr Goodson, and responded to by Mr Yates; "The Hostess," proposed by Mr Sinclair, and responded to by Mr Woolf; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr McKeich, and responded to by Mr P. Ball, junr. Songs were rendered by Messrs Goodson, Woolf, Yates, and Sanderson. A social was held in the evening at the Raglan Public Hall, about 80 people spending a very happy time. The bride and bridegroom, who were the recipients of numerous nice presents, are spending their honeymoon in Melbourne.

An interesting pigeon match was fired on Saturday last at the Cross roads on the Stoneleigh Estate. The day was rather too warm, both for shooters and pigeons, but despite this a good day's sport resulted. The birds were a very fair lot (some 200 odd, don't happen often in a lifetime, and the best in Beaufort and Melbourne.) The best shooting was done by Mr W. Aitken, who grassed 18 birds out of 20, and Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., who got 18 out of 21. There were five sweepstakes shot for. The first, a seven bird sweep, was divided by Messrs Carstairs (22 yds.) and G. Lewis (27 yds.), with 7 birds, and Messrs H. Austin (22 yds.) and F. Beggs (22 yds.) with 6 birds; eleven shooting. 2nd sweep, 1st miss retire, divided by Messrs E. G. Austin (26 yds.) and F. Oddie (22 yds.), 3 birds each; seven shooters. 3rd sweep, 1st miss retire, divided by Messrs Richardson (26 yds.), E. H. Austin (26 yds.), and W. Aitken (26 yds.), with 3 birds each; ten shooters. 4th sweep, 5 birds, won by Mr W. Aitken (28 yds.), with 5 birds; Messrs E. H. Austin (28 yds.) and Carstairs (28 yds.) dividing second money; 10 shooters. 5th sweep, 1st miss retire, divided between Messrs E. G. Austin (28 yds.), E. H. Austin (28 yds.), W. Aitken (30 yds.), and T. Ware (26 yds.), with 5 birds; 10 shooters.

Our readers will doubtless be interested to learn that during the past year the total yield of gold obtained from Waterloo alone amounted to 4,222 oz. 10dwts 21grs. We have compiled the statement from the weekly returns furnished by our local correspondent, who, we might mention, is closely associated with mining, and has every facility for obtaining accurate reports. The returns are as under:—Stevens and party, 946 oz 6 dwts; Lucky Consols, 514 oz 19 dwts; Carland and party, 492 oz 18½dwts; Lucky Co., 469oz 5dwts; Last Chance (from 30th Sept. only), 399 oz 6 dwts; Edwards and party, 317 oz 15 dwts; Golden Gate, 263 oz 9 dwts; Trompf and party, 189 oz 18 dwts; Martin and party, 135 oz 4 dwts; Firth and party, 118 oz; Vale and party, 94oz 12dwts; Foster and party, 80 oz. 18 dwts.; Sneddon and party, 70 oz. 10 dwts.; Kinleyside and party, 65 oz. 5 dwts. 9 grs.; Harris and party, 25 oz. 5 dwts.; Lewis and party, 18 oz. 3 dwts.; sundry small yields, 20 oz. 7 dwts. The Bank of Victoria at Beaufort has purchased (up to yesterday) 3,553 oz. 4 dwts 8 grs. It is a well-known fact that a large proportion of the Waterloo gold is sold in Ballarat, so that the total district yield of gold will probably amount to fully 5,000 oz. It is estimated that quite £1050 worth of gold was won from the Ding-Dong rush, from 20 to 40 miners having made fair wages there for several months. Sluicing at Surface Hill has also resulted in fair returns; whilst it is reckoned that about 70 ozs. were got out of Home Rule Gully. The prospectors (Conway and party) alone obtained 50 ozs. It is unfortunate that no returns can be obtained from Poverty Point, as it rumored that Hancock and party have been getting good returns there. They, however, refuse to take the public into their confidence, for the reason that when they formerly did so they were involved in a law-suit.

Concerning the announced nomination of Mr Gillies for the Agent-Generalship, the "Star's" Melbourne correspondent says:—"The 'Age' on Thursday morning published a statement that it was intended that Mr Duncan Gillies should proceed to England as Agent-General. The Premier on being questioned regarding the matter to-day, refused to either contradict or affirm the statement. All that Mr Patterson could be induced to say regarding the matter was that the statement had been made without his authority. From this every reader may draw his own conclusions."

The following are the New Year holiday arrangements in the Post and Telegraph Department:—Monday, 1st January, 1894—All Post Offices will be closed to the public at ten a.m. The first delivery only by letter-carrier will be effected. All country mails will be received and despatched as usual. No Money Order or Savings Bank business will be transacted. Telegraph Offices will be opened from half-past eight till ten a.m., and from 6 till 7 p.m. Tuesday, 2nd January, 1894—All Post and Telegraph Offices will be open to the public, and business transacted as usual, with the exception of Money Order and Savings Bank business.

A special general meeting of the members of the Waterloo branch, A.M.A., was (writes the "Star's" Waterloo correspondent) held on Thursday last week. The secretary was instructed to place the following on the business-sheet for conference:—"That the conference urge the Minister of Mines to take such steps as will obviate the necessity of miners and occupiers of residence areas having to travel long distances to register claims and areas; and also that miners shall be able to pay deposits on application for lease, and to receive back such deposit or any portion thereof that may be returned, without being put to great inconvenience and considerable expense by long distance travelling. Suggested by Waterloo branch—That local postmasters should be registrars, and that the pay-office should return deposits or any portion of deposits to the registrar who first received the deposits." Correspondence relating to the above has taken place between the Mining Department and the Waterloo branch, copies of which will be laid before the conference.

A meeting of the Beaufort Jockey Club was held at Loft's Railway Hotel on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs Sinclair (in the chair), VanderStoel, Archard, R. Thomas, and Parker. Correspondence—From Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., intimating that as he had promised to attend the Terang races on New Year's Day he would be unable to act as judge; and promising donation of £2 2s, and wishing the meeting every success.—Received. From Captain Bridges, R.N., and Mr. Geo. Lewis, each forwarding cheque for £1 towards funds.—Acknowledged with thanks. From Mr J. G. Robertson, Mt. Mitchell, asking for a member's ticket to be sent.—Attended to. From Mr Jas. Cowans, asking for a fruit booth to be built on the racecourse.—Request complied with, Mr VanderStoel undertaking to do the work for £1. The secretary reported the results of the sale of booths and gates, as already published. The secretary's action in registering the races, by forwarding the required fee of £2 2s, was confirmed. Mr Sinclair was appointed judge on the motion of Mr VanderStoel, seconded by Mr Thomas. Mr Sinclair returned thanks for the honor conferred on him and would fill the position to the best of his ability and try and give satisfaction. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Our sporting readers will doubtless need no reminder that the Beaufort Jockey Club cater for their amusement on New Year's Day, when the annual races will be held at the racecourse, Waterloo Flat. There are no less than nine post-entry events on the programme, and comprise the following:—Maiden Plate, of 5 sovs; Handicap Hurdle Race, of 7 sovs; Beaufort Handicap, of 10 sovs; Pony Race, of 3 sovs; Selling Flat Race, of 5 sovs; Trotting Match, to be arranged on the course; Flying Handicap, of 5 sovs; Hurry Skurry, of 2 sovs; and Consolation Stakes, of 3 sovs. The first race starts at 11 a.m., and the meeting has been duly registered under the V.R.C. rules. The stewards have made every provision for the gathering to be a thoroughly enjoyable one, and as we hear there is every probability of large fields and close and exciting contests, the patronage of the public is only required to ensure success. The only charge to the course is 1s for horses. Mr C. Vowles has purchased the right to the gates, Mr Schlicht the publican's booth, and Mr Cowans the luncheon and fruit booths.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Thursday night. Present—Messrs Cameron (president), W. C. Pedder, J. W. Harris, J. Jackson, Dungey, (secy), and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From Chief Secretary's office, intimating that the expenditure of 65 per cent. of the revenue for maintenance had been approved of.—Received. From secretary Shire of Ripon, forwarding donation of L15. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the council for their kind donation on the motion of Mr Jackson, seconded by the President. The following accounts were passed for payment:—A. Parker, periodicals and newspapers, L3 2s 3d; W. R. Nicoll, (delivery Courier), 6s 6d; A. Parker, printing, 3s 6d; H. Stuart, fixing lamps, 2s 6d; J. R. Wotherspoon, goods, 9s 4d; M. Flynn, goods, 9s; petty cash, 5s. Some discussion took place relative to the recent notices being placed in the reading and member's room, and it was pointed out that it was not intended to keep strangers out, but was meant to apply to local people who regularly used the room, and paid no subscriptions. The secretary was instructed to write to the librarian and inform him that books must not be given out to non-subscribers. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Tue to al district gold yields for the week ending Saturday last amounted to 115 oz. 18 dwts., the principal ones at Beaufort being—E. Trompf, 2 oz. 3 dwts.

