The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 966. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

MONEY.

TO FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS & OTHERS

TO LEND, large and small sums of Trust and other Moneys, for terms of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years, or as required, upon on Freehold or Leasehold Lands, at low rates of interest. McEVOY & CO., 20 Market Street, Melbourne. [illegible] £100,000.

Business for [illegible] [illegible] then, places Borrowers [illegible] in direct communication [illegible] information required will be furnished [illegible] treated strictly confidential.

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE,
NEWS AGENCY,
—WATERLOO—
Good Accommodation [illegible]
T. D. MA[illegible]

FUNERAL [illegible]
Established [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible]
UNDERTAKER
Lawrence Street, next [illegible]
Neill Street, opposite [illegible]
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at [illegible]
Post, Telegraph, and [illegible] Messages promptly attended to.

ARTHUR PARKER,
BOOKSELLER,
Stationer, News Agent,
TOBACCONIST, &c
HAVELOCK STREET,
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A large and varied stock of Stationery, &c., always kept, comprising—

Ledgers,
Day Books,
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Foolscap, ruled and plain,
Letter Paper,
Note Paper, various kinds,
Envelopes,
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Wrapping Paper,
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Pens, Gillott's and Mitchell's.
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Slate Pencils,
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Slates,
Rulers, etc.
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Exercise Books,
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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,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
SMITH STREET,
COLLINGWOOD, MELBOURNE.

SUPPLY RELIABLE FURNITURE AT BEDROCK PRICES.

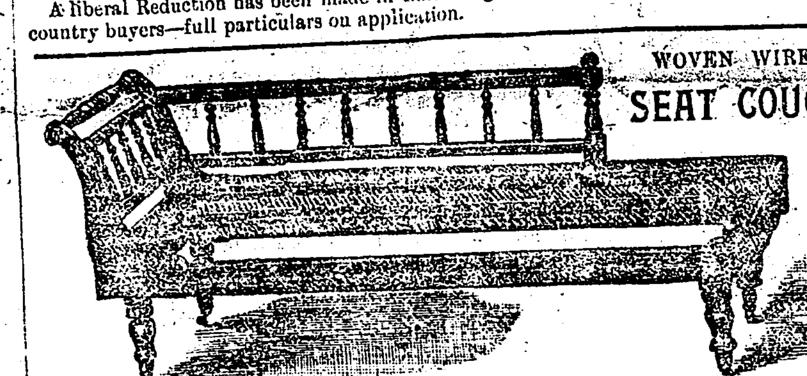
We Manufacture all the Furniture we Sell—excepting such as cannot be made in the colony—and confidently recommend our productions as substantial; thoroughly seasoned timber only being used in manufacture.

We carefully PACK ALL ORDERS FREE AND DELIVER AT RAIL OR WHARF by our own carts, ensuring safe transit.

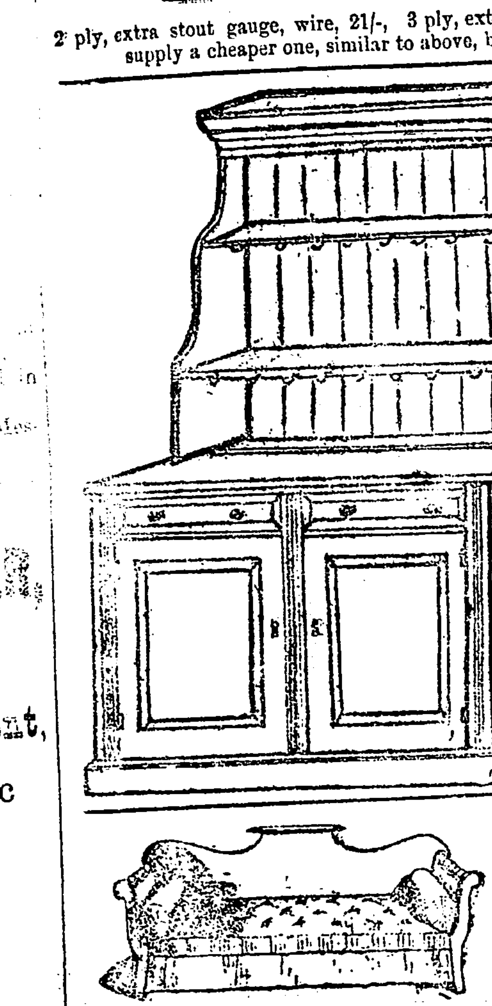
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF 800 PAGES.

A liberal Reduction has been made in Rail Freights on Furniture—this is important to country buyers—full particulars on application.

WOVEN WIRE
SEAT COUCH

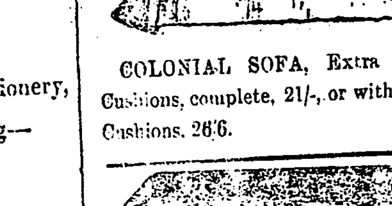


2 ply, extra stout gauge, wire, 21/-, 3 ply, extra stout gauge, wire, 25/6; we can also supply a cheaper one, similar to above, but lighter gauge of wire, at 18/9.

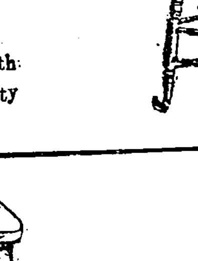


Kitchen Dresser,
EXTRA HEAVY MAKE.
Two Cupboards with locks,
and Two Drawers,

3ft. 6in.	... ...	36/6
4ft.	... ...	39/6
4ft. 6in.	... ...	45/-

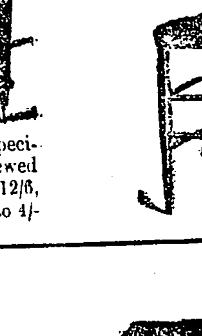


COLONIAL SOFA, Extra Strong, with Cushions, complete, 21/-, or with Best Quality Cushions, 26/6.

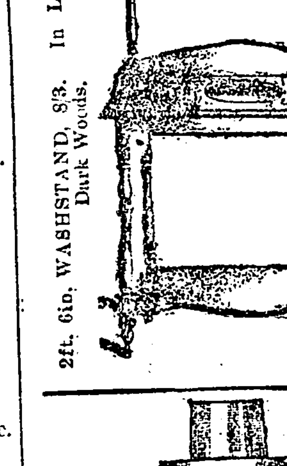


SOLID OAK ARM CHAIR
Wood or Cane seat 7/11

KITCHEN TABLE, Stained Frame, Specially Strong Make, Thick Top and Screwed down on Frame, 4ft. long, 10/6, 4ft. 6in. 12/6, 5ft. 15/6, 6ft. 19/6, or with drawer 2/- to 4/- extra.

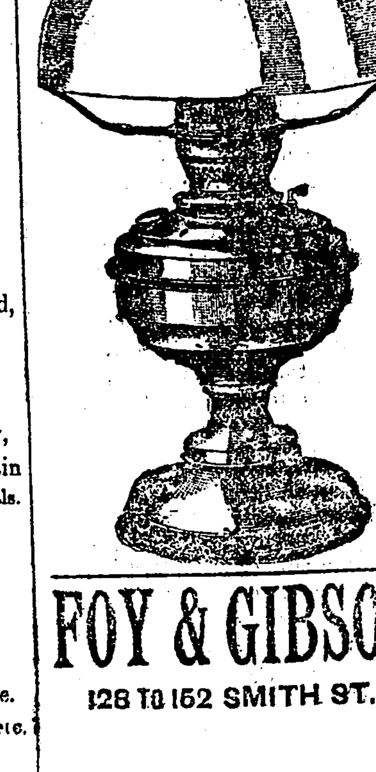


WOOD SEAT CHAIRS 2/6



2ft. 6in. WASHSTAND, 8/3. In Light or Dark Woods.

2ft. 6in. DRESSING TABLE 6/6.
In Light or Dark Woods.



Foy & Gibson's LAMPS.

"The Rochester" Table Lamp—

New tall pattern, nickel plated, with 10 in. porcelain dome shades, 14/-

"The Miller" Table Lamp—

Made by the Rochester Lamp Manufacturers, the latest and best table lamp, 17/6. This lamp is provided with a patent lift-lighting arrangement, ensuring perfect safety—in lighting "The Miller" Lamp, the funnel is not removed.

"The Miller" Hanging Lamp—

Complete, 16/6.

Brightlight Kerosene—

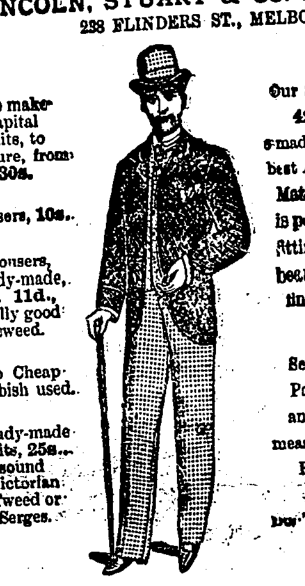
The clearest, purest, and brighest burning Kerosene imported from America, extra strong tins, patent taps, 5/11 per case.

FOY & GIBSON,
The Largest Manufacturers and Retail Traders in Victoria
128 TO 152 SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, MELBOURNE.

"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 30s.

Trousers, 10s.

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

No Cheap Rubbish 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 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.

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

AUCTION ROOMS:—
BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates.

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

Correspondence conducted with [illegible] privacy. Charges moder[illegible]
Agent for the United Austral[illegible] Insurance Co.

JOHN HUMPH[illegible]
COMMISSION & INSUR[illegible]
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.

GRAND SHOW
OF
NEW WINTER GOODS!

J. McKEICH

Is now showing a surprisingly choice assortment of NEW WINTER GOODS.

NEW MILLINERY.

The very Latest Fashions in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, &c., at Marvellous Prices.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

An Immense Stock of all the FASHIONABLE WINTER MATERIALS, in all the NEWEST SHADES, with Trimmings to match.

A Splendid Assortment of Winter Jackets, Raincloaks, Furs, Beaver Trimming, Corsets, &c.

Fresh Importations of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Flannelettes, and Carpets.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The Value and Assortment of SUITS, HATS, TIES, SHIRTS, TROUSERS and VESTS, for price and quality cannot be beaten.

SUITS TO MEASURE, from the Best Tweeds. Cheaper than any house in the colony.

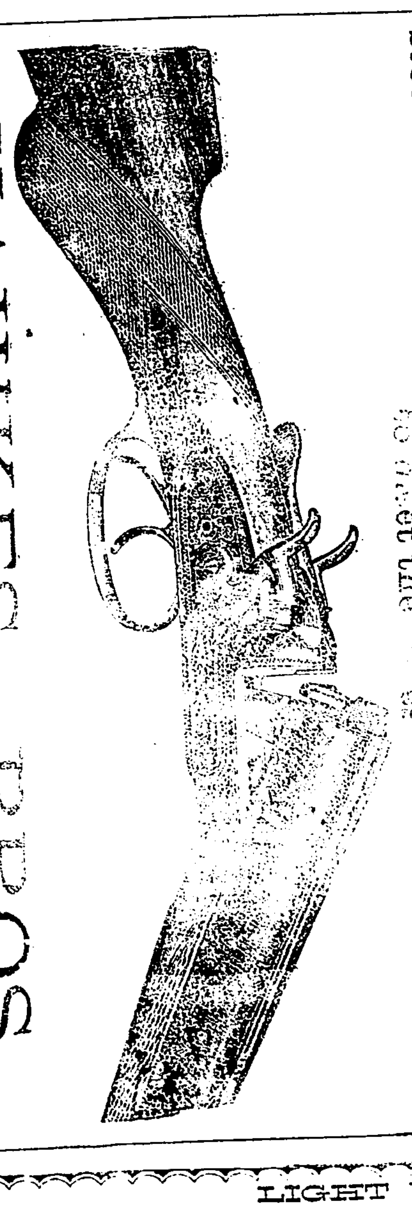
BOOTS & SHOES.

An Entirely New Stock of both English and Colonial made. Unequalled for Quality and Price.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER.
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

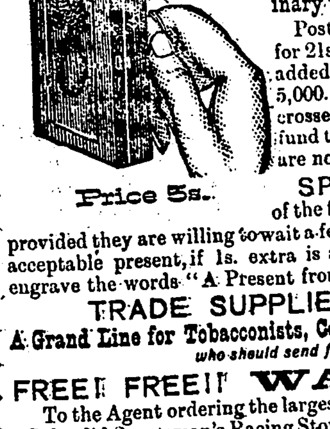
HAWKES BROS.



HAWKES BROS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,
FURNITURE & CROCKERY DEALERS,
—ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—
Fencing and Barbed Wires, White Lead, Oils, and Colors, Hard and Soft Woods, Sashes, Doors and Mouldings of all descriptions. Tanks of all kinds and sizes, kept in stock. Guns of all kinds kept in stock, at reduced Prices, to meet the times.

LIGHT YOUR
PIPE, CIGAR, LAMP, GAS &c.,
WITH THE NEW SELF-LIGHTING
AUTOMATIC POCKET LAMP.

An Instantaneous Light Produced by merely Turning a Ring.



Price 5s.

This Wonderful little invention, which has been Selling by Thousands in England, and America, is now introduced into Australia. Same size as an ordinary match-box. Beautifully Finished in Best Nickel Silver Case. It is Safer and Far Cheaper than Matches. It is just the thing for the Bush, Windy or Wet Weather when it is impossible to Light Matches. By its use Bush Fires Avoided. It is sent out fitted complete with a Thousand Lights; sufficient to last, with ordinary use Twelve Months.

Post free for P.O.O., for 5s.3d.; Two for 9s.6d.; Five for 21s.; 12 for 42s, If stamps are sent, 3d. extra must be added for each Lamp. Extra lights 1s. per 1000; 4s. for 5,000. Cheques, *made payable to Manager*, must be crossed, and have 1s. exchange added. We agree to refund the money paid and pay carriage both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will engrave the names of the first 1000 purchasers, on their lamps free of charge provided they are willing to wait a few days. And should any Lady wish to give a most acceptable present, if 1s. extra is added towards paying part of extra cost, we will engrave the words "A Present from," adding any Lady's name desired.

TRADE SUPPLIED. AGENTS REQUIRED.

A Grand Line for Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers and Travelling Canvassers, *who should send for Sample dozen and Agents' Terms.*

FREE! FREE!! **WATCHES.** FREE! FREE!!

To the Agent ordering the largest number of Lamps during the year we will present a Splendid Sportsman's Racing Stop Watch, with name or monogram engraved; to the agent sending the second largest order, a Solid Gold Signet Ring; to the private buyer who orders the largest number we will present a KEYLESS WATCH or a DIAMOND RING; and to the private buyer ordering the second largest number of lamps, we will present a Solid Silver Pencil Case with name engraved thereon: The names and addresses of the successful winners will be published, and any number of small or large orders will count and make up the largest number if sent in at different times. Address all orders etc. to

AUTOMATIC AGENCY COMPANY, QUEEN'S PLACE,

The Watches can also be had separately by sending price of [illegible]

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.

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

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

The argument is, that the every-day enlightenment of mankind should protect them from resorting to the unprincipled; that if physic be a science, it should be honoured and respected as such; that the necessary inquiry and reflection should direct the visit from the nostrum-monger to the respectable practitioner. But alas! the dilemma in which a man finds himself when suffering from the follies of his own imprudence, and which he is anxious to conceal, renders him most 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. And 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 the only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and who are in the habit of sending the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, 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 Tagler-Holtz Machines for General Franklinisation, and a large Combination Battery with Galvano-meter and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart 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 [illegible] which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, or it cannot be replied to. I trust that, more especially in these cases where the sufferers have but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the good old maxim of doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN
[illegible] LONSDALE STREET, [illegible]
[illegible]
MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat 2s 1½ to 2s 2d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; peas, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; barley, prime malting, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potatoes, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; hay, prime green chaffing, L2 2s 6d to L2 5s, medium, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; manger hay, L2 5s to L2 10s; straw, L1 5s; bran, 6½d to 7d; pollard, 7½d to 8d; flour, roller, L5 15s to L6; stone, L5 10s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—266 head came forward for to-day's sale, principally consisting of middling descriptions, a fair proportion ranging from good to prime. There was an average muster of the trade, and whilst competition was hardly as firm as the previous week, still prices obtained show no material alteration. Quotations:—Prime pens of bullocks, L7 10s to L8 12s 6d; good do, L6 to L7; medium do, L4 to L5; cows to L6 2s 6d. Calves—40 penned, very few being good and prime, for which late rates were obtained, best selling to 31s. Sheep—5044 was the supply yarded for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime; remainder chiefly middling descriptions. There was a fair attendance of buyers, still sales throughout lacked animation, prices for all descriptions showing a slight decline on last week's values Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 13s to 14s 9d; good crossbred wethers, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; medium do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; extra to 13s 6d; good crossbred ewes, 9s 6d to 10s 9d; prime merino wethers 9s 6d to 10s 9d; good do, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; medium do, 6s to 7s; a few prime merino ewes to 8s 9d. Fat Lambs—586 to hand, only a small proportion being good and prime, which realised fully late rates. Prime, 9s to 10s; extra heavy, to 12s; good, 8s to 8s 6d; medium, 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Fisken, Valentine and Co.—178 crossbred and comeback wethers for Mr Alex. Bain, Stockyard Hill, 13s 1d; 2 crossbred and comeback wethers for Mr Jas. Hannah, Stockyard Hill, to 12s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling, and Crawford.—183 crossbred wethers and ewes for Mr Wm. Sutherland, Stockyard Hill, to 11s and 9s 5d respectively, and 29 lambs to 8s; 35 lambs for Mr L. Greenbank, Snake Valley, to 7s 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 1s 11d per bushel, bags in; flour stone-made, L5 10s per ton; roller-made, L5 15s per ton; oats, 1s 3d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7d per bushel; bran, 6d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 3d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to L3 5s per ton; Ballarat, £2 15s per ton; hay, sheaves, to L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 6s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, 8d per lb; butter potted, 6½d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 4½d per lb; eggs, 1s 2d per dozen.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—The market is dull and inactive in sympathy with that of London, and little business has been carried through. Off parcels have sold at 1s 10½d to 2s, and fair at 2s 1d. Good milling is quoted at 2s 2d. Oats.—Only a fair market has been experienced for stout sorts. Good Algerian have moved off at fully late prices. Quotations have ranged as below:—Good stout, from 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; inferior to medium, from 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; Tartarian feed sorts, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; seed, 1s 11d to 2s 1d; Algerian feed, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; and seed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d. Barley steady at late rates, though the volume of business is small through the paucity of good samples. Prime is quoted nominally at 5s 2d to 5s 3d; good, 4s 9d to 5s; and inferior from 3s 6d to 4s: Cape sells from 6s 1d for feed, up to 2s 3½d for good. Maize is inactive.—Quotations are nominally 2s 2d to 2s 3d. Peas are quiet at 1s 10½d to 1s 11d. Bran.—Sales have been made at 6½d to 7d, the latter for small parcels. Pollard.—Small lots have moved off at 7d to 7½d. Flour.—Stone made is quoted at L5 7s 6d to L5 10s, and roller from L5 12s 6d to L6 5s, the latter for bakers' parcels.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, 628 Bourke-street west, Melbourne, report:—Cheese.—New cheese from 3d to 3½d, a few prime lines to 4d; inferior, 2½d; matured from 5d to 6½d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh at 5d to 6d; medium, 3½d to 4½d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, with prices unaltered, prime dairies bringing from 6½d to 7½d; medium to good, from 5½d to 6½d. Eggs.—Small supply. We sold at 1s 5½d. Bacon.—Factory sides, 4½d to 5½d per lb. Hams.—Factory, from 6d to 7d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3½d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold from 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2d. Carcase Pork.—Prime well-dressed porkers sold from 2½d to 3½d; medium from 2d to 2½d; bacon pigs, 1½d to 2½d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 2s 6d to 10s per pair; geese, 3s to 4s 6d per pair; fowls, 1s 3d to 2s 9d per pair; ducks, 2s to 3s per pair.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co, report under date of 30th ult.:—

Sheepskins.—We had a heavy supply, including some extra large lines of superior Western District station skins. There was a full muster of local fellmongers and shipping buyers at our sale, and very animated bidding throughout, enabling us to make a thorough clearance at firm prices:—Butchers' fresh killed skins, small to medium, 18d to 24d each; good to superior, 30d to 42d each, extra to 50d and upwards. Country and station skins, short, 1d to 2½d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; superior and extra, 3½d to 4½d per pound. Lambskins, 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides.—A good supply, and prices about the same as last week. Picked heavies to 2½d per pound, extra higher; good conditioned salted, 1½ to 1¾d per pound; other sorts, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Kip, 1¾d to 2d per pound. Calf to 2d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH

Has just opened a Splendid Assortment of NEW WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.,

WHICH ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JAS. B. TOMPKINS,

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER, BEAUFORT.

CHARGES MODERATE.

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

GEORGE LOFT,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall BEAUFORT.

WILLIAM SMITH,

—FAMILY BUTCHER,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

Important Announcement.

A. KILGOUR, PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Has Commenced Business in the Premises opposite the Post Office, in LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, and trusts by Strict Attention to Business combined with MODERATE PRICES and Good Workmanship, to merit Public Patronage.

Choice Collection of Tweeds and Coatings alway on hand.

MOTTO—"NO FIT, NO PAY."

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM,

M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (next to Police Station); also when necessary at his Consulting Room, next Mr. Andrews', Chemist.

Messages left with Mr. Andrews conveyed by telephone.

DEATH.

MUNRO.—On May 6th, at Cairns, Alexander, the eldest and dearly beloved son of Janet and the late John Munro, of Nerring, Beaufort. Aged 39 years. Deeply mourned.

Tell me, my soul, can this be death?
Lend, lend me your wings! I mount! I fly!
O grave! where is thy victory?
Oh death! where is thy sting?

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

THE Triple Reform League, recently formed at Shepparton, is making strenuous efforts to have branches formed throughout the colony. The secretary of the league has forwarded a circular letter, setting forth the objects of the league, to most of the provincial newspapers in the colony, and Mr John West, of Mooroopna, and for some time Government irrigation expert, on Friday night last week addressed a large meeting at Numurkah, apropos of the league's platform. We remarked at the time the initiatory meeting was held at Shepparton that the electors who formed the league had entered upon a somewhat formidable enterprise. Leagues have no doubt proved to be immensely useful and serviceable when any specific, and more particularly local, object has to be gained. But when they untake to perform national work, they accept a task surrounded with difficulties. In nine cases out of ten leagues start with a great flourish of trumpets, but by the time their existence has reached the duration of a few months the activity of their members becomes very spasmodic. We do not intend to imply that the energies or activities of the leading spirits of the Triple Reform League will wear themselves out in as short a space of time as do those of the members of most leagues. In Mr West they possess a gentleman of rare energy and immense capacity for work. These qualities were fully displayed during the time he filled the position of Government irrigation expert, but with all his "go" we question very much whether he can so vitalize the league, in the formation of which he has taken so prominent a part, as to ensure it a lengthy existence. We do not know whether it is the intention of the Triple Reform League to send Mr West on a lecturing campaign throughout Victoria or not, or whether it is intended that he shall expend his oratorical powers within the one or two electorates adjoining the electorate wherein he resides. If Mr West's lecturing tour is to be an extended one, we should say that by the time he finishes the people of Victoria will have had a fairly good dose of political lecturing. What with Mr Max Hirsch on freetrade and the single tax, Mr J. L. Dow on protection, and Mr John West on the virtues of the Triple Reform League's platform, with a local and initerant political lecturer or two thrown in, for the purpose of showing up the brilliancy of the stars, the people of Victoria will be somewhat puzzled to know which political teacher to take to their bosoms. There is, however, one thing people cannot help admiring about the lecturing efforts of these and other gentlemen who pose as political teachers, and that is that they are actuated by purely disinterested motives. They are never disturbed by any anxiety to obtain a seat in Parliament. Mr Hirsch was moved by no desire for personal advancement when he courted the suffrages of the electors of Benalla and Yarrawonga, on the death of the Hon. James Campbell. He was, no doubt, inspired by the single desire to benefit Victoria; to shunt her off the protection rails, on which she has been so long running, on to freetrade rails. It has, no doubt, greatly interfered with the progress of Victoria that he did not, through a little hitch about his nationality, gain the coveted seat. Mr J. L. Dow, no doubt, spurts forth his oratorical diatribes against freetrade with the same disinterested feelings forcing them to utterance. We do not know whether the electors of Kara Kara have shaken themselves free of their old love or not, but certain it is that he has been trying his hand at political love-making in a good many constituencies of late. We are disposed to think farmers and country electors generally have grown a little weary of his methods of wooing, and will, at the next general election, cast favorable glances upon the suitor who will introduce measures likely to enrich rather than impoverish them. Next appears Mr John West upon the scene, but he carries a terribly big hamper of sweets and delectables, and is likely to repulse his lady love by reason of his lavishness. He has a persuasive and forcible manner with him, but he protests too much. Just consider the reforms the Triple Reform League proposes to bring about. The whole constitution, under which we have swam along pretty fairly for so many years, is to be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things, and Ministers are to be elected by Parliament, and for a stated period. We are of opinion that members of Parliament are saddled with quite enough responsibilities at the present time, if their duties are carried out as they should be. An elective Ministry is not likely to control the destinies of Victoria for a very great many years to come. It is right that Ministers should be liable to ejectment from office at any moment. The liability to be dethroned, at any time, is one of the safeguards against corruption. Ministries that hold their positions secure for a certain number of years can play any kind of pranks they like, and do as much injury during their term of office as it would take a great many years to undo. It will no doubt be replied—"Where are the public and the press while all this is going on"? There is no question that neither the public nor the press will remain mute, but the right to act, until a certain time arrives, having been forfeited, all that can be done is to make a noise. The remedy of revolution would of course be to hand, but the trend of all English legislation is to prevent recourse having to be had to revolutionary measures to redress any wrong. This plank in the platform of the Triple Reform League is not an attractive one, and we should be sorry to find our present system of the formation of Ministries superceded by such an abortive scheme as that proposed by Mr Best and adopted by Mr West and his Triple Reform Leaguers. One portion of Mr West's speech at Numurkah certainly deserves earnest consideration at the hands of electors. He chides them, and rightly so, too, for the very small amount of interest they take in elections. He contrasts the action of the New Zealand electors with those of Victoria, and points out that while 80 per cent. of the electors in the former colony exercises the right of vote, only 65 out of every hundred Victorian electors record their vote. The extra fifteen per cent. of votes recorded would change many an election. Every elector has an interest in the progress of Victoria, and with such a small percentage of persons voting, the destiny of the colony is left pretty much in the hands of professional politicians. We dare venture to assert that if the votes of the farmers, and those who do most to advance the colony, were sifted from those who reside in cities and towns, it would be found that not 50 per cent. of the farmers vote, while at least 80 per cent. of the city and town electors record their votes. Mr West spoke strongly of the cost of the government of the mere handful of people that reside in this colony, and on that matter he let fall some weighty words. But as the remarks he made in that connection bore more directly on federation, we shall do no more, at the present writing, than simply call attention to them. Eliminating one or two planks from his platform, and we wish Mr West well in his enterprise; but we think it would be just as well were he to say, "I intend having a go at Parliament when the present session comes to an end, and am only now, under the wing of the Triple Reform League, giving the electors of the colony a taste of my quality."

Local and General News.

The weather during the past week has been very boisterous and wintry. On Wednesday night, Thursday, and yesterday 84 points of rain fell at Beaufort.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday next. Tenders are invited for several contracts in our advertising colums. Tenders are also required for leasing the Mount Emu Reserve.

The following are the gold yields obtained in the Beaufort district for the week ending Saturday, 26th ult.:—Stevens and party, 15 oz 13 dwt; Kinleyside and party, 14 oz 19 dwt; Lucky Consols, 5 oz 16 dwt 14 gr; Lucky Co., 3 oz 12 dwt; Last Chance, 2 oz 7 dwt; Vale and party, 2 oz 4 dwt; Martin and party, 1 oz 8 dwt; Edwards and party, 1 oz 5 dwt; White and party, 13 oz 15 dwt; odd lots, 10 oz. Total, 70 oz 19 dwt 14 gr.

Amongst the "Wills and Bequests" in last week's "Table Talk" we notice the following:—William Simpson, of Shirley, farmer, by his will dated 14th Fubruary, 1894, and presented for probate by Messrs Pearson and Mann, of Ballarat, solicitors, appointed T. A. Archard, of Beaufort, ironmonger, executor. He bequeathed to his daughter Jane £10, and the income of the residue to his wife so long as she remains unmarried. After his wife's death and the expiration of fifteen years from his death he directed his residuary estate to be sold, and the proceeds divided equally between his children, Kenneth, William, John, Robert, Thomas, Catherine, Annie and Honorah. Testator died 17th February, 1894, and the estate is £770 real and £147 personal; total, £917.

On Wednesday afternoon a football match between the Beaufort and 27 of the second twenty clubs was played in the Park, the juniors being defeated by 3 goals 5 behinds to 2 goals 3 behinds. R. A. D. Sinclair captained the seniors, and M. D. Grant the juniors. The seniors only had 13 of their players, and obtaining two substitutes on the ground, played with 15 men until half-time, after which they had 18. In the first half the game was played in a very unpleasant manner, the juniors, apparently not being satisfied at the result of the game, thinking they should be allowed to play Kenny, a senior visitor, who was objected to by the captain of the Beaufort team on account of his poor team. Kenny was eventually allowed to take the place of three very poor players, and proved to be of great assistance to his side, kicking 2 good goals for them. G. Johnston, C. White, and E. Lilley kicked a goal each for the Beaufort team. Those who distinguished themselves in the Beaufort team were—Cowell, E. P. Welsh, W. Trompf, E. Lilley, Ern. Welsh, and G. Johnston, and for the juniors—Kenny, Cheeseman, L. Lilley, A. Welsh, Shiels, T. Wilson. Messrs Kenny and Don acted as umpire in the first and second half respectively.

The cheapest house in the colony for New Winter Dresses, Jackets, Rain Cloaks. Blankets, Flannel, Calicoes, Men's Overcoats and Mackintoshes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc. J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer, Neill-st., Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

A Crown Lands Sale is announced in our advertising columns to be held at Mr Wm. Little's auction rooms, Ballarat, on Wednesday, 20th inst., when certain Beaufort township allotments opposite the Police paddock will be offered for sale.

Messrs Keogh, P.M., and Leadbeater, J.P., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Monday. D. Troy obtained a verdict for £1 0s 6d, with 5s costs, against P. Coghlan, for goods sold and delivered. In a debt case of Schlicht and Son. v. Geo. Wilson, an order was made for £7 3s 6d, with 5s costs, defendant having paid 10s since the summons was issued. Two applications for carriers' licenses by J. W. Harris were granted; also a stage carrier's license to Alexr. Smith, for 11 passengers, instead of 15 as applied for.

The following is the team chosen to represent the Beaufort District Rifle Club in the match against Learmouth on Wednesday next at Learmonth:—T. A. Archard, J. Chapman, D. F. Troy, F. Kendall, Loft (2), J. Jackson, J. Brooks, J. P. Dolan (capt.), J. Harris. Emergencies.—B. F. Thompson, C. Trompf. The team leave by the 8.37 a.m. train. Traps will be waiting at the Windermere station, and the team will be driven to Learmonth.

We regret having to record the death of Mr E. Tiley, which occurred at Raglan on Thursday night, 24th ult. Deceased, who was 61 years of age, took a warm interest in local church matters, and held the office of superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Sunday School. The remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Sunday afternoon, and the large number of sorrowing friends who attended the funeral testified to the high esteem in which Mr Tiley was held. There were 22 vehicles, 15 horsemen, and a number on foot following the hearse. The burial service was read by the Rev. R. Jackson. The coffin was covered with many beautiful floral tributes of sympathy. Deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

BEAUFORT CRICKET CLUB.

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A general meeting of the above was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening. Present—Dr. Adam (president), Messrs Welsh, G. Johnston, H. Parker, Dolan, G. Carver, Sinclair, A. Trompf, and A. Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary submitted a balance-sheet showing the receipts for the past season to have amounted to L12 8s 9d and the expenditure to L2 8s 6d, thus leaving a credit balance of L10 0s 3d. Messrs Wotherspoon and Dolan certified to having audited the same and found it correct.

The following report was then read:—

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to present to you my balance-sheet and report, and I wish to congratulate you on the financial position of your club. After all accounts are paid, you will have a balance of L3 14s 9d, which is very good, considering that only 1s 9d was in the bank at the beginning of the season. The members' subscriptions this year amounted to L4 15s, whilst last season the subscriptions only amounted to L2 15s. The donations, too, were also larger this year, the amount received being L6 1s. Last season the total amount was L5 3s. There have been eight matches played, of which you have won four and lost four. The following are the matches and results:—Beaufort v. Beaufort Avenue (13), won by the latter by 17 runs; Ballarat 1st Eleven v. Beaufort (15), won by the former by 3 wickets and 27 runs; Ballarat Warriors v. Beaufort, won by the latter by 10 runs; Beaufort v. Ararat Union, won by the latter by 2 wickets and 42 runs; Beaufort v. Waterloo, won by the latter by 16 runs; Beaufort v. Beaufort Avenue (13), won by the former by 8 wickets and 5 runs; Beaufort v. Waterloo, won by the former by 139 runs; Beaufort v. Beaufort Avenue (13), won by the former by 3 runs. Mr E. Trompf heads the list for batting with a fine average of 28.2 runs per innings, thus winning Mr Cougle's handsome trophy. Mr A. Trompf wins Dr. Adam's handsome trophy of two guineas for the best all-round player, with an average of 14.5 runs per innings for batting, and 6.5 runs per innings for bowling. Mr J. P. Dolan takes the trophy presented by Mr T. Archard for second batting average with an average of 7. Mr H. Parker wins the bowling trophy presented by Mr Hughes for best bowling average for the season, with an average of 8.8 runs per wicket. In conclusion, gentlemen, I must thank the officers and members of the club for the friendly feeling shown towards me during my term of office, and hope that my duties have been carried out to your satisfaction.—I remain, yours, truly,—H. PARKER, hon. secretary.

The balance-sheet and report was received and adopted.

The averages, as published in our issue of the 19th ult., showed that Mr E. Trompf gained first place in batting with 28.2, and Mr A. Trompf a similar position in bowling with 6.5.

The President remarked that the all round operations of the club for the season were not quite so satisfactory as they might wish, they having come out in a sort of dead heat, four matches being in their favor and four against. He hoped that more interest in the club would be shown in the future. He was glad that there was no difficulty in awarding the trophies, as he had thought there would be by adopting the system of points in the event of two or three players being even. Mr E. Trompf, of that famous family of cricketers, had come top in batting—a new position, he thought for him, but which he had well deserved by the fine way in which he had played all through. His brother (Mr A. Trompf) followed him in batting, and was also first in bowling, the latter not being taken into account for the trophies, as having won the all-round trophy he was debarred from taking the other. He had an advantage over the other players through being a first-class wicketkeeper as well as excelling in other branches of the game, and he had always accounted him the best all-round player, or one of the best. Mr H. Parker had taken the bowling trophy, and Mr Dolan the second batting trophy, with not a very high average, which seemed to be low as a rule. The system of not awarding more than one trophy was of advantage to members by distributing them among the players, and was a more satisfactory arrangement on the whole. In future he hoped the competition would be more keen, and if there were fewer trophies perhaps it might be of advantage in this respect; also that members would exhibit better form in matches, so that the club would occupy as good a position as when formerly competing for the Sprague trophy. He regretted that this trophy had not been continued, as it meant more outside matches. They could form a very good club by both local clubs combining, and show very creditably against district clubs. He could not see his way to give such a trophy as Mr Sprague had, but if several gentlemen were to combine he would be very glad to give his share. This would stimulate the members to better performances. He congratulated the players obtaining the trophies, and there would be an opportunity of referring thereto when the prizes were presented. There was one thing about the averages, and that was that two or three stood out prominently. In conclusion, he wished the club every success in the future.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Mechanics' Institute, rent, 9s; J. T. Harris, cordials, £1 12s; J. Brooks, repairing balls, 5s; R. Thomas, repairing matting and leggings, 7s; Mrs Welsh, refreshments, 10s; J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., biscuits, 2s 6d; Hawkes Bros., cricketing material, £2 13s; A. Parker, advertising, 7s.

Relative to providing a better wicket for next season, the secretary was instructed to obtain information as to the cost of an asphalt pitch, and see if the Avenue Club will pay half the expenses.

It was decided to hold a "Smoke Night" to celebrate the presentation of trophies, members attending to bear the cost, and the secretary to fix the date when the trophies are received from the donors.

A bonus of 10s 6d was voted to the secretary for his services during the season; Mr H. Parker returning thanks and stating that he had always arranged matches to suit the players.

The matter of holding a concert to raise funds for a district trophy was mooted by Mr Welsh, and it was decided to hold an entertainment for the benefit of the club; Messrs Welsh, Dolan, Sinclair, A. Trompf, and the secretary being appointed a committee to carry out arrangements and fix the date.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

"YOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW."

Not worth a straw, eh? Then it was worth just nothing—nothing at all. Who has not used that comparison a thousand times to express absolute wortlessness? A straw! The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it rots by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients, "*Your life is not worth a straw.*" How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't sound like the truth, then I don't know what ever does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had excruciating pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach; and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together.

'Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook so I feared to fall. If a knock came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. They say I looked like a corpse, cold and bloodless, my finger-nails and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I got so emaciated and thin that I was only *a bag of bones*, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. As time went on the nervousness and forbodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings.

"In this condition I continued for over four years, *during which time I consulted five doctors*, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, '*Your life is not worth a straw.*'

"In despair I gave up taking physic, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs Richardson) called at my house, told me of Mother's Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle; and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that to this I have had no return of the attacks, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed.) EMMA WICKENDEN (wife of William Wickenden, gardener), Pembroke Villas, 123, Moffat Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1892.

So, it turned out that her life was not only worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them, to be sure, but why? It is not the doctors' duty to understand such things Most assuredly. Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear sight belonged to Mother Seigel; and to her remedy hosts of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws.

Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.

Mr Patrick Baker, of Koroit returned last Wednesday from Kurnalpi, where he picked up an 82oz nugget, and altogether obtained £1200 worth of gold.

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 [illegible]

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

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A special meeting of the above board was held at the Town Hall, Stawell, on Monday, there being present—Mr T. Foyster (chairman), and Messrs Williamson, Jones, Bath, Magee, Hodgetts, Carnick, Browne, Humphreys and Burke.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following business of interest to this district was transacted:—

From the Secretary for Mines, forwarding copies of the report of the board's resolution, re the placing of a sum of money on next year's estimates for prospecting purposes. Received.

From the Secretary for Lands, acknowledging the receipt of the board's resolution in respect to forfeited selections on gold field commons, and stating that the Secretary for Lands had been requested to refer to the Mining Department for report all applications for forfeited selections on gold field commons. Received.

From the Secretary for Mines, asking that the following application for land be reported on:—R. Wilkinson and W. Provis, for sale of certain land at Beaufort. Referred to the divisional members.

From the Raglan Divisional members, reporting that there was no objection to the sale of land applied for by W. Provis to a depth of 50 feet. Received.

From the Secretary for Mines, forwarding a copy of a letter forwarded to the Secretary for Lands, in reference to non-compliance with the condition that holders of licenses under sections 65 and 67 of the Land Act, must paint the corner posts of their blocks red, and post notices that the land is open to the miner. The board had stated that the Crown lands bailiff at Maryborough reported that he knew of no case in which the licensee had failed to comply with the condition. A special report had been obtained regarding the whole of the 65th and 67th sections block (except two) in the parish of Borung, and it appears that in no single instance have the requirements of the act been complied with; whilst the licensees at Ararat named in an attached list had not complied with the conditions. He therefore requested the Minister of Lands to cause reports to be obtained in regard to all lands occupied under the sections named, and that all such occupiers not complying with the conditions of licenses may have them forfeited forthwith. Received.

From P. Galbraith, Stawell, forwarding copies of letters sent to the Mines Department *re* tributing parties working in companies' leases and being allowed to appoint their own manager, who was to be held responsible in the event of an accident occuring.

Mr Jones informed the board that the Miners' Association approved of the action taken by the Mineowners' Association in connection with this matter, and proposed—"That this board support the Mineowners' Association of Stawell in their endeavor to have the Mines Regulations altered so that the liability of mineowners with regard to tributors' mining managers may cease, and that the onus of carrying out the regulations be upon the tributors." Mr Bath seconded the motion, but after considerable discussion it was lost.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr Foyster, seconded by Mr Humphreys—"That this board would respectfully request the Hon. the Minister of Mines when obtaining his promised report from the Government geologist or other officers of the Department on the capabilities for future prospecting operations of the auriferous areas in the vicinity of the various goldfields in this district, to also direct investigation of that portion of the Western district extending from Harrow to Chetwynd, and Wando Vale to Balmoral, fully believing that if such inspection be made it would greatly encourage capital being expended, and was likely to lead to the discovery of new payable gold fields.

Mr Foyster proposed, Mr Burke seconded, and it was carried—"That the members of this board for the several divisions of the district which they represent, endeavor to interview old miners residing in their own localities and obtain all such information respecting alluvial leads and quartz reefs which have been worked or partially worked, in order to keep on record valuable information concerning our mining resources, which otherwise will in a few years be utterly lost. Also that each member reduce the information obtained in writing and deposit the same with other records of the board at the office for future reference."

Mr Foster proposed—"In consequence of the amount of auriferous land that had been allowed to be alienated from the Crown, and which is now virtually closed against the prospector, this Board would most earnestly suggest to the Hon. the Minister of Mines the advisability of at once endeavouring, by legislative enactment, to provide, on a similar basis to clauses 413 and 414 of the Local Government Act 1890, for enabling prospecting operations for gold to be proceeded with on private lands under an order from the Minister of Mines issued on the recommendation of the district Mining Boards of the colony, and that compensation for any damage done by such prospecting operations should be paid by the State. As the Crown lands available for the prospector in new country is of a very limited extent, owing to the indiscriminate manner in which a great portion of auriferous lands had been parted with in former years, this board is of opinion that if such a law be passed, it would be a great factor in assisting to develop auriferous resources and add to our gold supply, while it would also to a great extent assist the State out of the labor difficulty by giving more employment, and thus tend to make the colony more prosperous." This was seconded by Mr Magee, but on being put was lost.

It was agreed, on Mr Bath's motion, seconded by Mr Jones—"That the Hon. the Minister of Mines, be asked to insert a clause in his proposed new amended mining bill, giving the holders of miners' rights an easier way of entering upon private property to search for gold and mine thereon, than at present; and ask the assistance of the other boards in giving effect to the request."

Mr Jones proposed, Mr Bath seconded, and it was resolved—"That this board, having read the report of the select committee on tributing in mines, strongly approves of the recommendations contained in that report, and that this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister for Mines."

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary for Mines for his exhaustive report on the mining industry.

Mr Burke proposed a motion to the effect that railway passes should be granted to members of the board travelling to meetings. This was seconded by Mr Jones and carried.