A man named William Newman was brought before Mr A. Andrews, J.P., on Thursday, charged with vagrancy, and was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the Ballarat gaol. Yesterday the same magistrate fined Elizabeth Smith L2 for drunkenness. This makes L20 that she has now contributed to the revenue for over-indulgence in intoxicants.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd. was held at the factory on Thursday. Present—Messrs McDonald (in the chair), Wotherspoon, Troy, West, W. Smith, Topper, McIntosh, J. Jess, Archard, DeBaere, Holdsworth, and Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The by-laws and articles of association as drafted by the directors were approved of and adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. The directors afterwards held a meeting, which was attended by Messrs Hannah (voted to the chair), McDonald, Troy, Holdsworth, and Watharspoon. The action of the chairman and secretary in letting a contract to Mr A. White for supplying 10 cords of firewood for the Middle Creek creamery at 8s 9d per cord was confirmed. Accounts amounting to L29 4s 11d were passed for payment. The secretary was authorised to pay milk suppliers at the end of the month; also to procure skim milk tanks for Middle Creek and Stockyard Hill. £2 was passed to the secretary for petty cash. It was resolved that £50 be paid by Mr Hannah for the erection of the Stockyard Hill creamery, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

For new Dresses, Prints, Calicoes, choice Millinery, Boys' Suits, Suits Made to Order, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Boots of all descriptions, at Half-Price, call on J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer.—[ADVT.]

The banks are (writes the *Herald*) by the mere logic of facts, hopelessly confuting their critics. It was said that these institutions would never be able to carry out their agreements for repaying credit balances on current accounts. But the great bulk of these balances has been repaid earlier and on easier terms than was agreed. The new capital required by the various reconstruction schemes, it was feared, would never make its appearance in time, but most of the capital has been paid in advance of the time. And now the London Bank of Australia has taken the depositors in hand, and proposes to pay them their first instalment—not due until 1898—at a month's notice. This is an operation which delightfully confutes all the shrieking critics, from Mr A. J. Wilson of the "Investors Review" downwards, who have been proclaiming for many months, and in the loudest possible tones, that the reconstructed banks would never be able to pay interest on their deposits, much less repay the deposits themselves.

SORE EYES!—The remedy, MORRIS'S IMPERIAL EYE OINTMENT, here in extensive use 50 years, stands unrivalled as the people's remedy. It is the duty of every householder to keep a pot always on hand. Hosts of testimonials from all parts prove its value positively; for even where medical aid has failed and the sight been effected, relief and cure have followed its use with astonishing rapidity. This valuable Ointment thus should be applied immediately the eyes feel sore or weak through heat, dust, flies, excessive reading or writing, etc., when much suffering, trouble, and expense will be avoided. Sold everywhere; large pots, 2s. Firmly refuse all so-called remedies offered in place of this time-honored ointment. Full name must be on every pot.

It is evident in travelling about the country that the area of the hay crop is larger than usual. The acreage which has been cut for hay is great, because of so many inferior wheat crops having been devoted to this purpose, but it is doubtful for all that if the total quantity of hay saved is as great as was reaped last year. This crop is liable to vary, both in area and quantity, any season, far beyond the intentions of the growers. South of the Dividing Range, paddocks sown for hay are generally cut for hay, but in the north it is different. The wheat is put in, and it all depends on the season and how it turns out to what purpose the crop shall be put. If it promises to yield a fair quality of grain, it is allowed to ripen for thrashing purposes, but if a light yield of grain is anticipated from any cause, it is whipped into the hay-stack. But neither rust, nor locusts, nor any other plague were present this season, so that only the crops originally intended for hay and those which proved to be light will be devoted to that purpose. Still we have to remember that the wheat crops have not turned out so well as expected in many parts, and a great number of them have consequently been made into hay, as stripping or thrashing them would hardly have been considered economic management. The area cut for hay this season may be reckoned at nearly 600,000 acres, with an average yield of 1¼ tons, which will give a total of 750,000 tons, a quantity almost similar to that stacked the previous year.

"IMITATION
is the
SINCEREST FLATTERY".
The articles most imitated are
CLEMENTS TONIC and
FLETCHER'S PILLS.
WHY?
BECAUSE they have the best reputation and are most in demand by the public, consequently, every dishonest trader tries to trade on their fame and renown.
It is really wonderful that the Australian people are so slow to see the truth as regards the unscrupulous quacks and charlatans who prey on the credulity of the Australian public. Scarcely a week ever passes but what the press exposes the barefaced and shameful practices of some of these harpies, yet, in face of all they seem to thrive, and the paper who hounds them down most thrives fattest on their advertisements and cracks champagne over each balance-sheet. Clements Tonic and Fletcher's Pills have never yet stooped to deception and misrepresentation. They are scientific therapeutical agents, and evidence as to their value can be found in every district, and such being the case it is unnecessary to further extol their virtues.

OPENING OF BEAUFORT BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY.

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The official opening of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory took place on Thursday last in the presence of about 100 people, including a good sprinkling of the fair sex, who evinced the keenest interest in the proceedings. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs Bridges, wife of Captain Bridges, R.N., of Trawalla, and in setting the machinery in motion and breaking the orthodox bottle of champagne on the engine wheel, that lady expressed the pleasure it gave her to declare the factory open and wish it success. The process of butter making was seen in its various stages; and in watching the operations of separating the cream and working up the butter the liveliest interest was taken. Expressions of approval were heard on all sides at the admirable manner in which the machinery did its work, and the practical proof of the immense advantages it possesses over the old system of dairying, afforded a splendid object lesson, besides calling forth the highest encomiums. The directors were certainly to be congratulated on the great improvements effected in the building, whilst no mean measure of credit should be bestowed on the manager, Mr Don, for the spotless cleanliness of the interior. The company are indeed fortunate in securing the services of so capable a manager, and to judge from the quality of the butter manufactured, there is every reason to anticipate good prices, which will thus ensure success. The establishment of a new industry in our midst certainly tends to the advancement and prosperity of the town, and may we hope that in the New Year upon which we are entering the company will flourish like the rose, extend its operations, and bring to the farmers such wealth as even the most sanguine never dreamed of. To a large extent the success of the company rests with the farmers, for the greater the supply of milk, the greater unquestionably will be the profits. Now is the best time therefore to give the movement their warmest encouragement, not only by taking shares, but by largely increasing their herds, and properly caring for them in the matter of food so as to bring in an overflowing quantity of the lacteal fluid. We trust they will see the importance of this, and strive to the utmost of their power to further the interests in the company, the success of which undoubtedly means prosperity to themselves.

A brief description of the plant will doubtless prove interesting to those who had not the privilege of being present. First, however, it might be mentioned that the machinery, which comprises all the latest and most improved appliances, was supplied by Messrs Bartram and Son, of Melbourne. It was well fitted up by their engineer, Mr Shaw, and worked smoothly and satisfactorily, thus giving unbounded satisfaction. It consists of a 6-horse power Bartram Jackass boiler, a 4-horse power Tangye saw engine, a rotary milk pump, for pumping skim and butter milk from the separator and churn to vats placed on a stand outside of the building; a 150 gallon De Laval separator; a 200 gallon double-jacketed heating vat, for receiving purposes; a measuring vat; a 400 lb. hinged-lid concussion churn; a 112 lb. double roller butter worker; a cream cooler; a butter printer; all the necessary steam and water reticulations, with wash-up for steaming and scalding purposes, and the various small etceteras incidental to the manufacture of butter. The building secured by the company is that known as Mr Jeremiah Smith's Coach Factory. It is large and commodious, conveniently situated to the railway station, and as before mentioned, has been very nicely altered and fitted up to suit the machinery, and now appears to be admirably adapted for the object for which it will be used. At the south end of the building is situated a platform for receiving the milk, which as soon as received is measured, treated by a Weigel's tester (similar to the Government analyst's test), and run into the heating vat (which, however, is only heated if required), and from thence into the separator. The separator runs at the rate of 7,000 revolutions per minute, a bell ringing at every 100 revolutions. The cream runs into cans specially made for the purpose, and the separated skim and butter milk is pumped through pipes into the receiving vats outside the building. These vats are provided with taps and are placed so that a vehicle can go underneath them and the cans filled therefrom. It is worthy of note that suppliers get the skim milk free, and it is used largely and profitably in fattening the young stock and poultry, which thrive far better upon it than the ordinary skim milk. The separator is capable of treating 150 gallons of milk per hour, and by simply altering the bowl of the machine it can be made to do 330 gallons per hour at any future time an increased supply warrants it. The cream goes through the cooler, which has a running stream of cold water going into rims, the cream passing over the outside of these into a can underneath. The water is regulated to take from 10 to 20 degrees of heat out of the cream, from which all animal matter and odors has evaporated. After being thus treated, the cream is removed to the cooling room and is kept for 12 to 24 hours, according to the weather, before churning. When ripe and containing sufficient acidity, the cream is placed in the concussion churn, which revolves by means of belting from the main shaft to a counter shaft, with fast and loose pulleys. When the butter breaks the butter milk is allowed to flow freely from the churn until sufficient is taken off for the water to granulate with the butter. It is next taken on the circular patent butter worker. A little butter-milk is taken out in the working and the granules work together. With a little salt and preserving mixture added the butter is removed to a large barrow table, or trough, and allowed to stand in the cooling room for 12 to 15 hours, when it is re-worked in the butter-worker, and a portion of the dissolved salt is thereby worked from the butter. The butter is afterwards printed for local or export purposes. If it is required for local, that is to say Colonial consumption, it is placed in a Bartram Eureka printer and weighed—a box which holds about 4 lbs. of butter. Inside there is a block, with screw attachment coming out at the back with a handle. The front part of the box has a round or square hole, suitable for the design required for 1lb. or ½lb. The turning of the handle causes the butter to be squeezed out over the rollers in the front of a press until it has reached the end of small rollers. The attachment to the rollers is a kind of D shaped galvanised iron, with adjusting strings and screws, and it can be adjusted to the exact weight. The butter is then stamped with the Beaufort brand, and is put into transit boxes. These are well ventilated at the top and sides and are fastened with straps and buckles. During the whole process of manufacture the hands never touch the butter, wooden pats being used when handling is required. This it will readily be seen is far preferable to the old style of butter making. If the butter is to be exported, it is carefully packed in 56 lb. export cases suitable for the London market. The British buyers prefer its being sent in this form to be turned out on the merchant's tables in London.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony, the directors and about 40 shareholders met at Welsh's Golden Age Hotel, by invitation of Captain Bridges, R.N., and partook of wine and light, but choice, refreshments.

Captain Bridges felt sure that it gave them all great pleasure to assemble together and drink "Success to the Beaufort Butter Factory." It was a most admirable institution, and one that would not only do good to Beaufort, but also to the surrounding district. It deserved every possible success, and they all hoped it would turn out a great success—it certainly would if they all pulled together. Everything was very nice about the building, in fact he was very much struck with the cleanliness and workmanlike appearance of it. As they were all anxious to see the first butter turned out he would not detain them, but would ask them to drink success to the "Beaufort Butter Factory," coupled with the name of Dr. Adam, the worthy chairman of directors, who deserved every credit for the manner in which his duties had been performed.

The toast was enthusiastically honored.

Dr Adam, in response, expressed the thanks of the directors and shareholders to Captain and Mrs Bridges for coming forward so kindly that day to assist in opening the factory, and he was bound to thank Captain Bridges for the refreshments which he had so kindly supplied. It seemed rather too much to put upon the Captain, but as the directors were not justified in spending the funds of the company for the purpose, Captain Bridges had generously stepped into the breach and offered to assist them. Captain Bridges had taken a great interest in the company right through. He had taken a lot of shares, and he hoped to see him become a big supplier before long. On behalf of himself he (Dr. Adam) also thanked them for drinking success to the factory. There was no necessity to couple his name with it, as he had only done what the other directors had, and perhaps not so much. He only hoped the suppliers would take the greatest interest in the factory and thus make it a success. This season they did not expect much, although it was so good for grass, but next season they hoped for better results, and that they would have to do a lot of speaking in opening other creameries in the district. The outlying districts would be canvassed and every effort made to get people to take an interest in the movement. As long as they held the position, he felt sure the directors would do their best to forward the interests of the company, and he hoped it would be as great a success as they wished it to be.

Mr Troy had very great pleasure indeed in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Captain and Mrs Bridges for the very handsome manner in which they had come forward to help in starting the first butter factory at Beaufort. He was very pleased indeed to say that he had lived long enough to see such an industry established here, and he hoped that all would work together and by pulling the same stroke make it a success. He believed that success would be achieved. Captain Bridges took a great interest in everything in the district—it seemed to give him much pleasure to do so—and it was quite a pleasure to live within a radius of 50 miles of so liberal a gentleman. He had much pleasure in proposing the healths of Captain and Mrs Bridges.

The toast was given with musical honors.

Captain Bridges thanked them very much indeed, on Mrs Bridges and his own behalf, for the kind and flattering way in which the toast had been received. Mr Troy's remarks he thought were far too strong, and he had felt inclined to crawl under the table at hearing them. Mrs Bridges and he had done nothing more than their duty. He wished they could do more for the place and district, as they felt it a pleasure to do anything—this he said bashfully, hardly knowing what they had done. Mrs Bridges was very much pleased, and felt very much honored and flattered at being asked to open the butter factory. He again thanked them for so warmly receiving the toast.

Mr Troy called upon the Rev. A. Adam, M.A., for an address.

Mr Adam said he did not know much about butter, except that he had had the pleasure of eating very good butter at the Manse, and he thought at almost every

house in the parish during the last 40 years. He was glad to see a greyheaded man like Mr Troy there just to keep him in countenance, as the sight of so many black and curly heads made him feel like being left out in the cold. It, however, gave him great pleasure to be present. He thought perhaps this was the thing of all others for barbarian, bond and free, Greek, Roman, Scotch, and Irish. There had been differences—and they would not be much without holding different views—but now he believed they had all agreed to smoke the pipe of peace, bury the hatchet, and go in for making the best butter in Victoria. (Cheers.) He was delighted to see what a handsome building they had. Captain Bridges was one of the best judges as to what was neat and shipshape, and his being satisfied was one of the highest enconiums that could be passed. Everything was so pleasant that he trusted it was an omen for the future prosperity of the factory, that the Beaufort butter would be quoted on the London or Liverpool markets, and in India, Calcutta, Bombay, and other foreign places, at the highest prices, and that the Beaufort brand looked upon as the best butter that reaches the London market. (Cheers.) He thanked Mr Troy for calling upon him to say a few words, and having done so, so as not to say too many, he would resume his seat.

Dr. Adam said that when on his legs before he forgot to apologise for his absence at the opening of the factory. He had been able to attend the opening of the two creameries, and especially wished to be present at the opening of the central factory. He was very sorry that he had missed it, but he certainly could not help it, as he had other business to do, and that had to come first. He wished to propose another toast, and one he felt sure they would all drink heartily. It was the health of two directors, to whom they were very much indebted, namely, Mr Hannah and Mr McDonald. Without their assistance he really did not know how they could have started the creameries at Stockyard Hill and Middle Creek. Mr Hannah had stepped into the breach by offering to put up a building, the company to take it over at cost price when they were able to do so. As the company was not in a position to erect the building, the directors thought it was a very timely and generous offer. Mr McDonald had followed the example in the same spirit. The shareholders were not inclined to accept it through various differences of opinion as to where the site should be, but ultimately it had been taken advantage of. The directors could not please everybody, and as there were certain objections to the other buildings under offer which need not be recapitulated, Mr McDonald's offer was finally accepted. The buildings were good value for the money, and the company was saved from any immediate outlay, thanks to these gentlemen.

The toast having been cordially received, Mr Hannah responded. They would have done him a favor by letting him slip out, as he was not accustomed to speaking in public. He was not prepared for the recognition given. The difficulty having arisen as to how a building should be erected, the thought struck him that he could raise the money, and he had made the offer. He did not know that he deserved much credit for what he had done. The expense was only £50, and it was no inconvenience to him to be out of the money till the directors were able to take the building over. He was only too glad to do what he could for the company, and was willing to do more in case it was wanted. The factory no doubt would be a success if they stuck to it. He thanked them for the very kind way in which they had drunk his health, and assured them he would not be backward in spending either time or money in helping to forward the company.

Mr McDonald was sure he ought not to get any thanks for only doing his duty to the district. This was a new industry, and all the farmers should support it. He kept a few sheep, and whilst he had got 12½d for merino wool last year, this year he got 9d—nearly a quarter less. This new industry would benefit all. As far as the building was concerned, being a director he knew the company had no money to spare, and as Mr Hannah had built the Stockyard Hill creamery, he had done the same for Middle Creek on condition that he received so much per cent. on his outlay till the directors could take it over at cost price. There had been some dispute over the site, but it was all over now, and they had a building on Government ground which could be purchased. If any repairs should be required he was willing to do them.

The toast of "Bartram and Son," coupled with the name of Mr Shaw, the machinery fitter, was proposed by Mr Holdsworth; Dr. Adam remarking that the machinery had been taken over with the manager's commendations, and Mr Troy adding that in giving the order to Messrs Bartram and Son the character of the house had been considered.