Mr Magee gave notice of his intention to move at next meeting a motion affirming the desirability of leases only being granted from below the water level, and the board rose.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

—:o:—

The second of a series of three matches, for prizes of a guinea each (donated by Captain Jenkins, and divided into 10s, 7s, and 4s), was fired by the Beaufort section of D Company Victorian Rangers on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in Lance-Corporal D. F. Troy winning first prize with the creditable score of 85 from scratch, Private G. Topper second with 81 (12 points handicap), and Private J. Kilbeg third with 79 (13 points handicap). Appended are the complete scores:—

Yds.—	400	500	600	H'd'p	T.
La. Cpl. D. F. Troy ...	32	31	22	sc.	85
Pte. G. Topper ...	26	24	19	12	81
Pte. J. Kilbeg ...	22	22	22	13	79
Pte. B. F. Thompson	24	23	12	11	70
Pte. J. P. Dolan ...	30	21	10	7	68
Cpl. D. Jackson ...	21	12	8	20	61
Pte. S. Pringle ...	19	8	2	17	46
Pte. C. H. Troy ...	14	15	4	11	44

The metropolitan premiership football matches played on Saturday afternoon resulted as follows:—South Melbourne, 5 goals 5 behinds, drew with Footscray, 5 goals 11 behinds; North Melbourne, 4 goals 7 behinds, beat St. Kilda, 2 goals 4 behinds; Fitzroy, 5 goals 9 behinds, beat Carlton, 3 goals 9 behinds; Melbourne, 9 goals 10 behinds, beat Richmond, 8 goals 7 behinds; Essendon, 7 goals 9 behinds, beat Collingwood, 4 goals 5 behinds; Geelong, 6 goals 12 behinds, beat Williamstown, 4 goals 4 behinds.

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

The Protectionist Association of Victoria intends holding public meetings in the large centres of population "with a view to the conservation, extension, and perfecting of the protection policy."

According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the expenditure on spirituous liquors per head of the population is in England 16s, in Scotland 19s, and in Ireland only 13s.

DON'T COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensure rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d each.

The Government statist estimates that the population of the colony on the 31st March last was 1,172,144, of whom 605,551 were males, and 566,593 females. The recorded arrivals by sea numbered 25,235, but the recorded and unrecorded departures (the latter being estimated) numbered 30,865. The loss by excess of departures over arrivals was thus 5,630. The persons leaving Victoria for South Australia and Western Australia (the ultimate destination of most of whom was probably the latter) exceeded the persons arriving from those colonies by 1,422 in 1890, 100 in 1891, 6,259 in 1892, 2,627 in 1893, and 4,018 in the first quarter of 1894, or by 14,426 in the last four and a quarter years.

At a meeting at Newcastle on Tuesday Sir Henry Parkes said that he would not consent to the whole burden of taxation being placed on owners of land, but that a tax on the unimproved value of land ought to form part of a just system of taxation.

The Chief Secretary considers the old plan of paying widowed mothers to look after their children after the latter have been handed over as wards of the State, is open to so many chances of abuse that it would not be wise to resuscitate it.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Bilious affections, with their commitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a disinclination for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be sure that he is in immediate need of alterative medicine. Let him at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over and liver every night and morning.

DEATH OF MR ALEX. MUNRO.

We clip the following from the Cairns (Queensland) "Argus" concerning the sad death of Mr Alex. Munro, who was the eldest son of the late Mr John Munro, of Nerring, Beaufort, and whose boyhood was spent in this district:—

The earth is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.

These mournful words from Longfellow's "Resignation" seem particularly appropriate in connection with the matter before us—that of recording the death of a man, who, yet in the prime of life, had made a mark, not only in Cairns and Herberton, but in the far spreading district beyond. The task is a sad one, the more so that truly the air is full of farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead. The solemn march to the graveyard has been all too frequent of late, death not even sparing the youngest amongst us. Mr Alex. Munro, who at the early age of 39 years, was taken to his final rest on Monday afternoon, died in the Cairns Hospital on Sunday (6th May), which institution he had sought in order to be under the care of Dr. Koch. The remains were conveyed to Hides' hotel, from which place the funeral eventually started. The coffin was beautifully adorned with flowers, Mrs W. H. Swallow sending in crosses and wreathes, Mrs Simmonds following in the same direction, and Mrs Hides affording other floral tributes. The cortege to the cemetery may have been equalled in Cairns on one or two notable occasions, but it certainly was never excelled, all classes, orders, and conditions of men joining in to show respect to the deceased, a man who had that mesmeric influence about his personality that his friends were legion. A grander tribute, if one were needed, was the fact that even the women and children of Cairns were sympathisers, and "poor Alec." was a frequent exclamation. The following to the grave—buggies and men on horseback—must have extended to nearly half a mile in length, and, had his friends in Herberton and out back the time to be present, the procession would have been unprecedented. On reaching the cemetery the bearers included Mr Patience (Mayor of Cairns), and Mr W. H. Swallow (Chairman of the Cairns Divisional Board), Messrs Grimes, Gordon, Martin, and other old friends of the deceased. The service for the dead was impressively read by the Rev. O. E. Hill, and the worth of the departed, his wonderful personal magnetism, was amply demonstrated by the fact that not only his brother, Mr Willie Munro, but many of his intimate friends could not control their emotion.

It would possibly require a volume if a full history of Mr A. Munro had to be recounted. As far as we can learn he was a native of Scotland, and made his appearance in Queensland in 1874 at the Palmer. In 1877 he went to the Hodgkinson, gravitating afterwards to Herberton. In mining ventures and other matters tending to the development of the district he was ever foremost. Politically Mr Munro was a sort of power behind the throne, and the little man with the big heart made his influence felt wherever he went, and in everything he undertook. No man ever had the power to make two belligerents friends that Alec. had, and the quarrels he settled and the arbitrations he decided must have lost the legal profession a pretty penny. His left hand never knew what his right hand did; he did "good by stealth and blushed to find it fame," but it is an open secret that he helped many a lame dog over the style. He made many friends; he did more, he kept them. When the end came Alex. met it with the same indomitable pluck with which he had encouraged every turn of fortune of an eventful life. He never murmured, and the respect shown to his remains as they were conveyed to the grave was a fitting tribute to this man with the big heart. The sympathy of every resident of the district goes out freely to Mr W. Munro, who was deeply attached to his brother. But after the character we have feebly endeavoured to describe, that cannot be wondered at.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Our milestones into tombstones change,
Neath every one a friend."

[A. M., DIED, CAIRNS, 6TH MAY, AGED 39.]

Whence come they all, this vast array
Of buggies, carriages, and horses?
Two hundred men are out to-day,
Are races on? Then, blocked the course is.
Ah no! there's sadness, discontent,
These men are not on pleasure bent.

They're here to pay that last respect,
(Their faces show they're not elated)
Due to the dead! the still cold dead!
What matter whether loved or hated?
But *he* was loved, was loved by all.
His friends attend the solemn call.

No stately hearse, no coal black steeds,
No nodding plumes or mourning laces,
But here and there a heart that bleeds,
And sorrow marked on many faces.
Mix all your loves in one sweet blend,
Then know the grief to lose a friend.

We reach the acre—that of God;
What's that which in some eyes now glisten
As with hearts smarting from the rod,
We to the solemn service listen.
'Tis tears! Ah well! it's no disgrace,
Although upon a manly face.

And then the cortege winds away,
Buggies, carriages, all departed,
(The flag—half-mast—is up to-day)
All go their way, and all sore hearted.
And as their homeward way they wend,
They feel they've left behind a friend.

The funeral? Well, call it "bush;"
The animals? Well, call them rusty;
The men? In local parlance "push;"
Their hearts? Well, dub them brave and trusty.
The men with whom he lived and died
Stood at the graveyard side by side.

And this is death in the far North,
And what is life in this great distance?
An easy guess—the truth goes forth,
'Tis difficult without assistance.
This epitaph rests on the dead,
"Munro had heart as well as head."

How little dream the men in towns,
The difficulties that *he* contended,
The oft heart breaking ups and downs,
The struggling weak that *he* defended.
He led men—did this gentle dead,
Not with a cord but with a thread.

How oft the night he spent in camp
With pioneers, prospectors, diggers;
Is he dismayed by churchyard damp?
Yes—'bout as much as if 'twere niggers.
He nothing feared but loss of friend;
Break? Not he, he'd only bend.

I could pen more, but what to add?
To these poor verses, sad, disjointed,
Unless I follow ancient fad
And try to draw a moral pointed.
I'll not. This epitaph is on the dead,
"Alec had heart as well as head."

G.T.B.

An extraordinary outrage, which is attributed to the anarchists, has been committed at Rome. On 30th May bombs were exploded in the premises occupied by the Departments of War, Justice, and Finance. No one, however, was injured.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

In the Legislative Council Mr Crooke, the recently-elected mem er for the Gippsland Province, was selected to move the Address in Reply, and he displayed an acceptable directness of speech and capacity for hitting out vigorously all round. He dealt with the speech paragraph by paragraph, and while generally approving of the Government administration and its policy he had some effective criticisms to make. He hopes there will be some better result from the Ottawa Conference than is the usual outcome of such gatherings, and slyly remarked that while minor countries like Great Britain send only one representative, Victoria, in keeping with her importance, sends three. Mr Crooke is a strong advocate for a reduction of railway freights, and he pointed out that while formerly the Railway Department took from three to five per cent. of the profits on a truck of cattle, it now takes 10 per cent. The Irrigation Commission, he thinks, can tell us nothing more than we know already, namely, that our works have been a gigantic blunder, and the land cannot possibly pay the interest imposed upon it at present. Retrenchment must be carried still further, for one-half the public service appears to exist to find work for the other half. The cutting down should include the Governor, the judges, Ministers, and members of Parliament, and also the pensioners. Protection has been overdone, and duties of 25 per cent. should not be exceeded. Mr Austin, who seconded the motion, was less vigorous, and contented himself principally with urging the claims and painting the possibilities of the frozen meat trade. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr Melville, and at 10 minutes to six the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr Frank Madden moved the adoption of the Address in Reply. Having taken Mr Gillies's constituency, he has also taken the seat which Mr Gillies occupied in the House behind the Government. Mr Madden made a most maladroit speech from a Government supporter's point of view. He led off with an attack upon the policy of protection, which, amidst general laughter and dissent, he declared "had been tried long enough to prove that it was a failure," and that not a single sound industry had been established. Mr Madden prudently refrained from making any attempt to advance specific facts in support of his allegation, which evoked a storm of dissent. At this point the Premier regarded the Ministerial critic somewhat apprehensively, but the next moment this apprehension was turned to amused surprise as Mr F. Madden proceeded to castigate the Minister of Railways, who, he said, had proved himself pre-eminently "unqualified" to control the railways. This fierce onslaught upon the Government from one of its professing supporters threw the Opposition into a state of great hilarity. Satisfied with the effect he had produced, Mr Madden thenceforth pitched his remarks in a lower key, and patted Ministers gently on the back for their cheap money scheme, but hastened to add his fears that it "would not work." The unemployed and the Trades Hall leaders also figured on the hon. member's notes, and naturally were not gently handled. Even Mr McIntyre's village settlements did not escape, and the regret was voiced that the starting of these settlements had not been delayed until after Mr McIntyre had fortified himself with his New Zealand experiences. Even in the matter of retrenchment Mr F. Madden was not wholly satisfied with the Government, which he blamed for not reducing the pay of members and for not reducing the number of members by about one-half. Nevertheless, he concluded by declaring that the Government was entitled to every consideration and help.

Mr Lazarus, the seconder of the Address in Reply, was a more merciful Government supporter, and did find the heart to say some kind things about the Ministry, especially about their efforts in developing our neglected sources of wealth. As a gold fields member mining naturally looms largest on his vision, though Mr Lazarus also had a word to say for a reduction of railway freights and fares to "suit the times," and hoped the Tariff Commission would recommend a reduction of prohibitive duties. Mr Lazarus is also a stern retrencher, and believes that further savings are possible, especially on the "lavish and extravagant" expenditure still proceeding in various Departments. The Credit Foncier system recommends itself to the hon. member in theory, but he seems to entertain some vague misgivings as to whether the system will prove the success anticipated. Regarding the future building of railways, the hon. member is with the Government in its proposals to serve the mallee territory, but he also holds decided views about constructing no more political railways, and would have the Government stand firm in its refusal to build none but payable lines in future.

Mr Shiels, leader of the Opposition, on rising, was received with cheers. He moved that the debate be adjourned till next day, and this was agreed to.

The country may not know it, but it is in the throes of a political crisis. For months there has been clamour for the summoning of Parliament, and now, when it has met, the first thing attempted to be done is to put the Ministry out. The Opposition are the "unemployed" to be assisted. Mr Shiels met his party early in the afternoon, and found them smaller by five than the party by which he was elected to the leadership on the previous day. Only thirty were present. He told them that an amendment on the address should be proposed, not that he hoped for victory, but because it would be wise to make wavering members declare themselves. His draft amendment was, it is reported, a prodi ious affair—a complete calendar of crime—but some of the wise men of the party "put the knife down to the bone," and reduced it to the comparatively compact sentence which he submitted to the House later in the evening. The amendment was to the effect that the House regretted that Parliament was not called together earlier to deal with the depression and want of employment, to sanction in accordance with the provisions of statute law the construction of railways, and to consider other acts of administration done by Ministers during the recess. The attack was not taken seriously, and if it goes to a division the Government should win easily by a majority varying from 10 to 15. Two or three members are expected to across over from the Opposition side, but one may leave the Ministerial side. The House sat until 20 minutes past 10 on Thursday night, by which time speeches had been delivered by Mr Shiels, Sir James Patterson, and Mr Williams. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr Kirton.

The leader of the Opposition told the Assembly on Thursday evening during his Amazonlike speech that he had had to throw it together at the last moment. Members wondered. The hon. member was, of course, emphatic. He told Ministers that the record against them was one of blunder, bluster, and boast without performance. They had set out to put the finances right, but had failed. The position was worse than ever. Retrenchment was the cry with which they came into office, but Mr Gillies was appointed Agent-General at L2,500 a year to do work that Sir Andrew Clarke was doing for nothing; Mr Reid was sent on an April fool's errand at great cost, and three representatives were sent to Ottawa at a probable cost of L2,000, though Mr Gillies could go from London for about L200. The Ministry had appointed too many boards, thereby "nobbling" members; the invitation should not have been sent to the Duke and Duchess of York; the village settlements were a failure; the Lands department circulars calling in arrears of rent should not have been issued; Parliament should have been called together earlier to deal with the unemployed difficulty; and the construction of the mallee lines should not have been entered upon without the sanction of Parliament. Lest there should be a strange lack of epithet the hon. member put in one or two spicy remarks. For instance, he called Ministers "state spielers." "State what?" asked the Speaker very puzzled. "State spielers," replied Mr Shiels. "I don't know what that means," rejoined the Speaker, "but it won't do." Mr Shiels did not argue the point, but went on to his peroration, which was reached after an elaborate argument against the view that the Ministry if defeated would be entitled to a dissolution. Then he moved the amendment, which Mr Deakin seconded by merely raising his hat.

Sir James Patterson, in following Mr Shiels, said he would not follow him. There was too much in his speech. The first part did not require attention, and the last part could be overlooked. In short, "criticism that went beyond the mark was overdone, and exaggeration answered itself." The point most to be noted was that Mr Shiels had moved a vote of want of confidence in the newspapers, and especially in "The Argus." The time had gone by, he hoped, when Parliament would be directed by the newspapers, but if anything were calculated to make the journals continue a policy of dictation, it would be such speeches as that just delivered. It was only the imbecility of those members who looked to newspapers for ideas that encouraged that policy. "That is what you have been doing," cried Mr Peacock. On the high freights question Sir James crossed swords with Mr Shiels, and told him that he ought to learn that high freights did not bring in the most revenue. The producers had to be considered, and if the hon. gentleman had any doubt as to whether they wanted reductions he should go among them, and would soon find that they did. Then as to the fiscal issue, the Premier declared that there was no desire, so far as he could see, to go back to free trade, but if anything could strengthen the free-trade cause it was the raving of the protectionists. The country required a moderate policy. On the unemployed question Sir James contrasted the position when his Government took office and the position to-day. There were 15,857 men registered at the labour bureau when the Shiels Government was ejected; now the streets were clear of unemployed. If the clamour for the early assembling of Parliament had been deferred to hundreds of thousands of men would have been attracted to Melbourne, and the Government policy would have been defeated. But now that Parliament had met he thought the best thing to do would be to get to work as quickly as possible. With much fervour he declared that Mr Shiels had libelled the colony when he described us as being in as bad a position as ever. That was not the case; we were improving, and he was sick of the moaning and groaning of the Opposition, who were utterly wanting in patriotism. He was surprised that the young Australians of the party should care to belong to a set of men who did nothing but decry their country. This sally "brought down" the House. He told Mr Shiels plainly that he was turned out of office because he had been tried and found wanting, and after that he had nothing more to say.

STOCKYARD HILL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

A football match will be played on Saturday between the Waterloo and Stockyard Hill Clubs, on the ground of the latter. As it will be the first time these clubs have tried conclusions, and as both teams are confident of victory, a keen struggle is anticipated. After the match the visitors will be entertained at a supper in the Stockyard Hill Hotel. The following players will represent Stockyard Hill:—Shaw, Canny, Topp, Maher, Austin, McIntyre, Lewis, Hannah, Dolan, Elder (capt.), Kirkpatrick (2), Tiley, Fitzpatrick, Gleister, Lynch (2), Keating, Williams, and Stewart. Emergencies.—McDougall, Cane, Cushing, and McIntosh.

The secretary of the Stockyard Hill Football Club desires to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the funds of the club:—The President (Mr Geo. Lewis), one guinea; Captain Bridges, R.N., 10s.

The friends of Mr Williams will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed head teacher of the Stockyard Hill and Lake Goldsmith State schools.

POINTS TO LOOK FOR IN A HORSE.

A horseman says there are certain marked points in a good horse. You can see breadth and fulness between the ears and eyes. You couldn't hire that mare to act mean or hurt anybody. The eyes should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the brute that wants to listen to all the conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears till they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dashing face is cowardly, and a cowardly horse is usually vicious. Then I like a square muzzle with large nostrils, to let in plenty of air to the lungs. For the under side of the head a good horse should be well cut under the jowl, with jaw bones broad and wide apart under the throttle. "So much for the head," he continued. The next thing is the build of the animal. Never buy a long-legged stilty horse. Let him have a short, straight back and a straight rump, and you've got a gentleman's horse. The withers should be high and the shoulders well set back and broad; but don't get them too deep in the chest. The fore leg should be short. Give me a pretty straight hind leg, with a hock low down, short pastern joints, and a round, mulish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the horse that has these points is almost sure to be sightly, graceful, good-natured, and serviceable."

The rouseabouts on Avon Downs (Queensland) have refused to accept the reduced wages, and shearing has been delayed in consequence for two months. A majority of the shearers have also gone away.

Mr R. T. Vale says he would have no confidence in any protectionist body, or any protectionist politicians, who would give a vote, in or out of Parliament, that would keep in office the present Premier.

The third annual report of the Country Fire Brigades Board is to hand, with an account of the receipts and expenditure to 31st December, 1893. The total receipts amounted to L13,698 13s 9d, and the expenditure to L13,819 15s 1d, leaving a debit balance of L121 1s 4d. The allowances to brigades for fires and practices amounted to L2164 5s, and the salaries to brigade secretaries L462 15s. Wages absorbed the sum of L1187 15s 8d, and the purchase, repair of plant, and sundries a total of L1125 6s 3d. The sum of L577 16s 3d was paid to the brigades for minor supplies, and L1414 7s 10d was expended in the purchase of uniforms. The annual demonstration necessitated the expenditure of L560, and the rental of stations, telephones, and fire alarms amounted to L911 6s 10d. Under the heading of special expenditure, L1423 15s 9d was set down for horses and plant, and L267 11s 2d for buildings and repairs. The expenses for district charges, local committees, and board expenses were L1734 17s 5d, and L384 1s 2d was spent on gas and spare plant.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne, who supply all garden and farm requisites.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The season for planting trees and shrubs is at hand and nurserymen are busy filling their orders for fruit trees and shrubs.

Plants in pots can, with care, be planted at any time of the year, and plants from the open ground for four months after the Queen's Birthday, which is an easy date to remember.

Fruit trees are of the greatest service to man and every cottage and house should have one or more trees planted. If there is only room for one tree let it be an apple, and that apple the Stone Pippin, pleasant to eat, a splendid cooker and, with care, can be kept the whole year round.

A dozen fruit trees can easily be planted in an acre allotment allowing room for house flowers and vegetables. Fruits are necessary for the preservation of health and are most delicious and refreshing in the hot months of summer and autumn.

The richest soil is not necessarily the best for fruit trees, medium quality soil producing more fruit than the richest, which produces luxuriant growth but little fruit.

We supply one dozen of the finest fruit trees, 2 gooseberries and 2 currants packed, for 18s.

In mentioning the names of the following fruit trees, we know them to be reliable varieties; there are others equally as good but mentioning too many varieties only confuses.

Almond.—Soft shell or Jordan.

Apples.—The most useful variety is the Stone Pippin, and in planting apples late keeping varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit from such lasts in perfection for months, while early varieties have to be consumed at once, given away, or allowed to rot. Keswick Codlin and the Emperor Alexander are early cooking apples, while Stone Pippin, London Pippin, and Reinette de Canada, are good late varieties. For dessert the Devonshire Quarrenden is the earliest any good. Irish Peach, Gravenstein and Cox Orange Pippin are a good selection, while for late varieties Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Northern Spy, are excellent. The last named never takes the blight, and was introduced, and is used by us, as a stock on which the blighty sorts are grafted. This stock never allows the white wooly blight, (*Aphis lanigera*) to harbour under ground. Blighty sorts, like Ribston Pippin, will have blight on the branches, which must be kept off by various washes, which should be rubbed hard on to the blight where practicable. It is owing to the introduction of the blight-proof stocks imported and introduced by us, Thomas Lang and Co., that apple growing in the colonies is possible. Previous to their introduction, Crab stocks were used, on the roots of which the blight harboured and sucked out the juices of the plant destroying it just when it should be beginning to fruit. The advantage in the introduction of the blight proof stocks is seen by the splendid and cheap supply of apples both for domestic use and export. The advantage we have given to the colonies should be reciprocated by colonists purchasing their trees from us.

Apricots suit warm districts. Oullin's early Peach, Moorpark, and Mansfield seedlings are good.

Cherries which do well anywhere revel in chocolate soil. Plants should only be allowed to grow for about 12 years, when young trees should take their place. Early Purple Guigne, Bedford's Prolific, St. Margaret, and Biggareau Napoleon.

Figs require warmth and moisture. When space is an object these can be trained on fences. Brown Turkey is large and fine, while Genoa is smaller, but suitable for drying.

Grape vines may be grown on fences, trellis or trained over a house, thriving best in the warmer parts of the country, where the following will be found a good selection:—Snow's Muscat Hamburgh, White Mourillion, Red Prince, Malaga, Raison des Dames, Canon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexander, and Waltham Cross; for cooler districts, Black Hamburg, Golden Champion, Black St. Peter, and Blue Imperial. In the coldest parts of the colony vines will not fruit.

Lemons.—The Lisbon variety is first.

Nectarines thrive wherever the peach will. Shortland Tawny is a good kind.

Nuts luxuriate in our mountainous cold districts. The Red Filbert and the White, with the cultivated varieties named by Webb, are all excellent.

Oranges require warmth. It should be noted that the ground should not be dug round these as the roots run near the surface. When transplanting it is advisable to pull off every leaf as the leaves evaporate the moisture in the plant and the roots are not at once ready to support it. When the plant is established it will soon throw out fresh leaves. Parramatta, St. Michael, and the Navel are all good varieties. The older the plant the better the fruit.

Persimmon is like the orange a sub-acid fruit which may with advantage be introduced into the shrubbery. Its lovely autumn tinted leaves are very fashionable.

Peaches do not thrive in cold districts. Briggs Red May, Saunders, and Royal George.

Pears.—Late pears, like late apples, are the best to grow. Williams Bon Chretien is the finest eating and cooking pear grown and as it is not of spreading habit, can be grown in the smallest garden; other good varieties are Gansel's, Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Green Gage is still the highest flavoured. Kirks, useful for dessert, stewing or jam, Fotheringhams Coe's Golden Drop and Washington.

Quinces will grow anywhere and are very prolific.

The most useful of the small fruits are Gooseberries, which thrive best in the cooler districts. The roots run close to the surface and if interfered with frequently cause the plant to cease bearing the next year. Crown Bob, Billy Dean, Roaring Lion, and Warrington.

Raspberries, suit cool districts and prefer chocolate soils, Common Red, Fastolf and Fillbasket.

Strawberries, for earliness Christies Edith, and for all round usefulness Trollope's Victoria and the Marquerite.

A new fruit was introuced by us last year called the Japanese Wineberry, which is likely to be an introduction of merit. It is a variety of raspberry bearing fruit on the same wood for many years. The fruit is of exquisite flavour, comes in later than the old varieties of raspberries, and has both lovely folinge and beautiful mossy covered stems and flowers. 1s each.

For those who are desirous of obtaining a fuller list, we will be happy to forward our catalogue, which is the most complete in the colonies.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 inches deep, in rows, 6 inches between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. 1 lb sows 80 feet. Matures in about five months.

Borecole, or Kale.—Sow broadcast ½ of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, to rows, 2 feet between the plants. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures in about five months.

Cauliflower.—Sow a few broadcast in well-manured ground, 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high to rows; plants 2 feet apart. 1 oz sows bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures about November. Cress.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep, in warm part of ground. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 4 feet. Matures in about three months.

Hardy flower seeds, if not yet sown, should be put in at once. Seedlings from previous sowings should be thinned out and transplanted.

Lettuce.—Sow 1-8th of an inch deep, either broadcast and transplant, or a few seeds in a row at every foot. When growing pull out the extra plants, leaving the strongest one. Matures in about 4 to 5 months.

Mustard.—Same as cress.

Onion.—Sow main crop ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart. For bulbing, thin out to 6 inches. For pickling 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 12 feet, for bulbing 4 feet by 30 feet.

Peas.—Sow freely, 1 inch deep, in rows 4 feet apart; thin out plants to 6 inches. Matures in about four months.

Radish.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 2 inches. Young Radish tops boil into a splendid spinage. Matures in about eight weeks.

Spinage.—Sow ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 6 in. Matures in about eight weeks.

Frosts may be looked for. If a brushy shrub or bundle of hay is drawn over the potato stems before the sun has risen it will knock off the frost and save the plants.

The Black Fly on Chrysanthemums may be killed with the kerosene emulsion.

Pruning of fruit trees should now be in full swing.

Slugs are a nuisance at this time. Destroy them by trapping. Lay boards about the garden, keeping them half an inch off the ground. Put unslacked lime in a loose-textured bag, tie that to an end of a pole, and at night keep jerking it over the beds, when a shower of lime falls, and whenever it lodges on the back of a slug it kills it.

Tobacco dust sprinkled round plants protects them. Wherever a slug touches a particle of tobacco it dies. Clean zinc coiled up into a circle and pressed into the ground round seedlings will protect them.

A hotbed, if not made last month, should be got ready. The manure, after serving as a hotbed, rots, and is available for the garden. Cuttings may be stuck in this, and seeds of Tomato, Cucumbers, Melons, Egg Plants, &c., raised. When seedlings are raised, it is better to transplant singly into pots, as, when transplanted, the soil is not disturbed about the roots.

In the Kulo district of the Punjab, India, several villages have been flooded, and 200 persons drowned by the damming back of a river, through an immense landslip filling up the bed of the stream, which burst its banks and inundated the valley.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 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

At Messrs Fisken, Valentine, and Co's. sale at Colac on Thursday, representatives of the Western District Chilling and Freezing Company attended from Geelong, and interviewed a number of the residents, succeeding in placing about 500 shares amongst them. Arrangements were made for a thorough canvass of the district next week. Already 20,000 shares have been applied for, and there appears to be every prospect of the required number being placed.

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.*

Prior to the assembling of Parliament on Wednesday, a largely attended meeting of the Opposition was held, when Sir Graham Berry formally resigned the leadership. Last session the duty of the Opposition had been to loyally help the Government in their aims to raise the country out of its state of depression. The coming session would not be such a peaceful one, and he felt a younger man than he, and one of greater physical strength, was required as leader. Mr G. Turner said his name had been mentioned, but he was unable to devote the time to the duties that they required. Mr W. Shiels, ex-Premier, was then unanimously chosen for the position, and a resolution was passed complimenting Sir Graham Berry on the ability he had displayed as leader during last session.

The disturbances caused by the strike of the coal miners are spreading throughout the coal districts of the United States. Riots are becoming of frequent occurrence in the states of Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. At Cripple Creek, Colorado, the disturbances have assumed almost the dimensions of civil war. It was here that a shocking outrage was recently committed by the strikers, who dropped a package of gunpowder down the shaft of a mine where free labourers were employed, with the result that 11 of them were killed. The non-unionists, resenting this outrage, have attacked the strikers, many of whom have been killed or severely injured, and the rioting has become so serious that Mr D. H. Waite, the governor of the state, has summoned the militia to suppress it. The latest news from Cripple Creek states that the sheriff has sent for and obtained a Gatling gun for the purpose of operating against the rioters if necessary. Serious trouble is apprehended, as the miners on strike have formed a camp, which they have fortified and garrisoned with 1,600 men. They have also raised a troop of 100 mounted men.

EXECUTION OF THE SYDNEY BURGLARS.

A BUNGLE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Williams and Montgomery, the Bridge-street burglars, were executed on Thursday morning. Both men passed a good night and slept soundly till six that morning, when they rose and had a good breakfast. After their meal Williams joined in prayer with the Rev. J. Austin, and sang the hymn, "A Day's March Nearer Home." A few minutes before nine Howard, the hangman, pinioned the men, who said nothing, but submitted quietly to being placed on the drop. At five minutes past nine the caps were placed on their heads, and the rope adjusted round their necks, and in less than a minute the bolt was drawn. Montgomery died instantly, not a muscle quivering, but by some dreadful accident the right rope caught under Williams' elbow and he fell into the noose so caused. He was living and conscious for fully a minute, and the poor wretch struggled frantically for life, till at last with one dreadful choking gasp he succumbed. The scene was a most horrible one, and many who witnessed it were deeply moved. Williams left a number of messages of love for his relatives and made a request to the gaol authorities that locks of his hair be sent to some of them. He sent loving farewells to his mother and wife. Montgomery requested that locks of his hair be sent to his brother and sister, and he bade farewell to Canon Rich, by whom he was attended in gaol, and in common with Williams expressed heartfelt thanks to the persons who worked so hard for his reprieve.

Excellent sugar beet has been grown as an experiment by Mr T. A. Whitehead, at Nullawarre, near Warrnambool. The roots weigh from 9 lb. to 13½ lb.

At the Berlin military barracks on Thursday, a thousand iron kettles and several large vessels filled with hydrogen gas used for balloons, exploded, causing great damage.

Excellent forgeries of the Commercial Bank £1 notes are in circulation, but the spurious notes are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine ones.

Mr J. R. Lomax, J.P., of Mungindi station, and a large landowner in Queensland, was on Tuesday at Moree (N.S.W.) committed to prison under the 9th section of the Crown Lands Act for evasion and hesitation in giving evidence in a case of supposed "dummying."

Mr J. B. Patterson, Premier of Victoria, has had conferred upon him the Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George.

A conference between delegates from the metropolitan branches of the A.N.A., and a number of leading men, is to be held in Melbourne on Monday next, to consider the question of federation.

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 skin 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

The quadrangular rifle match shot off at Williamstown on Friday last week in connection with the Victorian Rangers resulted in a win for the privates. The teams were selected from the privates, the permanent staff, officers, and non-commissioned officers. The winners put together 966, and the permanent staff, 911; officers, 897; and non-commissioned officers, 894. In the winning team Private Basham of D Company made 84; the top scorer being Lance-Corporal Milne (who wins the medal) with 112. In the permanent staff Sergeant-Major Gray made 83; the top score being 100. Lieut. Longford scored 76 for the officers; the highest score being 88; and in the non-coms. Sergeant Marsh made 96; 107 being made by Sergeant Watts.

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 on the bottle, without which none are genuine

The excited feeling which exists in connection with the strike of coal miners in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and elsewhere in the United States continues. This feeling is more particularly manifest at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where a shocking outrage was committed by the strikers. They dropped a package of 100lb. of gunpowder down the shaft of a mine in which free laborers were employed, 11 of whom were killed. The free laborers are resenting this dastardly act, and serious rioting has occurred. There have been attacks on the strikers by free labourers, and many of the former have been killed, while many others have been severely injured. The Governor of the state, Mr D. H. Waite, has summoned the militia to put down the disturbances. The miners in several of the other states are adopting an aggressive attitude against the non-unionists who are filling their places, and extensive trouble is feared.

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 JUNE, 1894, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 531.—Clearing one mile of road up Jonathan's Gully.

WEST RIDING.

Cont. No. 246.—Pitching and repairing banks south of St. Enoch's.

Cont. No. 247.—Forming and gravelling 118 chains of the road between Skipton and Banongil, and building two culverts.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and those for the West Riding at the Ripon Hotel, Skipton.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.
Beaufort, 23rd May, 1894.

V. R.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, 21st May, 1894.

TENDERS will be received until Twelve o'clock on Tuesday, 12th June, 1894, for sundry work required to be done in renewing poles, &c., on the section of Electric Telegraph line between Ballarat and Stawell.

Specifications may be seen at the Telegraph Engineer's Room, General Post Office; and Specifications at the Post Office at Ararat, Ballarat, Beaufort, and Stawell.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Repairs Telegraph Line," and addressed to the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Melbourne. They may be deposited in the tender box at the General Post Office, Melbourne, or, if sent by post, must be prepaid and registered.

The amount of the preliminary deposit to be enclosed with the tender is £10, in cash, bank draft, or marked cheque.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Unsuccessful tenderers will have their deposits returned on application.

JAMES SMIBERT,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

SALE (No. 7515) of CROWN LANDS, in fee simple, at the Auction Rooms of Mr William Little, Ballarat, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of June, 1894, at eleven o'clock a.m.

TOWN LOTS.

BEAUFORT, PARISH OF BEAUFORT, COUNTY OF RIPON.—Opposite the Police paddock, on the Ballarat and Ararat railway—Upset price L8 6s per lot, charge for survey L1 19s 6d, lot 5, area 2a. 3r. 2 2-10p., allotment 23, section 66. Upset price L12 15s. per lot, charge for survey L1 19s 6d, lot 6, area 4a. 0r. 37 6-10p., allotment 24, section 66.

Each lot will be sold to a depth of 50 feet from the surface only.

Charge for survey must be paid at the time of sale. Plans and information can be obtained at the Crown Lands Office, Melbourne, and at the Local Survey Office. Deposit on fall of hammer, 25 per cent. of purchase money; balance in twelve (12) quarterly instalments, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

JOHN McINTYRE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, 6TH JUNE, for carting and spreading forty (40) dray loads of GRAVEL at Stockyard Hill Church. Also for clearing out one hundred and eighty (180) yards of DRAIN and making wooden CULVERT across same. Particulars may be obtained from James Hannah.

JAMES HANNAH,
ANDREW GILLESPIE, } Trustees

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

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
⅜in., ⅝in., 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.

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, HOSERY,
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.)

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

PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1

(Items see Victoria)

PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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.

At an inquest on the body of a young married woman at Tallangatta on Saturday, it transpired that during the three weeks preceding her death she drank five gallons of whisky.

Mr Deakin has crossed the floor. He will sit at the extreme west end of the back Opposition corner bench in the Assembly.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The third session of the fifteenth Parliament of Victoria was formally opened on Wednesday by His Excellency the Governor, with the customary ceremonial. Lord Hopetoun, attended by an escort of Mounted Rifles, left Government-house shortly before 2 o'clock for Parliament house, where he was received by a guard of honour composed of a detachment of the Permanent Naval Force and the men of the Permanent Artillery. After the formal reception, His Excellency proceeded to the Council chamber and read the following speech in the presence of a very large attendance, mainly composed of ladies:—

MR PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:
MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have to congratulate you that the period of unprecedented depression, which this colony, in common with all civilised nations, has experienced has been borne with courage and patience, and that there are indications of a gradual return to prosperity.

The slackness of trade has had the effect of drawing increased attention throughout the colony to our natural resources, with the satisfactory result that our exports of agricultural products during the last 12 months have exceeded in quantity those of any preceding year. Recognising that land and labor are the true sources of wealth, the most strenuous efforts have been made by my advisers to encourage both land settlement and mining, and thus to increase the industrial income of the community.

You will be gratified to learn that Her Majesty, in accordance with the addresses which were presented to her from the Legislatures of the colonies represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, has been pleased to increase the number of representatives to five for each colony possessing responsible government. I trust that this enlargement of the representation will induce the colonies not at present represented to join the council.

I rejoice that increased interest is being taken throughout Australia in the subject of federation. My advisers will cordially co-operate with the other Governments of the group in any scheme that will promote uniformity in our laws, and that will remove the barriers by which we are at present separated.

A conference of Imperial, Canadian, South African, and Australasian delegates is about to assemble at Ottawa to consider not only trade relations between Canada and Australasia, but also the great subject of constructing a telegraphic cable across the Pacific. Since the proper defence of Australia and the protection of her commerce demand early intelligence from all parts of the Empire, it is desirable that the cable by which the information is conveyed should be entirely under British control. Arrangements for the adequate representation of Victoria at the conference have been made.

The Government of New Zealand having intimated that it was prepared to undertake the conduct of public affairs at Samoa, my advisers at once informed the Imperial Government of their cordial concurrence in the proposal. Since supervision by New Zealand would be in reality supervision by Great Britain, it is desirable that the offer should be accepted, not merely because of the commercial advantages that may accrue, but because it is consonant with what is justly regarded as the true Australasian policy.

During the recess the Minister of Defence has been entrusted with the negotiation in England, the United States, and Canada of many important public affairs connected with the commerce of this country. Besides accomplishing other valuable work he has paved the way for important undertakings connected with the carriage of our surplus produce and with its disposal in the various countries of the world. Proposals arising out of negotiations are also being considered by the Imperial Government for the establishment at Malta, Gibraltar, and other Imperial stations of depots for the storage of frozen meat for the use of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Under the instructions of my advisers two officers of the Public Service have proceeded to Ceylon and India, with a view to opening up new markets for Victorian products.

During the recess the gold mining industry of the colony has been fostered and work found by supplying several thousand men with free passes and miners' rights, and directing them to the localities favorable for gold mining, and at the same time for making homes on small areas of land. New and important discoveries have placed the gold mining industry in a very flourishing state.

One of the most cheering incidents of the past year has been the immense success which has rewarded the search for coal. It may be confidently anticipated that Victoria can in future rely wholly upon her own resources in regard to this invaluable mineral.

Village settlements have been continuously encouraged by my advisers. Their beneficial effect is already perceptible, and in course of time will add materially and increasingly to the permanent settlement and prosperity of the country.

The competition to which our producers are subjected in the markets of the world necessitates the carriage of our products to other countries at the lowest possible rates. The best arrangements at present possible have accordingly been made for the transport of dairy produce to Great Britain, and efforts are being made to secure low rates for other staple exports and to make Melbourne the terminal port for the steamers engaged in this trade.

The important question of reducing the freights and fares within Victoria has engaged the closest attention of the Government. It has been decided to make such reductions as after due enquiry may be found consistent with the successful and profitable working of the railways.

The suitability of the soil and climate of some parts of Victoria for the cultivation of sugar beet places it beyond doubt that we can produce a large portion of our sugar supply. Proposals will be submitted to you to give a bonus for the manufacture of our sugar from beet root.

The commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the operation of the tariff has been assiduously pursuing its investigations. I expect shortly to receive its report, which will be duly submitted for your consideration.

In accordance with the request made by a conference from municipalities interested in the condition of the trusts and national schemes for water supply, a Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the whole subject.

Throughout the recess a continuous policy of retrenchment has been pursued. Departments have been amalgamated, unnecessary officers retired, increases of salaries discontinued, and economy inculcated and enforced in every branch of the Public Service.

MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The estimates for the coming financial year will in due course be laid before you. They will be framed with a constant regard to further retrenchment wherever consistent with efficiency.

I have to congratulate you upon the fact that our public securities have risen in value, and continue steadily to improve in public estimation both at home and abroad.

MR PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:
MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

A measure to enable farmers to borrow money at a moderate rate, based on the system which has proved so eminently successful in promoting the well-being of agricultural populations in other parts of the world, will be at once introduced.

An important main line of railway terminating at Yelta, near the junction of the Darling and the Murray, passing through Mildura, with the necessary branches to connect with existing railways, will be submitted to the Standing Committee. This railway, in conjunction with an improved water supply, will enable a large portion of the northern mallee to be added to the agricultural area of Victoria. Other country lines which promise to produce payable results will also be brought under your consideration.

A bill will be submitted, sanctioning the line now in course of construction from Wycheproof passing Lake Tyrrell. The land for this railway has been obtained without payment, and the line will serve a large number of settlers in the mallee.

My advisers having directed public attention to the urgent necessity for a large and immediate increase in the export of frozen meat, it is satisfactory to observe that active steps are being taken to develop this important industry. A proposition will be shortly laid before you for the erection of suitable storage to facilitate shipment.

You will be invited to consider amongst other measures, proposals for amending the law relating to mining, for the preservation of discipline in gaols and the protection of warders, for dealing with insect pests, for amending the Water Acts and Trusts Acts, for handing over to the municipal authorities throughout the country the power to issue licenses to hawkers, for amending the Companies Statute, for the better protection of infant life, for making adequate provision for destitute persons, for establishing a new powder magazine at a safe distance from the Metropolis, and for amending the laws relating to charities and public holidays.

In the discharge of these and all your other important duties I earnestly hope that the guidance and blessing of Divine Providence may crown your labors with success.

FEEDING STRAW TO STOCK.

A great many farmers do not take the trouble to save their straw at all, and some who do very often lose the benefit of their labour by the very careless way they feed the straw to their stock. Allowing the cattle or sheep to surround a stack of any kind is no doubt the handiest and cheapest method of consuming the fodder but (writes "Thistledown" in the *Australasian*) I question if it is the best or the most economical. Wherever that plan is followed there is invariably much of the straw wasted, and all the while the animals are picking at the hard sides of the stack, they never get a decent mouthful. As the stack wears down, the outside straw dries at a proportionately quick rate, and from first to last the stock never obtain a really good fill. Now, if it will not pay to feed the straw out daily in racks, it will not pay to go to the less expense of merely collecting it into a stack. Mr Hugh Gordon, of Ballyrogan, in the Beaufort district, is a farmer who takes very great care of his straw at thrashing time, has it all nicely stacked in a yard, and he is equally particular as to the method of feeding it to his stock. He grows rape extensively, and fattens a great number of sheep every season. In the winter months, when the grass and rape are very succulent, Mr Gordon keeps his stock healthy and thriving by giving them in addition plenty of good dry straw. But he does not allow them to help themselves at the stacks. He has a number of long racks on wheels, built especially for the purpose, which hold about half a ton of straw each, and these he draws with a horse to the stack-yard, and, after loading them, out again to the paddocks wherever they are wanted. As soon as they are empty they are refilled and shifted to another part of the paddock. This plan of feeding straw to stock may be recommended to all farmers, and those who follow Mr Gordon's example will, I am certain, be well pleased with the results.

Messrs John Hotson and Co. intend to offer prizes at the forthcoming Royal Agricultural Society's show for the best pen of sheep suitable for export as "freezers," also for the best pen of lambs suitable for export as "freezers," breed or cross to be stated.

The Minister of Lands has received a most favorable report on the Tonumbuch village settlements, near Dandenong. Though the settlers have been but a few months on the land they have made for themselves homes, and have partly cleared their selections.

It is possible a Victorian rifle team may compete at the forthcoming Bisley matches, England, at which the "Ithuriel bag" is the much coveted "Queen's Prize."

Wood's Point shire, which owing to the death and resignation of councillors, and the refusal of eligible ratepayers to come forward for the vacancies, was for nearly a year without a council, and was declared an "outlying district," dependent upon the bounty of the State for support, has again emerged into civilisation, having been annexed as a separate riding to the shire of Howqua.

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.

W. R. Siddeley, Esq., Rushworth, Vic., who writes:—As I have been troubled for some time with a sluggish liver, and also an affection of the kidneys, attended by want of appetite, with discolored water, I was advised to try Clements Tonic, which I have with the most beneficial results. I find that my water has returned to the old purity, and I feel better now than I have done for some considerable time. In fact, I am thoroughly cured. I shall only be too happy to recommend Clements Tonic to all my friends.—Yours obediently, W. R. Siddeley, c/o J. H. Roberts, jun., Rushworth, Victoria.

Another illicit still, in full working order, has been discovered by the Customs authorities at Carlton.

The *Argus* credits Mr A. J. Peacock with having, as a member of the Tariff Board, voted for the retention of the present stock tax on cattle and sheep. If this be true, what about the federation aspirations of the ex-president of the A.N.A.?

A man may as well sit down in a meadow and expect a cow to come and be milked, as to sit down in his store and expect to get trade without advertising. An occasional customer may stray in, inquire for something, and buy it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of business is *made* by advertising. An advertisement often suggests to a reader his want of an article, and he goes and buys when he would not have realized his need if he had not been put in mind of it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

☞The greatest aid you can give you 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.

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

PURE BONEMEAL.

Per ton (cash within 14 days), £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

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

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

Apply early to

JOHN LITTLE & SON,

ARARAT BONE MILLS.

April 26th, 1894.

TO FARMERS.

Have your SILOS constructed in readiness for the coming season.

1. It will pay you to make Ensilage as this kind of fodder will produce in milk quantity and quality. 2. Forty or fifty tons of fodder can be ensilaged off one acre, which is worth more than twenty tons of hay. 3. One acre of Ensilage will keep eight head of cattle 100 days. 4. It will double the stock-carrying capacity of your farm; its advantages to dairymen are incalculable.

Plans of Silos and estimates given.

DE LAVAL HAND SEPARATORS.

Perfect Skimmers; Easily Worked; Simple and Durable.

PRICE: From £16 upwards.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Can be easily managed by a boy or girl.

For further particulars apply

AGENT—NORMAN DON

Dairy Expert, Ensilage Contractor BEAUFORT

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 bois is near

; Preparation Day (SBua 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 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

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE in TEAS, call upon J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co. for a Sample of their SAMSON TEA. As suggested by the Brand, this Tea is a very powerful Full Bodied Tea, Specially Prepared, with a view to meet the requirements so often sought, but not found—that of a Good, Strong, Full Tea, without Exhausted Leaf, at an Exceptionally Low Price. We can confidently recommend this Tea to the notice of all who appreciate a

Strong, Full, and Powerful Cup of TEA.

We have also to intimate that we are the Sole Agents for Beaufort of the NATURAL GAS KEROSENE, 170 test. We guarantee this Oil to be of the very Finest Quality, Perfectly Odorless, and to give a most Brilliant Light. Give it One Trial and you will then Use No Other.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware, & Produce Dealers.

☞HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.☜

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

GRAND DISTRIBUTION
VICTORIAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY
AMONGST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE MELBOURNE PROPERTY BUILDING SOCIETY, BRISBANE,
INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, TO BE PAID IN FULL ON APPLICATION. NO FURTHER LIABILITY.

The Properties, **600 in number**, valued at **£40,000**, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the number of Shares subscribed, will be balloted for, free of any deduction for commission.

The Ballot will be conducted in the Presence of the Shareholders and the Press, on a Date which will be duly announced by Advertisement.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. MACDONALD, PATERSON & HAWTHORN, Brisbane. D. E. BRAYSHAW, 309 Collins-st., Melbourne. BANKERS: BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, Brisbane. SEC.: W. C. MACDERMOTT. OFFICES: CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Edward-st., Brisbane.

Description of Properties.

FIRST PRIZE.—A substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, together with the Valuable Machinery and Engine therein, in the centre of the City of Melbourne, and three minutes from the General Post Office. Also, at rear of same, a substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, with Shot Tower attached, 175 ft. high, the finest in Melbourne, situate in the centre of the City, three minutes from the General Post Office, together with the Valuable Machinery and Lead Rolling Plant inclusive, three engines in complete working order, and of a rental value of £1200 per annum—£22,500.

SECOND PRIZE.—A Villa Residence, containing 11 rooms, Bathroom, Pantry, and a large Ballroom, Stabling, Coach-house, Cowhouse, Fowlhouses, Piggery, Dairy, Laundry, and Man's-room, Lawn-Tennis Lawn, and Kitchen Garden, with Orchard, together nearly three acres, situate and having a frontage of 289 ft. to Dandenong-road, three minutes' from a railway station, and within 1 mile of the Caulfield Racecourse £3,500.

THIRD PRIZE.—A Brick Villa, at East Malvern, consisting of 10 rooms, standing in its own grounds, and situate a few minutes from the Darling-road Station, on the Waverley line, with a beautiful view of the Dandenong Ranges —£2,500.

FOURTH PRIZE.—A very picturesque Brick Villa, containing 8 rooms, and Conservatory, on land 66 ft. x 270 ft., facing Dandenong-road, and close to the railway station—£2,000.

FIFTH PRIZE.—A Brick and W.B. Villa, known as "Rivera," situate at Carroll-street, on the hill, at North Melbourne, on tram line, containing 6 rooms, and let to an old tenant at £75 per annum—£1000.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Freehold Farm at Lilydale, consisting of 160 acres, let at £75 per annum—£1,500.

And 594 other Prizes, ranging from £400 to £5 in Value—a total of £8,500.

Total, 600 Prizes ... ... £40,000.

A cash purchaser has been found for the purchase of the Allotments of Land Nos. 17 to 600, at prices which can be seen at the office of the Society.

Clear Titles for the Properties to be distributed as Prizes are guaranteed to this Society. Transfers will be obtainable by successful shareholders immediately after the Ballot, free of encumberance of any sort.

For Shares and all Particulars apply to Secretary of Society,

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE, or Care of

LOMER ANDREWS & CO., 87 Queen Street, Melbourne, Central Agents.

Intending Subscribers should apply on following form, and also enclose two stamps, one of which will be used to return Share Certificate, and the other to send result of Ballot. Register your letter, and, until acknowledged, hold Post Office Receipt.

CUT THIS OUT.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary of

The Melbourne Property Building Society, Brisbane, Queensland.

40,000 Shares of £1 Each. No Further Liability.

Please allot me..........................Shares in the above Society in terms of attached Circular.

I enclose for payment £†..........................also two‡ stamped envelopes for your acknowledgment of above and advice for result of ballot.

Dated this..................day of..................1894.

Name in full..........................

Address in full..........................

Occupation..........................

† Specify here if payment is by P.O.O. or what. Please do not enclose stamps in payment of shares. N.B.—P.O.O. preferred. If cheque sent, exchange must be added.

‡ When enclosing stamps for reply postages, if stamps be other than Queensland, [illegible] added to P.O.O. or cheque, etc.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

And as the advocate of the interests and the welfare of this district it has a claim for considerably greater amount of support, as 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 [illegible] 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, [illegible], Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, [illegible], Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, [illegible], Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, [illegible], Streatham, Skipton, and [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 make the *Riponshire Advocate* the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

[illegible] PROGRAMMES,
[illegible] BUSINESS CARDS
[illegible] REPORTS, &c.
[illegible] CIRCULARS
[illegible] HEADS, POSTERS
DELIVERY [illegible]
[illegible] HANDBILLS
[illegible] MOURNING CARDS,
[illegible] & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.,

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

[illegible] Lawrence Street, Beaufort

[illegible] & Ornamental Printing

Of Every Description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE"
OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 937. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894. PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

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.

ALBION HOTEL,
GENERAL STORE
NEWS AGENCY
—WATERLOO.—
Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges.
T. [illegible], Proprietor.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
[illegible] MAKER,
[illegible] Office, and [illegible] chool.
[illegible] supplied in [illegible] charges.
[illegible] and Telephone Messages [illegible] attended to.

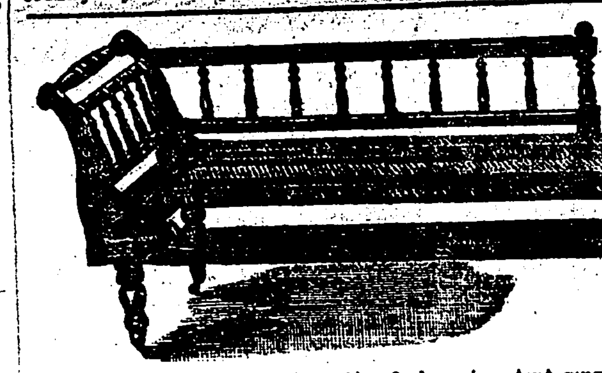
ARTHUR PARKER,
BOOKSELLER,
Stationer, News Agent,
TOBACCONIST, &c.
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

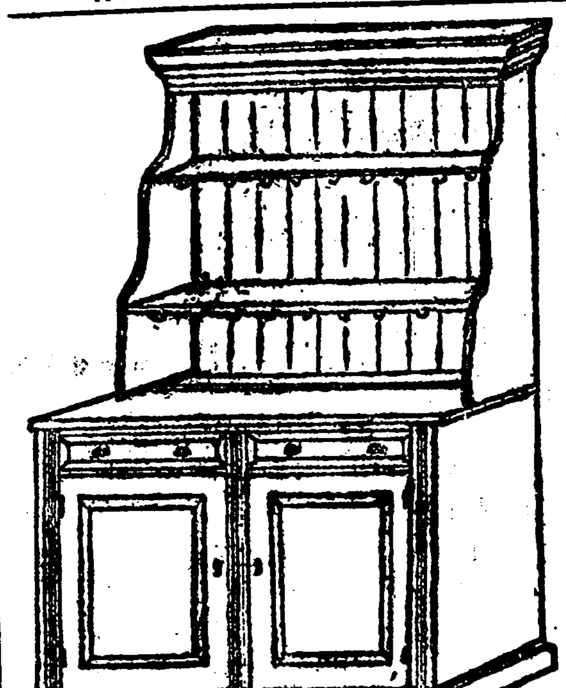
A large and varied stock of Stationery, &c., always kept, comprising—
Ledgers,
Day Books,
Memorandum Books,
Cash Books,
Time Books,
Pocket Books.
Foolscap, ruled and plain,
Letter Paper,
Note Paper, in all kinds,
Envelopes,
Drawing Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Waste Paper.
Pens, Gillott's and Mitchell's,
Ink, various colors,
Slate Pencils,
Drawing Pencils,
Slates,
Rulers, etc.
School Books,
Pencil 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, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, SMITH STREET, COLLINGWOOD, MELBOURNE.
SUPPLY RELIABLE FURNITURE AT BEDROCK PRICES.
We Manufacture all the Furniture we Sell—excepting such as cannot be made in the colony—and confidently recommend our productions as substantial; thoroughly seasoned timber only being used in manufacture.
We carefully PACK ALL ORDERS FREE AND DELIVER AT RAIL OR WHARF by our own carts, ensuring safe transit.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF 800 PAGES.
A liberal Reduction has been made in Rail Freights on Furniture—this is important to country buyers—full particulars on application.

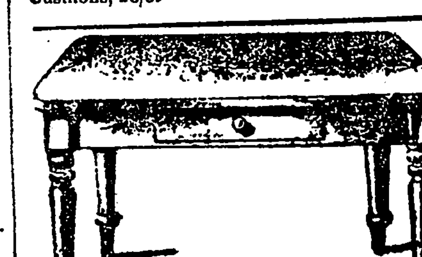

WOVEN WIRE, SEAT COUCH
2 ply, extra stout gauge, wire, 21/-, 3 ply, extra stout gauge, wire, 25/6; we can also supply a cheaper one, similar to above, but lighter gauge of wire, at 18/9.


Kitchen Dresser,
EXTRA HEAVY MAKE.
Two Cupboards with locks, and Two Drawers,

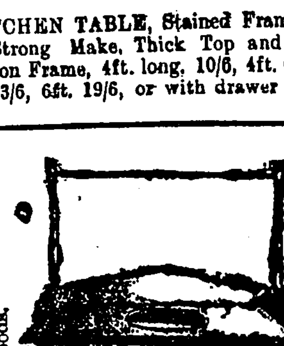
3ft. 6in.	... ...	36/6
4ft.	... ...	39/6
4ft. 6in.	... ...	45/-

COLONIAL SOFA, Extra Strong, with Cushions, complete, 21/-, or with Best Quality Cushions, 26/6.

SOLID OAK ARM CHAIR Wood or Cane seat 7/11


KITCHEN TABLE, Stained Frame, Specially Strong Make, Thick Top and Screwed down on Frame, 4ft. long, 10/6, 4ft. 6in. 12/6, 5ft. 13/6, 6ft. 19/6, or with drawer 2/- to 4/- extra.

WOOD SEAT CHAIRS 2/6


2ft. 6in. WASHSTAND, 8/3. In Light or Dark Woods.

2ft. 6in. DRESSING TABLE 6/6. In Light or Dark Woods.

Foy & Gibson's LAMPS.

"The Rochester" Table Lamp—
New tall pattern, nickel plated, with 10 in. porcelain dome shades, 14/-

"The Miller" Table Lamp—
Made by the Rochester Lamp Manufacturers, the latest and best table lamp, 17/6. This lamp is provided with a patent lift-lighting arrangement, ensuring perfect safety—in lighting "The Miller" Lamp the funnel is not removed.

"The Miller" Hanging Lamp—
Complete, 16/6.

Brightlight Kerosene—
The clearest, purest, and brighest burning Kerosene imported from America, extra strong tins, patent taps, 5/11 per case.

FOY & GIBSON, The Largest Manufacturers and Retail Traders in Victoria.
128 TO 152 SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, MELBOURNE.

"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 30s.
Trousers, 10s.
Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d., really good tweed.
No Cheap Rubbish 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
A SPLENDID WATERPROOF OR WOOLLEN OVERCOAT FOR 21/-
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 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 these 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.

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.

J. W. BROWNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Lawrence Street, Beaufort.
Correspondence conducted with strictest privacy. Charges moderate.
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CAMP HOTEL
(NEAR RAILWAY STATION)
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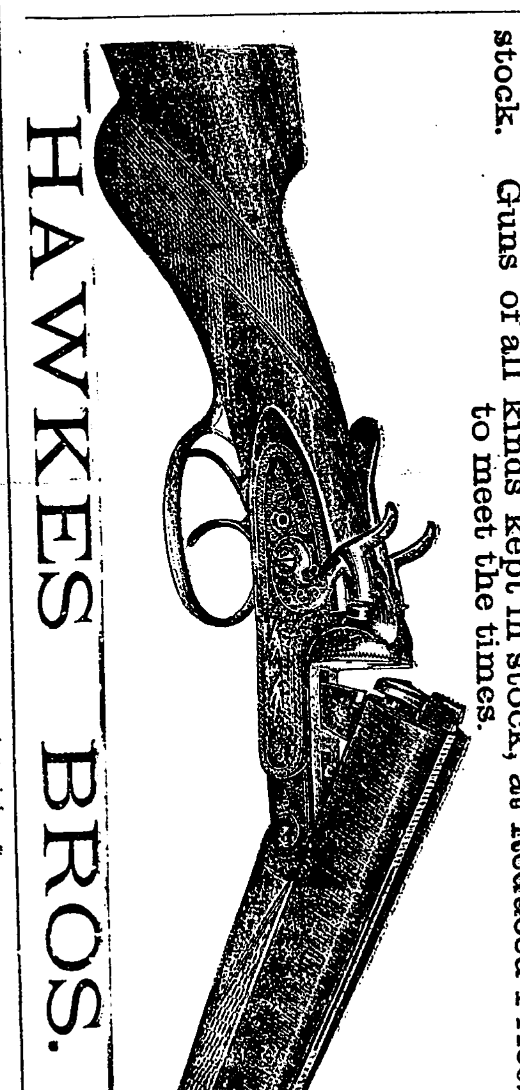
Wines, Spirits, &c., the Best Quality only kept.
Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors.
—Meals and Beds, 1s each.—
Daily coach to Waterloo leaves Camp Hotel at 9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
C. W. VOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

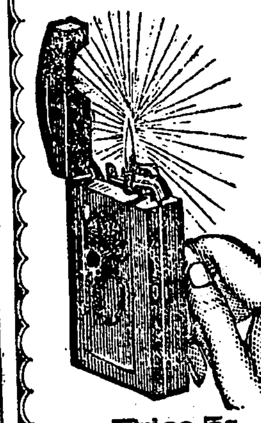
GRAND SHOW
OF
NEW WINTER GOODS!
J. McKEICH
Is now showing a surprisingly choice assortment of NEW WINTER GOODS.
NEW MILLINERY.
The very Latest Fashions in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, &c., at Marvellous Prices.
NEW DR SS MATERIALS.
An Immense Stock of all the FASHIONABLE WINTER MATERIALS, in all the NEWEST SHADES, with Trimmings to match.
A Splendid Assortment of Winter Jackets, Raincloaks, Furs, Beaver Trimming, Corsets, &c.
Fresh Importations of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Flannelettes, and Carpets.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
The Value and Assortment of SUITS, HATS, TIES, SHIRTS, TROUSERS and VESTS, for price and quality cannot be beaten.
SUITS TO MEASURE, from the Best Tweeds. Cheaper than any house in the colony.
BOOTS & SHOES.
An Entirely New Stock of both English and Colonial made. Unequalled for Quality and Price.
CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.



HAWKES BROS.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,
FURNITURE & CROCKERY DEALERS,
—ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—
Fencing and Barbed Wires, White Lead, Oils, and Colors, Hard and Soft Woods, Sashes, Doors and Mouldings of all descriptions. Tanks of all kinds and sizes, kept in stock. Guns of all kinds kept in stock, at Reduced Prices, to meet the times.

LIGHT YOUR
PIPE, CIGAR, LAMP, GAS &c.,
WITH THE NEW SELF-LIGHTING
AUTOMATIC POCKET LAMP.
An Instantaneous Light Produced by merely Turning a Ring.


Price 5s.

This Wonderful little invention, which has been Selling by Thousands in England, and America, is now introduced into Australia. Same size as an ordinary match-box. Beautifully Finished in Best Nickel Silver Case. It is Safer and Far Cheaper than Matches. It is just the thing for the Bush, Windy or Wet Weather when it is impossible to Light Matches. By its use Bush Fires Avoided. It is sent out fitted complete with a Thousand Lights; sufficient to last, with ordinary use Twelve Months.
Post free for P.O.O., for 5s.3d.; Two for 9s.6d.; Five for 21s.; 12 for 42s. If stamps are sent, 3d. extra must be added for each Lamp. Extra lights 1s. per 1000; 4s. for 5,000. Cheques, *made payable to Manager*, must be crossed, and have 1s. exchange added. We agree to refund the money paid and pay carriage both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.
SPECIAL OFFER. We will engrave the names of the first 1000 purchasers, on their lamps free of charge provided they are willing to wait a few days. And should any Lady wish to give a most acceptable present, if 1s. extra is added towards paying part of extra cost, we will engrave the words "A Present from," adding any Lady's name desired.
TRADE SUPPLIED. AGENTS REQUIRED.
A Grand Line for Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers and Travelling Canvassers, *who should send for Sample dozen and Agents' Terms.*
FREE! FREE!! WATCHES. FREE! FREE!!!
To the Agent ordering the largest number of Lamps during the year we will present a Splendid Sportsman's Racing Stop Watch, with name or monogram engraved; to the agent sending the second largest order, a Solid Gold Signet Ring; to the private buyer who orders the largest number we will present a KEYLESS WATCH or a DIAMOND RING; and to the private buyer ordering the second largest number of lamps, we will present a Solid Silver Pencil Case with name engraved thereon. The names and addresses of the successful winners will be published, and any number of small or large orders will count and make up the largest number if sent in at different times. Address all orders etc. to
AUTOMATIC AGENCY COMPANY, QUEEN'S PLACE,
The Watches can also be had separately by sending price of

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.

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

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

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the range 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. 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 horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance: to any such sufferers 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 Gaiffe's and Toepler-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, 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 [illegible] which is inclusive of medicines, must accompany each consultation by letter, as it cannot be [illegible]. 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 [illegible] doing unto others [illegible] unto me.

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

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat 2s 1d to 2s 2d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; peas, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; barley, prime malting, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potatoes, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; hay, prime green chaffing, L5 5s to L5 7s 6d, medium, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; manger hay, L2 5s to L2 10s; straw, L1 10s; bran, 6½d to 7d; pollard, 8d to 8½d; flour, roller, L5 15s to L5; stone, L5 10s.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—270 head, including fifty 60 cows, was the supply penned for today's sale, principally consisting of middling descriptions, a small proportion ranging from good to prime. There was a large muster of the trade, consequently owing to the small supply of suitable beef forward—competition for such was animated, at a material advance on last week's values; other sorts showing no improvement. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L8 to L9; extra to L9 12s 6d; good do., L6 10s to L7 10s; medium do., L4 10s to L5 10s; prime pens cows, L5 to L6; good do., L3 10s to L4 10s. Calves—Only 1 penned, which made 14s. Sheep—3165 came to hand for today's sale, chiefly consisting of good quality comebacks and crossbreds, only a few merinos being yarded. There was an average attendance of buyers, sales opening at prices fully equal to last week, but as they progressed eased somewhat, closing slightly under last week's values. Quotations—Prime crossbred wethers, 13s to 14s; good crossbred wethers, 11s to 12s; medium do., 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 11s to 12s; good crossbred ewes, 9s to 10s; prime merino wethers, 9s to 10s; extra to 11s 6d; good do., 7s 6d to 8s 6d; medium do., 6s to 7s; merino ewes to 8s 2d. Lambs—266 forward, none of which were suitable for the trade. Best selling to 8s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Macleod and Booth.—53 sheep for Mr J. Pearson, Buangor, ewes at 7s, wethers, 8s 5d to 12s 3d; 31 merino wethers for Mr R. Forbes, Shirley, at 10s to 11s 6d, topping the market for merinoes.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat.—In the local market there are no sales of prime wheat to report, and at the local auctions most of the offerings had to be withdrawn, business being confined to off samples. Values are (nominally):—Prime wheat at 2s 0½d to 2s 1d; medium, 2s; off lots, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; inferior, 1s 9d. Oats have had good inquiry, particularly for milling samples, but feed qualities are not so firm. Values are:—Prime white stouts, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; medium do, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; Algerian milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; feed do, 1s 5½d to 1s 7d; seed do, 1s 10d; Tartarian seed, 1s 10½d; do. feed, 1s 8d. Barley.—Some small parcels of prime bright shotty malting have been sold at 5s 3d; good malting, at 4s 10½d to 4s 11d; medium do, 4s 5d to 4s 7d, thin and discoloured lots, 2s to 2s 1d; feed lots, 1s 7d to 1s 10d. Cape barley had small sales at 2s 3d to 2s 3½d for best samples. Maize.—Prime old has been sold at 2s 3d; medium do, 2s 2d. Peas had sales at 1s 10d to 1s 10½d for good feed lots.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, 628, Bourke-street west, Melbourne, report:—Cheese.—New cheese, from 3d to 3½d, a few prime lines to 4d; inferior, 2½d; matured, from 4d to 4½d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh at 5½d to 6½d; medium, 3½d to 4½d. Fresh Butter.—We had the usual supply in today, with prices unaltered; prime dairies bringing from 6½d to 7½d; medium to good from 5½d to 6½d. Eggs.—Small supply. We sold at 1s 6d. Bacon.—Town sides, 4½d to 5½d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 5d to 6½d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold from 2½d to 3d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2d. Carcase Pork.—Prime well-dressed porkers sold from 3d to 3½d; medium, from 2½d to 3d; bacon pigs, 1¾d to 2½d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 5s to 12s per pair; geese, 3s 6d to 5s per pair; fowls, 1s 9d to 3s 2d per pair; ducks, 3s to 3s 8d per pair.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date of 6th inst.:—

Wool.—The third series of the London Wool sales closed on Friday last with rather less spirit. Extra superior greasy merino was firm, but all other descriptions of merino and x bred washed, scoured, and greasy show a decline of ½ per pound as compared with the closing rates of last series, and inferior sorts even more. Out of a total of 398,000 bales available 272,000 bales were sold and 116,000 bales held over for future disposal. The list of arrivals for the fourth series, which will commence on the 3rd proximo, has now closed, and the total quantity to be admitted, including old stocks, will be about 300,000 bales.

Sheep skins.—There was a full attendance of buyers at our sale to-day, and keen bidding throughout. We submitted a good supply, and made an entire clearance at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium 18d to 27d each; good to superior 30d to 45d each, extra higher. Country and station skins, short 1d to 2½d; medium to good 2½d to 3d per pound; superior and extra 3½d to 4½d per pound. Lambskins 1d to 4½d per pound.

Hides.—We had an average supply, mostly light and medium sorts, and sold at late rates. Picked heavies to 2½d and over; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Other sorts, 1½d to 1½d per pound. Kip, 1½d to 2d per pound. Calf, to 3d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McK. EICH

Has just opened a Splendid Assortment of NEW WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., WHICH ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JAS. B. TOMPKINS,

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER, BEAUFORT. CHARGES MODERATE.

WILLIAM SMITH,

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

GEORGE LOFT.

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

Important Announcement.

A. KILGOUR, PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Has Commenced Business in the Premises opposite the Post Office, in LAWRENCE-ST, BEAUFORT and trusts by Strict Attention to Business combined with MODERATE PRICES and Good Workmanship, to merit Public Patronage.

Choice Collection of Tweeds and Coatings always on hand.

GUARANTEED NO FIT, NO PAY.

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

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER, NEILL 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, JUNE 9, 1894.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club is announced for Thursday evening next, at Maher's Farmers' Arms Hotel.

A young man named George Taylor met with an accident on Wednesday while mining at Beaufort. He was landing a bucket of dirt which he had wound up on a windlass, but allowed it to slip, and in grasping the rope to save his mate, D. Ramsay, some 28 ft. below, was struck by the windlass handle on the forehead, and received a nasty gash. Taylor subsequently visited Dr. Adam, who put in four stitches.

We again beg to remind ratepayers within the Shire of Ripon that if they desire to be in a position to vote at the municipal elections which will take place in August next, they must pay their rates on or before 4 p.m. on Monday next, the 11th inst. As the making of a municipality either an efficient or an inefficient one rests entirely with the ratepayers, it is their duty to pay their rates before the date mentioned, and so be in a position to vest with municipal authority the candidate whom they consider appears likely to discharge to the best advantage, and to the greatest interest of the ratepayers, the work appertaining to the position of a shire councillor.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs Pedder (in the chair), Hughes, Cameron, Drummond, Hocking, Sinclair, McKeich, and Dungey (secretary.) The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following accounts were passed for payment:—"Poultry and Dog Gazette," 5s 6d; W. Schlicht, 9s; G. Topper, L3 12s 10d; D. Troy, 13s 3d; J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., 7s 5d; A. Parker, papers, L6 2s 5d, and advertising, 7s 6d; Hawkes Bros., 15s 6d; P. DeBaere, 7s 6d; Broadbent Bros. and Co., 6d; W. R. Nicoll, 6s 6d. The secretary said that Mr McKeich had given a barometer since their last meeting, and the Rev. Mr Hosken several books, which he thought should be acknowledged. Mr Hughes moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded Mr McKeich. Seconded by Mr Drummond, and carried. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr McKeich said he hoped the gift had been accepted in the same good spirit in which it had been given. Mr Drummond moved that a hearty vote of thanks be also passed to the Rev. Mr Hosken. Seconded by Mr Sinclair, and carried. The secretary mentioned that at the end of last year L20 had been passed to purchase new books, and only about L9 worth had been received. He suggested that the remainder be spent on books. Mr Sinclair thought that if it had been passed there was no necessity to again make a motion, and the matter was left in the hands of the book-committee, who were then appointed, namely, Messrs Hughes, Drummond, and the secretary. Mr Hocking moved that the "Dog and Poultry Gazette" be discontinued after the quarter is up. Seconded by Mr Hughes, and carried. Mr Sinclair moved that they subscribe to the "Pall Mall Budget" for 12 months. Seconded by Mr Hughes and carried. Mr Hocking moved that Mr J. W. Harris be appointed a member of committee. Seconded by Mr Cameron, and carried. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

An occasional correspondent supplies the following:—The Middle Creek Mutual Improvement and Debating Association held its opening meeting on Saturday night last in the Public Hall. The night was beautifully fine and of course a large crowd of people, including visitors and members, were attracted. There could not have been less than 70 present, among them being a good sprinkling of the fair sex, who seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings. Some of the members of the Ballyrogan Debating Association were present and were of great service to the newly-formed association. The subject for debate was—"Moderate drinkers v. Total Abstainers." The President (Mr P. J. Russell) opened the debate in favor of moderate drinkers. Mr J. McPherson followed and argued in favor of total abstainers. Then followed Messrs W. L. Fay, T. White, R. Lhotellier, G. Davis and J. Ferguson in favor of moderate drinking. Mr C. Stewart, of Ballyrogan, then gave a very able comment on total abstinence, followed by Mr J. A. Lewis, who strongly upheld moderate drinking. Then came Mr W. G. Pickford, who gave another very able comment on total abstinence. Messrs D. McDonald, C. McPherson, L. J. Berryman, D. McPherson, H. Gordon, P. Gordon, J. Stewart, W. M. Fay closed the debate in favor of total abstinence. A vote of members was then taken with the following result:—For total abstinence, 15; for moderate drinking, 8. Mr W. G. Pickford, on behalf of the society, moved a vote of thanks to the Ballyrogan members for their kind assistance, which was responded to by Messrs C. Stewart and J. A. Lewis, who said they were most happy to be present to give a helping hand and would always be glad to do so either to Middle Creek or any other society. They wished the new association every success. A social hour was then spent. Songs were rendered by Messrs P. Gordon, C. McPherson and H. Hillman, and recitations by Messrs J. A. Lewis and H. Gordon. Mr J. McPherson then moved a vote of thanks to the ladies, and a very enjoyable meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair. Subject for next night of meeting—"In [illegible]

The rainfall at Beaufort for the week ending yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock amounted to 90 points.

Mr A. H. Rutherford has been appointed returning officer for the Ararat mining district temporarily, vice Mr R. Ferres.

Ararat residents have decided on heartily co-operating with the Western District Chilling and Freezing Company, and a committee has been formed to systematically canvass for placing shares.

The cheapest house in the colony for New Winter Dresses, Jackets, Rain Cloaks, Blankets, Flannel Calicoes, Men's Overcoats and Mackintoshes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc. J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer, Neill-st., Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

At the meeting of the Araratshire council on Friday last Cr Fitzgerald produced a newspaper cutting containing a decision of the Full Court on the question of whether it was legal to charge interest on rates. The introduction of the question (says Wednesday's "Chronicle") led to a great deal of discussion and Cr Fitzgerald wished for a list of names to be produced at next meeting of those who had been charged the interest, so that the money could be refunded. The secretary protested that the council was taking a wrong action, but the councillors persisted and the resolution was passed.

Seven members attended the fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association on Thursday evening at the Mechanics' Institute; Mr S. Boyle in the chair. It was decided, on the motion of Mr McKeich, seconded by Mr P. Jackson, to postpone the social evening from 21st to 29th inst. Mr McKeich moved, and Mr Sinclair seconded, that the secretary and Mr S. Stuart be appointed as a committee to arrange the musical part of the programme. Carried. Owing to the small attendance, and the desire to hold a rehearsal of the "Trial by Jury," the meeting was then adjourned till 21st inst., when "Free Trade v. Protection" is to be discussed.

A football match was played at Stockyard Hill on Saturday between that club and Waterloo, and resulted in an easy win for Stockyard Hill by 5 goals 12 behinds to 2 goals 1 behind. The goal-kickers were:—Stockyard Hill—A. Elder (3), Sutherland and Jarvis, 1 each; Waterloo—Daniels and Gardiner, 1 each. Mr N. Don proved a fast and impartial umpire. For Stockyard Hill, Austin, McIntyre, Lewis, A. Elder, Sutherland, and Fitzpatrick showed to most advantage; while for Waterloo Rutherford, Abrey, Daniels, Ballantyne, and Gardiner did most service. At the conclusion of the match both teams sat down to a sumptuous repast at Kirkpatrick's Hotel, and after ample justice had been accorded the good things, the healths of both teams were enthusiastically drunk.

Ever since the decision of the Full Court in the now celebrated case of Carslake v. the Shire of Caulfield, municipal councils have felt themselves in a most uncomfortable position regarding the drainage of roads. On Thursday the Municipal Association informed the Minister of Mines that since that decision owners of property through which drainage of roads has been carried out for the last 20 or 30 years without the slightest protest were now demanding compensation and the councils had either to pay the sum asked or block up the drains and throw the water on to the road. The association asked that a bill should be passed by Parliament legalising any such drains made before 1891, which was some months prior to the decision of the Court. Mr M'Coll promised that the application would be considered by the Cabinet.

The Municipal Association of Victoria waited on the Minister of Mines on Thursday (says the "Argus") in the absence of the Minister of Public Works, and made a number of important requests in the hope that the Government would see its way to bring in bills this session to give effect to them. It was asked that local auditors should be abolished, that no property should carry a greater number of votes by reason of its being held in joint occupation than if it were held by one occupier, and that only those councillors representing the portion of the municipality which is re-subdivided should go out of office, the remaining ones not being effected in any way by such re-subdivision. It was also asked that no fee should be charged at the Titles Office for searches made for any municipality to ascertain the owner of land rated, and that the agricultural statistics should be issued with more promptitude, so as to enable farmers to gain some idea of the yield of the coming season. The Government was also urged to bring in a bill to regulate the width of tires, so as to prevent country roads being cut up; and to pass legislation this session explicitly directing that appeals against municipal valuations should be made to courts of petty sessions instead of to the County Court, and that the costs recoverable against any council on such appeals being successful should be limited to L20. Mr M'Coll said that the matters referred to were deserving of full consideration by the Government, and he promised to lay them before his colleague. He remarked, however, that the Minister had already expressed his approval of the suggestion that local auditors should be abolished, and pointed out that if appeals against municipal valuations were restricted to the courts of petty sessions, councillors who were justices of the peace might sit on the bench and decide the appeals. The deputation replied that it should be stipulated that the appeals should only be dealt with when the court was presided over by a police magistrate. Mr Morkham, the secretary for Public Works will shortly proceed to Adelaide to inquire into the Width of Tires Act in force in South Australia, and the method in which it was brought into operation there.

The electors of Switzerland have had committed to them by the *referendum* a proposal made by the Socialist party that the Government should recognise the right of all citizens to be provided with employment by the State. The proposal had been rejected by a majority of 250,000 votes.

On Saturday night a man named John Graham, living at Rosedale, N.S.W., seeing that some tar he had set on a fire to boil had caught alight, took up the vessel containing it and threw it out at the back door. His only child, James, five years of age, was just approaching the door at the time, and the father unwittingly threw the burning tar over the little fellow, who was so burnt that he died soon afterwards.

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 [illegible]

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 4TH JUNE 1894.

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

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From J. Twomey and Co., drawing attention to a pamphlet on the culture of sugar beets in Victoria, and soliciting orders at 1s each.—Referred to Beaufort Agricultural Society.

From Department of Lands and Survey, again asking for abstract of accounts of the Skipton Town common from 1st January, 1886 to 30th September 1887.—The secretary intimated that he had asked the secretary of the common to supply it.

From Department of Victorian Water Supply, asking council's opinion as to whether portion of land in the parish of Eurambeen shown on tracing and applied for by W. Riley can be sold without injury to water supply interests.—Referred to north riding members; Cr Beggs pointing out there could be no objection if a road were surveyed on the south side.

From Lawloitshire, asking support, through parliamentary representatives, in an effort to obtain Intercolonial Free Trade between the colonies or the establishment of closer commercial relations than have hitherto existed, as the best means of bringing about the Federation of Australia.—Received and no action taken on the motion of Cr Cushing, seconded by Cr Beggs.

From A. Chapman, Swan Hill, notifying that the deputation re reduction of railway freights will wait on the Premier or the Minister of Railways on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 11 a.m., and will meet at the rooms of the National Wool Co. on Tuesday at 11 a.m. to discuss the question and arrange details.—Cr Cushing moved that Cr Austin be appointed as a delegate from the council. Seconded by Cr Russell, and carried.

From Fisheries Board, intimating that the proposal to hold a conference of those interested in the fishing industry has been abandoned. Received.

From Public Health Department, intimating that the Board will not oppose the granting of a dancing licence for the Raglan Public Hall, provided that satisfactory assurance is given that the egress space required under the Board's regulations has been provided.

From A. Allison, President Raglan Mechanics' Institute, forwarding letters received from Public Health Department similar to above, and pointing out that as the extra egress space would involve them in the expense of putting in another door, the committee trusted the council would arrange matters and grant the licence without putting them to any further expense.—The President pointed out that the windows were so close to the ground that anyone could jump out of them. He took some interest in the hall, and had gone out to see it. The rules of the department were undoubtedly good for towns, but they were quite unsuited to the country. The secretary was instructed on the motion of Cr Lewis, seconded by Cr Cameron, to write to the department pointing out how the windows were situated and use it as an argument in favor of the licence being granted.

From same, intimating that Dr. Donaldson, health officer, having advised the closing of State school, Spring Hill, Skipton, for another month, the Board will be glad if the council will furnish them with a statement from Dr. Donaldson as to the reasons for such advice.—The secretary stated that he had replied to the effect that the school was situated in Hampdenshire, and that the council of Riponshire was therefore unable to supply the information required.

From same, intimating that in view of the fact of there having been 16 cases of diphtheria reported to the Board since 16th ult. from Riponshire, the Board have deemed it advisable that the provisions of section 125 of the Health Act 1890 be put in force in the shire, and that in accordance with that decision a notice declaring the Shire of Ripon affected with diphtheria was published in the Government "Gazette" of 25th ult.—The secretary having mentioned that only one case had occurred in Riponshire, Cr Lewis moved, and Cr Russell seconded, that the department be informed of its error, and that there had been only one case in this shire. Carried.

From Hampdenshire agreeing, to the suggestion that the engineers of that and Riponshire meet on the site of a proposed footbridge over the Emu Creek, Skipton, but that each council pay its own moiety of cost of structure, whatever it may be, L60 being considered a fair approximate estimate.—Received.

From Wm. Sneddon, Waterloo, making a statutory declaration that a bay mare sold at the pound, Beaufort, on September 9th, 1893, was his property, and claiming 3s 3d.—Claim to be paid on the motion of Crs Lewis and Flynn.

From John Daly, poundkeeper, Skipton, re the proposal to do away with the Skipton pound, and pointing out the mistake of abolishing that very old and useful institution, as the area of country it may be used by its owners extends from Lismore on the south to Mt. Emu on the north, Fingal Park on the East to Streatham on the west. If funds are not available he would repair the yards.—Cr Cushing moved that no further action be taken, that the pound remain as it is, and that Mr Daly do the repairs as offered. Seconded by Cr Cameron, and carried.

From Hampdenshire, forwarding following scale of fees at Camperdown weighbridge:—For every load of general produce weighed of one ton or under, 6d; [illegible] additional quarter ton or part thereof of general produce, hay or chaff, 1½d; for every chaff or waggon without a load, 6d.—Received.

From Buratshire, re same, 6d being charged up to 3½ tons and 1s over.—Received.

From Grenvilleshire, stating their weighbridge is let on lease, the charges fixed by the council being 1s for two wheels and 1s 6d for four wheels.—Received.

From Borough of Ararat, re same, 1s being charged per load not exceeding one ton, 1s 6d from one or two tons, 2s from two to three tons, and 3s above that.—Received.

From G. Halpin, Eurambeen, drawing attention to a gravelled crossing near Mr Peter Grant's on the road from Raglan to Eurambeen, which was too high and stopped the drainage from his crop.—Referred to north riding members.

From Castlemaine Bell Foundry, recommending patent double service pan.—Received.

From Country Fire Brigades' Board, notifying that the council's quarterly contribution of £3 3s 8d is payable on 30th June.—Received.

From W. Edward, Beaufort, pointing out that the accumulation of drainage in Leichardt-street has now reached to a dangerous extent and covers half an acre of surface; that the next heavy rain will cause it to overflow, and there is no escape unless under or through his house; that the soakage from the filth has killed several fruit trees and is now silently but surely killing all the others. He trusted the council will see to a remedy without any more delay.—Received; the President stating that they proposed doing the work next year; and the engineer adding that his report dealt with the matter.

From Mrs Andus, Beaufort, drawing attention to the very insanitary state of the roadway in front of her residence, and requesting that a drain be cut to remove the stagnant water collected there.—Referred to north riding members.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Salaries, L46 13s 4d; Mrs Taylor, L1 10s; J. Whitla, L5 10s; D. D. Cameron, L1 7s 6d; J. Christie, 19s 9d; J. Tompkins, L1 15s 6d; A. Parker, L1 12s 2d; Eyre Bros, L4 5s; J. Whitfield, L7 8s; W. Stevens, L5 1s 8d; M. Muir, L7 8s; M. Meehan, L8 19s 6d; M. Corrigan, L12 16s; R. Howlett, L6 6s 5d; J. Whitaker, L1 5s 6d; H. M. Stuart, L1 9s 6d; A. Shields, L2 18s 7d; McVitty & Coy., L17 16s; G. Packham, L1; Hawkes Bros, L9 10s 3d; J. Tait, L2 9s 4d; W. C. Pedder, 11s 6d; C. Westbrook, L6 11s; W. McFarlane, L7 8s; W. Buchanan, 11s 6d; J. R. Wotherspoon, L2 14s 11d; W. C. Murray, L1 5s 3d; W. Fraser, 12s. Contract payments.—Madden Bros, L100 4s; J. F. Watkin, L85 7s 10s; W. C. Pimblett, L20 10; M. Sheehan, L5 9s. Fox rewards, 34 at 5s, L8 10s.

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 531.—Clearing one mile of road up Jonathan's Gully.—W. Fraser (accepted), L11; L. T. G. Smith, L14 13s 4d; J. F. Watkin, L25 13s 6d; Morris and Carmichael, L18; A. Lyons, L20; Gibson and George, L16 13s 4d; C. Dunn, L25; Fry and party, L24; P. Lennon, L27 10s.

WEST RIDING.

Cont. No. 246.—Pitching and repairing banks south of St. Enoch's.—Morris and Carmichael (accepted), L19; Madden Bros, L25 10s; C. Bradshaw, L19 10s; J. F. Watkin, L38 10s.

Cont. No. 247.—Forming and gravelling 118 chains of the road between Skipton and Banongil, and building two culverts.—J. F. Watkin (accepted), L92 2s; C. Bradshaw, L118 16s 3d; Madden Bros, L98 2s; A. R. Slater, L98 10s; W. Bradshaw, L119 8s; P. Barrett, L118 4s 6d.