Mr Shaw, in response, apologised for the absence of Mr Bartram, remarking that nothing would have pleased him better than to have been here, but that he had only got back from Bairnsdale late last night and could not be present. He thanked them for the kind manner in which the toast had been drunk. The sole aim of the firm was to give thorough satisfaction. The machinery was not the only branch they looked after, as they had one of the largest export trades in Victoria. Mr Bartram having just returned from a tour, they were in a position to place butter on the English and foreign markets to better advantage than before, whilst they also commanded the best possible markets in Victoria. The factory had a real good manager in Mr Don, who would attend to his duties well, and the machinery could not have been placed in the building to better advantage. When he first saw it he thought it would be outrageous to think of making butter there, but on looking over it and making slight alterations it had made a handsome factory. It had astonished him, after the machinery was fitted, to see the way things had been put together and made shipshape. A plant never left the firm without a thorough understanding that the fitter must do the work as though he were doing it for himself, and to do that the company was sure to be pleased. He was glad that every satisfaction had been given. Not so much praise was due to him as to the other fitter, he having been here, there, and everywhere. He could say that this company had started under far more favorable circumstances than any other company he knew of, and his firm had erected machinery for close on 96 per cent. of the companies in the colony. He had been through Africa, and this side of the line, and no country had a better system than Victoria. This factory had all the latest and most improved machinery. He urged the directors to get more creameries outside, to tune up the shareholders, and get off all the shares they could. One creamery that he knew of started with 90 gallons. It was said it would never pay, but as a matter of fact the supply increased to 1200 gallons per day last season and 1500 gallons per day this season. Up to last season not a gallon of milk was brought on wheels, but either on pack saddles or in sledges. There was 600 feet of a rise from the station to the creamery—it was mountainous and highly timbered country. That was in Narrak, Gippsland. The water had to be carted two miles to the creamery, and the timber being nothing like it is here for firing, the cost was more. This district was suitable for dairying far beyond Gippsland. People ran away with the idea that Gippsland was the best country in the colony, but if they travelled over it as he had done they would find out the difference. The grass was ample, but the cattle could not get to graze till 10 or 11 o'clock in the day, till the sun shone through the trees, and there was not the nutriment in the feed as here. If the farmers only hung together, worked amicably, and let petty things as to site go, the company was bound to succeed, as the district possessed advantages far beyond any that he knew in the colony. If Mr Bartram had been present he would have been able to give a better insight into the matter of shipping butter, but he would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him.

The health of "The secretary" was drunk on the proposition of Mr Wotherspoon; Mr Parker acknowledging the compliment.

Mr Sinclair proposed the health of "The Manager." Mr Don had taken a very great interest in the factory, and seemed to be the right man to make it a success.

The toast was cordially received. Mr Don being engaged at the factory, there was no response.

A very pleasant gathering was then brought to a close.

CRICKET.

BEAUFORT v. BALLARAT WARRIORS.

These clubs met in the Park on Xmas. Day, with the result that Beaufort won a pleasant and exciting game by 10 runs. It was decided to play 12 aside. The visitors put their strongest team into the field; whilst the locals were also well represented, and had the assistance of W. C. Trompf, a player who did good service on this and many a former occasion. The visitors winning the toss decided to bat on a wicket which proved terribly bumpy, several players getting some nasty knocks about the hands and body. The Warriors were disposed of for 82 runs; Ripper played a lucky innings for 17, and Marks came next with 16. H. Parker took 3 wickets for 16 runs, W. C. Trompf 3 for 27, and A. Trompf 2 for 7. There was a vast improvement in the fielding of the locals, and very few mistakes were made. Beaufort started badly, four wickets falling for 13 runs. H. Parker and E. Trompf put a different complexion on the game, and undoubtedly pulled the match out of the fire. The former made 21 when he was adjudged l.b.w., and the latter played carefully and well for 29 not out. A. Parker was the only other double-figure scorer with 10. The innings closed for 92. Hele obtained 5 wickets for 29 runs, Ripper 3 for 22, and Evans 1 for 37. In the second innings of the Warriors 9 wickets fell for 36 runs, Trotman heading the list with 9. A. Trompf and H. Parker trundled in good form, as their averages show—5 for 9 and 4 for 10 respectively. The match proved an attraction to a large number of people. Appended are the scores:—

WARRIOR.—First Innings.

Hele, run out	9
Marks, c W. Trompf, b H. Parker	16
Evans, c H. Trompf, b H. Parker	0
Trotman, b W. Trompf	0
Noonan, b H. Parker	2
Jones, run out	7
Ripper (capt.), c W. Trompf, b A. Trompf	17
Hodge, b W. Trompf	4
Ford, c Patterson, b W. Trompf	1
Trewich, c H. Parker, b A. Trompf	8
White, run out	6
Rogers, not out	0
Byes, &c.	12
Total	82

Bowling Analysis.—W. Trompf, 80 balls, 1 mdn., 27 runs, 3 wkts.; E. P. Welsh, 36 balls, 20 runs; H. Parker, 54 balls, 2 mdns., 16 runs, 3 wkts.; A. Trompf, 9 balls, 7 runs, 2 wkts.

BEAUFORT.—First Innings.

W. C. Trompf, b Hele	5
E. Lilley, c Marks, b Hele	3
C. Baker, b Evans	0
A. Trompf, b Hele	4
H. Parker, l.b.w. b Ripper	21
E. Trompf, not out	29
H. Trompf, run out	9
A. Parker (capt.), run out	10
E. P. Welsh, b Hele	5
G. Carver, c Noonan, b Ripper	1
G. Johnston, l.b.w. b Hele	0
Patterson, st. Noonan, b Ripper	0
Byes	5
Total	92

Bowling Analysis.—Hele, 91 balls, 3 mdns., 29 runs, 5 wkts.; Evans, 54 balls, 1 mdn., 37 runs, 1 wkt.; Ripper, 43 balls, 22 runs, 3 wkts.

Ford, c Cowell (sub.), b A. Trompf	1
Hodge, b A. Trompf	5
Marks, b H. Parker	2
Trotman, b A. Trompf	9
Jones, c H. Trompf, b H. Parker	3
Ripper (capt.), b H. Parker	0
White, b H. Parker	0
Noonan, c Johnston, b A. Trompf	2
Rogers, not out	1
Byes	13
Total for 9 wickets	36

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 42 balls, 2 mdns., 10 runs, 4 wkts.; A. Trompf, 41 balls, 1 mdn., 9 runs, 5 wkts.

AVENUE v. WATERLOO.

On Boxing Day the above clubs met on the local ground in friendly rivalry, and after a very pleasant game resulted in a win for the Avenue by 59 runs on the first innings. The Avenue were the first to bat, and most of the principal batsmen were got rid of very cheaply, no less than five wickets falling at a cost of 15 runs. G. Cowell (35), and H. Williams (27), came to the rescue, however, both batting in excellent style. These were the only batsmen who reached double figures. A. Cochrane obtained 5 wickets for 34 runs; W. Cochrane 2 for 7; Woodfine, 1 for 11; and Sinclair 1 for 28. Waterloo then handled the willow, and the wickets fell with great rapidity, the last being down for the small total of 34. None of the batsmen reached double figures. W. Ballantine was top scorer with 7. A. Trompf secured 5 wkts. for 13 runs, and H. Parker 4 for 14. The Avenue lost 2 wkts. in their second innings for 97 runs, when it was declared closed. A. Trompf (39 not out), H. Williams (30), and Cowell (13), batted well. R. Charlton secured the only wicket at a cost of 16 runs. Waterloo made a much better stand in their second attempt, only 4 wickets falling for 68 runs. R. Charlton (34), and A. Cochrane (31), played rattling cricket, and becoming well set, were difficult to separate. No less than five bowlers were tried. R. Thomas secured 2 wkts. for 1 run, and H. Parker 2 for 18. Subjoined are the scores:—

AVENUE.—First Innings.

A. Trompf, run out	9
W. Hill, c A. Cochrane, b Woodfine	6
H. Parker, b Cochrane	0
E. Lilley, b Cochrane	0
Geo. Nicoll (capt.), c Trompf (sub.), b Cochrane	0
G. Carver, b Sinclair	3
H. Williams, b Cochrane	27
G. Cowell, c Robinson, b Cochrane	35
R. Thomas, b W. Cochrane	0
L. Lilley, b W. Cochrane	3
T. Carver, not out	1
Byes	9
Total	93

Bowling Analysis.—A. Cochrane, 68 balls, 34 runs, 5 wkts.; Woodfine, 24 balls, 1 mdn., 11 runs, 1 wkt.; Sinclair, 30 balls, 28 runs, 1 wkt.; W. Cochrane, 12 balls, 7 runs, 2 wkts.

WATERLOO.—First Innings.

A. Cochrane, c Cowell, b A. Trompf	3
W. Ballantine, b H. Parker	7
W. Cochrane, b A. Trompf	4
T. Abrey, run out	1
R. Robinson, b H. Parker	0
H. Charlton, b H. Parker	2
M. Sinclair, b A. Trompf	0
R. Charlton, not out	5
J. Cochrane, b A. Trompf	0
C. Woodfine, b H. Parker	2
J. Rutherford, b A. Trompf	3
Byes	7
Total	34

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 72 balls, 7 mdns., 14 runs, 4 wkts.; A. Trompt, 72 balls, 5 mdns., 13 runs, 5 wkts.

AVENUE.—Second Innings.

H. Williams, run out	30
G. Cowell, b R. Charlton	13
A. Trompf, not out	39
H. Parker, not out	9
Byes	6
Declared closed.	
Total for 2 wickets	97

Bowling Analysis.—A. Cochrane, 18 balls, 10 runs; Woodfine, 30 balls, 22 runs; R. Charlton, 24 balls, 16 runs, 1 wkt.; Ballantine, 24 balls, 20 runs; Robinson, 18 balls, 20 runs.

WATERLOO.—Second Innings.