Leasing Mt. Emu Reserve.—Jas. Brown (accepted), L31 5s; S. Boyle, L30 12s 3d; J. and W. Ringin, L30 12s.

REPORTS.

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

As directed, I have the honor to report that I have taken levels over the low-lying ground at the back of Dr. Johnston's and Mr Edward's, and along parts of Neil, Lawrence, Havelock, and Leichardt streets. I find that to carry the drainage in Neil-street along the water-tables to the creek, and do away with the objectionable covered drain in front of the hall, would necessitate the road being raised about 18 inches opposite Edward's, in order to obtain sufficient fall to make the water run off. But raising the road will dam the water back to a depth of about one foot on the low parts of Dr. Johnston's land and on to the Crown Land at the back of Edward's. It seems to me that it is necessary that this low lying land should be filled up before Neil-street is raised. With respect to diverting the water that now passes through Dr. Johnston's and Edward's land, and turning it down Leichardt-street to the creek, I find that a large proportion of the storm water can be carried off in that direction, if the following works are executed:—Cutting down Leichardt-street so as to get a fall to the creek, and filling up the low part of this street; for the same purpose, filling up the low part of Havelock-street, raising the old culvert, or building a new one opposite the Salvation Army Barracks, and making a new road over it; building a culvert at the junction of Lawrence and Havelock streets, and raising portion of Lawrence street between the Commercial Hotel paddock and Dr Johnston's allotments, and forming the water-tables and footpaths. This work would probably provide for ordinary rainfall being carried off down Leichardt-street, but floods would be likely to overflow into the low-lying land. The water from the Commercial Hotel premises, and the allotment next to it, would still have to pass through the culvert into Dr. Johnston's land, and it would still be in the power of Harris and Edward to dam back this water, together with the rain water that falls on the several allotments, as at present; the only difference being that it would require a longer period of wet weather to cause a considerable quantity of water to accumulate. No matter what works are carried out, if the practice of damming back the water is persisted in, there will always be sheets of water in wet weather, that will remain stagnant till dried up by the atmosphere, unless the ground is filled up. I beg to lay on the table a plan of the proposed exchange of roads with Mr Stodart, in the parish of Enue. There are a great many trees dead in the streets of Beaufort, and it is desirable that they should be replaced as soon as possible.—Received.

With reference to the drainage question, the President said it was a very important matter, but the work being so expensive they had not the money to do it, and even if they had it would be most unsatisfactory. He thought Mr Edward should let the water go through his property this year, and perhaps if he were written to he would consent to that.

Cr Flynn said the matter had hung fire so long that the council should endeavor to carry out the work early next year, and that in fact it should be one of the first [illegible] came, and it was only a case of stubborness on the part of the owners, who were trying to force the hands of the council. The work would have been done last year but for other unexpected urgent works. Having waited so long they might let the matter stand over for a month or two. He moved that the engineer take the levels and call for tenders for the work to be done among the first next financial year.

Cr Beggs asked for particulars as to the cost.

The President said that the engineer had estimated the work to cost from L500 to L800, and that would take every bit of their funds. He pointed out that Cr Flynn's motion would bind in-coming councillors, and although he hoped to see them all back, it would not be right to bind new members in the event of there being any.

Cr Flynn was under the impression that unless the work was carried out the Board of Health would force the hands of the council and make them carry out the work whether they liked it or not. This had been mooted, and the insanitary state of the place could not be denied.

The President thought Cr Flynn had misunderstood him. He was quite as anxious as Cr Flynn to see the work done, but the only thing he objected to was binding new councillors.

Cr Murray thought if councillors looked at the place they would agree that it could be done for much less money. It would save a great deal of money if instead of raising Neill-street, a drain were cut at the back of Dr. Johnston's.

The engineer said the place was deceptive, and if Cr Murray's suggestion were carried out Dr. Johnston's house would be 4 feet higher than the drain. A large proportion of the water coming down Neil-street from the Commercial Hotel and Havelock-street would still go into Dr. Johnston's, if Mr Edward dammed the water back.

Cr Beggs was under the impression that if the footpath was filled up the owners must fill up their allotments.

Cr Lewis thought that was the most feasible thing to do.

Cr Flynn opposed the work being done by halves. A large dangerous cutting would be left, whereas if the soil were removed and used the other works could be carried out cheaper. Although Mr Jackson had estimated the cost at L500 three or four years ago, when tenders were obtained it would be found the work could be done cheaper now.

There was no seconder to Cr Flynn's motion.

Cr Beggs moved that the portion of the work at the back of D. Johnston's be carried out as early as possible at the beginning of the financial year, by cutting a drain in Leichardt-street, and that the Lands Department be asked to put up the Crown allotment there for sale. Seconded by Cr Lewis, who thought this would afford a certain amount of relief.

Cr Flynn pointed out that Cr Beggs' motion was as binding on new members as his. The President and Cr Beggs knew very well that the work had been shelved for three years, and an implied promise had been given that it would be done this year. In justice to the people in the neighborhood and to the township in general the work should be done, and not in a piecemeal way, which would cost more than as a whole.

Cr Cushing thought the proper time to discuss the matter would be at the beginning of the financial year. In the meantime Mr Jackson could give an estimate as to the cost, and the north riding members could interview Mr Edward to see if he would let the water go through his property this season, and pay him as they had usually done, say a L5 note, and assure him that it was to the interest of the north riding members to do the work as soon as they had the funds.

Cr Murray moved as an amendment that the question be referred to the north riding members, with a recommendation that they undertake the necessary work as early as possible in the new financial year. Seconded by Cr Cushing; the mover pointing out every councillor was responsible for a deficit in the finances, and that was why he thought new councillors should be consulted.

Cr Lewis remarked that they were there to carry on the business to the best of their ability.

The amendment was carried by six votes to two, the mover and seconder alone supporting the motion.

Re the exchange of road with Mr Stodart,

Cr Austin moved that the plan be approved of and steps taken to carry out the exchange. Seconded by Cr Cushing, and carried.

Cr Beggs moved that application be made to the Government to have the Crown allotment at the back of Edward's put up for sale. Seconded by Cr Austin and carried.

Cr Austin moved that all the dead trees in the streets of Beaufort, Skipton and Carngham be replaced. Seconded by Cr Cameron, and carried.

The north riding members reported that at a meeting held on Monday, 7th ult., after the council meeting, the three members for the riding being present, it was resolved—That the health inspector be instructed to investigate the cause of the nuisance arising from stagnant water on the properties of Dr. Johnston and Mr Edward in Beaufort, and to report who is to blame; that the engineer deal with the channel that passes under the railway at Beaufort; that the engineer report on the drainage of Lichardt and Neill streets, Beaufort; that Mr Josiah Pitcher, senr., and other ratepayers be informed that the shire funds for this financial year are exhausted, and that the Mount Cole road referred to by them will be attended to next year; engineer to report on the [illegible] be informed that the council has no control of the water after it has left the race; that the engineer report on Loughnan's application to have water laid on; that Seymour Baker be charged for water for puddling machine at the rate of 7s per week, payable in advance.—Received and adopted.

Cr Murray reported that six tenders (one being informal) were received for clearing the Mt. Emu reserve of rabbits and other vermin and opened in the presence of Cr Cameron and himself, that of Edwin Wookey, for L17 18s, being accepted. It is necessary that the council appoint at this meeting some person to inspect the work done on the Mount.—Received and adopted.

Cr Cushing moved that Mr McRae be appointed to inspect the work; to make one visit immediately and another later. Seconded by Cr Murray, and carried.

Senior-constable Downey, health inspector, acknowledged receipt of letter directing him to investigate the cause of the nuisance arising from the stagnant water on the properties of Dr. Johnston and Mr Edward, and to report on who is to blame in the matter. As this is a subject on which he had reported some few weeks ago as being a nuisance, he did not think he could add anything further now to what he said then. But as to the investigation of the cause of the nuisance, with all due respect, he would suggest that this phase of the question should be referred to Mr Jackson, shire engineer, for his attention, as it is a subject requiring more scientific knowledge to explain than he (Senior-constable Downey) possessed. When the cause is ascertained and explained by him there will not be much difficulty in showing on whom the blame rests.—Received.

MOTION BY NOTICE.

In accordance with notice given, Cr Cushing moved to the effect that every resolution of the council at any time passed fixing the charges at the Beaufort weighbridge be rescinded. Complaints had been made of the charges, which were adopted when farm produce was three times the price it is at the present time. In consequence of 1s being charged up to 2 tons, farmers either weighed their chaff and oats at home or by the storekeepers; and the only way to get at the matter was to rescind previous motions and fix a new scale of fees. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried. Cr Cushing then moved that the following scale of fees be adopted:—For 1 ton, 6d; up to 2½ tons, 1s; up to 3½ tons, 2s; every half ton over 3½ tons, 6d; and allow drays to be weighed for 6d each. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried; the secretary stating that the caretaker had suggested the making of a special regulation for bags, as very few went over the weighbridge, but were weighed at the stores; and Cr Cushing pointing out that the scale would apply to that.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A claim was received from Thos. Jess, Middle Creek, for £5, for gravel removed from his property by Contractor Watkin.—The matter was referred to the engineer on the motion of Crs Lewis and Beggs; Mr Jackson remarking that the council had given Mr Watkin an order to enter Mr Jess's property to obtain the gravel, but that Mr Jess had not seen Mr Watkin relative to its payment.

The engineer was authorised to employ a man to lay out the Soldiers' gardens, on the motion of Cr Lewis, seconded by Cr Russell.

Cr Beggs moved that the fences on the different roads be repaired where required. That at Box's cutting was in a bad state, and at Fisher's Hill, on the Streatham road, there were a lot of dangerous water gushes off the road which a man might drive into at night. It should be fenced, as the cost would not be much. Seconded by Cr Flynn, and carried; the seconder pointing out that a man had broken a shaft through getting off the road near Kelly's at Eurambeen.

Cr Cushing moved, and Cr Murray seconded, that Madden's contract for leasing the Mt. Emu reserve be cancelled and the deposit forfeited. Carried.

The secretary suggested that a vote of thanks be passed to the Beaufort Athletic Club for its donation of £5 5s towards the Park Improvement Fund. The club having a surplus from its sports had handed the council the sum stated. He had been asked if it had been received, and by passing the motion it would be made public through the Press.

Cr Flynn moved accordingly. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried.

With respect to a letter held over from last meeting from the Lands Department, asking if the re-subdivision of land at Skipton was desired, Cr Cameron said he had seen some of the ratepayers on the 24th May, who wanted to build but did not know whether they would be on a road or not. They did not want the common interfered with. Cr Austin said he had asked for information at the Department, who did not know where the surveys were. The residents wanted to know whether there was any land available. He moved that the secretary reply that the council has no objection to the subdivision of a small portion of the land. Seconded by Cr Murray, and carried.

A circular from Lancefieldshire, re closed roads, having been held over from last meeting, no action was taken; Cr Austin intimating that Mr O'Neill, M.L.A., had given notice to bring in a bill on the lines advocated, and instead of the revenue therefrom going into the Crown, that it should revert to the local councils to be spent on bridges.

With reference to the circular from Hampdenshire, re amendments in the Thistle Act (also held over from last meeting), Cr Lewis moved that Hampdenshire be informed that Riponshire kept an inspector and he attended to the thistles. Seconded by Cr Beggs.

The President pointed out that amendments were desired, so as to make prosecution easier.

Cr Beggs said that as it was thought [illegible]

enough, he would move that no action be taken. The Thistle Act was a dead letter, and he knew of no shire that enforced it except Hampdenshire. The Act was more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the thistles that came under it were the best fodder for sheep in the summer time.

Cr Austin thought it would be a very good thing to get the Act amended in the direction asked. A case had recently happened at Skipton where L15 15s costs were given against a landholder. He suggested that they co-operate with Hampdenshire. It was better not to enforce the law regarding thistles, but if they had to do it would make it much simpler.

Cr Cushing pointed out that Hampdenshire had no difficulty in getting a conviction as the law now stood.

The motion was then put and carried.

Cr Austin drew attention to the bad state of the road leading to the Stockyard Hill creamery. There was a lot of traffic, and if something were not done it would be impassable in the winter.—Referred to the west riding members.

The council then rose.

BEAUFORT BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY, AND CREAMERY CO., LIMITED.

—:o:—

The ordinary monthly meeting of the directors of the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon. Present—Dr. Adam (chairman), Messrs Cushing, Hannah, McDonald, and Troy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman pointed out that after Mr Browne had been appointed secretary at the last meeting a technical objection was raised that as he held the office of auditor he could not be appointed. A special meeting had been called to accept his resignation and rescind his appointment, but for want of a quorum the meeting was not held. After thinking the matter over he came to the conclusion that as Mr Parker's resignation did not take effect till the 25th ult., before which date Mr Browne's resignation as auditor was received, his appointment as secretary did not take place till after the 25th ult., and on consulting Mr Troy they decided to ask Mr Browne to act temporarily as secretary. He wished this action confirmed.

Mr Browne's resignation as auditor having been formally accepted, he was appointed secretary, dating from the 28th May, on the motion of Mr Cushing, seconded by Mr Troy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Rider and Mercer, Ballarat, asking for an order for a complete set of butter factory books, exactly as used by the leading butter factories in Victoria.—No action taken; the secretary stating he could get on very well with the present books.

From C. Lamont, Brunswick, offering export butter boxes, weight 11½ lbs., at 1s 3d, delivered in Melbourne.—No action taken.

From C. Moore, to same effect.—No action taken.

The manager having pointed out that Messss Bartram and Son supplied the boxes at the same price, that well-seasoned timber could be depended upon, and that about 500 would be required next season, it was decided on the motion of Mr Troy, seconded by Mr Cushing, to order 500, guaranteeing 400, from Bartram and Son, a sample to be sent and approved of by the manager.

From Chas. W. Gray and Co., asking to be favored with a consignment of butter, and expressing confidence at being able to give satisfaction.—Received, and no action taken.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid when funds are available:—A. Dalgleish, firewood, L5 17s 6d; A. Parker, printing and advertising, £4 10s 6d; Shire of Ripon, rates, L4; Jer. Smith, rent, L2; A. Boatman, cream, L12 10s 8d; W. Baker, table, 14s; salaries, L19; S. J. Williams, carpentering, 8s; E. Lhotellier, firewood, L4 7s 6d; W. Edward, stencil plate, &c., 3s; W. Buchanan, blacksmithing, 4s; W. Adams & Co., oil, 17s; Jer. Smith, 16s 10½d; milk payments, L40 8s 4d.

The secretary submitted a financial statement, showing a credit of L35 16s; shares allotted, 1067, less 76 on which nothing had been paid, 991; amount paid on shares, L783 9s 6d, leaving L207 10s 6d unpaid; shares fully paid up, 510; call arrears, L36 3s; less L2 10s since received; amount to be called up, L171 17s 6d.—Received.

Mr Cushing moved, and Mr Hannah seconded, that the fourth call of 2s 6d per share be made payable 21 days from date.—Carried.

The secretary was instructed to procure a new minute book.

With regard to a cheque for L3 7s 3d which had been paid to Mr R. Kirkpatrick in February and lost in transit through the post when sent to Ballarat by him, no action was taken, as payment had been stopped, and it being considered that a longer time should elapse before another cheque was given.

The manager submitted a monthly statement, showing that 3694 gals. of milk treated and cream purchased had yielded 2610½ lbs. of butter. The expenses were estimated at L86 14s 10½d, thus leaving a profit of L10 5s 9½d.

Mr Hannah could not believe that this quantity of butter had been produced, and agreed with Messrs McDonald and Troy that there had been a loss of over L90 on the half-year, despite the fact of the monthly statements having shown a good profit.

The manager said that about 300 lbs of butter had been in hand from the previous month, and pointed out that the statements were only approximate.

As about 1½ cwt. of butter was on hand at the beginning of June, it was thought a correct estimate as to the transactions of the factory could be obtained for next meeting.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs McDonald and Cushing to work the Middle Creek and Stockyard Hill creameries four days a week, closing them on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The matter of obtaining an overdraft from the bank, which the Chairman said the manager would recommend at 8 per cent, on the personal security of the directors so as to pay off the machinery, was allowed to stand over to see if the ex-directors who had signed promissory notes to Bartram and Son would share the responsibility.

Mr T. Jess having declined to act as a director, Mr Holdsworth was elected in his stead.

The Chairman referred to the necessity for working up other creameries, and thought steps should be taken to appoint a canvasser. There should be room for a creamery at Burrumbeet, whilst the proposal to erect one at Skipton had taken a strong hold.

It was stated that Mr Elder had been supplied with forms and had promised to canvass around Skipton for shares when the diphtheria had disappeared there.

Mr Troy said the separator at the factory could be removed; but the Chairman pointed out that it would be wanted in Beaufort, as from what he could hear there would be a much larger supply locally next season. It would be to the company's advantage to erect creameries wherever sufficient shares were taken up.

The secretary was appointed to canvass the Burrumbeet and Windermere district for shares, and was also instructed to write to Mr R. Dobson and request his assistance, on the motion of Messrs Troy and Hannah.

Mr Don pointed out that the present fittings could be made to pump the skim milk into tanks at a cost of L2 10s at each creamery, less cost of tanks.—Allowed to stand over till there are more funds.

The secretary was instructed to have the titles of the creameries painted on the buildings, also on the registered office.

Mr McDonald, in proposing that the factory manager's salary be reduced 5s per week till the company is more flourishing, hoped Mr Don would take it in good part. There was nothing against the manager, who knew his work well, but as the creamery managers had been reduced, he hoped Mr Don would accept the reduction.

Mr Don said he could make the factory pay well if the farmers would only put on extra cows as they had promised. He would accept the reduction.

The motion was then seconded by Mr Cushing, and carried.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The no-confidence debate came to a sudden ending on Tuesday night, with the result (says the *Argus*) that the Ministry won easily, with a majority of 15. It was indicated in our issue on Friday that this would be the surplus. Most leaders of the Opposition reckon upon winning some votes at each venture. Mr Shiels has begun his career inauspiciously by losing six members of the party, which was solid until he assumed the command. The numbers were—for the Government 49, and against 34. Two members paired—Mr W. Madden and Mr Duffy—and the absentees were Mr Andrews, Mr Clark, Mr Davies, Mr Ferguson, Mr Harper, Mr Hopkins, Mr Maloney, Mr Mason, and Sir Henry Wrixon. The Opposition members who voted with the Ministry were Mr L. L. Smith, Mr Taverner, Mr Rawson, Mr P. M. Salmon, Mr A. Harris, and Mr G. J. Turner. From the tone of the debate early in the sitting it appeared as if it would last until Thursday, but the collapse came after a speech by Mr M'Kenzie, who made a strong point of opinion that would prevail in the country if it were seen that the Opposition, while desiring that public business should proceed, were really wasting time. When he sat down Mr Trenwith, who had been taking full notes, and Mr L. L. Smith, who had none, rose, the latter to move the adjournment of the debate. The Speaker called on Mr L. L. Smith, and when he had moved the motion the word was hastily passed round the Opposition benches that there should be no more talking. Mr Graves could be heard saying, "We shall be attacked for wasting time," when Mr Shiels and Mr George Turner were very active in suppressing members who were anxious to speak. Mr Trenwith gave way, and so did Mr L. L. Smith, and then the motion was put while Mr Taverner was on his feet claiming a hearing. The House adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock.

Further details have been received respecting the disastrous floods on the Fraser River, British Columbia, by which a great number of houses have been swept away and enormous damage done. It has now been ascertained that 100 persons were drowned. The floods on the Fraser River are daily increasing in magnitude. Many towns on the river are in complete darkness, in consequence of the gasworks being flooded. The devastation caused by the floods is appalling. Many hamlets have entirely disappeared, being swallowed up by the flood waters.

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

RIFLE SHOOTING.

—:o:—

BEAUFORT V. LEARMONTH.

A friendly match between these clubs of nine men aside was fired on the Learmonth range on Wednesday, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team by 51 points. The visitors only had seven men and obtained the services of two local riflemen. Without the help of such good marksmen as Allison, McKeich, McRae, Archard, and Porter, Beaufort made sure of a defeat, and were therefore not disappointed at the result. Vehicles were in readiness at the Windermere railway station to convey the team to Learmonth. The weather being very wintry was not conducive to good shooting. The "lime-juice" that was pressed on the visitors to keep out the cold must have affected their nerves, there being no fewer than 13 misses at the two ranges, as against 6 by Learmonth. The scores were—Learmonth, 421; Beaufort, 370. A very tasty lunch was partaken of about noon on the range. Marshall (a well-known Melbourne marksman, now located at Learmonth), made top score with 57, A. Trompf (Beaufort), and A. Gray (Learmonth), coming next with 55. An 18 in. bullseye was used. A match five men aside, five shots at 400 yds., was afterwards fired, Learmonth again being victorious by 5 points. The scores were—Learmonth, 93; Beaufort, 88.

At the conclusion of the shooting both teams sat down to an excellent repast at the Camp Hotel, where, as one of the riflemen remarked, all scored well. The toast of "The Queen" having been loyally honored, accompanied by the singing of the National Anthem, Captain Gray proposed the health of the "Beaufort Rifle Club," coupled with the name of Captain Dolan. He said the Learmonth riflemen were always pleased to meet those of Beaufort, in fact, there was not a club they were more pleased to meet. He thought it was the same with Beaufort when Learmouth went there. He was pleased that his club had won, and it showed that Learmonth was getting on when they could beat Beaufort twice in one day. He trusted that before long they would again have the pleasure of meeting at Beaufort, and that Learmonth would again win. The toast was drunk with musical honors.

Captain Dolan, in response, sincerely thanked the Learmonth Club for the kindness and hospitality extended to them. From the first moment they had left the train they had received nothing but kindness and good-feeling. They were conveyed from the train in vehicles, the treatment received on the range was surpassingly good; and to crown all there was a grand banquet. Although it was his first visit, he knew from the requests to be picked in the team that such treatment was no common occurrence. There was always an earnest desire to meet Learmonth, either here or at Beaufort, knowing them to be "sports" of the truest quality. When the Learmonth Club visited Beaufort he hoped they would be entertained on similar lines of that of to-day, and that Beaufort would turn the tables in the shooting. He called on Mr J. Jackson to propose the toast of the Learmonth Club.

In complying with the request, Mr Jackson remarked that it was all very well for Learmonth to be satisfied with their win, but if it had not been blowing and raining, he did not know where they would have been. Beaufort had not brought its best team, and 4 or 5 better men would be met when Learmonth came to Beaufort, which he hoped would be soon.

The toast was given with musical honors.

Mr McKerrow responded. In the olden times he had three or four months in which to prepare his speech, instead of speaking on the spur of the moment. He was not going to apologise for being late, as he had had a reaper and binder expert at his place, and thought he would have got through in time. But the captain was smarter than he used to be, as formerly they only finished by train time. But it would teach him a good lesson in future. He was very pleased to meet the Beaufort team; and the only thing he was sorry for was that he had not been asked to send his buggy to Windermere as usual. He did not know whether they thought it too old for some of the young fellows to ride in, but it was always good enough for McRae or McKeich. He was very pleased that Learmonth had beaten Beaufort, and on behalf of his club thanked the visitors for the hearty way they had drunk their healths. This team from Beaufort was a very sober lot, for with the old team they were always filling their glasses.

The toast of "Kindred Rifle Clubs" was proposed by Mr Sara. After referring to the enjoyable matches they always had against Beaufort, Mr Sara said that in common with other departments rifle clubs had to suffer retrenchment, but if it came to taking away railway passes for a friendly match, they would pay their own fares so as to meet Beaufort. But he thought the Government had gone that far that they could not retrench the clubs any further.

The toast of the "Press" was proposed by Captain Gray, and responded to by Messrs Sara and Parker, the representatives of the *Star* and *Riponshire Advocate* respectively.

During the proceedings songs were rendered by Messrs Sara, Kendall, and Dickie, and recitations by Messrs Kinnasley and A. Trompf.

The following are the scores:—

BEAUFORT.

	Yds—400	500	T'l.
J. Jackson ...	18	22	40
A. Trompf ...	31	24	55
F. Troy ...	24	16	40
J. Chapman ...	19	18	37
F. Kendall ...	24	13	37
J. Brooks ...	14	10	24
J. Dolan ...	31	18	49
Fisher ...	20	27	47
A. McCubbin	21	20	41
Total ...			370

LEARMONTH.

Perkins ...	29	24	53
Dickie ...	16	21	37
A. Gray ...	27	28	55
Jas. Fisher ...	17	23	40
M. Gray ...	25	27	52
Marshall ...	28	29	57
Ross ...	21	25	46
Sara ...	31	19	50
Kinnasley ...	19	12	31
Total ...			421

Majority for Learmonth, 51.

BEAUFORT.

	Yds—400	T'l.
J. P. Dolan ...		19
A. Trompf ...		22
F. Troy ...		11
J. Jackson ...		18
F. Kendall ...		18
Total ...		88

LEARMONTH.

Ross ...		20
Gray ...		14
Perkins...		20
McCubbin ...		18
A. Gray ...		21
Total ...		93

Majority for Learmonth, 5.

MINING ITEMS.

—o—

Considering the large number of men there are employed in the Beaufort district mining and fossicking at the present, it seems strange that more gold is not being obtained. The several parties in Kewley's paddock at Waterloo have had very good claims, but the greater part of the ground is worked out, and hence the yields cannot be expected to continue very much longer, with the exception of the Golden Gate claim. Outside of these claims but little gold has been got, if we except the Last Chance and White and party. However, when there are so many men employed in searching for the precious metal, it will indeed be strange if some new discoveries are not made shortly. Another patch like Ding Dong would be welcome this winter. Coming to what is actually being done, we regret to learn that the Star of Beaufort was swamped out on Friday week. After driving some 60 feet they struck the old ground from the Garibaldi claim, with the result that the men were soon driven up the shaft, leaving some of their tools behind them, and it is very doubtful if they will ever be able to get the water down in order to draw the slabs. There is some talk of another party being formed to work the ground, or at least, prove if the run White and party are on continues. The latter party still continue to obtain good yields, and to-day's washing is expected to yield quite up to the average. At Waterloo South the Last Chance have purchased steam machinery, and will at once proceed with its erection. Two other steam plants are to be erected at Waterloo, one near the abandoned No. 2 Victoria claim, where good prospects have been obtained, and another at the Waterloo Swamp, on what is known as the Bunyip claim. DeGraffe and party, nearly opposite Frusher's Hotel, bottomed on Thursday. The wash is very hard, with a good deal of water, but gold can be seen plainly in the dirt. The several puddling parties employed around Beaufort in treating surface and dirt from the old workings, are about obtaining "tucker" wages. Abbot and party have sunk a second shaft at the head of Ding Dong, and are busy driving. They have not yet struck anything payable. It is reported that Iredale and party have obtained a fair prospect on the Southern Cross side of the Yam Holes, and they are now employed in putting up a puddler and whip. Three other parties are working in the locality, but, so far, have not struck anything payable. Bending and party, at Poverty Point, are still very reticent as to their yields, for what reason nobody but themselves can imagine, but rumor says that they are making very good wages. A party known as the "Commercial" has commenced sinking on the township side of the cemetery. The ground has been bored, and wash is known to exist in the locality of where they are putting the shaft down, but whether it is gold-bearing or not remains to be proved. It was reported yesterday that the Golden Gate party, at Waterloo, had not been able to get below for two days, owing to a heavy flow of water. The tanks were barely able to hold their own with it, and it is thought that it will be necessary to put in lifts.

The following are the Beaufort district gold yields for the week ending Saturday, 2nd inst.:—Lucky Consols, 32oz 2dwt 11gr; Kinleyside and party, 8oz 8dwt 6gr; Lucky Co., 7oz 10dwt; White and party, 6oz 14dwt; Stevens and party, 2oz 18dwt; Wills and party, 2oz 5dwt 18gr; Golden Gate, 2oz; Vale and party, 1oz 13dwt 5gr; Trompf and party, 11dwt 12gr; odd lots, 8oz; total, 72oz. 3dwt. 4gr.

The epidemic of sickness at Hong Kong, which carried off 569 persons in a little over three weeks, is said to be the benbonic disease, or the Oriental plague.

DON'T COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensure rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d each.

SKIPTON.

—o—

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, 26th ult., for the purpose of floating a prospecting mining company, but owing to the insufficient notice given, there was a very poor attendance. It was decided to appoint a secretary, and have plenty of notice given to all intending shareholders of the adjourned meeting. Mr Jas. Stoddart, junr., was appointed secretary *pro tem.*, and acted accordingly.

At the adjourned meeting held last Saturday, there was a much better attendance. Mr T. Budge was voted to the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, called upon Mr John Rowe to give his opinion on the desirability of floating a company.

Mr Rowe remarked that about 30 years ago, while working the alluvial ground, he came across a good strong quartz reef, but not being in a position to develop it, had kept the discovery quiet, and it had not been touched since. As far as he could remember the reef was about 4ft. wide, and in his opinion all the alluvial gold that had been got there was blown out of a quartz reef. He felt quite confident of the reef being payable, and as it had been left alone long enough, he thought it worth a trial. As it did not require a large amount of money, he hoped they would have no difficulty in getting off sufficient shares to give it a fair trial.

The Chairman said that the shares could be allotted in sufficient numbers at a low price to enable every man in the district to procure one or more according to his own opinion.

Mr E. Corbett moved, and Mr J. Stoddart seconded, that the name of the company be The Skipton Prospecting Company. Carried.

Mr H. Elder moved, and Mr J. Cook seconded, that Mr Jas. Stoddart, junr., act as secretary all through. Carried; Mr Stoddart consenting if he could get the lease by himself, but thinking it required two or three to do so; and Mr Corbett pointing out that the lease could be obtained by the secretary in the name of the company.

Mr H. Elder moved that the company call in 100 shares of L1 each, that 10 shillings per share be paid up by Saturday, 9th June, and that work be started as soon as possible. Seconded by Mr P. Shannon.

Mr Stoddart moved as an amendment that the shares be L5 each.

Mr Cairns pointed out that many of the people would take a share at L1; but could not afford to risk L5. He for one would take a share at L1, but would not take one at L5.

The motion was carried.

The names of the following intending shareholders, with the number of shares, were taken in the room:—Mr H. Elder, 5; Messrs W. Smith and Jas. Stoddart, junr., 3 each; Messrs J. Cook, John Rowe, Corbett, E. Corbett, J. Corbett, J. P. Daly, 2 each; Messrs T. Budge, R. Cairns, J. Taite, P. Shannon, W. Wise, A. Wise, J. Taite, G. Bailey, A. Wilkie, junr., E. Earles, W. Mullins, G. Heath, G. May, C. Grist, W. Bunstan, W. Jellie, J. Beckett, and H. Trainor, 1 each—making in all 43 shares.

Mr H. Elder moved, and Mr E. Corbett seconded, that the following gentlemen act as a provisional committee to canvass the district for shares, viz.: Messrs J. Rowe, E. Corbett, W. Mullins, J. Cook, and T. Budge.

Mr H. Elder was appointed treasurer till the general meeting, on the motion of Messrs J. Taite and J. Rowe.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting adjourned till Saturday, 9th inst. (to-night), at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

A general meeting of the Skipton Athletic Club was held in the Mechanics' Institute, at 7 p.m., the object of the meeting being to elect auditors and receive the secretary's report. Mr W. Bradshaw occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Messrs Jas. Beckett and W. Bradshaw were appointed auditors, on the motion of Mr J. Taite, seconded by Mr W. Smith. The secretary (Mr W. Mullins) submitted a statement of receipts and expenditure in connexion with the late sports, showing the receipts to have amounted to L35 17s with the balance carried forward from last year, and the expenditure to L27 17s 3d, thus leaving a credit balance of L7 19s 9d. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Quite a commotion was caused in our quiet little town on Monday evening, 28th ult., at about half-past 7 o'clock, when the heartrending cry of fire rent the stillness of the night. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the town rushed from their cosy firesides out into the cold night air to the scene of the conflagration. The chimney of a house belonging to Mr C. Menzie, and occupied by Mr Grist, caught fire, and not being too high it promised to fare badly with the house; but owing to the thoughtfulness and presence of mind displayed by Messrs J. Taite and C. Daly, the flames were speedily subdued, and the house was thus saved from total destruction. Some of the residents are suffering from slight colds through rushing out without their cloaks and wrappers. Great credit is due to the residents of the town for the way they tried to assist their neighbor's property from being destroyed.

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

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON.

—o—

The monthly meeting of managers was held at the Shire Hall yesterday afternoon. Present—Messrs Humphreys (chairman), Browne, and Flynn.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The secretary (Mr Browne) reported as under with reference to the financial position of the common to date:—Balance in bank, £22 3s 5d; cash in hand, £5 17s; making a total Cr. of £28 0s 5d. Fees received to date for current half-year, £50 11s; unpaid fees due on stock registered, £22 19s; making the total assessment to date £73 10s. Percentage due herdsman, £6 14s 6d, being £5 18s on current fees and 16s 6d on arrears. Since last meeting L1 9s had been collected of the arrears, leaving L2 14s to be collected.—Received.

The herdsman (Mr Cameron) reported that since last meeting there has passed through the common 6,000 sheep and 62 head of cattle, and in consequence of the wet weather lately he had not been able to get on with the mustering of goats, but would commence as soon the weather clears up.—Received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From D. Lynch, Ballarat, intimating that the portions of land colored red on plan enclosed indicates the land recently surveyed by him for James Cleland, near Waterloo, and asking if the managers of the common have any objection to issue of licenses for such portions.—No objection to be offered, as the portion previously objected to by the managers was excised.

From E. H. Austin, M.L.A., promising to do as managers wish him and to bring the matter of having the law amended so that occupiers of land having insecure fences will not be allowed to impound cattle licensed to departure on commons, before the proper authorities and see what can be done.—Received.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, £6 14s 6d; Secretary, £2; A. Parker, 6s; H. Willox, £6.

Mr Flynn asked if there was any likehood of the fees being reduced.

The herdsman said that at the present price of stock it did not pay to depasture them. He would not have half the trouble to collect fees if they were reduced.

The secretary pointed out that it could not be done while the rabbits had to be killed.

Mr Flynn coincided with the secretary, and said it could not be done until they could do without assistance from the council.

The Chairman pointed out that it was uncertain as to how long this assistance would be granted.

The meeting then terminated.

"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 those 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.

A young man named Thomas Lemon, a boot finisher, living at Clifton Hill, having quarrelled with his sweetheart, took a dose of oxalic acid, and fired two bullets from a revolver into his head. The bullets have been extracted, the immediate effects of the poison counteracted, and Lemon is in a fair way towards recovery.

"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 labor disturbances in the United States are becoming more serious every day, outbreaks of lawlessness on the part of the men on strike having occurred in various parts of the country. The situation is critical at Mackeesport, a manufacturing town 15 miles from Pittsburg, where there are iron and steel works and national tube works. The strikers have three cannon, which they have mounted in positions commanding the railway, by which the state marshals who are coming to suppress the outbreak will arrive. The men threaten to use the artillery if any attack is made upon them. Six thousand strikers are parading in the vicinity of the town, destroying all the property they can. In the state of Ohio the railways are blockaded by thousands of strikers, who are doing all in their power to stop traffic. The miners' strike at Cripple Creek, Colorado, which was reported to have been settled, has broken out again. The strikers have reoccupied their fortified camp, and the police are preparing to attack it.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, JUN., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Livingstone-street, Beaufort (opposite Dr. Adam's). Artificial Teeth on Gold, Platinum, or Vulcanite. Teeth scaled, stopped, and extracted painlessly.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd.

THE Registered Office of the above Company has been Removed to the Company's Factory in Livingstone-street, Beaufort.

J. W. BROWNE, Secretary.

6th June, 1894.

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 21st June, 1894, at 10 a.m.

SECTION 67.

Parish of Raglan; Charles Loft; 84 acres; formerly licensed to C. L. . .

E. T. DUNN, Land Officer at Ballarat.

District Land Office,

Ballarat, 6th June, 1894.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Section 125 of Act No. 1098.

IN pursuance of the powers contained in the "Health Act 1890," notice is hereby given that it appears to the Board of Public Health that the Shire of Ripon is affected by the dangerous infectious or contagious disease —diphtheria, and the said Board doth therefore hereby require all medical practitioners, deputy registrars, school teachers, and members of the police force residing in such shire, and the occupier or person in charge of any house in which any case of such disease may occur, to report such occurrence immediately on its coming to his or their knowledge, by telegraph, or, in case there is no telegraphic communication, by letter, to the said Board and to the council of the said shire; and the said Board doth prescribe that such notification shall be in the form following (that is to say):—

To the Board of Public Health (or to the Council of the Shire of Ripon). I give notice that a case of has occurred as under:—Name and full address— Sex— Age— Duration of illness— Dated at this day of 189 .

Signature—

Dated at Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, this 23rd day of May, 1894.

By order of the Board of Public Health,

J. W. COLVILLE, Secretary.

N.B.—The notices are to go, whether by telegraph or post, free of charge. Printed forms will be supplied, on application, to medical practitioners. Any person hereinbefore designated neglecting to send the above notice is liable (unless he can prove he was aware such case had already been reported) to a fine of Twenty pounds.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—DOUBLE-SEATED WAGGONETTE (nearly new). M. FLYNN.

Beaufort Coursing Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above will be held at Maher's Farmers' Arms Hotel next Thursday evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

R. A. D. SINCLAIR, Convener.

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
Sout pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
4in, 3in, 1in, 1½in, 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
A . . . BELONG LIME

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, HOSERY, 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., 10 for 1s. 3d.)	0 1½
Newspapers	0 0½
Books.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0 1
Registration Fee ..	0 3
Parcels.—Two pounds or under (each extra pound or part, 3d.)	0 9
Bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel)	0 1

Packets.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RATES.

To New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, West Australia, Fiji, New Hebrides and British New Guinea.

	s. d
Letters.—Per ½ ounce or under	0 2
Post Cards	0 1
Reply Post Cards ...	0 2
Letter Cards to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia	0 1½
To New Zealand and Fiji	0 2½
Books.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs) ...	0 1
Newspapers	0 0½
Registration Fee	0 3
Bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ...	0 1
Parcel Post.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under	0 8
Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) ...	0 6

Packets.

	s. d
Commercial Papers and Printed Papers.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) (Items see Victoria)	0 1
Patterns, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s. d.
Letters.—Each ½ ounce or under	0 2½
Post Cards	0 1½
Reply Post Cards ...	0 3
Newspapers	0 1
Commercial Papers.—4 ounces or under	0 2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces	0 3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0 1
Printed Papers (other than 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.

FLORILINE'—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

The chief occupation of mankind is manufacturing and the value of all such industries in the world is put down at 4,618 millions sterling; agriculture comes next, value 3,781 millions, and third on the list is commerce, value 2,327 millions.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne, who supply all garden and farm requisites.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The season for planting trees and shrubs is at hand and nurserymen are busy filling their orders for fruit trees and shrubs.

Plants in pots can, with care, be planted at any time of the year, and plants from the open ground for four months after the Queen's birthday, which is an easy date to remember.

Fruit trees are of the greatest service to man and every cottage and house should have one or more trees planted. If there is only room for one tree let it be an apple, and that apple the Stone Pippin, pleasant to eat, a splendid cooker and, with care, can be kept the whole year round.

A dozen fruit trees can easily be planted in an acre allotment allowing room for house flowers and vegetables. Fruits are necessary for the preservation of health and are most delicious and refreshing in the hot months of summer and autumn.

The richest soil is not necessarily the best for fruit trees, medium quality soil producing more fruit than the richest, which produces luxuriant growth but little fruit.

We supply one dozen of the finest fruit trees, 2 gooseberries and 2 currants packed, for 18s.

In mentioning the names of the following fruit trees, we know them to be reliable varieties; there are others equally as good but mentioning too many varieties only confuses.

Almond.—Soft shell or Jordan.

Apples.—The most useful variety is the Stone Pippin, and in planting apples late keeping varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit from such lasts in perfection for months, while early varieties have to be consumed at once, given away, or allowed to rot. Keswick Codlin and the Emperor Alexander are early cooking apples, while Stone Pippin, London Pippin, and Reinette de Canada, are good late varieties. For dessert the Devonshire Quarrenden is the earliest any good. Irish Peach, Gravenstein and Cox Orange Pippin are a good selection, while for late varieties Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Northern Spy, are excellent. The last named never takes the blight, and was introduced, and is used by us, as a stock on which the blighty sorts are grafted. This stock never allows the white wooly blight, (*Aphis lanigera*) to harbour under ground. Blighty sorts, like Ribston Pippin, will have blight on the branches, which must be kept off by various washes, which should be rubbed hard on to the blight where practicable. It is owing to the introduction of the blight-proof stocks imported and introduced by us, Thomas Lang and Co., that apple growing in the colonies is possible. Previous to their introduction, Crab stocks were used, on the roots of which the blight harboured and sucked out the juices of the plant destroying it just when it should be beginning to fruit. The advantage in the introduction of the blight proof stocks is seen by the splendid and cheap supply of apples both for domestic use and export. The advantage we have given to the colonies should be reciprocated by colonists purchasing their trees from us.

Apricots suit warm districts. Oullin's early Peach, Moorpark, and Mansfield seedlings are good.

Cherries which do well anywhere revel in chocolate soil. Plants should only be allowed to grow for about 12 years, when young trees should take their place. Early Purple Guigne, Bedford's Prolific, St. Margaret, and Biggareau Napoleon.

Figs require warmth and moisture. When space is an object these can be trained on fences. Brown Turkey is large and fine, while Genoa is smaller, but suitable for drying.

Grape vines may be grown on fences, trellis or trained over a house, thriving best in the warmer parts of the country, where the following will be found a good selection:—Snow's Muscat Hamburgh, White Mourillion, Red Prince, Malaga, Raison des Dames, Canon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexander, and Waltham Cross: for cooler districts Black Hamburg, Golden Champion, Black St. Peter, and Blue Imperial. In the coldest parts of the colony vines will not fruit.

Lemons.—The Lisbon variety is first.

Nectarines thrive wherever the peach will. Shortland Tawny is a good kind.

Nuts luxuriate in our mountainous cold districts. The Red Filbert and the White, with the cultivated varieties named by Webb, are all excellent.

Oranges require warmth. It should be noted that the ground should not be dug round these as the roots run near the surface. When transplanting it is advisable to pull off every leaf as the leaves evaporate the moisture in the plant and the roots are not at once ready to support it. When the plant is established it will soon throw out fresh leaves. Parramatta, St. Michael, and the Navel are all good varieties. The older the plant the better the fruit.

Persimmen is like the orange a sub-acid fruit which may with advantage be introduced into the shrubbery. Its lovely autumn tinted leaves are very fashionable.

Peaches do not thrive in cold districts. Briggs Red May, Saunders, and Royal George.

Pears.—Late pears, like late apples, are the best to grow. Williams Bon Chretien is the finest eating and cooking pear grown and as it is not of spreading habit, can be grown in the smallest garden; other good varieties are Gansel's Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Green Gage is still the highest flavoured. Kirks, useful for dessert, stewing or jam. Fotheringhams Coe's Golden Drop and Washington.

Quinces will grow anywhere and are very prolific.

The most useful of the small fruits are Gooseberries, which thrive best in the cooler districts. The roots run close to the surface and if interfered with frequently cause the plant to cease bearing the next year. Crown Bob, Billy Dean, Roaring Lion, and Warrington.

Raspberries, suit cool districts and prefer chocolate soils, Common Red, Fastolf and Fillbasket.

Strawberries, for earliness Christies Edith, and for all round usefulness Trollope's Victoria and the Marguerite.

A new fruit was introduced by us last year called the Japanese Wineberry, which is likely to be an introduction of merit. It is a variety of raspberry bearing fruit on the same wood for many years. The fruit is of exquisite flavour, comes in later than the old varieties of raspberries, and has both lovely foliage and beautiful mossy covered stems and flowers. 1s each.

For those who are desirous of obtaining a fuller list, we will be happy to forward our catalogue, which is the most complete in the colonies.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 inches deep, in rows, 6 inches between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. 1 lb sows 80 feet. Matures in about 5 months.

Borecole, or Kale.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, to rows, 2 feet between the plants. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures in about five months.

Cauliflower.—Sow a few broadcast in well-manured ground, 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high to rows; plants 2 feet apart. 1 oz sows bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures about November. Cress.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep, in warm part of ground. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 4 feet. Matures in about three months.

Hardy flower seeds, if not yet sown, should be put in at once. Seedlings from previous sowings should be thinned out and transplanted.

Lettuce.—Sow 1-8th of an inch deep, either broadcast and transplant, or a few seeds in a row at every foot. When growing pull out the extra plants, leaving the strongest one. Matures in about 4 to 5 months.

Mustard.—Same as cress.

Onion.—Sow main crop ½ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart. For bulbing, thin out to 6 inches. For pickling 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 12 feet, for bulbing 4 feet by 30 feet.

Peas.—Sow freely, 1 inch deep, in rows 4 feet apart; thin out plants to 6 inches. Matures in about four months.

Radish.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 2 inches. Young Radish tops boil into a splendid spinage. Matures in about eight weeks.

Spinage.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 6 in. Matures in about eight weeks.

Frosts may be looked for. If a brushy shrub or bundle of hay is drawn over the potato stems before the sun has risen it will knock off the frost and save the plants.

The Black Fly on Chrysanthemums may be killed with the kerosene emulsion.

Pruning of fruit trees should now be in full swing.

Slugs are a nuisance at this time. Destroy them by trapping. Lay boards about the garden, keeping them half an inch off the ground. Put unslacked lime in a loose-textured bag, tie that to an end of a pole, and at night keep jerking it over the beds, when a shower of lime falls, and whenever it lodges on the back of a slug it kills it.

Tobacco dust sprinkled round plants protects them. Wherever a slug touches a particle of tobacco it dies. Clean zinc coiled up into a circle and pressed into the ground round seedlings will protect them.

A hotbed, if not made last month, should be got ready. The manure, after serving as a hotbed, rots, and is available for the garden. Cuttings may be stuck in this, and seeds of Tomato, Cucumbers, Melons, Egg Plants, &c., raised. When seedlings are raised, it is better to transplant singly into pots, as, when transplanted, the soil is not disturbed about the roots.

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

As there are temperance objections to Mildura making brandy out of its second and third crops of grapes in the season, Signor Bragato advises the manufacture of unfermented wine, for which there is some demand in the churches.

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*

Sir Charles Dilke, in an article on British labor politics, says that the Australians are "extremely socialistic." He adds that the people of the United Kingdom are rapidly following the lead of the Australians.

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.

In 10 years the imports of dead meat into Great Britain rose from L12,500,000 to L22,000,000, while the imports of dairy produce rose from L18,500,000 to L25,800,000.

An instance of mother marking in merino sheep was says "Bruni" of the *Australasian* lately brought under my notice by a sheep farmer of long experience in Victoria. He writes—"For four consecutive years a boundary rider, having a quiet black dog, has looked after about 800 breeding ewes in one paddock, and though a different lot of ewes were lambed in that paddock each year, there were always more black lambs among the produce than in all the other breeding lots on the estate put together, and they numbered about 4,000. This year the boundary rider had about the same number of ewes in the paddock, but his black dog was not there. The result is that there is only one black lamb in the lot. This has happened with the same lot of ewes that last year produced fifteen black lambs." My correspondent naturally concludes that the black lambs were the result of the ewes seeing a black dog amongst them every day. He also remarks that in those paddocks where foxes are troublesome there are always more red and yellow coloured lambs than in any other where ewes are lambed. To judge by this, the evil influence of that imported pest—the fox—is not confined to killing lambs.

"YOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW."

Not worth a straw, eh? Then it was worth just nothing—nothing at all. Who has not used that comparison a thousand times to express absolute worthlessness? A straw! The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it rots by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients. "*Your life is not worth a straw.*" How much is a doctor worth who will say that to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't sound like the truth, then I don't know what ever does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had excruciating pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach, and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together.

'Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook so I feared to fall. If a knock came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. They say I looked like a corpse, cold and bloodless, my finger-nails and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I got so emaciated and thin that I was only *a bag of bones*, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. As time went on the nervousness and forbodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings.

"In this condition I continued for over four years, *during which time I consulted five doctors*, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, '*Your life is not worth a straw.*'

"In despair I gave up taking physic, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs Richardson) called at my house, told me of Mother's Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle; and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that to this I have had no return of the attacks, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed.) EMMA WICKENDEN (wife of William Wickenden, gardener), Pembroke Villas, 123, Moffat Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1892.

So it turned out that her life was not only worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them, to be sure, but why? It is not the doctors' duty to understand such things? Most assuredly. Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder it there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear sight belonged to Mother Seigel; and to her remedy hosts of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws.

Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.

A syndicate in Glasgow is going to establish cool stores for Australian frozen meat, and run refrigerating cars from London.

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 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

CAUTION-PURCHASERS OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article Worthless imitations and substitute 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 on the bottle, without which none are genuine

The London *Daily Advertiser*, in an article on the commerce of Australasia, recently, points out that the exports of the Australasian colonies now exceed their imports in value by L11,000,000 per annum. This fact, remarks the writer, is very encouraging at a time when Australasia generally is suffering from commercial depression, and the low price of produce. It proves, the *Daily Advertiser* adds, the vastness of the latent resources of the colonies, and forecasts their speedy recovery from the financial stricture of the past and the business depression of the present.

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 Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

☞ The greatest aid you can give you 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.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 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.

A man may as well sit down in a meadow and expect a cow to come and be milked, as to sit down in his store and expect to get trade without advertising. An occasional customer may stray in, inquire for something, and buy it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of business is *made* by advertising. An advertisement often suggests to a reader his want of an article, and he goes and buys when he would not have realised his need if he had not been put in mind of it.

PURE BONEMEAL.

Per ton (cash within 14 days), £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

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

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

Apply early to

JOHN LITTLE & SON,
ARARAT BONE MILLS.

April 26th, 1894

TO FARMERS.

Have your SILOS constructed in readiness for the coming season.

1. It will pay you to make Ensilage as this kind of fodder will produce in milk quantity and quality 2. Forty or fifty tons of fodder can be ensilaged off one acre, which is worth more than twenty tons of hay. 3. One acre of Ensilage will keep eight head of cattle 100 days. 4. It will double the stock-carrying capacity of your farm; its advantages to dairymen are incalculable.

Plans of Silos and estimates given.

DE LAVAL HAND SEPARATORS.

Perfect Skimmers; Easily Worked; Simple and Durable.

PRICE: From £16 upwards.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Can be easily managed by a boy or girl.

For further particulars apply
AGENT—NORMAN DON
Dairy Expert, Ensilage Contractor BEAUFORT

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE in TEAS, call upon J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co. for a Sample of their SAMSON TEA. As suggested by the Brand, this Tea is a very powerful Full Bodied Tea, Specially Prepared, with a view to meet the requirements so often sought, but not found—that of a Good, Strong, Full Tea, without Exhausted Leaf, at an Exceptionally Low Price. We can confidently recommend this Tea to the notice of all who appreciate a

Strong, Full, and Powerful Cup of TEA.

We have also to intimate that we are the Sole Agents for Beaufort of the NATURAL GAS KEROSENE, 170 test. We guarantee this Oil to be of the very Finest Quality, Perfectly Odorless, and to give a most Brilliant Light. Give it One Trial and you will then Use No Other.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware, & Produce Dealers.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD ☜

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

GRAND DISTRIBUTION
VICTORIAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY
AMONGST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE MELBOURNE PROPERTY BUILDING SOCIETY, BRISBANE.
INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH. TO BE PAID IN FULL ON APPLICATION. NO FURTHER LIABILITY.

The Properties, **600 in number**, valued at **£40,000**, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the number of Shares subscribed, will be balloted for, free of any deduction for commission.

The Ballot will be conducted in the Presence of the Shareholders and the Press, on a Date which will be duly announced by Advertisement.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. MACDONALD, PATERSON & HAWTHORN, Brisbane. D. E. BRAYSHAW, 309 Collins-st., Melbourne. BANKERS: BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, Brisbane. SEC: W. C. MACDERMOTT. OFFICES: CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Edward-st., Brisbane.

Description of Properties.

FIRST PRIZE.—A substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, together with the Valuable Machinery and Engine therein, in the centre of the City of Melbourne, and three minutes from the General Post Office. Also, at rear of same, a substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, with Shot Tower attached, 175 ft. high, the finest in Melbourne, situate in the centre of the City, three minutes from the General Post Office, together with the Valuable Machinery and Lead Rolling Plant inclusive, three engines in complete working order, and of a rental value of £1200 per annum—£22,500.

SECOND PRIZE.—A Villa Residence, containing 11 rooms, Bathroom, Pantry, and a large Ballroom, Stabling, Coach house, Cowhouse, Fowlhouses, Piggery, Dairy, Laundry, and Man's-room, Lawn-Tennis Lawn, and Kitchen Garden, with Orchard, together nearly three acres, situate and having a frontage of 289 ft. to Dandenong-road, three minutes' from a railway station, and within 1 mile of the Caulfield Racecourse £3,500.

THIRD PRIZE.—A Brick Villa, at East Malvern, consisting of 10 rooms, standing in its own grounds, and situate a few minutes from the Darling-road Station, on the Waverley line, with a beautiful view of the Dandenong Ranges—£2,500.

FOURTH PRIZE.—A very picturesque Brick Villa, containing 8 rooms and Conservatory, on land 6? ft. x 270 ft., facing Dandenong-road, and close to the railway station—£2 [illegible]

FIFTH PRIZE.—A [illegible] Villa, known as "Ki..era," [illegible] Carroll-street, on the hill, at [illegible] bourne, on tram line, contain[illegible] and let to an old tenant a[illegible] annum—£1000.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Freehold Fa[illegible]dale, consisting of 160 acres, let at £75 per annum—£1,500.

And 594 other Prizes, ranging from £400 to £5 in Value—a total of £8,500.

Total, 600 Prizes ... ... £40,000.

A cash purchaser has been found for the purchase of the Allotments of Land Nos. 17 to 600, at prices w[illegible] at the office of the Society.

Clear Titles for the Properties to be distributed as Prizes are guaranteed to this Society. Transfers wi[illegible] successful shareholders immediately after the Ballot, free of encumbrance of any sort.

For Shares and all Particulars apply to Secretary of Society,

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE, or Care of
LOMER ANDREWS & CO., 87 Queen Street, Melbourne, Central [illegible].

Intending Subscribers should apply on following form, and also enclose two stamps, one of which will be used [illegible] Share Certificate, and the other to send result of Ballot. Register your letter, and, until acknowledged, hold Post Office Receipt.

CUT THIS OUT.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary of
The Melbourne Property Building Society, Brisbane, Queensland.
40,000 Shares of £1 Each. No Further Liability.

Please allot me..........................Shares in the above Society in terms of attached Circular.
I enclose for payment £†..........................also two‡ stamped envelopes for your acknowledgment of above and advice for result of ballot.

Dated this..............day of..........................1894.

Name in full..........................

Address in full..........................

Occupation..........................

† Specify here if payment is by P.O.O. or what. Please do not enclose stamps in payment of shares. N.B.—P.O.O. preferred. If cheque sent, exchange must be added.
‡ When enclosing stamps for reply postages, if stamps be other than Queensland, do not attach them to envelopes. Amount of stamps may be added to P.O.O. or cheques, etc.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest 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, Beaufort, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—
"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."
And another writer has said that—
"He who in his 'biz' would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

[illegible] STREET, BEAUF[illegible]

[illegible] PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTION

[illegible]S & PROGRAMMES
[illegible] & BUSINESS C[illegible]
[illegible] SCRIP, RE[illegible]
PAMPHLETS, [illegible]
BILLHEA[illegible]
[illegible]DEL.
DRAPER'S HAN[illegible]

BOOK[illegible]

[illegible] CALL, RECEIPT
[illegible] BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notic[illegible]

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.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

No. 968. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

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

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.

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.

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.

GOOD BARGAINS AT FOY & GIBSON'S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATION SUPPLIES.

TERMS, CASH, Without Discount. The Best Values for Cash.

Orders sent by Post will be promptly and Carefully Executed.

WE PACK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, all goods intended for transit by rail or boat, and deliver in good order and condition at station or wharf.

We specially invite country residents when in town to visit our establishment, which is undoubtedly the LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, and BEST-LIGHTED WAREHOUSE south of the line. They can save money, economise time, and avoid the worry and trouble of running to and from one street to another to complete their purchases.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD USE KEPT UNDER ONE ROOF.

Groceries.—Best white sugar, per 70lb bag, 15s 9d; Second White Sugar, per 70lb bag, 14s 9d; splendid line flat tins Salmon, 8s 6d per dozen; Sheep's Tongues, 1lb tins, 1s per tin; Chicken, in 1lb tins, 1s 3d per tin; English Mushroom Catsup, half-pint bottles, 6d per bottle; assorted Pickles, per dozen, 4s 9d; gold medal Tomato Sauce, quarts, 4s 6d per dozen; Oakleigh Tomato Sauce, pints, 1s 9d per dozen; Vinegar, quart bottles, 3s per dozen; Sapolio, per large bar, 4d.

Provisions.—Fresh shipment of Gorgonzola and Stilton Cheese, very ripe, in jars, 6s 9d per jar; Hutton's sugar-cured Bacon, primest quality, 7½d per lb by side; other cured Bacon, 6d and 6½d per lb by side; Cheese, good matured, at from 3½d per lb; fresh shipments weekly of New Zealand Blue Cod, 7d. per lb.

Fresh Pork.—Prime Loins, 5d per lb; prime Legs, 5d per lb; prime cuts, 4½d per lb; genuine Pork Sausages, 6d per lb; black and white Puddings, 3d per lb.

TEAS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Unprecedented Value.

Teas.—Our Celebrated BLENDS—E, 1s; D, 1s 3d; and C, 1s 6d per lb—HAVE NO EQUAL. First crop Panyong Tea, in half-chest, 10½d per lb; pure Ceylon Pekoe, exquisite Ceylon character, at 1s 6d per lb.

NOTE.—An abatement on all our teas, taking canisters of 6lb, 12lb, and 20lb, and half-chest, 38lb.

SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞ See Monthly Price List for Complete List of Groceries.

Bargains in Household Draperies.

Fine Colonial Flannels, 9½d, 10½d and 1s per yard; Heavy Welsh Flannels, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; Pink Edge Saxony Flannels, 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d and 1s 3½d.

Sterling Bargains in Blankets at Foy & Gibson's

The extraordinary patronage accorded us in introducing Colonial Made Blankets has prompted us to buy another big lot
DIRECT FROM THE BALLARAT MILLS.

500 PAIRS PURE WOOL BALLARAT BLANKETS,

Made from the Best of Australian Wool, and possessing in a marked degree the soft elastic properties peculiar to the finest Australian Wool.
10-4 size, 12s 9d per pair. 11-4 size, 14s 9d per pair.
Patent Down Quilts, double-bed size, 8s 9d and 10s 9d.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Ballarat Blankets have never hitherto been quoted so low, and we recommend them to all householders.

A Good Bargain in Sheetings at FOY & GIBSON'S.
FINLAY'S HEAVY TWILLED SHEETINGS,
72 inch wide, 10½d yard; 80 inch wide, 12½d yard; 90 inch wide, 14½d yard.
Hotelkeepers and Coffee Palace Proprietors should secure a sample of this bargain lot of Sheetings.

Bargains in Boys' and Men's Suits.

All Pure Wool Victorian Tweed K.B. Suits, sizes 1 to 7, 6s 11d; Boys' rough and ready Navy Serge Sailor Suits, 6s 11d; Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, 22s 6d; Men's All-wool Trousers and Vest, 10s 9d; Men's All-wool Tweed Trousers, 7s 6d; Youths' All-wool Tweed Suits, 19s 6d; Boys' Centennial Overcoats, sizes 1, 2, or 3, 11s 6d; sizes 4 to 7, 13s 6d; sizes 8 to 10, 15s 6d. Youths' Centennials, 21s; Men's Centennials, 37s 6d. All well made and warmly lined, in an unequalled assortment of patterns.

We do not make up inferior materials, so that while others may quote as low, we rely on the superior quality of our manufactures to maintain our reputation as

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

Men's Hats, new shapes, 2s 11d; Men's Flannelette Nightshirts and Tennis-shirts, with collar and pocket, 1s 11d each. **A special bargain in White Dressed Shirts**, 2s 11d each.

Knitted Sox, 6½d, 1s per pair, our own manufacture, and made from the best of yarns. In **Lambswool Underwear**—Gent's Undershirts, 2s 6d; Pants, 2s 11d; and a wide assortment of light and heavy winter makes. Special bargain prices.

Bargains in Boots.

We offer an astonishing line in **Ladies' Glace Lace Boots**, easy fitting and perfect for winter wear, 6s 6d per pair, and in **Gents' Boots**, a splendid line of Gents' Calf go oshed Balmorals, broad or point toe, 10s. 9d. We invite comparison in above lines, being exceptional value and regular goods, not odd job lots. **Ladies' Tan Oxford Shoes**, a good-fitting walking shoe, 4s 6d per pair.

Patent Medicines at Special Prices.—Barry's Tricopherous, 1s 2d; Ayer's Hair Vigor, 3s 6d; Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer, 5s 6d; Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, 2s; Holland's Hair Restorer, 2s 9d, 3s 9d, 4s 9d; Mellin's Food, 2s 9d, or 31s 6d per dozen; Aubrey Food, 1s 3d; Carnrick's do. 3s 10d; Allen and Hanbury's do, 1s; Benger's Food, 2s; Moeller's Cod Liver Oil, 2s 3d and 4s 3d; De John's do, 2s 3d, 4s 3d, 7s 6d; Sander's Malt Extract, 1s 9d and 3s; Kepler's do, 2s 9d and 4s 9d; pure Eucalyptus Oil, 1s. 7oz glass stoppered bottle; finest Glycerine, 1s do; Radam's Microbe Killer, 3s 11d; Greathead's Mixture, 1s 7d; Eno's Fruit Salts, 2s 11d; Atkins's Quinine Wine, 2s 3d; Stiles's do, 2s 3d; Beecham's Pills, 1s 1½d; Seigel's Syrup, 2s 8d; Scott's Emulsion, 2s 3d and 3s 11d; Coutt's Acetic Acid, 2s 11d; Atkinson's Perfume, 1s 9d; Peisse and Lubin's, 2s; Rimmel's, 2s; Butterfly, 2s; pure vaseline, 6d, 10d jar, 7 oz cans 10d, 5lb cans 5s.

Furnishings.—The whole furniture stock has been reduced to bedrock prices. For instance:—Nurse Rocking Chairs, 5s 9d; Arm-rocking Chairs, 8s 11d; 6 feet x 3 feet 6 inches Screw Extension Dining-Tables, 32s 6d; 1 inch Post-stump Bedsteads, 8s 9d; Single-size French Beds, with extended footrail, 12s 6d; in Double-size heavy inch posts, 19s 6d. A Marvellous Line in JAPANESE GRASS TUBES, Terra-Cotta, and Gold Dragon, 6s 11d each; Beautiful Tubes, 22 inches high, floral decorations, 4s 11d each. Ex Oruba, a shipment of 6 feet wide Floor Oilcloths, grand new designs, 1s 4½d per running, yard.

FOY & GIBSON, Smith-st., Collingwood.

LIGHT YOUR
PIPE, CIGAR, LAMP, GAS &c.,
WITH THE NEW SELF-LIGHTING
AUTOMATIC POCKET LAMP.

An Instantaneous Light Produced by merely Turning a Ring.

Price 5s.

This Wonderful little invention, which has been Selling by Thousands in England, and America, is now introduced into Australia. Same size as an ordinary match-box. Beautifully Finished in Best Nickel Silver Case. It is Safer and Far Cheaper than Matches. It is just the thing for the Bush, Windy or Wet Weather when it is impossible to Light Matches. By its use Bush Fires Avoided. It is sent out fitted complete with a Thousand Lights; sufficient to last, with ordinary use Twelve Months.

Post free for P.O.O., for 5s.3d.; Two for 9s.6d.; Five for 21s.; 12 for 42s. If stamps are sent, 3d. extra must be added for each Lamp. Extra lights 1s. per 1000; 4s. for 5,000. Cheques, *made payable to Manager*, must be crossed, and have 1s. exchange added. We agree to refund the money paid and pay carriage both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will engrave the names of the first 1000 purchasers, on their lamps free of charge provided they are willing to wait a few days. And should any Lady wish to give a most acceptable present, if 1s, extra is added towards paying part of extra cost, we will engrave the words "A Present from," adding any Lady's name desired.

TRADE SUPPLIED. AGENTS REQUIRED.
A Grand Line for Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers and Travelling Canvassers, *who should send for Sample dozen and Agents' Terms.*

FREE! FREE!! **WATCHES.** FREE! FREE!!

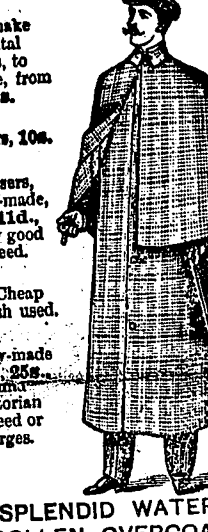
To the Agent ordering the largest number of Lamps during the year we will present a Splendid Sportsman's Racing Stop Watch, with name or monogram engraved; to the agent sending the second largest order, a Solid Gold Signet Ring; to the private buyer who orders the largest number we will present a KEYLESS WATCH or a DIAMOND RING; and to the private buyer ordering the second largest number of lamps, we will present a Solid Silver Pencil Case with name engraved thereon. The names and addresses of the successful winners will be published, and any number of small or large orders will count and make up the largest number if sent in at different times. Address all orders etc. to

AUTOMATIC AGENCY COMPANY, QUEEN'S PLACE,

The Watches can also be had separately by sending price of

"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 30s.
Trousers, 10s.
Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d., really good tweed.
No Cheap Rubbish 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.

A SPLENDID WATERPROOF OR WOOLLEN OVERCOAT FOR 21/-

We have the largest stock of high-class Woollen 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 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.**

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.

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.

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. YOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

GRAND SHOW
OF
NEW WINTER GOODS!

J. McKEICH

Is now showing a surprisingly choice assortment of NEW WINTER GOODS.

NEW MILLINERY.

The very Latest Fashions in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, &c., at Marvellous Prices.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

An Immense Stock of all the FASHIONABLE WINTER MATERIALS, in all the NEWEST SHADES, with Trimmings to match.

A Splendid Assortment of Winter Jackets, Raincloaks, Furs, Beaver Trimming, Corsets, &c.

Fresh Importations of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Flannelettes, and Carpets.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The Value and Assortment of SUITS, HATS, TIES, SHIRTS, TROUSERS and VESTS, for price and quality cannot be beaten.

SUITS TO MEASURE, from the Best Tweeds. Cheaper than any house in the colony.

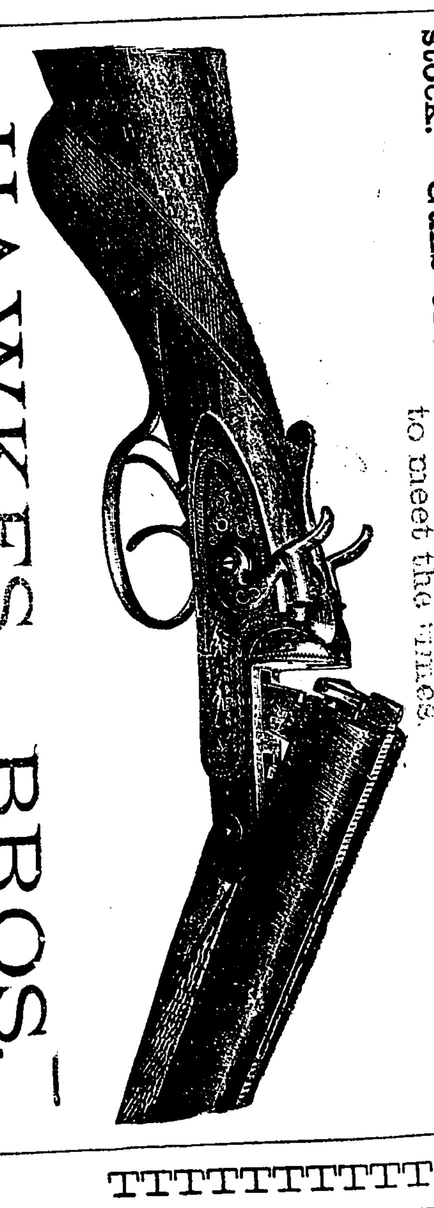
BOOTS & SHOES.

An Entirely New Stock of both English and Colonial made. Unequalled for Quality and Price.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,
FURNITURE & CROCKERY DEALERS,
—ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—
Fencing and Barbed Wires, White Lead, Oils, and Colors, Hard and Soft Woods, Sashes, Doors and Mouldings of all descriptions. Tanks of all kinds and sizes, kept in stock. Guns of all kinds kept in stock, at Reduced Prices, to meet the times.



HAWKES BROS.

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE in TEAS, call upon J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co. for a Sample of their SAMSON TEA. As suggested by the Brand, this Tea is a very powerful Full Bodied Tea, Specially Prepared, with a view to meet the requirements so often sought, but not found—that of a Good, Strong, Full Tea, without Exhausted Leaf, at an Exceptionally Low Price. We can confidently recommend this Tea to the notice of all who appreciate a

Strong, Full, and Powerful Cup of TEA.

We have also to intimate that we are the Sole Agents for Beaufort of the NATURAL GAS KEROSENE, 170 test. We guarantee this Oil to be of the very Finest Quality, Perfectly Odorless, and to give a most Brilliant Light. Give it One Trial and you will then Use No Other.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware, & Produce Dealers.

☞HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.☜

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

PURE BONEMEAL.

Per ton (cash within 14 days), £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

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

Rail Freight to Middle Creek, 3s; Beaufort, 3s 6d; Trawalla, 4s; Burrumbeet, 5s.
Apply early to
JOHN LITTLE & SON,
ARARAT BONE MILLS.

April 26th, 1894

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.

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!

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, 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 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 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 [illegible] for the welfare of this district, it has [illegible] for a considerable amount of support [illegible] 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.

[illegible] WELLY[illegible]N, who is duly Qualified and [illegible] aware that by departing from the [illegible] and devoting himself exclusively [illegible], which he has done for some time, [illegible] following the paths of professional [illegible] a considerable body of the profession [illegible] to stand coldly aloof from anyone of [illegible] who acquires popularity in the treatment [illegible] ailments and is really a Medical [illegible] does not hesitate to resort to what he [illegible] legitimate means for the purpose of disarming [illegible] scepticism, and of securing as far as he is [illegible] confidence of the public. It is assuredly [illegible] assistance from the qualified practitioner [illegible] preference to the quack.

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

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

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the range 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. 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 herds 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 sufferers 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 Kapler-Rolle Machines for General Franklinisation, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessories for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

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

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

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN,
525 LONSDALE STREET,
Between Swanston and [illegible]
MELBOURNE.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Algerians, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; peas, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; barley, prime malting, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; oats, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potatoes, £2 7s 6d to £2 12s 6d; hay, prime green chaffing, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d, medium, £1 17s 6d to £2; prairie hay, £2 5s to £2 10s; straw, £1 10s; bran, 6½d to 7d; pollard, 8½d to 9½d; flour, roller, £5 10s to £6 5s; stone, £5 12s 6d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 1s 10½d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, £5 16s per ton; roller-made, £5 15s per ton; oats, 1s 4d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 6½d per bushel; bran, 5½d per bushel, Cape barley, 2s 3d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to £3 per ton; Ballarat, £2 17s 6d per ton; hay, chaffed, £2 5s per ton; hay, unchaffed, £2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 1½s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, 8d per lb; butter, tubed, 6d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, 4½d per lb; eggs, 11d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—272 head came to hand for to-day's sale, principally consisting of middling descriptions, a small proportion ranging from good to prime. There was an average attendance of the trade, and although really prime quality met with brisk competition at fully last week's advanced rates, other sorts were hardly as firm, prices for which ruled somewhat easier, medium and inferior descriptions being very dull of sale at low rates. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £8 to £9, extra to £9 15s; good do, £6 16s to £7 10s; medium do, £4 to £5. Store Cattle—50 yarded, which met a dull demand, the majority being disposed of at low prices. Calves—23 penned, including a few good and prime vealers, prices obtained showing a slight decline in values; best to 67s. Sheep—4372 was the supply penned for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime crossbreds and comebacks. There was a good muster of buyers, and for best descriptions the demand was firm throughout at prices showing a slight improvement on last week's values, medium sorts all being in better request at slightly improved prices. Quotations—Prime crossbred wethers, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; extra to 16s 9d; good crossbred wethers, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; medium do, 10s to 11s; prime crossbred ewes, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; good crossbred ewes, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime merino wethers, 10s to 11s; good do, 8s to 9s; medium do, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; merino ewes, to 6s 6d. Store Sheep—1500 yarded, chiefly consisting of crossbreds, for which there was a brisk demand, all being disposed of at very satisfactory rates. Lambs—820 to hand, very few of which were up to trade requirements, and were readily disposed of at quotations, medium sorts meeting with fair competition at late rates:—Prime, 10s to 11s, extra to 12s; good, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; inferior, from 2s.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association reports:—Wheat—At auction small lots were sold at from 2s 1½d to 2s 2½d per bushel, and quotations for prime milling are from 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; off lots, to 2s per bushel. Oats.—Fair inquiry at late rates. Algerian.—Feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; tartarian feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; seed, to 2s; stout, prime, to 1s 11d; medium to 1s 10d. Barley.—Market unchanged. Malting.—Prime to 5s 3d; good to 4s 11d. Capes—For plump samples 2s 5d per bushel obtainable. Peas.—Inquiry at from 1s 10½d to 1s 11d per bushel. Maize.—Limited business; sales 2s 2d to 2s 2½d per bushel. Bran.—Prices continue 6½d to 7d per bushel. Pollard.—Quotations up to 7½d ex mill.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company, Limited, 628 Bourke-street west, Melbourne, reports:—Cheese.—New cheese, from 3d to 4½d, a few prime lines to 5d; inferior, 2½d; matured from 4d to 4½d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh at 5½d to 6½d; medium, 3½d to 4½d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, with prices firm, prime dairies bringing from 7d to 7½d, a few favourite higher; medium to good from 6½d to 7d. Eggs.—Demand dull. We sold at 1s 5d. Bacon:—Town sides, 4½d to 5½d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 5d to 6½d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 4d to 5d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold from 2½d to 3d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2d. Carcase Pork.—Well-dressed porkers sold from 2¾d to 3d; medium, from 2d to 3½d; bacon pigs, 1½d to 2½d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 5s to 12s per pair; geese, 3s 6d to 5s per pair; fowls, 2s to 3s 6d per pair; ducks, 3s to 4s 2d per pair.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date of 13th inst.:—

Sheepskins.—There was a full attendance of

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.

WOTHERSPOON—SCHARP.—On the 11th inst., at the South Yarra Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. G. Tait, M.A., John Robertson, eldest son of the late John Wotherspoon, of Beaufort, to Wilhelmina Amelia (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late Felix Rombach Scharp, of Beaufort.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

FARMERS are slow to take any departure from the way they have conducted their agricultural operations from the day they took to farming, and have been content to go on wheat-growing from year to year. At last, however, the farmers throughout the colony have become alive to the fact that wheat-growing, in itself, will not any longer prove a remunerative vocation. Some portions of their holdings will, if they are to swim in a financial sense, have to be applied to other purposes than wheat-growing. There are many industries allied to farming that might be profitably pursued, but there are perhaps none of them that could be taken up with such advantage, in consequence of recent developments, as that of sheep breeding and fattening, in order to meet the requirements of the rapidly developing export frozen meat trade. As a fattening district we claim that Beaufort can hold its own against any in Victoria, an assertion provable by the frequency with which fat live stock sent from this district have topped the various markets of the colony. It would of course be necessary for a great many of our farmers, should they determine to try what money there is in the frozen meat industry, to sell out of the kinds of sheep they are at present depasturing on their holdings, and stock up with large-framed animals. Some of our large sheep-farmers have determined to engage in the exportation of mutton to England, and the proper class of sheep suitable to the requirements of the London market have been purchased so as to breed from them and keep up to the standard quality and weight. An interest in the matter is not, however, shown by such a large number of farmers as it should be. They appear to have got the notion into their heads that they carry on grazing operations on much too small a scale to have anything to do with such a gigantic enterprise as that of the shipment of frozen meat to London. It is perhaps natural that small farmers should say to themselves when they read of thousands of carcases of sheep being shipped to England, "How can we have any say in such a trade with our paltry hundred or two of sheep?" This is a very absurd notion for farmers to get into their heads. Even under present conditions—and the development of the trade will bring about better facilities for the treatment and shipment of the carcases than at present exist—the English market is open to every farmer who possesses sheep of the quality and size that will meet the requirements of the market. That is precisely how matters stand to-day, although the conditions under which he will receive payment for the carcases he sends away may not be quite as favorable as he would like. In time, however, and with the increase in the

The cheapest house in the colony for New Winter Dresses, Jackets, Rain Cloaks, Blankets, Flannel Calicoes, Men's Overcoats and Mackintoshes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc. J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer, Neill-st, Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

At a meeting of the directors of the Ararat Butter Factory Company on Monday afternoon, the tender of Messrs Lawe and Swayne, of Ballarat, for the erection of a factory was accepted, the amount being £483 5s 6d.

Mr Jas. Vowles, whilst practising at football at Waterloo last Saturday, put his knee cap out, the result of a fall. Dr. Adam attended to the sufferer.

A football match has been arranged for his (Saturday) afternoon between Waterloo and the Beaufort Second Twenty, the latter being conceded three extra players.

An alteration is about to take place in the head dress of the Victorian Rangers. The felt hat with puggaree and badge is to be replaced by a khaki helmet with chin-strap and universal badge. This will be worn in full dress, and no more felt hats will be issued in the regiment. Officers commanding companies in the regiment of Victorian Rangers have received orders to obtain the sizes of helmets required by all Rangers in their companies and forward the requisition as early as possible for the number required. The new head gear will give a much smarter appearance to the Rangers and we think will be a great improvement on the felt hat.

The death of Mr Peter Wilkinson, an old and much respected resident of Mt. Cole, occurred on Wednesday last. Deceased was 72 years of age. The remains are to be interred in the Beaufort Cemetery this (Saturday) afternoon.

We deeply regret having to record the death of Mrs Bell, the third daughter of the late Mr D. Kilbeg, of Beaufort, the sad event occurring from blood-poisoning at Kensington on Saturday. Deceased was 31 years of age. She leaves one child. The remains were interred on Monday, the Rev. Father O'Donnell reading the burial service.

The marriage of Mr J. R. Wotherspoon, eldest son of the late Mr John Wotherspoon, of Beaufort, and Miss W. A. (Minnie) Scharp, youngest daughter of the late Mr Felix R. Scharp, of Beaufort, was celebrated at the South Yarra Presbyterian church on Monday last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Tait, M.A. We understand that the bride's costume was of cream nun's veiling, and that the honeymoon is being spent in Sydney. That the young couple may enjoy a long and happy life together is the sincere wish of all their acquaintances.

It is with the deepest regret I (Ballyrogan correspondent to "Ararat Advertiser") have to chronicle the death of Mr John Miles, of Challicum, one of the oldest residents of the district. Mr Miles has not had very good health for some time back, and catching cold about a fortnight ago, he gradually became worse and entered into a state of lethargy on Saturday morning, from which he never recovered, passing quietly away last Wednesday afternoon at a ripe old age. He leaves a grown up family of sons and daughters to mourn his loss. His remains were placed beside those of his wife, who has been dead some years. Mr Miles came out from England to Mr Thompson in the early fifties, and he has been a faithful servant for over forty years. He was many years back promoted to the position of manager, and he devoted his best energies to the breeding and management of the celebrated Challicum merino sheep, and won the managers' cup twice in succession at your local show. Being a capable workman himself he never failed to get the full complement of work from the men under him, and yet remained a very great favorite with them. There will be few, if any, that will not feel sorry for the death of John Miles, for he was widely and favorably known.

The first match in connection with the Dunstan and Cavanagh trophy (for which the Beaufort club is competing) took place at Stawell on Wednesday, when that club scored a victory against the Ararat Imperials. At half-time Stawell had two goals to nil, and in the third quarter added four more to Ararat's two. In the last quarter Ararat quickly scored two goals, and, according to the *Advertiser*, during the early part of the quarter had the game in their own hands, and surer kicking would have made it much more interesting. What is reported as having been a most interesting game finished in favor of Stawell by 8 goals 8 behinds to Ararat's 4 goals 5 behinds. Beaufort meet Ararat at Ararat on the 20th or 27th inst., and to judge by the active training that so many of the team are

The rainfall for the week ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at Beaufort amounted to 10 points.

A resignation having occurred in the Country Fire Brigades' Board, the roll of registered brigades is published. The western district includes—Hamilton, Ararat, Stawell, Beaufort and Casterton.

A very enjoyable dance in connection with the Beaufort Iolanthe Quadrille Assembly was held in the Societies' Hall on Wednesday evening last. The night was fine and the attendance good, no less than 60 couples being present. Dancing was commenced about 9 o'clock, and vigorously indulged in till about 12, when the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was provided by Mr Jas. Cowans in his best style. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up till about 2 o'clock, when the company dispersed for home, everyone being satisfied that they had spent a very pleasant evening and had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The music was supplied by Miss Axtil and Mr G. B. Cowell (piano), Messrs A. Driver (piccolo), and M. Kelly (violin); while Mr R. Wilson made a very efficient master of ceremonies.

A very foolish practical joke was perpetrated on Mr E. Whiting on Wednesday morning, and one which might have been attended with very serious consequences. Whiting was shifting timber to Messrs Hawkes Bros.' new yard, and laid his pipe down while he carted a load away from Mr Archard's premises next door to *The Riponshire Advocate* office. During his absence the pipe was dosed, it is supposed, with turpentine, evidently by some thoughtless lad with no evil intent. Whiting afterwards, on lighting his pipe, had his eyes and face injured by the flames. His whiskers and eyebrows were also scorched. He was blind for the time and was taken to Dr. Adam. It was feared that Whiting would lose his sight, but fortunately this has not happened. He, however, has been confined to his room for several days. The matter was placed in the hands of the police. Certain suspected parties were interviewed, but were able to clear themselves, and so far no clue has been obtained throwing any light on the matter.

STOCKYARD HILL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

The local footballers journey to Skipton on Saturday to meet that club, for the first time this season. As Skipton has a strong team picked, the local boys will need to be in good form to uphold the reputation of being "an unbeaten team" this season. The following will represent Stockyard Hill:—Kirkpatrick (2), Glenister, Tilley (2), Fitzpatrick, Topp (2), Laney, Lynch (2), Keating, Dolan, Hannah, Elder (capt.), Cowell, Williams, Parker, Lewis, Harris, Shaw, Maher, and Austin.

The secretary of the Stockyard Hill Football Club wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—The vice-president (Mr D. Stewart), Mr F. Rogers, Mr P. Lewis, Mr C. Lewis, 10s each; Mr W. Lewis and Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., £1 each.

Some 40 recommendations for modifying the existing customs duties have been made by the Tariff Board in its first report, which was presented by that body on Thursday to Parliament. These include a reduction from 20 to 15 per cent on agricultural implements, a reduction of the spirit, wine and beer duties and excise, the abolition of the duty on horses and the reconsideration of the railway goods classification, specially in relation to the reduction of minimum charges. The commission further advocates the adoption of intercolonial free-trade.

It is understood that Mr Powers (Queensland) will next session introduce a bill for extending the franchise to women in the event of the Government declining to do so.

New York telegrams report that the

BEAUFORT COURSING CLUB.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club was held at Maher's Farmers' Arms Hotel on Thursday night. Present—Messrs Don (voted to the chair), R. A. D. Sinclair, Maher, Vowles, G. Carver, C. White, D. Bending, and Parker.

Mr Sinclair intimated that he had fulfilled his promise to convene the first meeting, he having resigned his position as secretary. No funds remained from last year; the only thing was that members did not pay up as they should have done, and he was accordingly out of pocket. That, however, was neither here nor there. The question is, whether it is desirable or not to form a club this year; if they thought it was, that would be the business.

The Chairman moved that the club be registered under the National Coursing Club rules. By doing that they would have to pay their part of the expenses, which would amount to 30s or £2 a year only, as there were a lot of clubs connected with it. They would not only get good dogs, but they would be able to give good stakes. He believed that in previous years their coursing matches had been very unsatisfactory, through not having them registered. He thought it would be very easy to form a registered club. Mr G. Thomas had promised to give all the assistance he could towards that.

Mr Sinclair thought the first thing they should do was to decide whether they were in a position to run a meeting. In the first place he desired to inform them that Mr Austin, M.L.A., from what he had said, would not accept the office of president; also that he would not allow the club to run any courses on St. Enoch's Estate for the reason that some members had come into Beaufort and said they found nothing but rabbits there. It was a great injustice to Mr Austin to say such a thing. They could all recollect that at the coursing match before the last they had only seen one rabbit all day. Mr Austin had always been most kind to them, in not only allowing the use of his estate and lending horses, but also in giving handsome donations, and it was a very wrong thing for any member to say that there was nothing but rabbits in the paddocks. Mr Austin had told him of it himself, and they knew he was not thin-skinned or anything of that sort. He wished them to thoroughly understand that he was not trying to throw cold water on the movement, but had simply told them of the matter as he thought Mr Austin wished it to be conveyed to the meeting.

Mr Vowles thought that it was merely boys that had been talking, and that no notice should be taken of it.

Mr Maher said he had been at the matches and had never seen any rabbits.

Mr Don pointed out that by registering their meetings they could keep boys away, and fine unruly members.

Mr Sinclair said they certainly could not carry on in the unsatisfactory way in which they had been. When a dog was run out, the owner had turned round and abused the judge. It was of no use trying to conduct a meeting, if it were not carried out in a different way. With regard to a registered meeting, that was a very serious step to take. Every member must register his dog, and that meant extra expense, when really they could not afford it.

Mr Don said the registration fee was 5s, with 2s 6d for puppies. Dogs had to be registered before they were 12 months old, but could not be registered after that age.

Mr Vowles said that would put a damper on the local dogs.

Mr Don said they would have dogs from other parts; he would bring four of his own.

In answer to Mr Maher, Mr Sinclair said he was 15s out of pocket from last year.

It was considered that Mr Austin would allow the use of his estate if it were pointed out to him that the club was not responsible for the statement made by Mr Carver, and carried.