A. Cochrane, c A. Trompf, b H. Parker	31
R. Charlton, c Graut (sub.), b H. Parker	34
Ballantine, c and b R. Thomas	1
T. Abrey, c E. Lilley, b R. Thomas	0
Woodfine, not out	0
Robinson, not out	0
Byes	2
Total for 4 wickets	68

Bowling Analysis.—H. Parker, 48 balls, 3 mdns., 18 runs, 2 wkts.; A. Trompf, 18 balls, 15 runs; E. Lilley, 18 balls, 1 run; G. Cowell, 18 balls, 16 runs; R. Thomas, 12 balls, 1 mdn., 1 run, 2 wkts.

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

The inhabitants of London devour every year over 400,000 oxen, 1,600,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable, and consume 9,800,000 gallons of milk.

"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.

A child named Ruby Holcomb, while playing at Balmain (N.S.W.) on Sunday, fell on the floor and a darning needle penetrated her forehead. The unfortunate child lingered for some time, but ultimately died.

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.

Two lads, the sons of Mr Waring, the Manager of the Commercial Bank, and Mr J. Keenan, stationer, were riding on a pony on Tuesday afternoon, near Hamilton, when the pony bolted. The boys were thrown, and Charles Keenan, aged seven years, broke his neck, death being instantaneous.

"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.

In order to find work for the unemployed the Government issued railway passes to many on the understanding that the value was to be deducted by employers and forwarded to the Government. It has been found that the employers never forget to deduct the money from the men's wages, but that very many have forgotten to recoup the Government, only L1000 out of L6000 due having been forwarded.

WOMAN'S HIGHEST MISSION.

It has been truly said that "if modern knowledge is power, it is not wisdom"; and therefore, with increased education, the social status does not always improve, crime does not diminish, nor suffering grow less, and thus the levels of life are not lifted.

And now that woman has taken into her own hands the shaping of her destiny can she do better than accept these conditions?

Can she conceive of no higher ideals, no grander incentive, and no more beautiful fulfilment?

What is it that woman aims at in the widening of her career? Is it not freedom—the intellectual mastery and control that have made man free, and that she fondly hopes will give her freedom in turn?

How shall she best attain it? she asks.

But right here, in the answer she gives herself, is actually the mistake that she makes, and that perhaps explains in part the hostile attitude of many men and the shrinking of certain women when equal claims and rights are asserted.

Precisely by following in man's footsteps, she insists, along the lines he has chosen and with the same objects and ambitions in view.

Just what he has accomplished, I will strive to accomplish. Just as he has built, I will build; just as he has aspired, I will aspire.

But surely here is no freedom in its true sense, because no deliverance and enlargement of spirit, giving birth to new individuality and initiative.

Undoubtedly there are women gifted to excel where men have excelled in scientific and professional pursuits; but these women are necessarily exceptional. There are reasons deep-seated in her own constitution, and in the constitution of society, why it is not easy nor always to be advised that young women should be subjected to the mental strain and strict training required to fit them for a profession, nor is it well, or often possible that girls as a rule should leave their homes and be sent into the world like boys.

But even under the most favouring circumstances, and when good result has been accomplished without too great sacrifice or injury in any other direction, it is seldom that a woman is able to devote herself without interruption, and to the exclusion of the more intimate interests of life, to the callings that require unremitting and absorbed attention.

Marriage comes in as so paramount a factor; an episode in the life of a man, it is a career for a woman, in most cases incompatible with any other career.

And for women who do not marry, the claims and duties of home are often quite as pressing and incumbent; the family tie is stronger, the dependence more subtle, and the whole affectional side of life has greater stress and obligation with women than with men.

But apart from these practical considerations, no woman who has sounded the depths of her own nature can help feeling that a profound deception awaits those who imagine that the outward extension of privilege, the liberty to enter the arena and compete for what the world prizes, will satisfy the deep inner craving, the vague but keen longing, the unknown want which the world cannot fulfil.

Women even more than men are restless, unsatisfied, seeking they know not what, they know not where; for a great hope has gone out of the world, a great light and presence once seen and felt by all.

The world cannot and need not go back to its primitive beliefs, but spiritual growth must keep pace with mental growth.

In proportion as the realm of matter is explored and brought within the compass of mind the realm of spirit must expand to receive it, filling and making radiant with its presense the whole visible universe.

The laws and harmonies of nature reveal still deeper harmony and all-embracing law; spiritual truth that reflects itself in man's inner consciousness in the workings of heart, brain, and soul.

The mysteries of growth and evolution suggest untold possibilities, and lay the foundations of life and its finalities in ideal regions far beyond the range of physical sense.

The finite loses its grasp and man becomes aware of his relations with the Infinite, of the constant, inflowing of divine energies in his own being, and of eternal reality underneath the passing show of appearance. In the light of such understanding, knowledge becomes wisdom, and higher education becomes the education of the higher nature.

And it is women especially who have the key to this higher knowledge, in their finer perceptions and sensibilities, their more delicate organisation so quick to discern the hidden sense of things, the meanings that flash out from the unseen and that are not apprehended by the intellect alone, but by the whole personality, which kindles with sympathetic response.

This is the secret of that moral force which gives woman a strength beyond strength, faith beyond joy, and love beyond self.

And this is truly woman's "sphere," her "vocation," whatever post she may fill—to live within vision of the ideal, upon a plane not bounded by the pleasures and pains of sense, and therefore to a certain extent released from the thraldom of material conditions.

What higher mission and privilege for woman than to lead the example—to set the fashion, as it were, of nobler, purer, and simpler lives, consecrated to deeper and more unselfish purposes?

USEFUL HINTS.

To WASH CLOTHES IN PARAFFIN SOAP.—Cut down ½lb. paraffin soap and put it into a boiler of water to melt. Rub the clothes well out of the soda water, in which they have been previously soaked, put them into the boiler and let them boil for half an hour; then put them into a tub with plenty of cold water; wash them thoroughly, then rinse in blue water and dry.

To CLEAN EMBROIDERY.—Gold and silver fancy-work of this description may be most easily cleaned with spirits of wine, either alone, or diluted with an equal weight of water. The common practice of using alkaline or acidulous liquors is very injurious, and frequently destroys the beauty of the articles, instead of cleaning them.

To RESTORE SCORCHED LINEN.—Ingredients: Two onions, ½oz. white soap, 2oz. of fuller's earth, half a pint of vinegar. Mode: Extract the juice of the onions by pounding and pressing them; cut up the soap and fuller's earth, and boil all together. When cool, cover the scorched linen with this mixture, and let it dry. Wash the linen, and the scorches will disappear, if not so bad as to damage the texture.

BED-ROOM FLOORS.—Some mistresses make a practice of ordering the floors of bed-rooms to be frequently washed. I wish to guard both mistresses and servants against this practice. It is most dangerous to the health of the person who occupies the bed-room, to wash it or scour it, unless the weather be very fine or warm, in order to allow the window to be opened for thoroughly drying the room before night. The utmost that should be done, except in favourable circumstances, is to pass a damp cloth lightly over the floor.

HOW TO CLEAN DECANTERS AND CRUETS.—The best way is to wash them out with a little pearlash and warm water, adding a spoonful or two of fresh slaked lime if necessary. To facilitate the action of the fluids against the sides of the glass, a few small cinders or pieces of raw potato may be used. A spoonful of strong oil of vitriol put into a dry bottle will, if allowed to run round its inner surface, rapidly remove any kind of dirt. It should then be drained, and afterwards rinsed with clean water. Where they have become furred by holding hard water, a little hydro-chloric acid (spirits of salts) diluted with three times its weight of water will remove it.

To WASH CLOTHES WITH PARAFFIN OIL.—To every eight gallons of cold water put ½lb. of soap, shred fine, one and a-half tablespoonful of paraffin oil, into a boiler, put in the clothes, let them come to the boil, keep the lid close on boiler, and steam for half an hour, take out each article separately, and wring them out. When all are finished, hang them out to dry. If possible, bleach your clothes on grass after boiling; but where this cannot be done, it is yet possible with care to keep your linen white and clear. Laces and muslin should not be rubbed, but squeezed with the hands in melted soap and warm water. Be careful, in boiling them, to tie them up in a handkerchief to prevent their being torn.

PIANO KEYS.—These can be whitened by washing in a solution composed of 1oz. of nitric acid to 10oz. of soft water. Apply with a brush, taking care that it does not flow on the wood part upon which the ivory is veneered, for the joint will be spoiled. Cleanse carefully with clean water and a piece of flannel. Or, sulphorous acid with an equal quantity of water may be used as above. If the discolouration has not gone too far, rub the keys carefully with pure lemon juice. While still damp, put on a coating of whiting or prepared chalk, mixed with a little lemon juice. When dry, brush off with a dry brush, taking care that none of the mixture gets between the keys. If, however, the keys are thoroughly worn and discoloured, they must be dismounted, scraped, bleached, and re-polished, which is a long and tedious affair, and requires to be done by a skilled workman.