The secretary was instructed to get members' tickets printed and to advertise the next meeting, which it was agreed to hold at Vowles' Camp Hotel.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Messrs Don and Parker, in accordance with the above resolution met Mr Austin at the railway station, and were told that the club would be very welcome to hold the meeting at St. Enoch's, if they thought there were sufficient hares. They had been driven away and thinned out very much lately by a person at Stockyard Hill who had been shooting and sending them to Ballarat. Mr Austin promised to look over the estate and send word as to whether there were enough hares there to make it worth while holding the meeting. With regard to the statement made by Mr Sinclair, that members of the club had come back to Beaufort and said they saw nothing but rabbits on the estate, Mr Austin said that Mr Sinclair must have misunderstood him, he having said that someone at the other side of St. Enoch's had made the statement, and not the people of Beaufort. In consequence of it the rabbit inspector had gone through the paddock said to be badly infested, and to show what little ground there was for the untruth, had only seen two hares and a bandicoot. Mr Austin was warmly thanked by the delegates, on behalf of the club, for the promise given.

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

It is estimated that the strike of London cab drivers, settled on Wednesday by the arbitration of Mr H. H. Asquith, Home Secretary, has cost the cab proprietors during the four weeks it lasted not less than L60,000.

The epidemic of bubonic plague, which recently broke out in Hong Kong, is committing terrible ravages among the Chinese population. Already 1,500 deaths have occurred from the disease, and the daily mortality has reached 100. The Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong, who are estimated at about 210,000, are panic striken, and half of them have fled from the colony.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement and trying the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsey, influenza, chronic coughs, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during their infancy and youth. Old asthmatic individuals will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

As so much is being said about the Stock Tax, it may be as well to state what it is worth to the colony. The Secretary for Customs states that the colony derived from it, in revenue, £90,000. This year it is estimated that it will bring in something over £80,000.

In 10 years the imports of dead meat into Great Britain rose from L12,500,000 to L22,000,000 while the imports of dairy produce rose from L18,500,000 to L25,800,000.

Dr Stone, a British subject in Virginia, for expressing his abhorrence of the law of lynching, has been tarred and feathered by a rowdy mob.

Serious trouble with the natives is threatened in Hong Kong in connection with the ravages of the Black Plague in that British colony. The virulence of the disease is attributed by the British officials to the insanitary state of the densely populated Chinese quarter of the city of Victoria, and it has been proposed to destroy the flimsy structures of which it consists as the best means of

BEAUFORT WARDEN'S COURT.

MONDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1894.
(Before Mr Warde, Local Judge.)

A gold mining lease of 10 acres on the private property of P. Blackmore, Waterloo South, having been recommended to Wm. Greenwood, and the parties failed to agree as to compensation, the above court was held by direction of the Minister of Mines, under section 310 of the Mines Act, for the Warden to determine the amount of compensation.

Greenwood did not appear, and Blackmore was represented by Mr Tuthill.

The Warden was disposed to adjourn the matter for a fortnight, but on Mr Tuthill pointing out that Mr Blackmore had been to the expense of engaging him, and Greenwood seemed to be going on with the lease, as shown by the payment of fees, the Warden after reading a letter from Mr Blackmore, asking for the lease to be held over and showing that the parties had virtually agreed to L1 being paid on commencement of work and 2½ per cent. of the yield of gold, decided to take Mr Blackmore's evidence, but pointed out that he could only fix the compensation in a lump sum as there was no agreement before the court.

Mr Tuthill remarked that Mr Blackmore wished to help the men and encourage mining, and had made very liberal terms. He stated that a former agreement under which applicant agreed to pay L7 per acre for the land had been abandoned by the consent of Mr Blackmore.

Philip Blackmore, sworn, stated that he was the owner of the land. Greenwood proposed occupying the whole of the land applied for as far as he knew, the negotiations being based on that. Greenwood had agreed to pay L7 per acre for the land destroyed. It is worth that. There are 100 acres altogether, and the taking of the 10 acres out would spoil the remainder. There had been no mining on any portion of his land, except a shaft to about 20 ft. under this application. He was willing to take L7 per acre and let the party go on. The land is situated at Waterloo South, about 3 miles from Beaufort, on the Waterloo and Lexton road. It is purely grazing land and there is a population around there. He paid L1 per acre for the land, having selected it in 1864.

The Warden fixed the amount of compensation to be paid by Greenwood at L76, there being no evidence to the contrary as to its value, and the applicant agreeing to that under the old agreement. Applicant would either have to pay that amount, or make some other arrangement with the owner.

The court then rose.

A New York paper recently offered the sum of twenty dollars for the best answer to the question, "What is a woman's chief charm?" The prize was won by a lady, the gist of whose letter was as follows:—"The womanliness that wins love and commands respect; that makes her strong in hopefulness when concerned for those she loves, yet clinging and trusting as a child on the stronger nature for the necessary rounding out of her existence. The womanliness that is her shield in dubious places and her defence in danger; that makes her gentle and loving, quick of sympathy, patient in endurance, eager to forgive, generous and self-sacrificing, and that makes the world lovelier and purer for its existence. The womanliness that makes her beautiful in the eyes of the men who live for her and die for her as mother, sweetheart, and wife, and 'whose price is far above rubies.'"

The earth's lowest body of water is the Caspian Sea, which had been sinking for centuries.

The Earl of Hopetoun will, it is said, positively leave Victoria in April next, as matters connected with his estates require personal attention.

Victoria will not benefit one whit

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

The third of the series of three matches by the Beaufort detachment Victorian Rangers was fired on Wednesday, resulting in a win for Lance-corporal D. F. Troy with a score of 84 points off the rifle; Privates G. Topper and C. E. Jaensch coming second and third respectively. Appended are the scores :—

	Yds.—400	500	600	H'd'p	T'l.
Le. Cpl. D. F. Troy...	33	28	23	sc.	84
Pte. J. P. Dolan ...	30	20	22	8	80
Pte. G. Topper ...	29	28	18	9	84
Pte. J. Kilbeg ...	19	27	24	11	81
Pte. C. E. Jaensch ...	25	24	18	16	83
Pte. B. F. Thompson	20	13	12	14	59
Pte. G. Johnston ...	18	23	9	9	59
Pte. White	16	24	7	12	59

A PROTEST AGAINST THE FRANCHISE.

In connection with the Socialist League, Miss Hickman read a paper to a large meeting at Leigh House, in Sydney, last Saturday night, on the Dangers of Womanhood Suffrage. Miss Hickman urged the people before introducing a new element into politics to weigh well the consequences. If women were given the suffrage, the wealthy woman would throw in her lot with the side of Conservatism. The woman engaged in a trade, or in some other occupation earning wages, could easily be won over by flattery and by appealing to her own vanity to vote as her mistress wished, while the wives of working men too often looked upon socialists and labor members as dangerous agitators, and when such women did work for reform they in almost every instance worked for patching up society by such means as temperance reform or by a social purity crusade. Granting the franchise to woman would give her no more real power than at present. In conclusion Miss Hickman said that the proposal to grant woman the suffrage was fraught with danger to woman and to mankind.

At the instance of Messrs Dunn and Young, M's.L.A., who have been indefatigable in the matter, the Minister of Mines has issued instructions that in future holders of miners' rights are to be allowed to cut from the State Forests timber required for their mines, and also crooked timber and stumps for household purposes. The latter privilege is also extended to those residing within forest areas.

An official report on Ireland says the excessive use of tea, often over-infused, produced anæmia and constitutional weakness among the poorly-fed. In some parts of Ireland bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also, with injurious results.

Kemp, the defaulting secretary of the Tender Board, has been committed for trial for the larceny of debentures to the value of L90, which he pledged to the London Bank of Australia for an overdraft. He was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in L1500 and three sureties of L500 each.

Dr. Péan, of Paris, has presented to his colleagues of the academy, a man aged 41, from whom had been removed for tumors so much of the throat and windpipe that speech was lost. An artificial larynx, which Dr. Kraus agreed to make, had been inserted. This apparatus had been some time in use, and has restored the voice. It causes no discomfort, and the patient can himself insert it in his throat, or remove it. The mechanism is formed of a spiral tube of silver covered with india rubber. The academy congratulated Doctors Péan and Kraus on their achievement.

An extraordinary and highly sensational occurrence took place on Wednesday at Manchester. It appears that a builder residing in the city of Manchester had in his employment a domestic servant, who, for some reason, desired to leave her situation. That morning the girl, gave the usual formal week's notice of her intention to leave. Picking up a huge carving knife, her employer rushed at the girl, and, seizing her in his grasp, slashed at her throat, almost severing her head from her body. The assassin then turned the weapon to himself, cutting his throat from ear to ear. The wounds proved fatal, as the man died shortly afterwards.—*Herald.*

Authorities in London state that the flavor of best Victorian butter is equal, if not superior, to that of any other in the market at the same time. But the Danish butter realises higher prices, although produced in a country which is comparatively small and by no means naturally rich. The reason of this is that by great attention to detail and scrupulous care a good article is produced in spite of the disadvantages of climate and soil. Victoria offers more favorable conditions for dairying, and should produce butter of much superior quality to that hitherto exported. A bad article costs as much to carry as a good one, and where competition has to be met in distant markets by a better quality than can be found on the spot, the question of how to improve the quality of our products becomes of paramount importance. A commendable departure in the direction of increased enterprise is notable in the fact that Messrs J. Bartram and Son, the butter exporters, have secured the services of Mr Olsen, an expert, whose scientific knowledge and practical experience of butter making in Denmark and Sweden are described as qualifying him to impart invaluable advice and instruction upon the subject. Mr Olsen is visiting the dairying districts in this colony, his mission being to place Victorian butter makers on an equal footing with their Danish competitors by giving them the advantage of his experience.—*Leader.*

The Siamese instruments of torture are, says an American paper, made in England, and bear the trade mark of a prominent Birmingham firm.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1894.

(Before Messrs Leader, P.M., C. J. Leadbeater, A. Andrews, and Captain Bridges, J's.P.)

Jas. McKeich v. Chas. Chapman, junr.—Goods sold and delivered, L7 1s 7s. Order for amount, with 5s costs; in default distress.

C. C. Tucker, application for a carrier's license.—Granted, subject to payment of fee.

A MUNICIPAL RATE QUESTION.

OPINION OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

HAMILTON, Monday.

Some excitement was caused in this town to-day when it was rumoured that those ratepayers who had not paid their rates on or before Saturday would not be entitled to have their names placed on the ratepayers' roll. In last Saturday's issue of the Hamilton "Spectator" it was stated that section 3 of the Local Government Act 1891 provided that "Whenever any day or the last of several days provided or appointed by or under this act for any purpose happens on a Sunday, then such provision or appointment shall take effect as for the next following day," and that therefore it would be time if the rates were paid on the 11th June. A large number of ratepayers availed themselves of this, but are now informed that two of the local legal practitioners, including the borough solicitor, had given it as their opinion that the 10th June had not been appointed by the act for the payment of rates, and therefore section 3 did not refer to it. The "Spectator" telegraphed to the Solicitor-General for his opinion, and received his reply to the effect that the section mentioned did apply. Should the council act according to their solicitor's advice, it will deprive many ratepayers of their vote and cause serious trouble all round.—"Argus"

According to recent statistics, nearly 36,000 tons of tobacco are annually consumed in France. Of this some 29,000 tons are used for smoking, 1250 for chewing, and the remainder for snuff.

In Switzerland girls on arriving at the age of 14 are regularly employed as porters, and during the season in that country may be seen daily carrying the baggage of travellers up and down the steep mountain path.

The sun throws vertical rays on the earth's surface only upon an area equal to about 35 square miles at any one time.

Coffee is intoxicating if taken in sufficient quantities, though differing in its effects from alcoholic stimulants. The nerves may be disturbed in a degree approaching delirium tremens.

In certain parts of Africa cows rate higher in the market than women do. Among the Massai a woman is worth only five large beads, while a cow is worth twice that number.

The London police have received information from Germany of an extensive scheme to circulate forged bank notes in England. It appears that 25,000 notes for L5 each have been forged in Germany and sent over to England.

The poor of Melbourne have not been forgotten by the Port Fairy fishermen, who, on Friday last, went out into the bay for the purpose of fishing on their behalf. Eleven boats joined in this benevolent object, and succeeded in obtaining 60 baskets of barracoutta.

Le Soir, a Parisian evening newspaper, announces that French troops are being equipped for service on the Congo, under instructions to immediately repel by force the slightest British aggression on that river.

Several collisions have occurred between the non-unionists working at the Co-operative Colliery, Newcastle, and the unionists. The disturbances reached such a pitch on Saturday that two shots from revolvers were fired by a free laborer to show that he would not submit to molestation.

Mr Alexander Wilson, the well-known stock and station agent, who last week was committed to Darlinghurst for contempt of court in not complying with an order of the Court to pay L989, being the amount of the verdict in the case Molyneaux v. Wilson, has been released from custody, having filed his schedule.

A boy named Samuel George, charged with the murder of an Italian named Nicholas Boffa, was acquitted at the Sydney Court on Monday. The lad had struck deceased on the head, but the medical testimony showed that Boffa had a phenomenally thin skull.

A shocking accident occurred at Casterton at daylight on Tuesday morning on the railway line near Grassdale. The train from Branxholme to Casterton overtook and ran over a repairer named John Kelly, who, mounted on a tricycle, was making his morning inspection of the road. On the train being stopped a most sickening spectacle was presented. The man's body was literally cut to pieces. The human fragments were gathered and brought on to Merino, where an inquiry will be held. Kelly happened to be in a slight hollow on the line, and as the morning was misty he escaped the observation of the engine-driver. Deceased leaves a wife and family.—"Herald."

The following taken from the Adelaide "Observer" with reference to the latest spray compound, will doubtless be appreciated by all owners of fruit trees which have been so seriously affected by the codlin moth and other pests :—"As the time for spraying fruit-trees has arrived, it will be necessary to use the strongest solutions directly after pruning is done. Use weaker solutions again just before buds begin to swell, and apply still weaker solutions when the leaves have started. The first two sprayings will destroy all germs and spores of fungi, and many eggs of insects, and the later spraying will prevent the spread of any fungi, etc., that may have escaped. The cheapest and best spray compound for "black spot" in apples and pears, for shot-hole and curl-leaf fungus, is made as follows :—Dissolve 6 lb. of bluestone (sulphate of copper) powdered, in ten gallons of water, in a wooden tub. In another tub slake 4 lb. of quicklime in five gallons of water. When cool, stir the lime-water and strain it into the copper sulphate solution. Then add thirty gallons of water, making forty-five gallons altogether. If desired to poison insects such as the harlequin beetle, when the fruit is on the trees add 4 oz. only of Paris green to the forty-five gallons of water. If applied to peaches or nectarines dilute the above with another fifteen gallons of water. It is very important to understand that the winter sprayings kill all spores touched with the compounds, but the summer sprayings can only check the spread of the diseases.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The one point upon which members of the Legislative Council who spoke last Tuesday night were agreed was in a deep distrust of the Crédit Foncier proposals of the Government. From Mr Melville, who stoutly criticised the Government, to Mr Balfour, who warmly defended it, all were agreed that the Government is entering upon a path not only difficult, but dangerous. Two speakers did not mention the scheme, and all the rest condemned it. Mr Embling thought it most dangerous for a Government to lend money to people who would be in a position to turn round and argue when asked to repay. He always, if possible, avoided business dealings with his relatives on that account, and the Government, with its fatherly relations to the people, should be even more careful. Mr Pratt said class legislation would not be tolerated, as all classes were as much entitled to Government assistance as farmers. The difficulty experienced in getting money from selectors was constantly referred to as an instance of what must follow any attempt to enforce payment of interest, and Mr Sachse declared that any farmer who could give good security could get money at about 5 per cent. now. The only word said in support of the proposal was that it might have the effect of lowering the general rate of interest. The prospects of the bill in the Upper Chamber do not seem to be hopeful.

There is to be no further borrowing from England while the present Ministry is in office. Mr Downes Carter not only scoffs at the idea that we could borrow millions at 3 per cent. in London to lend the farmers at 4, but the Ministry is determined to do nothing to add to the terrible incubus of debt from which Victoria is at present suffering. The money to be advanced to the farmer is to be raised locally; and certainly that unfortunate class were in need of succour from "the demon of high interest." The fall in wheat represented a loss of three-quarters of a million to them, comparing the last with the previous harvest. It was to give them relief that the Ministry proposed the bill, but there should be no misapprehension as to the methods to be adopted. The Government was not going in for wild-cat schemes. It might not please the critics who said that the bill did not go far enough, and it might displease those who thought it went too far; but safely lay in the middle course. After referring to the action of the Government in guaranteeing the Savings Banks deposits in the May panic last year, he went on to explain that the Crédit Foncier system would be engrafted upon the Commissioners' Savings Banks business for economy's sake mainly, but also because the commissioners had conducted the affairs of the banks for 40 years with great success. There was to be no new department, no political influence, and all the Government of the day could do was to veto any loans deemed undesirable through lack of sufficient security. So many people had claimed the authorship of the idea of establishing a Crédit Foncier here that Mr Downes Carter deemed it but due to the gentleman to publicly state that it was from Mr. Pinschof's well-remembered lecture he first gained the information that led to the introduction of the bill and that he had obtained the most valuable assistance from Mr Pinschof in working out the scheme.

The sitting of the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday was wholly given up to the Credit Foncier Bill, and a very good debate has to be recorded. Members were in good humour and frank in criticism. Given these conditions and a night in the House is enjoyable. Sir Graham Berry put the case for the Opposition, which is friendly to the bill but desires amendment, and the interest was sustained by Mr Levien, Mr Taverner, Mr A. Anderson, Mr Scott, Mr Harper, Mr Isaacs, and Captain Taylor. Mr Harper's was the longest and most critical speech, and members recognised that he had been giving special attention to the matter, and listened to him attentively. Mr Isaacs favored the principle, and confined his brief remarks to suggestions for improvements in the direction of giving much greater security to the savings of the people than the Government proposed. After Captain Taylor had spoken in commendation, the adjournment of the debate was agreed to on the motion of Mr M'Lean. The House rose at 20 minutes past 10, and will meet again this morning at half-past 11.

In explaining the provisions of the Crédit Foncier Bill, Mr Downes Carter last Tuesday night said that the operations must be limited to advances to farmers, woolgrowers, and cultivators generally. The security would be the land. The reason why advances would not be made to businesses was that they might disappear at any time. It had been remarked very aptly by M'Leod that the Crédit Foncier system turned mortgages into stocks. The man who wished to lend money need only buy the mortgage bonds issued under the act, and if he got tired of being a mortgagee he could sell the bonds and get his money back. Similarly the mortgagor, if he wished to pay off his loan, could buy up bonds to the amount outstanding. Mr Carter has no doubt that bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 per annum could be floated locally. Already the banks held more money than they could employ. "But they will lend it to anyone with a 50 per cent. margin," interposed Mr Harper. "I expected criticism on that point," cheerfully replied the Treasurer. "It has been said that all whom this bill could help can obtain assistance now. Then the most that can be said is that it will not do any harm; that it will be inoperative. But let me ask the House why men who have a 50 per cent. margin, and who want to borrow, should be compelled to pay the high rates and expenses now ruling for accommodation? Our sanitary laws are not intended for the cure of the sick, but to prevent those who are healthy from becoming sick." Already applications to the amount of £100,000 had been received from persons anxious to take advantage of the benefits of the new scheme.

At half-past 11 on Thursday morning about sixty members of the Legislative Assembly were in their places, and the bells had not ceased ringing when the Speaker came in. Within two minutes a motion by Mr Langdon had been passed, and Mr M'Lean was on his legs speaking on the Credit Foncier Bill and quoting Tennyson, and thus auspiciously were Thursday morning sittings inaugurated. Members were determined to give the new system a good "send off." The credit of the country in a special sense depended on it, for it is the country members who brought about the change. The speeches were brief and pointed, and there was scarcely an interjection to chafe the ... of the Speaker. Mr M'Lellan's gesticulations were moderated and Mr Peacock's hilarity restrained, and when the Premier endorsed a most every sentence uttered by Mr Tucker in the Opposition corner with a loud "Hear, hear," it was felt that the millennium had indeed arrived, and the lion was lying down with the Treasurer's ewe lamb. The speakers other than Mr M'Lean were Mr M'Lellan, Mr Tucker, Mr Reynolds, and Mr Ievers, who all supported the bill. Mr Ievers had not concluded when the House adjourned for lunch, and the debate had to be deferred until Tuesday. In the afternoon members did not justify the good anticipations formed at the commencement of the sitting. Private business was called on at 2, and the only matter dealt with was a motion by Mr Trenwith in favor of the fixing of a minimum wage for Government contracts. No progress was made, a motion for adjournment having been negatived by only two votes. Mr Harper set himself the task of talking until 6 o'clock, by which time business had to be suspended. He accomplished his end.—*Argus.*

A vein of mineral wax which resembles pure butter has been discovered by peat diggers in Ireland.

DON'T COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensure rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d each.

In speaking at the A.N.A. banquet last night to the toast of "Parliament," Mr D. Brown said—"They are talking of giving the franchise to women. God help us if such a time comes to pass. When it does come I shall stay at home while my wife goes to look after the country. Ahd I shall rock the cradle, relate stories, and make rhymes, and tell the children of the good old times when men wore trousers." The remarks were received with prolonged laughter and applause.

Alack, and has it come to this! I (Melbourne correspondent to *Ararat Advertiser*) was standing in a grocer's shop the other day when a woman entered and asked for "a hapath of tea." "No," said the grocer, who had sold many farthings worth in old England, "I wont commence selling ha'p'orths here; I would rather give you the tea." At this the customer became abusive and bounced out of the place declaring—"I'll never enter your shop as long as I live." "Well," replied the tradesman, "If your transactions are all in ha'p'orths I shan't lose much profit." I mention this little experience here just to show how steadily we are declining to the conditions of the older and more crowded world. In purchasing a penny has hitherto been our low water market; the half-penny coin is not even in circulation here to any considerable extent, and you will remember that when the *Mail* was started the *Argus* proprietory had to import half-pennies in order that people should have coins where-with to purchase the paper. Down, down, down we go; as the old song says—"Down amongst the dead men; there we lie."

A man named George Brown committed suicide at Hamilton on Monday by swallowing a dose of strychnine.

Watson and Douglas, the two men sentenced to death for the murder of Eugene Possett, have had their sentences commuted by the Executive Council to imprisonment for life.

Portion of what is supposed to be the body of a Chinese drowned in the channel 18 months ago carried out to sea, has been discovered on the Western beach, Cunninghame, by a man named Casement.

At Thursday's meeting of the Creswick shire council it was decided to fill up the drains complained of by Mr T. S. Barry, J.P., Ullina, the council being unable to determine in any other manner. Mr Barry, however, was seen privately on Friday, and it was ascertained that an interview with the president could effect a settlement. Accordingly Mr J. Leishman, J.P. (president), with the mayor of the borough, who had interested himself in the matter, drove to Ullina on Saturday and met Mr Barry, when a satisfactory settlement to both parties was arrived at in a few minutes. The council had cut a drain on the north (high) side of the main road from Clunes to Daylesford, and constructed a culvert across the road. On the west side of the culvert the road was slightly raised, and the drainage from an adjoining farmer's cattle-yards found its way into the drain cut by the council, thence through the culvert, and into a dam on Mr Barry's land. Mr Barry sued the council in the Supreme Court and was awarded L10 damages. The Full Court upheld the decision of the Supreme Court, and the council appealed to the Privy Council, but the appeal was not allowed, the costs in the case amounting to over L1,300. The settlement arrived at on Saturday will involve little or no expense to the council. All that has to be done is to cut a drain through the slightly raised portion of the road west of the culvert complained of, and carry the drainage into a natural watercourse a short distance in that direction, and the old drains are to be filled up. A couple of men with a horse and a dray can do all that is required in a day.—"Argus," Monday.

The situation in the United States in connection with the labor troubles which have broken out in various parts of the country now wears a less threatening aspect. At Cripple Creek, in Colorado, where the miners on strike formed a strong camp and defied the police who were preparing to attack them, the determined attitude of the authorities has had a salutary effect. The rioters have yielded to the police, and have given up their arms. In Pennsylvania, where over 200,000 men went on strike in April, and where serious disturbances have occurred, the largest mines are being re-opened, and worked with non-union labour. In consequence, however, of the hostility of the strikers, it is found necessary to have the mines protected by strong cordons of police.

SKIPTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Wednesday.

An accident happened last Monday to Mrs Gardiner's youngest son. He sustained a broken collar bone through his horse slipping on the bridge over the Emu Creek. This is about the third accident that has happened since the bridge has been re-decked, and although the others were not attended with very serious consequences, it is high time the councils did something to it to cause the horses to get a footing in wet weather. Some of the horses are afraid to go over the bridge when it is wet. Last Tuesday week Mr Wilkie had to take his horses out of the waggon and pull it over himself. The bridge should be pitched or gravelled until the new timber gets the face cut up a bit. Mrs Gardiner's son is getting on nicely under the care of Dr. Donaldson.

The meeting of the Skipton Prospecting Company, held on Saturday night, was a thorough success. Great enthusiasm was shown, everybody trying their best to get the mine started. The directors were appointed, and their names will appear in the next issue. Work is expected to proceed next week.

IMPORTS OF BUTTER INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement showing the imports of butter into the United Kingdom during the past five years will doubtless prove interesting to all engaged in the dairying industry :—

Russia—1889, 8,391 cwts. valued at L41,996; 1890, 8,366 cwts. valued at L39,589; 1891, 9,633 cwts. valued at L49,720; 1892, 37,061 cwts. valued at L184,157; 1893, returns not yet available.

Sweden—1889, 212,157 cwts. valued at L1,141,322; 1890, 224,235 cwts. valued at L1,175,722; 1891, 234,987 cwts. valued at L1,269,187; 1892, 228,885 cwts. valued at L1,243,016; 1893, 267,400 cwts. valued at L1,451,739.

Norway—1889, 5,282 cwts. valued at L29,550; 1890, 4,200 cwts. valued at L21,955; 1891, 6,812 cwts. valued at L35,982; 1892, 9,425 cwts. valued at L49,377; 1893, returns not yet available.

Denmark—1889, 667,398 cwts. valued at L3,742,257; 1890, 824,749 cwts. valued at L4,422,257; 1891, 876,211 cwts. valued at L4,865,842; 1892 863,532 cwts. valued L4,848,735; 1893, 934,787 cwts. valued at L5,279,875.

Germany—1889, 111,068 cwts. valued at L588,850; 1890, 104,450 cwts. valued at L544,271; 1891, 115,509 cwts. valued at L615,791; 1892, 124,233 cwts. valued at L713,859; 1893, 164,985 cwts. valued at L830,706.

Holland—1889, 151,069 cwts. valued at L767,440; 1890, 156,069 cwts. valued at L792,786; 1891, 146,539 cwts. valued at L770,460; 1892, 141,838 cwts. valued at L750,314; 1893, 142,811 cwts. valued at L763,897.

Belgium—1889, 44,693 cwts. valued at L231,912; 1890, 37,229 cwts. valued at L192,231; 1891, 44,022 cwts. valued at L226,382; 1892, 38,649 cwts. valued at L214,684; 1893, returns not yet available.

France—1889, 566,524 cwts. valued at L3,073,473; 1890, 525,105 cwts. valued at L2,847,144; 1891, 535,196 cwts. valued at L3,038,063; 1892, 542,687 cwts. valued at L3,027,648; 1893, 468,309 cwts. valued at L2,679,075.

United States, America—1889, 110,292 cwts. valued at L449,222; 1890, 84,553 cwts. valued at L322,385; 1891, 63,693 cwts. valued at L251,750; 1892, 46,846 cwts. valued at L191,145; 1893, 22,980 cwts. valued at L104,220.

Channel Islands—1889, 319 cwts. valued at L1,757; 1890, 458 cwts. valued at L2,483; 1891, 326 cwts. valued at L1,705; 1892, 246 cwts. valued at L1,331; 1893, returns not yet available.

Victoria—1889, 1,313 cwts. valued at L6,288; 1890, 8,708 cwts. valued at L34,086; 1891, 20,033 cwts. valued at L105,761; 1892, 47,592 cwts. valued at L264,250; 1893, 105,994 cwts. valued at L547,178.

New South Wales—1889, 675 cwts. valued at L3,573; 1890, 7,003 cwts. valued at L33,032; 1891, 5,456 cwts. valued at L28,335; 1892, 5,660 cwts. valued at L32,152; 1893, 19,805 cwts. valued at L101,345.

New Zealand—1889, 14,267 cwts. valued at L65,338; 1890, 24,318 cwts. valued at L99,812; 1891, 28,647 cwts. valued at L135,334; 1892, 34,268 cwts. valued at L177,918; 1893, 41,825 cwts. valued at L212,536.

South Australia—1893, 1,825 cwts. valued at L9,615.

Canada—1889, 22,725 cwts. valued at L95,131; 1890, 15,155 cwts. valued at L60,739; 1891, 46,846 cwts. valued at L187,392; 1892, 59,571 cwts. valued at L255,652; 1893, 43,139 cwts. valued at L194,806.

Totals from all sources—1891, 2,135,607 cwts. valued at L11,591,183; 1892, 2,183,007 cwts. valued at L11,965,190; 1893, 2,327,473 cwts. valued at L12,754,233.

As showing the great drop in recent pastoral values there is grave significance in the figures recently given by Mr John Cooke that during the past five years Australasia has increased the quantity of wool produced by 465,000 bales, or 32 per cent., without receiving a penny more money for the total output. The wool growers have had to depasture about 24,000,000 more sheep, pay interest upon the cost of the necessary improvements and the working and shearing expenses on the sheep; and have had to bale up and pay land carriage, railage and freight to Europe on 465,000 bales of wool more in order to barely keep up the previous gross return.

An important experiment in the production of pork as an industry of value to mallee farmers has been undertaken by Mr E. H. Lascelles. With wheat selling at present low prices, it is a question whether it would not pay farmers better to feed pigs with it, and send it off in the form of pork, than to dispose of it at its present unremunerative rate. Mr Lascelles has recently bought 400 pigs, and had them taken to Hopetoun, where they will be fattened and then sent into the market. The cost of the experiment, with the results realised, will probably be made available for general information. One of the special features of some of the largest New Zealand freezing works is the addition of a special arrangement for pork curing. It is found that by utilising the waste cold air from the freezing chambers a regular medium temperature can be obtained in an ordinary store, and this enables pork to be cured under conditions which ensure its quality. This point should not be overlooked in connection with our freezing works, as by their means the industry could be worked up satisfactorily.

The conduct of the Carlton magistrates in merely fining a man with 36 prior convictions who had first wilfully broken a window, then assaulted the owner of the premises, and finally assaulted a constable most brutally, kicking and fighting like a demon, has been brought under the notice of the Crown Law authorities.

CONCERT.

The Beaufort Harmonic Society, assisted by Ballarat talent, gave an excellent inaugural concert in the Societies' Hall last evening. There was a very large attendance, and the entertainment was highly appreciated. The programme opened by an orchestra of nineteen thoroughly trained musicians, principally from the Ballarat Liedertafel—a pleasing feature to a Beaufort audience—playing an overture in grand style. The musicians were conducted by Mr W. A. A. Lorimer A part song, "Let the hills resound" by the company (over 50 voices), followed. It was splendidly sung, and was heartily applauded. Three other part songs were rendered by the company in exquisite taste. The titles were—"O, hush thee, my babie"; The bells of St. Michael's tower"; and "A spring song." The orchestra having played a very nice selection, Miss L. Strickland, the possessor of a rich cultivated voice, sang "The last milestone" with admirable effect, and her first appearance before a Beaufort audience was crowned with success. The audience went into raptures, thus paying the talented singer a just tribute of praise. A vociferous encore was given, but it was only acknowledged by a bow. Mr W. A. A. Lorimer then gave a pretty violin solo, *Rigoletto*, which was greatly appreciated. Mrs Cunnington gave a good rendering of "The nightless land" and was loudly applauded. A double quartette, "The harp that once," was exceedingly well rendered by Misses Nickols, Harris, James and Jackson, and Messrs Gibson, S. and W. Stuart, and James. It was cordially received. Mr J. W. Rail gave that old Irish favorite 'The dear little Shamrock," in fine style, and was vigorously applauded. Mr V. V. Lorimer played in a finished manner, "Thoughts of Home," as a euphonium solo, and met with a warm reception. The vocal duet, "May and December,' by Miss L. Stuart and Mr R. Jackson, was a rich musical treat. Both singers sang with feeling and acted well, and one of the gems of the evening fairly brought down the house. A bow, however, was the only response. A trio, "Rest thee on this mossy pillow," by Misses B. Ison, S. and M. Jackson, came next. A beautiful blending of voices resulted. The audience were not slow in showing their appreciation. "The Holy City" was magnificently sung by Miss M. Nickols, and much appreciated. Miss Eddy and Mr Rail rendered a sobbing duet, "Listen to my tale of woe." It was really good and provoked great mirth. An unmistakable encore resulted in a repetition of the last verse. The second part commenced with a delightful overture by the orchestra. Mr C. W. Tompkins sang a funny song, "He hadn't been used to luxuries," with local hits, and kept the audience rippling with laughter. An encore met with a response. Miss L. Stuart very sweetly sang "For all eternity" (with violin obligato by Mr W. A. A. Lorimer.) Loud plaudits followed. A vocal duet, "Life's dream is o'er," was nicely rendered by Miss B. Ison and Mr R. Jackson. The effort was greatly admired. Mr V. V. Lorimer played a second euphonium solo, "The return," which pelased immensely. Miss Eddy's contribution, "The sun is on the hill" was greatly appreciated. A sobbing double quartette by Misses Stuart, M. Nickols, A. Ison, and S. Jackson, and Messrs J., J. A., D. Jackson, and G. Johnston, provoked considerable mirth, and was accorded an encore. The last verse was repeated. A pretty selection by the orchestra followed. In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the visitors and local performers, Dr. Adam echoed the sentiments of all present by saying he had enjoyed the concert immensely. Mr J. Jackson, the conductor, had shown them how he could train a company of singers to sing to the delight of the audience. To-night he had reached the culminating point, and brought the performers as near to perfection as possible. If the Ballarat performers were as pleased with the appreciation of the audience as they were with their efforts, they would go home thoroughly satisfied. The music had been a regular feast to their souls. To their own performers they also owed a debt of gratitude for the pleasing manner in which they had acquitted themselves. The names of both conductors, Messrs J. Jackson and W. A. A. Lorimer, were included in the vote. Mr Jackson, in returning thanks, said they had only been three months together, with an hour or an hour and a half weekly practice, and if they kept together for another 3 or 4 months they would give something much better—a short oratorio. He solicited the membership of singers, especially bass and tenor, of any class, so long as they were respectable. Mr W. A. Lorimer also returned thanks for the compliment paid to the orchestra. What was probably the best concert ever enjoyed in Beaufort, so far as high-class music is concerned, terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. We must not omit to mention that Miss A. Greenwood played the accompaniments with her customary eficiency: Miss M. Jackson also capably playing two or three. At the conclusion of the entertainment the performers enjoyed a social.

The Municipal Association which is now sitting in Perth (W.A.) has passed resolutions in favor of allowing women to hold office as mayor and councillor, and for a division of the municipalities.

During a wake at Nenagh, county Tipperary, a quarrel arose over half-an-acre of land left by deceased. In a fight which followed scythes were used, and three men were killed.

At Telangatuk, in the bed of a creek, a half transparent piece of quartz, shaped very much like a frog, has been found, with eyes, mouth, and hips fairly well marked, and on being moved a liquid is plainly seen to move backward and forward inside the stone.

The two emissaries of the Government to India (Messrs Rowe and Kelly), having concluded their tour in the country, thus sum up the result of their labours :—"Having completed our investigations in Ceylon and India, we take this opportunity of pointing out that the orders which have already been forwarded indicate not only a desire to trade with Victoria, but that openings exist which should be eagerly sought after by producers, and now that a footing has been secured no effort should be spared to retain it. Prompt and satisfactory execution of orders, careful packing, and regular and direct shipments at lowest freights obtainable will very materially assist in developing a large and important trade with these countries. Producers and manufacturers in Europe and America lose no opportunities of advertising and pushing the sale of their goods (in some cases for a time at a loss), and it would be well for Victorian producers to use every effort to extend their trade to the above-mentioned countries."

V. R.

In the Court of Insolvency, at Ballarat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Estate of GEORGE PACKHAM (1116), of Trawalla, laborer, has been sequestrated, and that a General Meeting of Creditors in the said Estate will be holden at the Insolvency Court Offices at Ballarat on Monday, the eighteenth day of June, A.D. 1894, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the Election of Trustees and for the other purposes mentioned in the 53rd Section of the *Insolvency Act* 1890.

Dated at Ballarat this 13th day of June, A.D. 1894.

W. DICKSON, Chief Clerk.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

W. E. NICKOLS has for SALE two first-class PIANOS, iron framed, double oblique trichord; as good as new. Cheap.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, JUN., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Livingstone-street, Beaufort (opposite Dr. Adams). Artificial Teeth on Gold, Platinum, or Vulcanite. Teeth scaled, stopped, and extracted painlessly. Patients visited when requested.

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

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in, ¾in, 1in, 1½in., cedar, wide narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Bread palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GEELONG LIME

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, HOSERY, 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.)

	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 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

The lady inspector of factories is proving a success. Her investigations productive of sanitary reforms.

The Government trade commissioners to India and the East (Messrs Rowe and Kelly) do not think there is much chance of exceeding the export of frozen meat in that direction.

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne, who supply all garden and farm requisites.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The season for planting trees and shrubs is at hand and nurserymen are busy filling their orders for fruit trees and shrubs.

Plants in pots can, with care, be planted at any time of the year, and plants from the open ground for four months after the Queen's Birthday, which is an easy date to remember.

Fruit trees are of the greatest service to man and every cottage and house should have one or more trees planted. If there is only room for one tree let it be an apple, and that apple the Stone Pippin, pleasant to eat, a splendid cooker and, with care, can be kept the whole year round.

A dozen fruit trees can easily be planted in an acre allotment allowing room for house flowers and vegetables. Fruits are necessary for the preservation of health and are most delicious and refreshing in the hot months of summer and autumn.

The richest soil is not necessarily the best for fruit trees, medium quality soil producing more fruit than the richest, which produces luxuriant growth but little fruit.

We supply one dozen of the finest fruit trees, 2 gooseberries and 2 currants packed, for 18s.

In mentioning the names of the following fruit trees, we know them to be reliable varieties; there are others equally as good but mentioning too many varieties only confuses.

Almond.—Soft shell or Jordan.

Apples.—The most useful variety is the Stone Pippin, and in planting apples late keeping varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit from such lasts in perfection for months, while early varieties have to be consumed at once, given away, or allowed to rot. Keswick Codlin and the Emperor Alexander are early cooking apples, while Stone Pippin, London Pippin, and Reinette de Canada, are good late varieties. For dessert the Devonshire Quarrenden is the earliest any good. Irish Peach, Gravenstein and Cox Orange Pippin are a good selection, while for late varieties Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Northern Spy, are excellent. The last named never takes the blight, and was introduced, and is used by us, as a stock on which the blighty sorts are grafted. This stock never allows the white wooly blight, (*Aphis lanigera*) to harbour under ground. Blighty sorts, like Ribston Pippin, will have blight on the branches, which must be kept off by various washes, which should be rubbed hard on to the blight where practicable. It is owing to the introduction of the blight-proof stocks imported and introduced by us, Thomas Lang and Co., that apple growing in the colonies is possible. Previous to their introduction, Crab stocks were used, on the roots of which the blight harboured and sucked out the juices of the plant destroying it just when it should be beginning to fruit. The advantage in the introduction of the blight proof stocks is seen by the splendid and cheap supply of apples both for domestic use and export. The advantage we have given to the colonies should be reciprocated by colonists purchasing their trees from us.

Apricots suit warm districts. Oullin's early Peach, Moorpark, and Mansfield seedlings are good.

Cherries which do well anywhere revel in chocolate soil. Plants should only be allowed to grow for about 12 years, when young trees should take their place. Early Purple Guigne, Bedford's Prolific, St. Margaret, and Biggareau Napoleon.

Figs require warmth and moisture. When space is an object these can be trained on fences. Brown Turkey is large and fine, while Genoa is smaller, but suitable for drying.

Grape vines may be grown on fences, trellis or trained over a house, thriving best in the warmer parts of the country, where the following will be found a good selection:—Snow's Muscat Hamburgh, White Mourillion, Red Prince, Malaga, Raison des Dames, Canon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexander, and Waltham Cross: for cooler districts Black Hamburg, Golden Champion, Black St. Peter, and Blue Imperial. In the coldest parts of the colony vines will not fruit.

Lemons.—The Lisbon variety is first.

Nectarines thrive wherever the peach will. Shortland Tawny is a good kind.

Nuts luxuriate in our mountainous cold districts. The Red Filbert and the White, with the cultivated varieties named by Webb, are all excellent.

Oranges require warmth. It should be noted that the ground should not be dug round these as the roots run near the surface. When transplanting it is advisable to pull off every leaf as the leaves evaporate the moisture in the plant and the roots are not at once ready to support it. When the plant is established it will soon throw out fresh leaves. Parramatta, St. Michael, and the Navel are all good varieties. The older the plant the better the fruit.

Persimmon is like the orange a sub-acid fruit which may with advantage be introduced into the shrubbery. Its lovely autumn tinted leaves are very fashionable.

Peaches do not thrive in cold districts. Briggs Red May, Saunders, and Royal George.

Pears.—Late pears, like late apples, are the best to grow. Williams Bon Chretien is the finest eating and cooking pear grown and as it is not of spreading habit, can be grown in the smallest garden; other good varieties are Gansel's Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Green Gage is still the highest flavoured. Kirks, useful for dessert, stewing or jam. Fotheringhams Coe's Golden Drop and Washington.

Quinces will grow anywhere and are very prolific.

The most useful of the small fruits are Gooseberries, which thrive best in the cooler districts. The roots run close to the surface and if interfered with frequently cause the plant to cease bearing the next year. Crown Bob, Billy Dean, Roaring Lion, and Warrington.

Raspberries, suit cool districts and prefer chocolate soils, Common Red, Fastolf and Fillbasket.

Strawberries, for earliness Christies Edith, and for all round usefulness Trollope's Victoria and the Marguerite.

A new fruit was introduced by us last year called the Japanese Wineberry, which is likely to be an introduction of merit. It is a variety of raspberry bearing fruit on the same wood for many years. The fruit is of exquisite flavour, comes in later than the old varieties of raspberries, and has both lovely foliage and beautiful mossy covered stems and flowers. 1s each.

For those who are desirous of obtaining a fuller list, we will be happy to forward our catalogue, which is the most complete in the colonies.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 inches deep, in rows, 6 inches between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. 1 lb sows 80 feet. Matures in about five months.

Borecole, or Kale.—Sow broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, to rows, 2 feet between the plants. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures in about five months.

Cauliflower.—Sow a few broadcast in well-manured ground, 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high to rows; plants 2 feet apart. 1 oz sows bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures about November. Cress.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep, in warm part of ground. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 4 feet. Matures in about three months.

Hardy flower seeds, if not yet sown, should be put in at once. Seedlings from previous sowings should be thinned out and transplanted.