To CLEAN BRUSSELS CARPETS.—Brussels carpets may be cleaned in the following manner:—First, stretch the carpet tightly on the floor, nail it at the sides, and sweep it clean. Procure an ox gall from a butcher, and mix it with a pail of cold water. Have another pail ready with cold water only. Have also two woollen cloths and several dry towels. Commence by dipping a woollen cloth in the gall-water, and then rub the carpet with it. This will produce a froth on the carpet, and you will now take the other woollen cloth dipped in clean water, with which you will rub the carpet till no more froth rises from it, rinsing the cloth occasionally in the clean water. The water in this pail should be changed when it becomes dirty. You then rub the carpet as dry as possible with the towels.

To WASH FLANNELS.—In washing flannels (notice particularly), to keep them a good colour, and to prevent their shrinking. Get from the grocer 1lb. or 2lb. (according to the size of your washing) of soap parings, which you will get cheap; for 1lb. of soap parings, put three quarts of water; boil to a jelly, and with this wash your flannels. Be sure you have plenty of warm water, not too hot; put in a handful of your soap jelly, and mix thoroughly in the water; then take the flannels, one at a time, shake all dust out of them first; then sluice the articles up and down well; rub as little as possible, for rubbing knots the little loops of wool together, and thickens the flannel; wring them in a machine, if you have one; if not, squeeze them well. Dry in the open air, if the weather permits, as quickly as possible. In washing scarlet or blue flannel, put one tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia in the rinsing water.

Lime-washing is a much more effectual mode of purification than white-washing, but is not so often used, as few persons know how to make lime-wash. If glue is used it is destroyed by the lime, and the wash easily rubs off the walls when dry. This also happens if the lime be simply slaked in water and used witoout any fixing material. Lime-wash should be made by placing some freshly burned quicklime in a pail, and pouring on sufficient water to cover it; if the lime is fresh, great heat is giving out; boiled oil (a preparation of linseed oil, sold by all oilmen) should then be added, one pint to each gallon of wash. For cheapness, any refuse fat, such as dripping, may be used instead of the boiled oil. The whole should then be thinned with water. The brush should not be left in the lime-wash, or the bristles will be destroyed. Should coloured wash be required, 1lb. of green vitroil added to every two gallons of wash gives a pleasing drab. Quick-lime slaked with skimmed milk, and afterwards thinned with water, makes an excellent wash for out-door walls, as it is not acted on by the weather.

WORKING DRESSES.—It is best to wear washing dresses to work in as much as much as possible; of course washing them or having them washed is troublesome and expensive, but dirt and grease do not ruin them, and they look fresher and better than stuff dresses, especially in summer. Never trim a washing dress with flounces or frills; they look out of place, are soon crumpled, and are very troublesome to starch and iron. Do not have a working dress made long; it is waste of stuff, and would be very much in the way. Keep your working dress clean and tidy by wearing over it a large thick apron with a bib, and turning up your sleeves.

"You say the coat is three shillings?" "Tree shillin', mine fren'." "And you warrant it all wool?" "All wool except de puttons and de putton-holes." "Ah! But how can you afford to sell an all-wool coat at three shillings?" "Mine fren', I doan vonder you vas surbrised; vy de wool in de goat is vorth more as tree shillin'." "Then you lose money on it?" "Mine grashus! Mine fren', I tell you von leetle segret, und doaned you gif it avay. De fleeces on de packs of dose sheeps vot grew dot wool vas misfits, und haf to be sold at great reductions."

An engine is being built by a Glasgow firm of locomotive builders which promises to attain a speed of 100 miles an hour. The making of the locomotive constitutes a complete departure from modern practice. The boiler will probably be the largest ever made.

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 Treasurer is gratified with the result made by the circular to selectors, pressing them to wipe off a portion of their arrears, a sum of over £12,000 having been paid into the Treasury during the fortnight succeeding its issue.

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 severe pressure caused by local taxation and the unequal manner in which it is levied in Sicily has aroused deep and widespread dissatisfaction. Serious and persistent rioting has broken out in various parts of the island, and in many places enraged mobs are burning the public buildings and the houses of the tax collectors. Already an immense amount of damage has been done, and the rioting still continues with undiminished activity. The situation is so serious that Signor Crispi, the Premier, has issued an address to the mayors of the different towns appealing to them to see that the taxes are levied in an equitable [illegible]. He further states that he is sending troops to the disturbed districts to maintain order.

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

V. R.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN.—BEAUFORT DIVISION.

THE General List for the above Division being now printed, a copy may be inspected free of charge, until the day appointed for revision, at my office, and at every post office within the Division, and at the office of my Deputy at Waterloo.

C. W. MINCHIN, Registrar.

Beaufort, 21st December, 1893.

THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN—MT. EMU AND ST. ENOCH'S DIVISIONS.

THE General Lists for the above divisions are now printed, and copies may be inspected free of charge, until the day appointed for revision, at my office, and at every post office within the divisions.

EDWARD C. EARLES, Electoral Registrar.

Skipton, 28th December, 1893.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon and enclosing 5 per cent. deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on MONDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1894, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 522.—Forming 5 chs. of Warburton-st., Beaufort, and making crossings.

Cont. No. 523.—Cutting pipe trench, supplying and laying pipes from the Reservoir, Waterloo, and other work.

Cont. No. 524.—Building stone and timber bridge over Fiery Creek at Raglan, cutting channel and forming road.

EAST RIDING.

Cont. No. 393.—Forming road and footpath in the township of Skipton.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 28th December, 1893.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd.

TENDERS are hereby invited for Butter-Milk from the Factory; the price per gallon to be stated.

A. PARKER, Secretary.

SINGING.

MISS MARIE QUERÉE [illegible] holding a CLASS [illegible] men in BEAUFORT [illegible] Terms, 10s 6d per qr. [illegible] at Camp Hotel.

WANTED to RENT immediately for a term, a 6 or 7 roomed COTTAGE, in or near Beaufort. Address, MR WM. D. HOCKING, Smythesdale.

NOTICE.

ANY persons found TRESPASSING on YALLA-Y-POORA Estate will be PROSECUTED. Fishing and shooting prohibited. No permission given.

J. C. WARE.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD,

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

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

Beaufort Jockey Club's

ANNUAL RACES

TO BE HELD ON

THE NEW RACECOURSE,

WATERLOO FLAT,

ON

NEW YEAR'S DAY

(MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1894.)

STEWARDS — Messrs Flynn, Maher Martin, Hinchliffe, W. Loft, Pearson, Topper, G. Thomas, Wotherspoon, Sinclair, VanderStoel, Ross, W. Bradshaw, F., T., H., and R. Beggs, Blackmore, W. Smith, C. and G. Vowles, Archard, Welsh, C. Broadbent, and D. Stevens.

JUDGE—E. H Austin, Esq., M.L.A.

CLERK OF COURSE—Mr R. Thomas.

CLERK OF SCALES—Mr T. Archard.

STARTER—Mr C. Loft.

HANDICAPPERS—Messrs A. Andrews and D. Hayres.

PROGRAMME:

Maiden Plate, of 5 sovs.

One mile and a quarter. For all horses that have never won an advertised race. Post entry, 5s.

Handicap Hurdle Race, of 7 sovs.

Two miles. Over hurdles about 3ft. 6in. high. Post entry, 7s.

Beaufort Handicap, of 10 sovs.

One mile and a half. Post entry, 10s.

Pony Race, of 3 sovs.

(Ponies under fourteen hands) Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 3s.

Selling Flat Race, of 5 sovs.

Handicap. Winner to be sold for £10 Any surplus to go to the funds of the club. Post entry, 5s. Distance one mile.

Trotting Match.

To be arranged on the course.

Flying Handicap, of 5 sovs.

Three-quarters of a mile. Post entry, 5s.

Hurry Skurry, of 2 sovs.

With entrance money added. Once round the course. Handicap. Post entry, 2s 6d

Consolation Stakes of 3 sovs.

One mile and a half. Handicap. Post entry, 3s.

First Race to start at 11 a.m.

V.R.C. Rules strictly adhered to.

Jockeys must ride in colors.

A. PARKER, Hon. Secy.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Grey pony horse, HS near shoulder.

Red and white steer, like JW off cheek.

Black and white steer. No visible brands.

Red and white steer. No visible brands.

If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 30th December 1893.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

MRS. GRANT, NEWS AGENT and STATIONER (opposite the Post Office), begs to inform the general Public that she has taken those premises adjoining her 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.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP LINES OFFERED IN ALL —DEPARTMENTS.—

COUGLE'S

Millinery Department

IS THE

TALK OF THE DISTRICT.

The Large Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS surprises & pleases everybody

UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, RUFFLINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRESS MATERIALS, PRINTS, DELAINETTES, &c.,

LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

Buyers will do well to Inspect

COUGLE'S

Clothing Department

MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS' TWEED SUITS HATS, SHIRTS, TIES, KNICKER SUITS, &c.

Prices Cut to the Bone.

COUGLE'S

STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Is all New and Good. The Public can depend on getting Value for their money.

G. H. COUGLE

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.

David Moore, 55 years of age, gate keeper at Great Western, was killed on Tuesday morning. He left home at about 10 o'clock on a railway tricycle to inspect the section of the line towards Stawell, and was returning, when the midday passenger train from Stawell overtook him in the curve about half a mile from the Great Western station. The train came on to him, and Moor apparently did not hear it. The tricycle was caught by the cowcatcher, and Moore was carried 144 yards under the engine. Hogan, the engine-driver, stopped the train in that distance, and some of the passengers got out and extricated the man, but it was found that his back was broken, and he died in a quarter of an hour. Moore was married, and had six children, the youngest being about ten years old.

LIFE AT COOLGARDIE.

The following extracts from a letter just received in Melbourne from a young Victorian now on the Coolgardie diggings give an interesting glimpse of the conditions of life at present on the Western Australian goldfields, and the difficulties with which the pioneers have to contend :—

"I will now try (says the writer) to give you an account of my first trip to Siberia, how we got our first gold, and also how several of us were nearly frightened out of our seven senses by blacks in the middle of the night. We left Coolgardie on November 8 at noon, about 14 in the party, including L——'s crowd from Hamilton, who were the teamsters, with two drays and six horses. For a start we went about four miles along the wrong track, and finally camped about seven miles from Coolgardie at a namma hole or native well, where we got enough water for the horses and ourselves. Off again at 7 a.m., and camped for lunch at the 25-mile soak, where we took in one tankful of water, and went on to a dry camp about six miles further. . . . The soaks are the only water supply in this desolate country. The rocks are often 40ft or 50ft high, and sometimes the outcrop covers 100 acres. The rock forms a sort of island on the land, and the "soaks" are put down in the bays as it were. As soon as the water stops there is no more until rain comes. The *rock water* lies in all the depressions of the rock and is used first, as it is the clearest, and if not quickly used soon evaporates. . . . Next day we made a good stage, and camped about fifteen miles from the field, where we arrived about midday. We unloaded our swags and tucker-boxes, and put up a tent fly, with some boughs round it, to sleep in while the drays, with four of the party, went on nine miles to the soak to get a couple of loads of water After we at the field had had lunch and a rest, R. and I got the tools and went out to see if we could pick up a claim in a likely-looking spot we had passed about a mile back. We soon struck and 'jumped' a claim that was apparently right on the gutter, and had been deserted. The previous proprietor had kindly put down two 6x3 holes about 5 ft to the bottom of the wash, so we were saved several hours' labor. R—— soon had a few dishes of the wash broken up, and I began with the seive and dishes to dry-blow. We had not been at work 15 minutes when R—— asked me if there was anyone about, and then handed up a nice lump, from which we got just over 6oz of gold. We worked for an hour or two, but did not see the color afterwards ; but as we were shifting our pegs, the man working next us let us have about 12 ft of his ground, to 'give us a show,' he said. Next day was Sunday, and we basked about in the sun all day and yarned. Early on the Monday, when we and two others of our party whom we had told of our luck were starting work, one of the fellows rode in from the soak to say we were to pack up and quit at once if we wanted to get away with the teams, as the water was completely done. We accepted the inevitable and got ready at once, as there was 45 miles to walk to the next water, and we had not a great deal stored in the bags, &c. D——went down with the drays on the Saturday evening, and they had to spend that night and the next in the soak, besides keeping it watched all Sunday. By Monday morning they had got about 16 gallons in one of the tanks, and the unfortunate horses had got about a bucketful each. They saw it was useless trying to get enough there to give the horses a proper drink, and as they were getting more thirsty every hour, it was decided to start at once for the 25-mile soak, which was running strong when we passed it on the way up. . . . The drays having picked up our swags we started to walk back. We did about fifteen miles only in the daylight, as it was fearfully hot, but at 7.30 p.m. we started to walk 30 miles in the night to the water. There was R—— and H—— and myself for our party, N—— and his mate, and two others. We pegged along at a fair pace till midnight, when we camped, and had some tea and damper. Off again at 1, walking a little less than four miles an hour. At 2.30, just when the moon had gone down, we in front were startled by the most heart-rending screech or yell I ever heard, and the man in the rear and N—— rushed in amongst us crying, 'Look out boys, the niggers are on us.' All was confusion for a second or two. We all faced about, and found we had not got a revolver amongst us; they were all in the swags. So we pulled out our knives and waited for a minute or so, then walked on in close order till daylight. It seems that the last man was getting a bit done, and was lagging behind, when he saw two blacks come out of the scrub towards him. He immediately let out his prize-packet yell, and it was this that so startled the rest of us. N—— saw one of the niggers, so there is no doubt about their being there. In the dead of night to hear a screech of that kind, and have to stand still, expecting to find a spear sticking in a hole in your white shirt, is not a very comfortable situation. However, we have had a good laugh over it since, and if the blacks were not a lot more frightened than we they must have good nerves, or else be stone deaf. I shall carry my revolver in future when on the road at night. I think, though, there must be some explanation of this *coutretemps*, as there have been no hostile blacks met before in this part, although there have been cases of attack at the 90-mile. Perhaps they are coming south for water.

"Walking on we reached the 25-mile rocks at sunrise, and found plenty of water and a good many teams camped on their way to the field. . . It proved a very hot day, however, with a hurricane blowing. There was a continual drain on the soaks, and when our drays arrived about 1 o'clock with the horses almost frantic for water, there was none for them. However, the party took possession of two or three holes, and stopped in them, getting about three gallons per hour from each, so the poor horses got a drop to keep them alive. After dark it was too hot to sleep much, and there were camels with bells on them stalking about close alongside all night. . . . A few of us got up therefore in the small hours, and walked the remaining 25 miles back to Coolgardie before breakfast. After that and a good wash, except for being footsore, I felt much better. The teams managed to straggle in late in the afternoon, having begged a little water on the road from other teams, and the horses were taken down to the bore at once and got a bellyful. They did not turn up their noses either at the brackish water, although they never would touch it before. I never in my life saw horses so 'tucked up' for want of water. They went away fat and came back poor as crows in a week From midday on Thursday till the following Wednesday they did not get a drink of more than three gills at a time. . . . I think Coolgardie will be all right for water now, as the bore is yielding splendidly, and one can live on the water, although it is not exactly nice. The supply of fresh water is from the 35-mile rocks, or Rayside soak as it is called, and it is the best soak in Western Australia, although it nearly collapsed the other day when 700 men and some hundreds of horses were camped there before the rain came.

We had some fresh mutton for dinner to-day and some beef yesterday, and I can tell you we did enjoy it after tinned meats. The tinned stuff all tastes alike to us now, but we never get tired of porridge and condensed milk. This country is full of mice, which are a nuisance, as they burrow into the flour and make their nests in it. This place will be the greatest gold-producing country in Australia, I am sure. It is not half developed yet, only ticketed, but it can't be done any quicker for want of water. There are miles and miles of country with broken quartz lying loose on the surface, and trained men with sharp eyes manage to "spec" a lot of gold on the surface. I am very much afraid, though, that in the coming Coolgardie boom there will be so many swindles worked, and the public will be so robbed that they will lose confidence in Western Australian speculations. Although it is pretty warm here the nights are cool, and altogether it is a grundly healthy climate. (The doctor who lives in our camp hardly ever has a case."

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

A plot has been discovered in the State of Kansas, the object of which was to kidnap the young daughter of President Cleveland, with a view to subsequently obtaining a large sum of money for her ransom. Two women are implicated in the conspiracy.

A plague of an alarming character has broken out at the Turkish port of Salonica. A number of deaths have occurred, and 34 infected houses have been burnt by order of the authorities.

The finances of the City of Chicago are in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is a deficit of 700,090 dol. (L140,000) in the Treasury, and the municipal authorities are unable to pay their employés.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that after Sir Gerald Portal, the British Commissioner, left Uganda on 30th May, there was a renewal of the conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants.

A murder has been committed at Prague, which has caused great excitement there. The victim is a man named Rudolf Mrva, who, it is alleged was an *agent provacateur* (informer), by whose instrumentality 80 members of a secret society at Prague were recently arrested.

The death is announced of Mr Henry Pettitt, the well-known dramatist.—*Argus.*

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr Geo. W. Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says "My heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad *I fancied I could hear it stop beating.*"

What ailed Mr Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain, and I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—*and all at the same time.* He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs Grimble and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "GEO. W. BURTON."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz, heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but *one* disease, Indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good, for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has issued an allocution in which he declares that his desire is to be "a messenger of peace to Europe."

Up to the end of the last financial year the retrenchment effected by the amalgamation of contiguous State schools represented a sum of L16,519, and to this has now to be added an additional amount of L3130, on account of further contemplated amalgamations.

The Minister of Agriculture has entered into communication with the P. and O. and Orient Steamship Companies, with a view of getting them to enter into contracts on favorable terms for the carriage of butter next season.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The present year is making up for the drought and heat of the early months, the winter and spring being so wet as to show an inch more rainfall than the average.

Possibly this rainy season will continue till Christmas, and if so, advantage should be taken to put in successional crops of vegetables.