Lettuce.—Sow 1-8th of an inch deep, either broadcast and transplant, or a few seeds in a row at every foot. When growing pull out the extra plants, leaving the strongest one. Matures in about 4 to 5 months.

Mustard.—Same as cress.

Onion.—Sow main crop ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart. For bulbing, thin out to 6 inches. For pickling 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 12 feet, for bulbing 4 feet by 30 feet.

Peas.—Sow freely, 1 inch deep, in rows 4 feet apart; thin out plants to 6 inches. Matures in about four months.

Radish.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 2 inches. Young Radish tops boil into a splendid spinage. Matures in about eight weeks.

Spinage.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 6 in. Matures in about eight weeks.

Frosts may be looked for. If a brushy shrub or bundle of hay is drawn over the potato stems before the sun has risen it will knock off the frost and save the plants.

The Black Fly on Chrysanthemums may be killed with the kerosene emulsion.

Pruning of fruit trees should now be in full swing.

Slugs are a nuisance at this time. Destroy them by trapping. Lay boards about the garden, keeping them half an inch off the ground. Put unslacked lime in a loose-textured bag, tie that to an end of a pole, and at night keep jerking it over the beds, when a shower of lime falls, and whenever it lodges on the back of a slug it kills it.

Tobacco dust sprinkled round plants protects them. Wherever a slug touches a particle of tobacco it dies. Clean zinc coiled up into a circle and pressed into the ground round seedlings will protect them.

A hotbed, if not made last month, should be got ready. The manure, after serving as a hotbed, rots, and is available for the garden. Cuttings may be stuck in this, and seeds of Tomato, Cucumbers, Melons, Egg Plants, &c., raised. When seedlings are raised, it is better to transplant singly into pots, as, when transplanted, the soil is not disturbed about the roots.

A Louth tradesman posted a crossed cheque, which was stolen in transmission. The thief endorsed it, and obtained the money at the bank. The sender of the cheque, having to make good the amount, sued the bank, and judgment was given in his favor.

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 Bom a Ime Maj dpe rou
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 i truy because of my leg. I could not plant yams I could no go fishing I coud not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderfu medicine. I beg you M Dunsford give me one more bottle as th month of bois is near

Preparation Day (SBua dur Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

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

T EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
46 Leicester-squares London W.C.
21 June 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each and in Cases containing six times the quantity 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

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

"YOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW."

Not worth a straw, eh? Then it was worth just nothing—nothing at all. Who has not used that comparison a thousand times to express absolute worthlessness? A straw! The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it rots by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients, "*Your life is not worth a straw.*" How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't sound like the truth, then I don't know what ever does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had excruciating pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach; and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together.

'Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook so I feared to fall. If a knock came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. They say I looked like a corpse, cold and bloodless, my finger-nails and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I got so emaciated and thin that I was only *a bag of bones*, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. As time went on the nervousness and forbodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings.

"In this condition I continued for over four years, *during which time I consulted five doctors*, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, '*Your life is not worth a straw.*'

"In despair I gave up taking physic, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs Richardson) called at my house, told me of Mother's Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle; and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that to this I have had no return of the attacks, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed.) EMMA WICKENDEN (wife of William Wickenden, gardener), Pembroke Villas, 123, Moffat Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1892.

So it turned out that her life was not only worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them, to be sure, but why? It is not the doctors' duty to understand such things Most assuredly. Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear sight belonged to Mother Seigel; and to her remedy hosts of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws.

Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.

The metropolitan premiership football matches on Saturday resulted as follow:—North Melbourne, 5 goals 2 behinds; Footscray, 4 goals 6 behinds. Essendon, 8 goals 13 behinds; St. Kilda, 3 goals 6 behinds. Fitzroy, 10 goals 7 behinds; Richmond, 3 goals 11 behinds. Melbourne, 4 goals 9 behinds; Port Melbourne, 2 goals 1 behind. Geelong, 5 goals 6 behinds; South Melbourne, 4 goals 16 behinds. Carlton, 7 goals 3 behinds; Collingwood, 5 goals 7 behinds. Thurgood kicked 4 goals for Essendon. Grace, of Fitzroy, scored 5 goals.

It is unlawful in Norway for an alehouse keeper to employ any woman other than his wife in the serving of drinks.

LASSITUDE,
HEADACHE,
BACKACHE,
AND INDIGESTION
ARE SYMPTOMS OF A
DISORDERED LIVER.

CLEMENTS TONIC
IS THE ONLY
RELIABLE AND RADICAL CURE.

HAVE NO OTHER.

Mrs A. Wickham, Heyfield, Gippsland, who writes:—I think it behoves everyone who has benefited by your remedy to give it as much publicity as possible. Both I and my husband have been severe sufferers from deranged livers for the last five or six years. We consulted doctors and used a number of advertised remedies but without relief. At last a friend of ours suggested a trial of Clements Tonic. We have now been using it for several months, with the most beneficial results; in fact, we have never felt so well for years as we have since taking Clements Tonic. I feel only too happy to add my testimony to the hundreds you already have received.—I remain, yours gratefully, Ann Wickham, Heyfield, Gippsland.

The question of breaking up their estates is being seriously considered by several of the great land-owners in England. The Duke of Westminster, one of the largest land-owners in London, is selling his Pimlico property in freehold allotments.

Queen Victoria has sent 6000 lire to the Mayor of Florence for the relief of the poor of the city.

Religious bodies are going to ask the Commissioner of Customs to aid them in suppressing the circulation of impure literature.

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 Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The revenue collected by the Customs Department for the first five days of the current month—L41,320—shows a marked increase on the corresponding perion of last year, when the amount was L26,136, a difference of L15,184.

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

The Maffrashire Council have declared in favor of a direct and progressive tax on the unimproved value of land, and only sufficient indirect taxation as may be found indispensable to support native industries.

It is the intention of the Minister of Mines to establish an inquiry room at the Mines department where the public will be able to obtain on application a variety of information concerning the mining industry. Applicants for miners' rights will be informed how to obtain them and as to the privileges they confer on the holder. Information will be afforded how to proceed to peg out and obtain a lease of Crown lands for mining for gold, coal, or tin, and what steps are to be taken if it is desired to enter upon private lands in search of minerals. The geological maps of the colony will be on view, and persons will be able to peruse the hints to intending prospectors prepared by the Government geologist, and to ascertain the result of boring operations in any part of the colony where the diamond drills have been at work. There will also be exhibited specimens of commonly occurring rocks and minerals.

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.

Spofforth (the "demon"), writing in England, says "There is not a good bowler in the whole colony (New South Wales, presumably) if I except Turner; nor can the colonies produce a captain."

A man may as well sit down in a meadow and expect a cow to come and be milked, as to sit down in his store and expect to get trade without advertising. An occasional customer may stray in, inquire for something, and buy it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of business is *made* by advertising. An advertisement often suggests to a reader his want of an article, and he goes and buys when he would not have realised his need if he had not been put in mind of it.

Owing to the discovery of numerous plots to take his life, the Czar of Russia has appointed an officer to superintend a special police department responsible for the safety of the Imperial family.

TO FARMERS.

Have your SILOS constructed in readiness for the coming season.

1. It will pay you to make Ensilage as this kind of fodder will produce in milk quantity and quality 2. Forty or fifty tons of fodder can be ensilaged off one acre, which is worth more than twenty tons of hay. 3. One acre of Ensilage will keep eight head of cattle 100 days. 4. It will double the stock-carrying capacity of your farm; its advantages to dairymen are incalculable.

Plans of Silos and estimates given.

DE LAVAL HAND SEPARATORS.

Perfect Skimmers: Easily Worked; Simple and Durable.

PRICE: From £16 upwards.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Can be easily managed by a boy or girl.

For further particulars apply

AGENT—NORMAN DON
Dairy Expert, Ensilage Contractor 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.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION
VICTORIAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY
AMONGST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE MELBOURNE PROPERTY BUILDING SOCIETY, BRISBANE.
INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, TO BE PAID IN FULL ON APPLICATION. NO FURTHER LIABILITY.

The Properties, 600 in number, valued at £40,000, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the number of Shares subscribed, will be balloted for, free of any deduction for commission.

The Ballot will be conducted in the Presence of the Shareholders and the Press, on a Date which will be duly announced by Advertisement.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. MACDONALD, PATERSON & HAWTHORN, Brisbane. D. E. BRAYSHAW, 309 Collins-st., Melbourne.
BANKERS: BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, Brisbane. SEC.: W. C. MACDERMOTT. OFFICES: CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Edward-st., Brisbane.

Description of Properties.

FIRST PRIZE.—A substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, together with the Valuable Machinery and Engine therein, in the centre of the City of Melbourne, and three minutes from the General Post Office. Also, at rear of same, a substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, with Shot Tower attached, 175 ft. high, the finest in Melbourne, situate in the centre of the City, three minutes from the General Post Office, together with the Valuable Machinery and Lead Rolling Plant inclusive, three engines in complete working order, and of a rental value of £1200 per annum—£22,500.

SECOND PRIZE.—A Villa Residence, containing 11 rooms, Bathroom, Pantry, and a large Ballroom, Stabling, Coach house, Cowhouse, Fowlhouses, Piggery, Dairy, Laundry, and Man's-room, Lawn-Tennis Lawn, and Kitchen Garden, with Orchard, together nearly three acres, situate and having a frontage of 289 ft. to Dandenong-road, three minutes from a railway station, and within 1 mile of the Caulfield Racecourse—£3,500.

THIRD PRIZE.—A Brick Villa, at East Malvern, consisting of 10 rooms, standing in its own grounds, and situate a few minutes from the Darling-road Station, on the Waverley line, with a beautiful view of the Dandenong Ranges—£2,500.

FOURTH PRIZE.—A very picturesque Brick Villa, containing 8 rooms, and Conservatory, on land 68 ft. x 270 ft., facing Dandenong-road, and close to the railway station—£2,000.

FIFTH PRIZE.—A Brick and W.B. Villa, known as "Rivera," situate at Carroll-street, on the hill, at North Melbourne, on tram line, containing 6 rooms, and let to an old tenant at £75 per annum—£1000.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Freehold Farm at Lilydale, consisting of 160 acres, let at £75 per annum—£1,500.

And 594 other Prizes, ranging from £400 to £5 in Value—a total of £8,500.

Total, 600 Prizes ... ... £40,000.

A cash purchaser has been found for the purchase of the Allotments of Land Nos. 17 to 600, at prices which can be seen at the office of the Society.

Clear Titles for the Properties to be distributed as Prizes are guaranteed to this Society. Transfers will be obtainable by successful shareholders immediately after the Ballot, free of encumberance of any sort.

For Shares and all Particulars apply to Secretary of Society,

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE, or Care of
LOMER ANDREWS & CO., 87 Queen Street, Melbourne, Central Agents.

Intending Subscribers should apply on following form, and also enclose two stamps, one of which will be used to return Share Certificate, and the other to send result of Ballot. Register your letter, and, until acknowledged, hold Post Office Receipt.

CUT THIS OUT.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary of
The Melbourne Property Building Society, Brisbane, Queensland.
40,000 Shares of £1 Each. No Further Liability.

Please allot me..............................Shares in the above Society in terms of attached Circular.
I enclose for payment £†..............................also two‡ stamped envelopes for your acknowledgment of above and advice for result of ballot.

Dated this....................day of....................1894.

Name in full..............................

Address in full..............................

Occupation..............................

† Specify here if payment is by P.O.O. or what. Please do not enclose stamps in payment of shares. N.B. P.O.O. preferred. If cheques, exchange must be added.
‡ When ... [illegible]

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate Is Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest 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, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—
"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."
And another writer has said that—
"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

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

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS
DELIVERY BOOKS,
DRAPER'S HANDBILLS
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE
AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing
Of Every description executed at the
"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE"
OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,
Prepared on the shortest notice

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 969. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894. PRICE FOURPENCE.

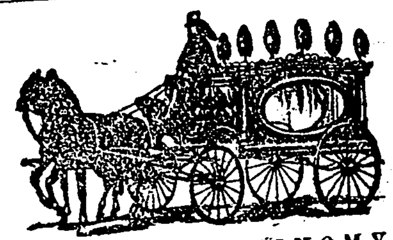
M. FLYNN,
Grocer, Draper,
General Storekeeper,
BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

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.

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.

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.

GOOD BARGAINS AT FOY & GIBSON'S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATION SUPPLIES.

TERMS, CASH, Without Discount. The Best Values for Cash.

Orders sent by Post will be promptly and Carefully Executed.

WE PACK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, all goods intended for transit by rail or boat, and deliver in good order and condition at station or wharf.
We specially invite country residents when in town to visit our establishment, which is undoubtedly the LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, and BEST-LIGHTED WAREHOUSE south of the line. They can save money, economise time, and avoid the worry and trouble of running to and from one street to another to complete their purchases.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD USE KEPT UNDER ONE ROOF.

Groceries.—Best white sugar, per 70lb bag, 15s 9d; Second White Sugar, per 70lb bag, 14s 9d; splendid line flat tins Salmon, 8s 6d per dozen; Sheep's Tongues, 1lb tins, 1s per tin; Chicken, in 1lb tins, 1s 3d per tin; English Mushroom Catsup, half-pint bottles, 6d per bottle; assorted Pickles, per dozen, 4s 9d; gold medal Tomato Sauce, quarts, 4s 6d per dozen; Oakleigh Tomato Sauce, pints, 1s 9d per dozen; Vinegar, quart bottles, 3s per dozen; Sapolio, per large bar, 4d.
Provisions.—Fresh shipment of Gorgonzola and Stilton Cheese, very ripe, in jars, 6s 9d per jar; Hutton's sugar-cured Bacon, primest quality, 7½d per lb by side; other cured Bacon, 6d and 6½d per lb by side; Cheese, good matured, at from 3½d per lb; fresh shipments weekly of New Zealand Blue Cod, 7d. per lb.
Fresh Pork.—Prime Loins, 5d per lb; prime Legs, 5d per lb; prime cuts, 4½d per lb; genuine Pork Sausages, 6d per lb; black and white Puddings, 3d per lb.

TEAS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Unprecedented Value.
Teas.—Our Celebrated BLENDS—E, 1s; D, 1s 3d; and C, 1s 6d per lb—HAVE NO EQUAL. First crop Panyong Tea, in half-chest, 10½d per lb; pure Ceylon Pekoe, exquisite Ceylon character, at 1s 6d per lb.
NOTE.—An abatement on all our teas, taking canisters of 6lb, 12lb, and 20lb, and half-chest, 38lb.

SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞ See Monthly Price List for Complete List of Groceries.

Bargains in Household Draperies.
Fine Colonial Flannels, 9½d, 10½d and 1s per yard; Heavy Welsh Flannels, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; Pink Edge Saxony Flannels, 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d and 1s 3½d.

Sterling Bargains in Blankets at Foy & Gibson's
The extraordinary patronage accorded us in introducing Colonial Made Blankets has prompted us to buy another big lot
DIRECT FROM THE BALLARAT MILLS.

500 PAIRS PURE WOOL BALLARAT BLANKETS,
Made from the Best of Australian Wool, and possessing in a marked degree the soft elastic properties peculiar to the finest Australian Wool.
10-4 size, 12s 9d per pair. 11-4 size, 14s 9d per pair.
Patent Down Quilts, double-bed size, 8s 9d and 10s 9d.

NOTE OUR PRICES.
Ballarat Blankets have never hitherto been quoted so low, and we recommend them to all householders.
A Good Bargain in Sheetings at FOY & GIBSON'S.
FINLAY'S HEAVY TWILLED SHEETINGS,
72 inch wide, 10½d yard; 80 inch wide, 12½d yard; 90 inch wide, 14½d yard.
Hotelkeepers and Coffee Palace Proprietors should secure a sample of this bargain lot of Sheetings.

Bargains in Boys' and Men's Suits.
All Pure Wool Victorian Tweed K.B. Suits, sizes 1 to 7, 6s 11d; Boys' rough and ready Navy Serge Sailor Suits, 6s 11d; Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, 22s 6d; Men's All-wool Trousers and Vest, 10s 9d; Men's All-wool Tweed Trousers, 7s 6d; Youths' All-wool Tweed Suits, 19s 6d; Boys' Centennial Overcoats, sizes 1, 2, or 3, 11s 6d; sizes 4 to 7, 13s 6d; sizes 8 to 10, 15s 6d. Youths' Centennials, 21s; Men's Centennials, 37s 6d. All well made and warmly lined, in an unequalled assortment of patterns.
We do not make up inferior materials, so that while others may quote as low, we rely on the superior quality of our manufactures to maintain our reputation as

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY.
Men's Hats, new shapes, 2s 11d; Men's Flannelette Nightshirts and Tennis-shirts, with collar and pocket, 1s 11d each. **A special bargain in White Dressed Shirts**, 2s 11d each.
Knitted Sox, 6½d, 1s per pair, our own manufacture, and made from the best of yarns. In **Lambswool Underwear**—Gent's Undershirts, 2s 6d; Pants, 2s 11d; and a wide assortment of light and heavy winter makes. Special bargain prices.

Bargains in Boots.
We offer an astonishing line in **Ladies' Glace Lace Boots**, easy fitting and perfect for winter wear, 6s 6d per pair, and in **Gents' Boots**, a splendid line of Gents' Calf goloshed Balmorals, broad or point toe, 10s. 9d. We invite comparison in above lines, being exceptional value and regular goods, not odd job lots. **Ladies' Tan Oxford Shoes**, a good-fitting walking shoe, 4s 6d per pair.
Patent Medicines at Special Prices.—Barry's Tricopherous, 1s 2d; Ayer's Hair Vigor, 3s 6d; Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer, 5s 6d; Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, 2s; Holland's Hair Restorer, 2s 9d, 3s 9d, 4s 9d; Mellin's Food, 2s 9d, or 31s 6d per dozen; Aubrey Food, 1s 3d; Carnrick's do, 3s 10d; Allen and Hanbury's do, 1s; Benger's Food, 2s; Moeller's Cod Liver Oil, 2s 3d and 4s 3d; De John's do, 2s 3d, 4s 3d, 7s 6d; Sander's Malt Extract, 1s 9d and 3s; Kepler's do, 2s 9d and 4s 9d; pure Eucalyptus Oil, 1s, 7oz glass stoppered bottle; finest Glycerine, 1s do; Radam's Microbe Killer, 3s 11d; Great-head's Mixture, 1s 7d; Eno's Fruit Salts, 2s 11d; Atkins's Quinine Wine, 2s 3d; Stiles's do, 2s 3d; Beecham's Pills, 1s 1½d; Seigel's Syrup, 2s 8d; Scott's Emulsion, 2s 3d and 3s 11d; Coutt's Acetic Acid, 2s 11d; Atkinson's Perfume, 1s 9d; Peisse and Lubin's, 2s; Rimmel's, 2s; Butterfly, 2s; pure vaseline, 6d, 10d jar, 7 oz cans 10d, 5lb cans 5s.
Furnishings.—The whole furniture stock has been reduced to bedrock prices. For instance:—Nurse Rocking Chairs, 5s 9d; Arm-rocking Chairs, 8s 11d; 6 feet x 3 feet 6 inches Screw Extension Dining-Tables, 32s 6d; 1 inch Post-stump Bedsteads, 8s 9d; Single-size French Beds, with extended footrail, 12s 6d; in Double-size heavy inch posts. 19s 6d. A Marvellous Line in JAPANESE GRASS TUBES, Terra-Cotta, and Gold Dragon, 6s 11d each; Beautiful Tubes, 22 inches high, floral decorations, 4s 11d each. Ex Oruba, a shipment of 6 feet wide Floor Oilcloths, grand new designs, 1s 4½d per running yard.

FOY & GIBSON, Smith-st., Collingwood.

LIGHT YOUR
PIPE, CIGAR, LAMP, GAS &c.,
WITH THE NEW SELF-LIGHTING
AUTOMATIC POCKET LAMP.

An Instantaneous Light Produced by merely Turning a Ring.

Price 5s.

This Wonderful little invention, which has been Selling by Thousands in England, and America, is now introduced into Australia. Same size as an ordinary match-box. Beautifully Finished in Best Nickel Silver Case. It is Safer and Far Cheaper than Matches. It is just the thing for the Bush, Windy or Wet Weather when it is impossible to Light Matches. By its use Bush Fires Avoided. It is sent out fitted complete with a Thousand Lights; sufficient to last, with ordinary use Twelve Months.
Post free for P.O.O., for 5s.3d.; Two for 9s.6d.; Five for 21s.; 12 for 42s. If stamps are sent, 3d. extra must be added for each Lamp. Extra lights 1s. per 1000; 4s. for 5,000. Cheques, *made payable to Manager*, must be crossed, and have 1s. exchange added. We agree to refund the money paid and pay carriage both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.
SPECIAL OFFER. We will engrave the names of the first 1000 purchasers, on their lamps free of charge provided they are willing to wait a few days. And should any Lady wish to give a most acceptable present, if 1s. extra is added towards paying part of extra cost, we will engrave the words "A Present from," adding any Lady's name desired.
TRADE SUPPLIED. AGENTS REQUIRED.
A Grand Line for Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers and Travelling Canvassers, *who should send for Sample dozen and Agents' Terms.*
FREE! FREE!! **WATCHES.** FREE! FREE!!
To the Agent ordering the largest number of Lamps during the year we will present a Splendid Sportsman's Racing Stop Watch, with name or monogram engraved; to the agent sending the second largest order, a Solid Gold Signet Ring; to the private buyer who orders the largest number we will present a KEYLESS WATCH or a DIAMOND RING; and to the private buyer ordering the second largest number of lamps, we will present a Solid Silver Pencil Case with name engraved thereon. The names and addresses of the successful winners will be published, and any number of small or large orders will count and make up the largest number if sent in at different times. Address all orders etc. to
AUTOMATIC AGENCY COMPANY, QUEEN'S PLACE,
The Watches can also be had separately by sending price of

"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 30s.
Trousers, 10s.
Trousers, Ready-made, 5s. 11d., really good tweed.
No Cheap Rubbish 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.

A SPLENDID WATERPROOF OR WOOLLEN OVERCOAT FOR 21/-
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 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.

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!

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.

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.

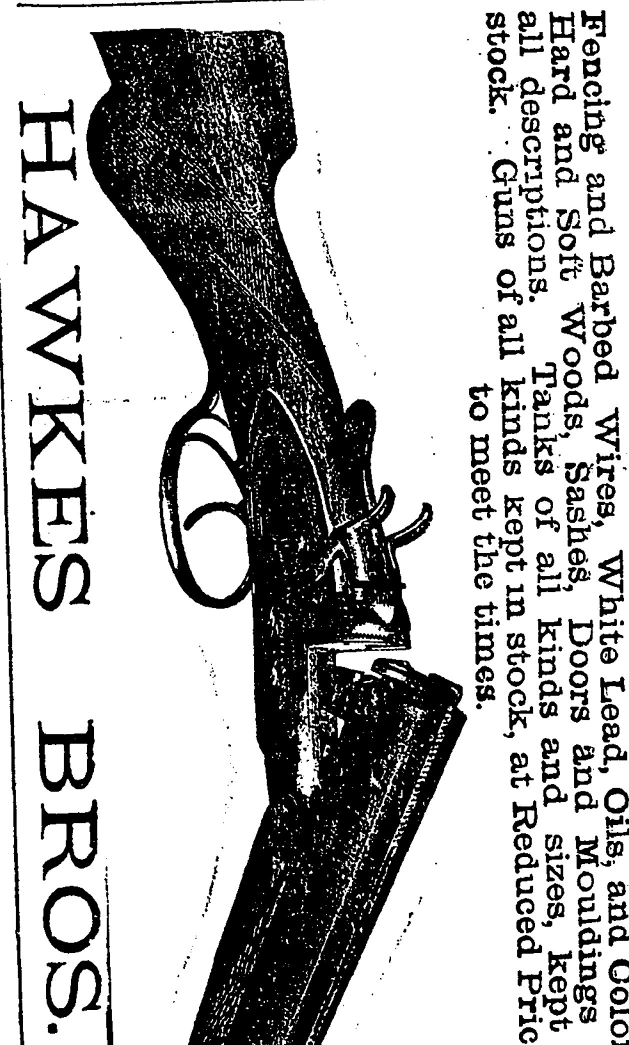
CAMP HOTEL
(NEAR RAILWAY STATION)
BEAUFORT.
Wines, Spirits, &c., the Best Quality only kept.
Comfortable Accommodation for Visitors. —Meals and Beds, 1s each.—
Daily coach to Waterloo leaves Camp Hotel at 9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
C. W. VOWLES, PROPRIETOR.

GRAND SHOW
OF
NEW WINTER GOODS!

J. McKEICH
Is now showing a surprisingly choice assortment of NEW WINTER GOODS.
NEW MILLINERY.
The very Latest Fashions in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, &c., at Marvellous Prices.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
An Immense Stock of all the FASHIONABLE WINTER MATERIALS, in all the NEWEST SHADES, with Trimmings to match.
A Splendid Assortment of Winter Jackets, Rain-cloaks, Furs, Beaver Trimming, Corsets, &c.
Fresh Importations of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Flannelettes, and Carpets.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
The Value and Assortment of SUITS, HATS, TIES, SHIRTS, TROUSERS and VESTS, for price and quality cannot be beaten.
SUITS TO MEASURE, from the Best Tweeds, Cheaper than any house in the colony.
BOOTS & SHOES.
An Entirely New Stock of both English and Colonial made. Unequalled for Quality and Price.
CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. McKEICH,
THE DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.



HAWKES BROS.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,
FURNITURE & CROCKERY DEALERS,
—ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—
Fencing and Barbed Wires, White Lead, Oils, and Colors, Hard and Soft Woods, Sashes, Doors and Mouldings of all descriptions. Tanks of all kinds and sizes, kept in stock. Guns of all kinds kept in stock, at Reduced Prices, to meet the times.

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE in TEAS, call upon J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co. for a Sample of their SAMSON TEA. As suggested by the Brand, this Tea is a very powerful Full Bodied Tea, Specially Prepared, with a view to meet the requirements so often sought, but not found —that of a Good, Strong, Full Tea, without Exhausted Leaf, at an Exceptionally Low Price. We can confidently recommend this Tea to the notice of all who appreciate a
Strong, Full, and Powerful Cup of TEA.
We have also to intimate that we are the Sole Agents for Beaufort of the NATURAL GAS KEROSENE, 170 test. We guarantee this Oil to be of the very Finest Quality, Perfectly Odorless, and to give a most Brilliant Light. Give it One Trial and you will then Use No Other.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware, & Produce Dealers.
☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD. ☜

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

PURE BONEMEAL.
Per ton (cash within 14 days), £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.
NOTE.—Our Bone-crushing and Manure Works are the only works for the manufacture of manures in the colony that are open and court public inspection.
Rail Freight to Middle Creek, 3s; Beaufort, 3s 6d; Trawalla, 4s; Burrumbeet, 5s.
Apply early to
JOHN LITTLE & SON,
ARARAT BONE MILLS.
April 26th, 1894

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.

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!

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, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisits.
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 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 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 ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of securing as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

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

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

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

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

To anyone whose confidence in the possibility of a satisfactory and permanent cure has been shaken by the conduct of various advertising parties who are only medical pretenders with no real knowledge of the human body, and who are in the habit of tendering the same so-called Remedy to all who apply to them, or who have been victimised by any of the horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful 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 [illegible] Machines for General Franklinisation, and a large Combination Battery with Galvanometer and all other necessary accessaries for Galvanism and Faradism. The currents from these instruments impart tone to the nerves, arouse the vitality of the weak, overcome conditions that medicines alone cannot reach, and impart to everyone who gives them a fair trial, health, happiness, and a delicious sense of vigour.

Patients living at a distance and unable to [illegible] personally, can be treated at their homes [illegible] post without any interference to their [illegible] and can have their medicines forwarded by mail or express to any part of Australasia, securely packed and concealed from observation.

All personal consultations are free. The fee of [illegible] which is inclusive of medicines, [illegible] consultation by letter, or it cannot be [illegible] trust that, more especially in those cases where the sufferers have but limited means, I shall never be found wanting in carrying out the [illegible] doing unto others what I would wish should be done unto me.

DR. J. D. LLEWELLYN
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat 2s to 2s 2d; Algerians, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d; peas, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; barley, prime malting, 5s to 5s 4d; Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potatoes, L2 2s 6d to L2 5s 6d; hay, prime green chaffing, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; medium, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; manger hay, £2 10s to L2 12s; straw, L1 10s; bran, 6½d to 7d; pollard, 7½d to 8d; flour, roller, L5 10s to L6; stone, L5 10s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 1s 11d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L5 10s per ton; roller-made, L5 15s per ton; oats, 1s 4d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7d per bushel; bran, 6d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 3d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to L3 per ton; Ballarat, £2 17s 6d per ton; hay, sheaves, to L1 10s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 3d per cwt; onions, 7s 10d per cwt; carrots, 2s 9d per cwt; butter, fresh, 8d per lb; butter potted, 6d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 5½d per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—233 head yarded, about one-fourth of which were good and prime bullocks; of the remainder about 50 head were good quality cows, and the balance chiefly medium to useful light weight bullocks. All best pens met with fair competition at about last week's rates, and for all other descriptions the market was slightly lower. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L8 to L8 17s 6d, extra to L9 12s 6d; good, L6 10s to L7 10s; medium, L4 to L5; best pens cows, L5 to L5 15s, a few to L6 10s. Fat Calves—6 yarded, which sold to 28s. Store Cattle—35 yarded, which met with a slightly better demand than usual. Fat Sheep—3570 forward, nearly all of which could be classed as good trade sheep, with a few pens prime. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but the market opened dull at a reduction on last week's rates, and as sales progressed biddings became slacker, and prices in most instances show a decline of from 1s to 1s 6d per head on late quotations. Prime crossbred wethers, 13s to 14s, a few to 15s 1d; good, 11s to 12s; medium, from 9s; prime crossbred ewes, 10s 6d to 12s, a few to 14s 3d; good do, 9s to 10s; prime pens merino wethers, 9s to 9s 6d, a few to 10s 11d; good do, 7s 6d to 8s 6d. Store Sheep—About 1000 yarded, which could be classed under this heading, and were chiefly indifferent descriptions, which sold at low rates. Lambs—395 forward, few of which could be described as fat. The bulk were medium descriptions, and made low rates; those suited to the trade met a ready sale. Best made 8s to 9s, a few to 10s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Macleod and Booth.—6 cows for Mr D. Brown, Chepstowe, to £4 2s 6d; 102 wethers for Mr Geo. Exell, Stockyard Hill, 9s 9d to 12s 7d; 53 ewes for Mr A. Gillespie, Stockyard Hill, 8s 1d to 10s 3d; 27 ewes and wethers for Mr Thos. Jess, Shirley, 6s to 6s 11d, and 29 lambs to 9s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling, and Crawford.—110 merino ewes for Mr Wm. Lewis, Stoneleigh, to 7s; 44 merino ewes for Mr P. O'Loughlin, Eurambeen, to 6s.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Messrs E. C. Robertson and Co., chaff and grain merchants, 56 Spencer-street, report:—Chaff market has eased since last week owing to large deliveries. We quote:—Chaff.—Prime to L3; good to L2 15s; fair sorts, from L2 7s 6d. Wheat.—Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d. Oats.—Stout, 1s 11d; feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; Danish, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; Tartarian aced, 2s to 2s 2d; Algerians, milling 1s 9d; feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d. Peas, 1s 10d to 1s 11d. Potato market has been glutted. Gippsland, to L2 12s 6d; Warrnambool, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company, Limited, 628 Bourke-street west, Melbourne, reports:—Cheese.—New cheese from 3d to 3½d; a few prime lines to 4d; inferior, 2½d; matured, 4d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh, at 5½d to 7d; medium, 5d. Fresh Butter.—We had the usual supply in to-day, with prices firm, prime dairies bringing from 7½d to 8d; medium to good from 7d to 7½d. Eggs.—Market falling. We sold at 1s 0½d. Bacon.—Town sides, 4½d to 5½d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 5d to 6½d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold from 2½d to 3d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2d. Carcase Pork.—Prime porkers sold from 2¾d to 3½d; medium, from 2½d to 2½d; bacon pigs, 2d to 2½d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 5s 6d to 12s per pair; geese, 3s 6d to 5s per pair; fowls, 1s 6d to 3s per pair; ducks, 3s to 4s 2d per pair.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date of 20th inst.:—

Sheepskins.—There was a full attendance of buyers at our sale to-day, and keen bidding throughout. We submitted a good supply, and made an entire clearance at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium 18d to 27d each; good to superior 30d to 42d each, extra higher. Country and station skins, short 1d to 2d; medium to good 2½d to 3d per pound; superior and extra 3½d to 4½d per pound. Lambskins 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides.—We had an average supply, mostly light and medium sorts, and sold at late rates. Picked heavies to 2½d and over; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Other sorts, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Kip, 1½d to 2d per pound. Calf, to 3d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH

Has just opened a Splendid Assortment of NEW WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., WHICH ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JAS. B. TOMPKINS,

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER, BEAUFORT.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WILLIAM SMITH,

—FAMILY BUTCHER,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

GEORGE LOFT,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall BEAUFORT.

Important Announcement.

A. KILGOUR,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Has Commenced Business in the Premises opposite the Post Office, in LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, and trusts by Strict Attention to Business combined with MODERATE PRICES and Good Workmanship, to merit Public Patronage.

Choice Collection of Tweeds and Coatings alway on hand.

☞ MOTTO—"NO FIT, NO PAY."

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

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL 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.

DEATH.

DRUMMOND.—On the 19th June, at "The Bungalow," Beaufort, Sara Ruth, the dearly beloved daughter of John and Jeannie Drummond, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

THE discussion on the Crédit Foncier Bill, at present before Parliament, has not been of so weighty a character as might reasonably have been expected to take place over a proposal of such a decidedly new, and, we might reasonably say, un-English nature. We are told that in several continental countries the Crédit Foncier system, which it is proposed to introduce into this colony, works admirably. We have no doubt it does, but it does not necessarily follow that the same system, if brought into operation in Victoria, will yield the same splendid results. There cannot be two opinions as to the necessity that exists to bring the price of money down very considerably. At the present ruling rate of interest, and with all commodities very low in price, and with land values very much lower than have almost ever before been, it must be seen that the hard-working, struggling farmers cannot long remain on their holdings. It is, however, a lamentable fact that since the banking crisis farmers have been called upon to pay higher rates of interest than heretofore, besides which, by the great reduction that has taken place in land values, they cannot obtain anything like so large an advance of yore. Is the Crédit Foncier likely to improve their unfortunate positions, is a question that may reasonably be asked. It seems to us that the money that will be loaned out under that system will go to those who are least in need of it. It cannot, of course, be expected that money will be advanced to farmers who are in a hopelessly insolvent condition; but yet there will be found to be many farmers who could, with a little assistance, weather the financial storm that besets them, who cannot comply with the demands of the Crédit Foncier Act. The Act limits the amount to be loaned out to £5,000,000; when that sum has been reached Parliament will have to be approached with the object of considering whether an additional sum of money shall be raised. The first sum of £5,000,000 is to be raised by Government bonds issued in the colony. Of this sum £2,000,000 is to be made available for landjuy stment, £2,000,000 for investment in Government securities, and £1,000,000 held as a cash reserve. Under these conditions the latter sum will not be earning any interest, but by its idleness it will be adding to the amount of interest the earning money will have to pay. The Savings Bank Commissioners are to be invested with the management of the institution that will be called into existence under the Crédit Foncier Act, and power will be given to them to advance up to £1000 according to their own judgment, but only up to 50 per cent. of the value of the security offered. The measure will no doubt work some good, but to many producers in the colony it will prove of very doubtful utility. Under present conditions mallee farmers will be unable to avail themselves of the provisions of this Act, and unless the Ministry give a permanency of tenure to mallee holders in the very near future, the allotment of money for investment, under this Crédit Foncier system, will have been taken up before they will be in a position to make application for any of the money. The Ministry have expressed a willingness to give mallee-lessees a permanency of tenure, but if the Legislative Council acts as it did when the Mallee Land Act was before it last year, the Ministry will be frustrated in their efforts, and no cheap money will be available to these very deserving settlers.

Local and General News.

Gold mining lease No. 1277, P. Cattland, 7a. 0r. 23p., Waterloo Flat, has been declared void.

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, sat as a Local Land Board at Ballarat on Thursday. The application of G. Loft, for 84 acres, Raglan, was recommended.

W. J. Kilmartin, senior-constable, Camperdown, has been appointed Electoral Inspector for Ripon and Hampden, *vice* W. Collingwood, whose resignation has been accepted.

The liberal organisations in the United Kingdom are agitating for the abolition of the right of the House of Lords to reject measures passed by substantial majorities in the House of Commons.

The cheapest house in the colony for New Winter Dresses, Jackets, Rain Cloaks, Blankets, Flannel Calicoes, Men's Overcoats and Mackintoshes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc. J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer, Neill st., Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

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

The cheapest house in the district for Drapery and Boots, Men's Blue Serge Suits, 15s 6d; Men's Ballarat Tweed Suits, 23s 6d; Boys' Blue Serge K. B. Suits, 4s 11d; Watertight Boots, 7s 9d; Bluchers, 4s 11d.—G. H. COUGLE, Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

Mr E. T. Dunn, land officer, conducted a sale of Crown lands on Wednesday at the auction rooms of Mr W. Little, Ballarat. The following Beaufort township allotments were sold:—Opposite the police paddock, on the Ballarat and Ararat railway, upset price £8 6s per lot, area 2a. 3r. 2 2-10p.; Wm. McFarlane, at upset. Upset price £12 15s per lot, area 4a. 0r. 37 6-10p.; Wm. McFarlane, at upset.

The first meeting of shareholders in the Western District and Wimmera Freezing Company will be held at Geelong on Tuesday next, for the purpose of adopting the articles of association and registering the company. A large number of shares are held in Ballarat, Mr Kelsall, the local agent, having placed 2000. It has been arranged that excursion fares will be charged to Geelong.

At the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening, Messrs B. F. Thompson (vice-president), Dolan, McKeich, A. Trompf and G. Johnston being present, the secretary was instructed, on the motion of Messrs Johnston and McKeich, to send a letter of condolence to Mr Drummond (the president) sympathising with him in his recent bereavement. The chairman apologised for the absence of Dr. Adam, who, while waiting for the meeting to commence, had been called away. He intended moving this motion and making some sympathetic remarks. Mr Thompson then moved that this meeting stand adjourned till Thursday, 5th July. Seconded by Mr Trompf, and carried.

Verily, in this life one is always stumbling across the curious and the unaccountable. Among the inmates at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are four members of one family of children, all deaf and dumb. But the extraordinary thing is that the parents, who have no affliction of this character and are ordinary healthy intelligent people, have had eight children in all, and each alternate child has been a deaf mute, while the others have been born and still are sprightly and cheerful and in the possession of all their faculties. A lady, residing I (Melbourne correspondent to "Ararat Advertiser") believe in Geelong, has had five children born to her of whom three were deaf mutes. Of course it will be understood that these are mute because they are deaf; if the faculty of hearing could be aroused in them there is no physical impediment to their gaining that of speech. But on what physiological ground can we account for the fact of those alternate children having been born mute and without the sense of hearing? That is more difficult to comprehend than that a whole family of deaf and dumb children should be born from parents who have no defects of the same nature in their own organisation. There are some wonderful things to be observed in this Asylum, particularly in the remarkable results attained in literally teaching the dumb to speak. But the strangest of all to me is the physiological facts which confront the investigation. Why should three children out of five be born deaf and dumb when all were under like conditions—same father, same mother. I am not quoting exceptional instances; there are many such. And can anybody suggest any reasonable explanation why each alternate child in a family should be ushered into the world a deaf mute, while his or her successive brother or sister was normally hale?

An occasional correspondent writes:—The Middle Creek Mutual Improvement and Debating Association held its fortnightly meeting in the Public Hall on Saturday night last, the 16th inst. The people seemed to take advantage of the beautiful night, and consequently a good crowd, including members and visitors, assembled, there being fully 50 present. The society seems to be gaining in favour in the district, as a number of fresh members are joining at every meeting, there now being 27 on the roll. The subject for debate was, "Is smoking injurious?" Mr J. A. Lewis was to have opened the debate, but, on account of the Ballyrogan members having to meet Ross' Bridge Society at Tatyoon, was not able to attend, but sent a speech to be read by the president. He contended that smoking was injurious, and gave some very reasonable grounds for his argument, which was responded to by Mr J. McPherson, who defended the smokers. After a very able discussion, in which all members took an active part, the debate was closed by a vote of the members, with the following result:—Smokers, 6; non-smokers, 16; which plainly shows that smoking is likely to become a thing of the past. Then followed the social hour, when Mr McPherson gave a song, entitled "Ye Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon"; Mr J. McPherson, a comic reading, entitled "Jimmy Butter and the Owl"; Mr R. Foster, song, "Cabin with the roses at the door"; Mr W. L. Fay, comic reading, entitled, "Popping the question." The meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair. The subject for the next debate is—"Which is preferable, single or married life?"

In speaking on the Crédit Foncier Bill in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, Mr Austin, the member for Ripon and Hampden, congratulated the Treasurer on having introduced the measure, for his (Mr Austin's) long experience of the farmers convinced him that none but the large landholders could get money cheap, unless 8 or 10 per cent. was considered cheap. It would be a mistake to retire the commissioners annually. They should be appointed permanently, and should not be under the control of the Governor in Council, which meant the Government of the day. Their appointment should be the same as that of the judges of the Supreme Court, so that they should be only removable by a vote of both Houses of Parliament. The valuators would have a most important influence on the success of the bill, and care should be exercised in their selection. It would be no use sending a man from the mallee to value land in Gippsland and *vice versa*, or a man from Collins-street out into the country. It was a blot on the bill that there was no provision made for losses which were bound to be made, for no money-lenders in the past had escaped them. It was a great shame that the mallee settlers had not been allowed to select, and he was glad to hear that that disability was about to be removed. He trusted the Government would allow amendments in the bill, so as to commend it to another place.

Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., having consented to present his trophies to the winning members of the Beaufort Rifle Club, a "Smoke Night" has been arranged for Monday evening next at the Golden Age hotel. The marble clock was won by Mr A. Allison, and the silver pencil by Mr J. McKeich. Sixteen prizes of 10s will also be presented to those who obtained a "leg-in."

There appears to be a good prospect of getting a creamery in the Burrumbeet and Windermere district in connexion with the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd.; the secretary (Mr Browne) having succeeded in placing 100 shares in a two days' canvass. A public meeting has been convened for Thursday evening next at Mr Cowley's State school, Burrumbeet, at 7.30 p.m., to take steps to establish the creamery. Dr. Adam (chairman of directors), and Mr Don (manager of the company), will represent the company.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Miss Sarah Ruth Drummond, daughter of Mr J. Drummond, head teacher of the Waterloo State school. The sad event occurred on Tuesday. Deceased, who was 25 years of age, had been suffering from consumption for a long time, but passed away very peacefully. Much sympathy is felt for the parents and relatives in their sad bereavement. The remains were interred in the Beaufort cemetery on Thursday, the funeral being largely attended. The coffin bearers were Messrs McKeich, G. Johnston, R. A. D. Sinclair, and B. F. Thompson, members of the Beaufort Mutual Improvement Association, of which Mr Drummond is the president. A very impressive burial service was read by the Rev. A. Adam, M.A., who also referred briefly to the sad occasion which had called them together to show their heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted ones and respect to both the living and the dead. The Rev. R. Jackson offered up a very touching prayer. The coffin was covered with a very choice and beautiful number of wreaths of flowers, two particularly handsome ones being sent by the Mutual Improvement Association and the scholars of the Waterloo State school respectively.