Intelligent cultivation shows to the best advantage in the wettest and driest months of the year. To obtain the best results from a plot of ground the soil should be trenched and drained. If this is done the ground is the driest in the winter and the moistest in summer. It is plain that if ground is drained that the extra moisture of winter will have freer escape than if no drains were provided, and to that extent will be drier. It is not so plain at first sight how it is that drained ground is moistest in summer. If ground is not drained and water lodges, the surface of the soil cakes hard when the sun's rays pour on the earth. When the surface soil is caked hard in summer, any rains or dew that fall cannot soak in, and as soon as the rays of the sun strike the soil they vapourize the moisture and draw it up into the atmosphere. When drained the ground does not cake, and any small showers or dew that fall on the ground soak into the soil, where the sun cannot so easily draw them up; and the soil is, when drained, moister in summer.

Trenching, which is digging the soil about 2 feet deep, keeping the surface soil on the surface, enables the roots of the plants to get down deeper into the soil, where the heat of the sun cannot get at them to scorch them up.

Without draining trenching is of little value, as the ground in winter would be too wet to get on to work, and would soon get as hard as before it was trenched. Where 2-inch agricultural pipes are available these put 6 inches into the clay every 30 feet are ample, following the natural fall of the ground. Where such are not available or are too expensive an equally serviceable drain can be made by digging a gutter 6 inches into the clay and filling in with a layer 6 inches deep of stones, broken bricks, empty tins. Put a layer of branches, straw old sacking, or anything that will keep the earth from filling up the cavities left by the stones, &c., when throwing back the soil, which soon firms.

In addition to draining and trenching the more the surface of the soil is dug, hoed, or scarified the better. For vegetable or other ground where there is a straight run there is no tool that so quickly returns its value as a Planet Junior hand plough, which has tools for hoeing, ploughing, scarifying, and raking. Every market gardener should have one or more. It is as easy to work as a Dutch hoe.

The value of irrigation is shown where water is available in dry months, splendid and certain crops being able to be raised with water, which without would be lamentable failures.

Beans, French.—Sow 2 inches deep, and instead of covering with soil, which frequently gets so hard as to break off the young plant when coming through the soil, cover with 2 inches of round horse droppings. Let rows be 2 feet 6 inches and plants 6 inches apart. 1 pound sows row 80 feet.

Beet, red.—Sow freely ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. Sow thickly when the young plants are to be boiled as spinage, leaving a plant every 6 inches to provide leaves in February and March.

Borecole or kale, brocoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoy should all be sown freely, to produce plants ready for planting out in the coming year. To grow good plants now requires care. Sow the seed ½ of an inch deep, and cover with a layer 1 in. thick of the round droppings of a horse. This prevents the ground from caking when watered, and nourishes the plants. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet by 20 feet. Plants must be kept watered. In watering, it is better to water heavily and seldom, when the water soaks down into the ground, and the roots follow and are safe from the sun, rather than to water frequently and lightly and bring the roots up to the surface, where if neglected for a day, or if extra hot weather is experienced, the roots are scorched up and the plants die.

The next trouble is the cabbage moth, which is a great scourge. This moth is nocturnal, commencing to fly about sundown. Young chickens greedily eat the moth, and when young do no harm. Keep the old hen in a coop near the seed beds. To destroy the grub, water the plants with a solution of tobacco water, still better with nicotine whale oil soap, which sticks the tobacco extract to the plant, or ¼ oz. London Purple or Paris Green, which are deadly poisons, to 3 gallons of water. A handy way of catching the moth is to have a light frame, on which tack a piece of sacking, which paint with tar on the top, leaving a few inches clean at the bottom, which piece may hang below the frame. Then let two people, each taking an end, draw it lightly over the plants from one end of the bed to the other, letting the loose sacking touch the plants. The moths disturbed fly upwards, and are caught in the sticky tar. If healthy plants, free from the grub, are transplanted into well-worked and well-manured ground, they grow so quickly that the grub does little damage, limiting its ravages to the outside leaves If slowly and badly grown, the plants are sometimes riddled to the heart, and utterly useless for cooking. For very early cauliflower we call special attention to the earliest erfurt. 1s per packet.

Celery.—Sow seed ⅛ of an inch deep to transplant. Plants can be freely sent by post, 100 for 3s 3d.

Cress —Sow ½ inch deep, thickly, in rows or broadcast. 1 oz. sows bed 4 feet square.

Cucumber.—Sow 2 or three seeds, ½ inch deep, in hills 6 feet apart. When plants have set a crop of cucumbers layer the shoots near the end, making the soil very rich. The plants will root into this and produce successive crops as they are layered.

Leek.—Sow ¼ inch deep, in rows 2 feet and plants 6 inch apart. Roll or tramp the soil when the seed is sown to firm the surface. 1 oz sows 80 feet.

Lettuce.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, 3 or 4 seeds every foot. Let the strongest plant grow. Lettuce may be sown between rows of slowly growing vegetables, and be cut off before they are in the road.

Maize.—Sow 1 inch deep, in rows 3 feet and plants 1 foot apart. For cobs allow 3 feet every way. It is a good plan to sow the seed at the bottom of a furrow 6 to 9 inch deep, and as the plant grows work the soil round the stem. The plant will root from the stem and thus have more root power, besides having its roots deep down in the soil where the moisture is.

Mangold wurzel.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows 2 feet 6 inch and plants 1 foot 3 inch apart. Seedlings when as large as a finger may be safely transplanted, but will not freely transplant when smaller.

Onion:—Sow in richly manured ground, ¼ inch deep, in rows, thickly for onions for salad. Tramp ground when seed is sown, as such seeds require a firm surface.

Orache or mountain spinage.—Where not sown, sow ¼ inch deep, allowing 2 feet between rows and plants. Leaves broken off as they grow supply a splendid spinage.

Peas.—In moist districts or where water is available, sow 1 inch deep, in rows 4 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Potatoes.—Sow a few to produce seed for the coming year. Throw up a furrow, and plant the seed 4 inch below this furrow, drawing down the earth as the plants grow.

Radish.—Sow a few in rich ground, watering well; ½ inch deep, rows 1 foot and plants 2 inch apart.

Sorghum.—Sow ½ inch deep, in rows, 3 feet apart, where not already sown. This will give successful crops till cut off by the frost.

Turnip.—Orange jelly and sweedish turnips can be sown now, ½ inch deep, in rows 18 inch and plants 6 inch apart.

Scale breeds this month, and is more exposed to the effects of washes, such as kerosene emulsion; one washing now is worth three or four at other periods of the year.

Plant dahlias from subdivision of last year's plants, or green plants struck from cuttings. To divide tubers, split the old stem, seeing that there is a sprout on it, and let there be one or more of the old tubers. Green plants are raised from the sprouts of the old tubers, started by heat, and when large enough broken off and struck as a cutting. The finest flowers are obtained in autumn from the plants put out now.

When pots are scarce old jam tins with a hole punched at the bottom make a good substitute. If a piece of tin or zinc is coiled up and sprung into the tin and allowed to be about half an inch higher than the edge, the young plant may be obtained with a ball for transplanting by pulling up the oiled tin, which brings the soil with it.

Chrysanthemum plants should be finally cut back about Christmas, letting stem shoots only about 6 to 8 inches high. Do not water for two or three days till cut is dried, otherwise plants bleed to death. If weather is warm shade the plants. A mulching of 2 to 4 inches of manure should be put round the plants, keeping the soil moist and supplying nutriment to the plants. Water freely.

Cineraria seed and pansy should now be planted. Pansies sown now and brought through the hot weather will produce finer plants and earlier flowers than the March sown seed.

We have now completed the first series of these monthly "Practical Jottings" which we have been assured by many of our readers have been of use to them. Our aim has been to assist the non-professional gardner by writing short, simple instructions such as we find during the course of business as required by such.

We trust that during the coming year we may obtain the custom of those who have benefitted by our articles.

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

☞ The 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.

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In an article dealing with the growing feeling amongst producers in the colonies in favor of free-trade, the London *Times* of 10th November says:—"Both in Canada and Australia the party of primary production is raising its head to assert the doctrine that since it must sell the results of its labors at the prices of the world, it must also be allowed to buy the results of other people's labors at the prices of the world. The woolgrower and butter-maker of Victoria have to sell their produce in the cheapest market, and all their buying must be done in the dearest market." "The arguments," the *Times* goes on to say, "that are used with almost brutal simplicity by the producing interests must be summed up in a sentence—We sell L100 worth for export, but as we are paid in goods, and the average customs tariff is 30 per cent., we only receive L70 in exchange; hence we are being steadily ruined." The L100 paid in the foreign market has only the spending value of L70 in the home market.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. STEVENSON,
of Swanston-street, Melbourne,
Has OPENED A STUDIO in the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr G. White, OPPOSITE the POST-OFFICE, BEAUFORT, and begs to announce that his stay will be of short duration.

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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 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 (Sabbath) 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 faith fully
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

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
A Cure for Piles and Fistula.
Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.
COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA
The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
These are undoubtedly BLOOD DISEASES, and the poison manifests its presence in the well known symptoms. The only certain means of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.
DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.
These remedies act directly upon the absorbent system with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They equalize the circulation,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious, and they regulate every function.
BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.
This invaluable Ointment is an infallible cure for any wound, sore, or ulcer, of however long standing. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at
533 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.
☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

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