The committee of the Beaufort Rifle Club met in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening. Present—Messrs T. A. Archard (vice-president), Orde, Brooks, G. Johnston, A. Trompf, B. F. Thompson, Parker, and Dolan. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was received from Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., expressing his willingness to present the trophies on Monday evening next. Captain Dolan reported that a monthly match had been fired on Wednesday last, and resulted in J. P. Dolan winning 1st prize with a score of 65, and J. S. Brooks 2nd with 64.—Received and adopted. The following accounts were passed for payment:—J. Lilley, marking, 17s 6d; J. Hancock, marking, 2s 6d; A. Parker, printing and advertising, 12s; Secretary, petty cash, 11s 6d. Mr Johnston moved, and Mr Trompf seconded, that the prize money be paid. Carried. After some discussion, the secretary was appointed, on the motion of Messrs Orde and Parker, to arrange a "Smoke Night" for Monday night at the Golden Age hotel, cost not to exceed 30s, and to come out of the funds of the club in the event of the prize-winners failing to supply the funds; the chairman remarking that to save the money coming out of the club, if members gave anything, he would make up the deficiency. Captain Dolan conveyed the pleasing intelligence that Captain Jenkins had informed him that as the club had shown so much consideration to the Rangers in allowing them the use of their butts, two guineas, in money or cartridges, were waiting for them. Mr Trompf moved that the monthly match be fired on Wednesday, 18th July, at ranges of 500 and 600 yds., for prizes of £1 and entry fees (less expenses). Seconded by Captain Dolan, and carried. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Dr. Barnardo devotes a large proportion of the space in the May issue of Night and Day to illustrations from photographs of a great variety of cases of rescue through the agency of the Homes. Some twenty-four engravings of boys and girls, admitted apparently from all over the kingdom, show conclusively how wide is the range of effort which the Institutions undertake, and also how necessary these efforts are. Cruelty, destitution, homelessness, and child-suffering appear to demand now as much as ever unceasing care and attention. It is no wonder that the Homes have, as is abundantly evidenced in this issue of Night and Day, friends and supporters from all over the world. His Grace the Primate of All Ireland testifies to the value of the work done, while gifts and letters are recorded from correspondents in most out of the way localities. Some of these gifts are of the most remarkable character, and the paragraphs relating to them constitute a real revelation as to the benevolent sympathy which is felt towards the Institutions, not only by the wealthy, but by an enormous number among the middle and lower middle classes. Dr. Barnardo states, in recording the departure of his first emigration party for the current year of 234 trained lads, that he has now sent to Canada and the Colonies no fewer than 6,805 boys and girls, of whom 98 per cent. have acquitted themselves satisfactorily. It is hoped that several additional hundreds from amongst the nearly 5,000 children in the Homes will be sent to Canada during the summer. It is announced that a Self-Denial week for the benefit of the Homes will be observed from the 4th to the 12th of August next. The Annual meeting, one of the most attractive entertainments of the year in London, has been fixed to take place in the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday afternoon, 23rd June, when Lord Brassey will preside.

In the Crimean war of 1855, 309,400 men went to the front, of whom 8490 were killed in battle, 39,870 were wounded, of whom 11,750 died in the hospital, and 75,375 died of diseases contracted during the campaign. The total deaths were 95,615. The war cost L305,000,000.

The largest cheque ever received by the British Excise authorities on account of spirit duties was paid in by a Scotch firm on clearing spirits out of bond on the eve of the budget announcement. The amount was L21,000.

A tragedy of a startling character is reported from South Shields. A seaman named Goodwin and his son were found lying dead, with their throats cut, and Mrs Goodwin, the wife and mother, with her head battered in, also dead. It is believed that the father murdered his wife and son, and then committed suicide.—*Standard.*

MILK TESTING.

A very interesting exhibition of milk-testing was given at the Beaufort butter factory on Wednesday afternoon by Mr Herman Olsen, the Government dairy expert of Sweden, who is on a visit to Victoria. A machine new to the colony, termed the Butyrometer, was used, and for simplicity, reliability, and cheapness, it undoubtedly stands unequalled. It is needless to add that the machine gave unbounded satisfaction. The method of working is as follows:—Acid is first fixed in a graduated glass tube, and the milk placed on top of it. They are mixed well together by shaking, and an india-rubber stopper having been placed in the tube, it is placed in a bowl, which has receptables to hold 80 samples. The bowl is then fitted in the separator, and by turning a handle a speed of 5600 revolutions a minute is obtained. Hot water at a temperature of from 130° to 140° Fahrenheit is poured into the bowl while the machine is revolving, followed by a supply of cold water for a few minutes. The machine is allowed to run down, when the bowl is lifted out and the tubes taken therefrom, when one can see a distinct layer of solidified butter fat. As the tubes are graduated the reading of the percentage is made at a glance. This butter fat will remain solidified for a week or more. On the score of cheapness the machine is unsurpassed, as 80 tests only cost 1½d. At present each test made at the factory under Weigel's system costs 1d. A great saving of time is also effected by the Butyrometer, as the 80 tests can be made in about 10 minutes. Samples of suppliers' milk were brought from the creameries, and the tests made by the Butyrometer gave the following percentages of butter fat:—Mr Thos. Liston, over 7 (beyond the capabilities of the machine); Mr Thos. Jess, 4.50; Mr D. McDonald, 4; Mr John Jess, 3.95; Mr W. Sutherland, 3.50; Mr D. Hannah, 3.20; Mr J. Fay, 3; Mr W. Roberts, 2.85; Mr J. Holdsworth, 2.35. Some milk obtained from the Golden Age Hotel gave a test of 3.40 per cent., and a similar sample to which water was added tested 2.35. With regard to Mr Liston's milk, Mr Olsen explained that he had never seen a better test in Sweden than 6 per cent., and the conclusion come to by the spectators was that the sample as sent in by the creamery manager must have been taken off the top, where the cream was thickest. Another remarkable feature about the testing was that Mr Holdsworth's milk was the poorest in quality—remarkable from the fact that Mr Holdsworth is, we are informed, the only supplier who is hand-feeding and housing his cows. Experts tell us that this improves the quality of the milk, and an instance was related in support thereof of a dairyman at Camperdown who makes a practice in the winter months of rugging his cows, with good results. Suppliers will be pleased to hear that Mr Olsen left the machine at the Beaufort factory for a week, and it is the manager (Mr Don's) intention to take a series of tests. During the course of conversation which we had with Mr Olsen, he pointed out the unfairness of paying the same price for milk to the supplier whose milk was twice as rich as another's, and said that it was only fair that the milk should be paid for by results, that is to say, according to its quality. In face of this, we should imagine that the directors will not hesitate over the matter, but will at once introduce the system and thus give satisfaction to the suppliers. They could not, therefore, do better than purchase the Butyrometer. It may also interest the directors by informing them that Mr Olsen was greatly surprised at such good prices having been obtained by the company for its butter in the hot weather without a refrigerator. He thought it was impossible to make good butter during the summer months without this most necessary adjunct to a factory. About 25 persons attended the trial, and a good deal of conversation was indulged in relative to the dairying industry, doubtless to the advantage of those interested.

A decision concerning the payment of interest on promissory notes was (says the *Argus*) given at Warrnambool on Monday morning by Mr G. D. M'Cormick, P.M. A claim was made for payment of an amount due on a promissory note, with interest added, but the police magistrate referred to a decision given recently by Mr Justice Williams, who held that there was no power given to justices in petty sessions to award interest on promissory notes. Mr M'Cormick stated that, in view of this decision, he could only make an order for the amount of the note and strike out the interest.

In his Tongala address the Minister of Public Works said that he had been pressing the Cabinet to assist production by deducting L100,000 from the municipal subsidy in order to continue the bonus system (writes the *Argus*). "Were, say, L60,000 a year," he continued, "at the disposal of the Agricultural department, and the balance to the Mines department, the encouragement and assistance that might be offered to the production of wine, brandy, flax, frozen meat, sugar, tobacco, ores and minerals would soon lift the colony out of its difficulties, and would have the effect of sustaining land values to an extent that would avert many heartburnings. This is a view that few indeed can afford to ignore, and I hope you and other councils will give me their assistance."

A number of spurious shillings, dated 1882 and 1890, have been circulated at Launceston. They are a very good imitation, and are said to be of pure silver and correct weight. The coin is supposed to be Chinese make.

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday last the Stockyard Hill club journeyed to Skipton to try conclusions with that club, and suffered defeat by 6 goals 4 behinds to 2 goals 2 behinds. H. Elder captained the Skipton team, and A. Elder acted in a similar capacity for Stockyard Hill, the latter club having two substitutes to play for them. After the bounce the visitors made an attack, but the locals were not to be denied, and forced the ball back, the play being of a give and take character, till at length Stockyard Hill were overmatched by the strong forwards, and W. Bradshaw marking within a short distance of goal, at an angle, kicked first goal for Skipton. A behind quickly followed. In the second quarter the visitors fared better, a goal being kicked by Cowell, A. Elder also having a shot in the same quarter, but only a behind resulted. From this out the Skiptonites had it all their own way, and added two more goals to their number, which were kicked by J. Madden and J. Austin. The third quarter opened, and Skipton were still forcing the play, resulting in two more goals being registered by Francis. After the bounce the ball was sent forward, the visitors again being called upon to defend, which D. Stewart and Williams did in grand style, only a behind being scored. Immediately after the kick off Francis made a good mark, but kicked wide, a behind following. Kicked off Cowell marked and forwarded to Lewis, who in turn sent it to Fitzpatrick, Cowell marking his kick, and with a good run took the ball round the wing, when A. Elder put in some good work. M'Intyre then did a good run and kicked the ball out of bounds. Thrown in, Austin marked to G. Bradshaw, who forwarded, but Williams returned, and Cowell marked his kick in fine style. Welsh then got possession, and put it well forward. J. Madden, for Skipton, then added another behind. Kicked off again, the visitors worked hard together, and through the good play of Cowell, Lewis, Fitzpatrick, Elder, and Todd, the ball was found in close quarters to Skipton's goal, when Costello out of the ruck very quickly picked the ball up and sent it through, scoring the second goal for Stockyard Hill. The ball bounced, Austin, M'Intyre, Welsh, and G. Bradshaw played well together, and by their good play, a better compliment was returned, Francis kicking the sixth goal. After the ball was bounced nothing of any consequence occurred, the locals only scoring two behinds, whilst the visitors scored one. The game thus ended in an easy victory for Skipton as before mentioned. Those who distinguished themselves for the winners were—Austin, M'Intyre, G. Bradshaw, H. Elder, E. P. Welsh, and Francis. For the losers Cowell, Lewis, Fitzpatrick, A. Elder, Williams, Stewart, and Lynch, did good service. Mr Madden umpired the first half, and Mr Cairns the second. The former did not act strictly, but no doubt he did his best. Mr Cairns was very impartial.

A football match was played at Waterloo on Saturday last, between the Waterloo and Beaufort second twenty, the latter being conceded 3 extra players, but 4 of the team did not turn up, the juniors thus playing 19 men. Waterloo won a very rough and unfriendly game by 1 goal 8 behinds to 2 behinds, the goal being kicked by Martin. Those who played well for Waterloo were—Robinson, Rutherford, Abrey, and Daniels; and for Beaufort—White, E. Lilley, Cheeseman, A. Welsh, and J. Ball. Mr W. Cochrane acted as central umpire.

A football match in connection with the Dunstan and Cavanagh (Ararat) trophy, was played at Horsham on Wednesday last, between teams representing the Stawell and Horsham Clubs. A well-contested game resulted in a victory for Horsham by 6 goals 11 behinds to 5 goals 8 behinds. The points now stand—Horsham, 8; Stawell, 4; Ararat, nil; Beaufort, nil. Beaufort will meet Ararat on the ground of the latter on Wednesday next.

At a general meeting of the Stockyard Hill Football Club held on Tuesday night, Mr Thos. Williams (writes our correspondent) was unanimously elected vice-captain. It was decided to play the return match with Waterloo on Saturday, 30th inst. The following were picked to represent Stockyard Hill:—Lewis, Topp, Canny, Maher, Shaw, Stewart, Fitzpatrick, Tiley (2), Keating, Austin, Williams, McIntyre, Elder (capt.), Mullins, Dolan, Kirkpatrick (2), Glenister, D. Hannah, Emergencies—O'Neil, T. Keating, and J. Hannah. Members who cannot get away are requested to inform the secretary before Wednesday.

The Auckland (N.Z.) correspondent of the *Age* has the following item:—Of all the actions that have ever been brought into a court of justice in this part of the world, there has been one set in motion in this city which beats all others for uniqueness. The chief actors in this extraordinary drama of domestic litigation are a newly-married man and his mother-in-law, in the respective characters of plaintiff and defendant. In his statement of claim the plaintiff alleges that prior to his marriage the defendant agreed to provide him with L2 per week for the first 12 months of his married life, and to bear the expenses of her daughter's trousseau. Shortly after the wedding the mother-in-law declined to carry out the alleged agreement, and the bridegroom is now suing her for going back upon what she stipulated to do. A sum of L104 spread over a period of 12 months, with the bridal paraphernalia thrown in, would appear to be the inducement which the mother held out for getting a daughter off her hands, and some amusing developments are looked forward to when the case is ripe enough to come on for trial in the Supreme Court before judge and jury.

MINING ITEMS.

The Commercial Company bottomed on Saturday last at 60 feet, much to the surprise of many, as it was not generally thought the ground was so deep in that locality. The discovery may turn out an important one, as from a few dishes washed a very encouraging prospect was obtained. The wash is of a very puggy nature. They are now engaged opening out, and intend to try a machine of the dirt as soon as it can be got out. Of course claims are marked out on each side of them. Messrs Cheeseman and party on the north, and Wright and party on the south, intend commencing to sink at once. Taylor and party have been engaged boring immediately north of the old reservoir, and have succeeded in obtaining colors of gold in one bore. They now intend to drive to the bore-hole from the shaft they sank, on the bottom of which there was a little hard sand, but no wash. McCracken and party have put down a line of bores at Poverty Point, south of the railway line, but although they found deep ground (about 70 feet), no wash was met with up to the present. Abbott and party are still driving in Ding Dong, but have not yet met with any payable ground, prospects washed yielding poorly. At Waterloo the erection of the Bunyip plant is being proceeded with. The Golden Gate have made arrangements with the co-operative parties above them to keep the water down pending some decision being come to by the shareholders in order to cope with the water. The cessation of baling by the Golden Gate would mean the flooding of the other mines. Hence the mutual agreement arrived at. Some few parties are getting a little gold in the shallow ground on the Yam Holes, but the several puddling parties did not do much last week.

The following are the Beaufort district gold yields for the week ending Saturday, 16th inst.:—Stevens and party, 8oz 3dwt; White and party, 8oz; Lucky Company, 6oz 7dwt; Lewis and party, 3oz 4dwt; Edwards and party, 2oz 4dwt; Kinleyside and party, 1oz 17dwt; Vale and party, 1oz 14dwt; Last Chance (trial cleaning), 1oz 8dwt; sundry small lots, 5oz 6gr. Total, 37oz 17dwt 6gr.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Legislative Assembly sat for a few minutes only on Tuesday afternoon, and then adjourned in consequence of the death on the previous day of Mr D. M. Davies, one of the members for Grenville. Sir James Patterson, in moving the adjournment, spoke feelingly of the sorrow the House felt at the loss of one of its members, and having referred to the ability and amiability of the deceased, pointed out that the House owed it to his memory, to the widow and children, to his constituency, and to itself to adjourn. Mr Shiels spoke at some length, mainly in the philosophic vein, in seconding the motion, and Sir Graham Berry, under whose auspices Mr Davies entered the House on May 11, 1877, Mr Zox, who came into the Chamber on the same day, and Mr Young, the surviving member for Grenville, who had been a colleague of Mr Davies since 1880, each referred in terms of kindly recollection to the deceased. The House immediately afterwards rose.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday the Premier informed Mr T. Smith that the question of taxing racing clubs and proprietors of racecourses had been under consideration by the Cabinet who had not yet come to a decision on the question. In reply to Dr L. L. Smith, Sir James Patterson said a temporary arrangement had been made with Mr Gordon Campbell to advise colonial vendors in the London market, and the appointment of a general agent in London was under consideration. Mr Wheeler obtained a promise from the Minister of Mines that as soon as funds were available an underground survey of the reefs at Daylesford similar to those being made at Ballarat and Bendigo would be undertaken. The Treasurer, in reply to Mr Peacock, officially denied that the amount paid for free passes to the unemployed was deducted from the charitable vote. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, while not giving his opinion as Attorney-General, considered payment of rates on Monday, 11th June, entitled ratepayers to have their names placed on the voters' roll.

The second day sitting of the Legislative Assembly was not marked by such a large attendance as the first. About 40 members answered the call of the bell on Thursday as against 60 last Thursday. Mr Mason, the Chairman of Committees, took the chair in the absence of the Speaker. Mr Keys wants to know how the endowment clauses of the Amended Local Government Act have worked, and Mr Maloney desires information as to how the appointment of electoral registrar at West Melbourne has been worked, and returns were ordered on the motion of each. The debate on the Crédit Foncier Bill was resumed by Mr Vale, and continued by Mr Zox, Mr T. Smith, Mr Grattan, Mr Andrews, Mr O'Neill, Mr Phillipson, and Mr W. Anderson. The latter had not concluded when the luncheon hour arrived, and as there are still several members desirious of speaking the Premier consented to the adjournment of the debate till Tuesday, Mr Shiels promising on behalf of the Opposition that every effort will be made to finish on that day. After the luncheon adjournment Mr Issaacs moved the second reading of the Libel Law Amendment Bill, and though he and his supporters were anxious for short speeches, the opponents were inclined the other way. Mr G. Downes Carter, Mr Armytage, Mr Maloney, and Sir Bryan O'Loghlen delivered long addresses, and Mr Best, one of the seconders of the bill, took up the debate at half-past 5 o'clock purposely to speak until 6 o'clock, when the House would have to adjourn. By doing so he kept control of the order of the day, and was able to fix a subsequent date when the bill would again have precedence. But for this manœuvre the measure would have been blocked for the rest of the session. The House rose at 6 o'clock.—*Argus.*

SNAKE VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

A meeting of the subscribers to the Carngham Mechanics' Institute and Free Library was held at the Institute on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of electing a secretary and treasurer, which offices were rendered vacant through the death of the late secretary, Mr M. Sheehan, and the resignation of Mr G. Douglas, the latter having left the district. Mr G. Morcombe was voted to the chair, and the other members present, viz., Messrs Murray, Baker, Cameron, Douglas, and Bourke, resolved themselves into a committee, when Mr Bourke, the acting secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed on the motion of Mr Baker, seconded by Mr Douglas. The action of the sub-committee in appointing Mr Armstrong as caretaker and librarian was also confirmed. Mr Bourke was then appointed hon. secretary on the motion of Mr Douglas, seconded by Mr Cameron, and Mr J. S. Douglas as hon. treasurer on the motion of Mr Baker, seconded by Mr Cameron. The secretary presented a rough statement regarding the assets and liabilities of the Institute, which showed that the sum of L72 13s was to the credit of the Institute at the National Bank on the 31st March, and the liabilities up to date, about L15. Mr Murray moved, and Mr Cameron seconded, that the secretary obtain all accounts owing, and make the necessary arrangements with the Bank in acknowledging cheques drawn by the newly appointed secretary and treasurer, with a view of settling same. On the motion of Mr Cameron, seconded by Mr Murray, the secretary was instructed to prepare a balance-sheet, and forward same, with application, for a share of the grant set apart for museum and free library purposes. The matter of reducing the member's fee from L1 per annum to 10s was discussed, when it was decided on the motion of Mr Baker, seconded by Mr Douglas, that the matter stand over till next meeting; in the meantime, steps to be taken to see the number of subscribers that would be got at the reduced fee. Matters in connection with the present conduct of some of the juvenile frequenters of the reading room, and other minor affairs, were discussed and allowed to stand over till the next meeting of the committee, on 30th inst.

Matters in connection with mining are again looking somewhat brighter. The Star of the West are again in full swing, and the proprietors, I hear, are making excellent headway with the drive north, from which some good stone is being brought to the surface. The western crosscut is still in very rough country, and the progress consequently slow. The Linton United, some three miles south of the Star, have their battery erected and will soon be at work crushing, and Hodges' Reform close by is busy building in boiler and erecting poppet legs. The Homestead and Consolidated are resting on their oars, but it is to be hoped that with fairer weather shortly a start will be made. The Golden Star is looking much better, the stone from the 80 feet level being of a superior kind to all appearance than that previously obtained, and the shareholders consequently are anxious for the result of the next crushing. The New Chance (which was formerly named the Canoe S.a.), in Mr Birkett's property, have their new shaft down to a depth of 120 feet in very promising country. Small leaders cut in sinking all proved to be gold-bearing. In the alluvial nothing startling is to be chronicled. The Brumby brothers, who were prospecting at the head of Gum Flat, and who obtained close upon 2 oz. out of one trough of dirt, had reluctantly to remove their plant, as the lead could not be traced with success. Several small parties in the vicinity of the Hard Hills, are all making about wages in the shallow ground.

The decision of the Forest Board in permitting *bona fide* miners to cut timber for mining purposes, irrespective of size, in the State Forests is considered a step in the right direction by the miners here, as most of the auriferous country between here and Linton is included within the boundaries of the forest.

Pope Leo XIII. is appealing to the Protestant sects of the east of Europe to re-unite with the Roman Catholic Church.

The Boers under General Joubert, the commander-in-chief of the South African Republic, have stormed the stronghold of Malaboch, the native chief, who was recently reported to be fortifying his camp in Zoutpansberg, the most northern district of the Transvaal. The Boers carried the position terrace by terrace, the attacking force being protected by artillery. On the place being taken it was found that Malaboch had retreated, having been deserted by his followers.

The police of Washington, capital of the United States, have discovered an Anarchist plot to destroy the "White House," the official residence of President Cleveland, by dynamite.

The Unionists shearers are still refusing to engage under the Pastoralists Association Agreement, and it is believed that a strike is inevitable. Non-unionists are engaging freely.

The Acting Commissioners of Railway have completed the re-classification of the railway freights. A saving of L30,000 per annum to the general public is to be effected. Bottled beer, candles, rice, sugar and cement are to be carried at a class lower, and a fourth-class rate is to be established. A 25 per cent. reduction is to be made on butter, five per cent. on cheese, hay and straw, but no alteration is to be made on wheat and wool. The new rates are to come into operation on the 1st July.

THE IDEAL WOMAN.

(By Lady Cook, née Tennessee Claflin).

Wherever we look on the works of mediæval art, we see numberless conceptions of the Madonna and Child. No two of them may be alike, yet they all portray the painter's ideal of pure maternity and joyous innocence. Mary may be a Dutch blonde, or an Italian brunette, or even a hard German housewife of the old school; but, plain or beautiful, she is always honest, clear-eyed, placid, and content, and the child, the infant Hercules, of the Christian faith, he who must cleanse the Augean stables of the world, the wrestler, the serpent strangler, the heir of infinite potentialities, lies toying with the breast of his mother. How utterly human it all is! The bride of God is a Syrian peasant girl; the son of God, a helpless, naked infant. How supremely happy, too, she appears, as she gazes calmly down into the eyes of her boy! What joy is there like that of a mother? Joseph is not always present, and when he is, it is only as a decent accessory. He looks awkward. His office appears to have ceased. Usually, if not always, there is a look in his face expressive of deep thought, as one who would say, "This is the man Christ, who is born to redeem the race, and set a perfect example for all men and women to follow." Yet there seems to be a doubt in his mind as to the conception, the beginning, the great mystery. The artist never knows exactly how or where to pose him. The child, however, is an obvious necessity, but holds a secondary place. Mary is the centre; all eyes turn to her. On a thousand canvasses she stands out the saintly type of the glorified human mother. As the ages proceed our ideals must either advance or retrograde. There is no middle position. The Roman Church removed the gods for her saints, and substituted the Virgin for Bona Dea. But, as Paganism gave way to Christianity, so the mystical theology of nineteen centuries is rapidly vanishing under the firm light of modern scientific research. What is false will be abandoned. The time has come when the Virgin must be respected and revered for the great good which she accomplished by bringing the grand man Christ into the world, and henceforth all mothers must look to her as offering the noblest possible example for them to follow and imitate, in order that they, too, may bring into the world pure and lovable children, worthy of being called the images of God.

There are in our country three million wives at least, and unless poverty has compelled, thousands of their children have never known their mothers' breasts. Three million women, all vowed to the duties of maternity, and the greater number of them deficient in nourishment and its elementary requirements, and why? Because they have undergone no kind of preparatory training; because they are ignorant of themselves and of their duties; because too frequently they were wedded from sordid motives and to unsuitable men; because when love should have entered as a God, he came as a beast. Hence, the untold wretchedness of their loveless lives, the daily miseries that destroy their homes, to say nothing of shameless adulteries, wide-spread prostitution, loathsome diseases, and early deaths. Our Law Courts reveal but a very small fraction of the existing social corruption. Could we see the whole at once, we should recoil with horror at the sight. Throughout all nature, reproduction is the highest function of every living thing, and to it all other functions are more or less subsidiary. Maternity is thus the supreme effort of the supreme organisation, neither to be undertaken lightly or without forethought. Yet the mothers of our marriageable girls have rarely given their daughters any information as to sexual relations. Prudishness or false modesty restrains. Consequently their knowledge, acquired by experience, often comes too late to prevent unhappy results. The same girls may not study pysiology. They must not learn how they were produced, and how they are formed. They are thus a ready prey of all who can take advantage of their ignorance.

The period arrives when the girl, young, fair, innocent, but intensely ignorant of all she ought to know, is thrown by conventional marriage into the arms of a man whose habits and thoughts have nothing in common with hers. Even a roue—and roues now-a-days are both young and numerous—is not refused if he happen to have a satisfactory income. In the latter case, even if she do not become physically tainted, she must become morally so—frequently both, and her off spring must inherit and re-produce at maturity the virus derived from its father. Lovely and innocent as she may be, she is not the typical mother, nor is her boy the Christ. Syria never produced our ideal. In that ignorant and despotic region she could not have existed. Only poets and painters have had occasional glimpses at her. The typical mother can neither be a slave nor a genitrix of slaves. She is the free, the perfect woman, who has been embraced by the Divine man.

All that substracts from the freedom of woman hinders her development, and therefore lessens her value as a wife and a mother. For this reason we do not cease to advocate the necessity of equal rights and equal laws for the sexes before society can possibly improve in purity and in happiness, and before women can rise to her true dignity. Although the duties of men and women differ, the status of both in the eye of the law and of society should be the same, and nothing should be required of the one which is not also demanded of the other. For instance, let man continue to regard chastity as indispensable in women, but let woman also require the same from man. And let her, if modest, regard as a profound insult a proposal from anyone whose delicacy and power of appreciating her purity have been destroyed by contact with lust and infamy. Too long has woman been enslaved, the toy and victim of man. But the dawn of her emancipation has come. A few have already seen the light. The bonds which enswathed woman's faculties are being loosened; may they soon drop off! Then we shall see her lovelier than anything sculptured by Grecian chisel, calm browed as Athene, majestic as Hebe, light-limbed and strong of mind, joyous, serene, loyal, true of heart and purpose, irradiated with a wise intelligence, despising shams and frivolities, tender with a woman's sweetest tenderness, loving simple truth—a noble mother raised to a higher pedestal. This is the true ideal woman; capable, too, of realization. This is the true mate of the true man, and worthy of bearing the world's heroes.

FEEDING COWS.

Cow keepers, almost from time immemorial, had a fixed belief that the quality as well as quantity of the milk depended in a great measure upon the food of the animal. So general was this belief that feeding for quality was a common practice until experiments conducted in America, and subsequently in England and elsewhere, went to show that while the quantity of milk depended in a great measure upon the class of food, the quality—that is, the percentage of butter fat which it contained—remained unchanged. The question has since occasioned a considerable diversity of opinion, upsetting as it did all pre-conceived ideas, but the balance of evidence has been in favor of the reliability of the experiments. The latest account is of a trial carried out on the Ontario College Experimental Farm, where, by the way, previous trials were conducted, which showed that the quality of the milk remained unchanged no matter what the food was. Eight cows were fed for a month on pasture, 1 lb. of bran per day being given to each animal to induce her to come into the stalls. For the second month the food consisted of the same pasture with 1 lb. each of bran, peas and wheat during the first week, double quantities in the second, and treble in the third and fourth weeks. For the next fortnight the cows were fed on pasture and all the green peas and oats they liked to eat. Just here it may be mentioned that before being in the first instance turned out of the byre on to the pasture the cows were fed on 1 bushel of roots, 20 lb. of hay, 4 lb. of wheat and 4 lb. of bran each day. The average percentage of fat in their milk under this treatment was 3.51, but during the first week on pasture alone, with the addition of 1 lb. of bran per day, the percentage was increased to 4.22, with a much enlarged volume of milk. Here then was a remarkably clear demonstration of food making a striking difference in the richness of milk, and indicating that good pasture will produce richer milk than corn and root crops. Dry weather and consequent deterioration of the pasture caused the quality of milk to shrink during the second monthly period, and the percentage of butter fat was reduced during the first fortnight to an average of 3.62. It is more than probable at this time the nutritious of the grasses were eaten bare, yet with an increase of corn during the last week of the second period the percentage was raised to 3.82. Again in the last fortnight of the trial, when the cows, still running on the pasture, had all the green peas and oats they liked to eat, the percentage was raised from 3.82 to 4.01. Comparing the results of the last period (when the cows had poor pasturage and little corn), the increase is from 3.62 to 4.01. But the most striking difference is that first-mentioned, viz., 3.51 of butter fat when the cows were kept exclusively in the byre and fed as already described, and 4.22 when their food was pasture with only 1 lb. of bran each additional. Seeing that the trials made in a previous year at the Ontario College were relied on to a great extent as having indicated that food made no difference to the richness of the milk, it is important to notice the latest evidence from that source. The last experiment goes a long way towards upsetting recent theories, and it is to be hoped that further experiments will be undertaken with a view of setting all doubts at rest on the subject.—*Leader*

The London police are of opinion that an attempt is to be made by a gang of forgers to utter in Australia a quantity of notes that have been forged in Hamburg. They believe that a member of the gang will shortly arrive at Adelaide by one of the German mail steamers for the purpose of placing the forged notes in circulation.

A terrible disaster has occurred at Samara, the capital of the province of that name, situated at the confluence of the rivers Volga and Samara, in the east of Russia. A boat filled with excursionists was capsized in the river, and 45 persons were drowned.

Edward Steirman, an artist of Richmond, Indiana, is said to have discovered a method of photographing colors. The work is said to be perfect, and the discovery will revolutionise photography.

The Postmaster-General's annual return, soon to be submitted, will show a decrease in the postal business of L50,000, while there has been a decrease of 9 per cent. in the telegraph business.

Great enthusiasm is being displayed at the meeting of the Liberal Conference, now being held in London, in which 2000 delegates from the various Liberal associations in England are taking part. A resolution was passed on Wednesday that a petition be presented to the Government, praying them to introduce a bill for the abolition of the House of Lords. Mr Henry Labouchere, the member for Northampton, said that autonomy was but a farce while a hereditary House of Parliament existed.—*Standard.*

It has been arranged that an examination of candidates desirous of qualifying themselves as municipal auditors will be held on the 23rd prox. Those who intend submitting themselves for examination are to notify the secretary for Public Works by the 2nd prox. After this examination has been held the regulations under which the examinations take place will be altered so as to have only one examination in the year, it being considered that there will then be sufficient auditors duly qualified to meet the requirements.

The statement of accounts of the Post Office Savings Banks for 1893 shows that the deposits for last year amounted to £2,418,274, that the sum of £1,821,920 was repaid to depositors, and that there was a balance due to depositors of £2,959,794. The interest allowed to depositors for the year amounted to £24,036.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A monthly match was fired by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club on Wednesday afternoon for two prizes of £1 and entry fees (less expenses). The ranges were 400 and 500 yds., and some fairly good scores were made. The match resulted in Captain Dolan winning first prize with a score of 65, vice-Captain Brooks taking second with 64. Appended are the scores:—

	Yds—200	400	H'd'p	T'l
J. P. Dolan ...	33	26	6	65
J. Brooks ...	28	30	6	64
A. Allison ...	30	33	scr.	63
C. Trompf ...	26	24	13	63
J. Kilbeg ...	25	23	15	63
W. Hill ...	25	25	12	62
C. Loft ...	27	23	12	62
A. Trompf ...	31	29	1	61
J. McKeich ...	32	25	scr	57
E. Jaensch ...	26	14	16	56
J. Chapman ...	26	22	7	55
L. Watkin ...	22	15	16	53
G. Pringle ...	13	23	16	52
G. Johnston ...	12	20	16	48
F. Troy ...	23	20	3	46
F. Kendall ...	17	13	12	42

Edison is now at work with a plan to grease the sides of ships, so that they will slip through the water more readily. He says the friction of salt water and its constituents is much more than is generally believed, and if he can only do what he is trying to do, the great vessels plying from Liverpool to New York will be able to do the voyage in four days.

Acting upon the judgment of the law courts of the South African Republic that British subjects in the Transvaal are liable to military service, the Boer Government is proceeding to give effect to the decision. A number of British subjects have been arrested for refusing to comply with the law. The British Government has protested strongly against the action of President Kruger. A feeling of intense indignation prevails among the British at Johannesburg.

Floods on an almost unprecedented scale have occurred in Hungary, causing widespread loss and destruction. Thousands of horses and sheep have been destroyed, and numbers of the peasantry have been drowned. The total loss to the country is estimated at L6,000,000.

A most useful handbook to those who are in search of land has been prepared by the Lands department, at the instance of the Minister. It states in succinct form the conditions under which land can be taken up for pastoral and agricultural purposes under the various land acts. The clauses relating to selection and mallee occupation and also to the manner in which land is to be obtained under the Village Settlement Act are given. A list of the Crown lands available for occupation in each county is also supplied. The name of the parish in which the land is situated, the sections of the act under which it can be taken up, the acreage, distance from the nearest railway station or seaport, the character of the roads whether made or bush, the configuration of the land whether rangy, flat, or swampy, the nature of the soil and timber, and other useful general information is given respecting each block. It is also stated at what land office application has to be made for land. There is a list of mallee land available, and also of places where land has been set apart for village settlements, and is still open for occupation. This list shows that there are still 47 places where land can be obtained for village settlements, those nearest Melbourne being at Greensborough, Monbulk, Dandenong state forest, Macedon, Kinglake, and Tarrawarra, near Healesville. The handbook will be kept at the land offices and principal post-offices in the colony for inspection by the public, and will be kept up to date as far as possible by inserting lands that may become available by forfeiture and striking out those which are taken up from time to time.

The Minister of Railways has received a draft of the new classification of goods freights which has been prepared by the Commissioners. Care has been taken to deal with the teams and water competition, and the claims of country producers have not been ignored. It is estimated that the alterations will effect a saving of £30,000 per annum to the general public, while the Commissioners hope to make up this sum by increased traffic. Butter will be carried at about 25 per cent. less than the existing rates, and cheese 5 per cent. if forwarded in truck loads for export. Wheat and wool freights are unaltered, but slight concessions have been made for hay and straw. Goods under the heading of class 4 have been classified in the new class 3, which will be slightly in excess of the present class 3. Groceries and oilmen's stores will be put into the second class. All agricultural implements and machines have been put in the lowest class. The alterations will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

At a meeting of the Echuca district committee of the Shearers' Union resolutions condemnatory of the Employers' Union in violating the agreement of 1891 without consulting the Shearers' Union were passed, and it was resolved to hold out for a continuance of the agreement.

The bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the House of Lords was only thrown out by a narrow majority, the voting being 129 against the bill to 120 in its favor.

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

THE NEW MINES BILL.

SOME IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

By the courtesy of the Minister of Mines we ("Star") have received an advance copy of the Mines Bill.

PART I.—Subdivision 1 deals with miners' rights, the fee for which it proposes to reduce from 5s to 2s 6d. Holders of rights are to be allowed, individually and when working in co-operative parties, to obtain timber free from State forests. The provision in the Mines Act of 1890 making it possible to hold excessive areas of auriferous ground by amalgamating claims, is omitted. Provision is to be made to facilitate the working of shallow ground under miners' rights.

Subdivision 2.—Residence Areas—The objects of this subdivision are to improve the title to residence areas by making registration more precise and more reliable upon a uniform system; to facilitate dealings and validate registrations where informalities exist in the matter of cancellation of previous registration, or omissions to sufficiently register; to grant relief in case the holder omits to renew his miner's right in time; to permit a registration to be amended or cancelled in certain cases without the expense of proceedings before a warden; to secure compensation when a registration is cancelled; and to permit the registration of areas on leases, subject to the rights of the leases.

Subdivision 3 provides for new bodies to combine the functions formerly pertaining to the Mining and Prospecting Boards, which are all to be abolished. The intention is that there shall be a mining council for each mining district, each to consist of eight elective members, who are to be paid an annual sum not to exceed L50 apiece. Electoral miners' rights to be issued at 6d each, and holders to be the electors.

Subdivision 4 deals with the constitution and powers of the Mining Councils, which are a combination of those formerly enjoyed by the bodies they supplant.

Subdivisions 5 and 6 deal with the qualifications of the electors and the method of election.

Subdivision 7.—Miscellaneous provisions—Where a lease in which tributors are engaged is forfeited for some cause over which they have no control, that portion held under tribute is to be granted to the tributors. Power is taken to grant leases over land held with the power of purchase, under the provisions of the Mining on Private Property Act. The manner in which compensation shall be paid for surface damage to private lands is more clearly defined. Provision is made for issuing a prospector's license without going to the expense of applying for a lease. Land held under section 32, Land Act, 1890, is to be as free of access to the miner as Crown land.

PART II.—MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Clause 74 provides for a prospecting area and a reserved area, payment as compensation for damages to be made only respecting the former until the other area is definitely taken up. Clause 76 is one of the most important in the bill, as it stipulates that the total percentage on gold to be paid to the owner of any land on which mining operations are conducted shall not exceed the capital value of the land and improvements upon it. The method of applying for leases is simplified very greatly by clauses 77 to 82. Clause 83 shortens the notice of intention to grant a lease from a month to 14 days. Clause 84 empowers holders of miners' rights to treat with owners of land, and if the latter will not treat, the warden is given power to assess damages as in case of a lease.

PART III.—REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

Division 1.—In this certain amendments in the present Act, framed by a conference of inspectors of mines, are included. The bill also provides for the holding of certificates by mining managers, as well as by engine-drivers. Power is given to inspectors to examine witnesses at inquests on mining accidents.

Division 2 provides for mines at work on an alluvial lead contributing to the cost of pumping incurred by the pioneer mine.

Division 3 deals with tribute agreements, and provides for the signing of such in triplicate, each party to the agreement to retain one, and the third to be lodged with the warden, who is given power to deal with disputes as to title, while disputes as to manner of working are first referred to the inspector of mines, should both parties not accept his decision arbitrators to be appointed. Sustenance money to be agreed upon, and to be a first charge upon gold obtained by tributors. Work to be carried on by tributors continuously.

Subdivision 2 provides that Castlemaine mining law cases may be heard in Melbourne if necessary.

Subdivision 3 makes wages a first charge upon the assets of no-liability companies.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in Russia at the present low price of wheat, especially as the crop is unusually heavy this season. From all parts of the country an outcry is raised that the price is so low as to yield no profit to the producer.

It is anticipated that double the quantity of butter exported last year under the Butter Bonus Act will be sent to England from South Australia during the forthcoming season.

English-speaking people rule a third of the earth and over 400,000,000 in of its inhabitants.

The secretary of Trade and Customs is in receipt of a letter from Mr Rowe, who, in conjunction with Mr Kelly, is now endeavouring to find markets for the colony's produce in the East. Mr Rowe, writing from Hong Kong on the 21st ult., states that as the result of their visit to and displays of Victorian produce at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Singapore, some very satisfactory trial orders had been sent to Victoria, and that he believed others were likely to follow. There were good openings for an export trade in many lines at the places mentioned, and especially in British Burmah. He states that Mr Kelly left Singapore for Java on the 9th ult., as it was found necessary to separate and divide the work to get through in anything like reasonable time. Besides, the weather was so fearfully trying that they must now press on. Their samples were nearly exhausted, so that they could not hold any more shows. Mr Rowe expresses regret at this fact, because their samples had done much to excite interest, and had no doubt led to business. He thinks he and Mr Kelly will be back in Melbourne about the end of August.

There have been an increase of 90,000,000 in the Anglo-Saxon race within the memory of living man.

It is estimated that 13,000,000 human beings have perished as a result of earthquakes since the year 1606 B.C.

The football match Broadford v Avenel, played at Avenel on Saturday, was fraught with two painful accidents. Charles Horsefall, 22 years of age, a blacksmith by trade, had his left leg broken below the knee by being kicked during a scrimmage soon after the start of the game. He was conveyed to the Kilmore Hospital late on Saturday night, and is progressing favorably. The other accident happened to Niels Ross, about 24 years old, employed at the Broadford Paper Mills. He had his collar bone broken by a knock received 10 minutes after commencing the game.

Mr D. Coutts, M.L.C., is of opinion that thistles do no harm, and that all weeds of an annual description would soon die out in the northern districts. He claimed to speak from experience. Where his stock had lived in the dry months was on the thistle land. The thistle formed a shade for the young grass, and he believed that people would before long grow the seed. They were no detriment to cultivation, and would not grow in wet places, neither would they stand a dry season. Of course he excluded such noxious weeds as the Star thistle, and referred to such common thistles as that called the "Chinaman." He now kept one-third more stock than he did before the thistles were on his land.

At a meeting of 200 boys at Lyttelton one of the promoters took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain which of some half dozen famous personages stood highest in the estimation of the boys. The following names were written on a blackboard:—John Howard, philanthropist; W. E. Gladstone, statesman; D. Livingstone, explorer; Stonewall Jackson, general; J. L. Sullivan, pugilist; and H. Searle, oarsman. Each boy was given a piece of paper and requested to write the name of the celebrity who, in his opinion, was most worthy of esteem. The promoters of the gathering watched the result of the ballot with considerable interest, and when the papers were counted it was found that the ambition of the boys to emulate the deeds of a statesman, an explorer, a philanthropist or a soldier faded into insignificance compared with their admiration for the pugilistic prowess of J. L. Sullivan, who received two more than double the votes given for all the others put together.

A tragic occurrence took place on Tuesday at Peckham. A crippled cobbler had been on a drinking bout, and his wife went out with the intention of inducing him to return home. She succeeded in getting him away from a beer shop, where he had spent the greater part of the day, and on the way to their dwelling the pair quarrelled. The cobbler happened to have with him the knife he used in his trade, and in his drunken fury he attacked his wife with it, stabbing her through the heart. He was immediately afterwards arrested, and stands charged with wilful murder.—*Herald.*

Although the proposal of Sir George Dibbs for the unification of New South Wales and Victoria has not been warmly taken up in the mother colony, Sir James Patterson does not apparently think it is a matter to be lightly dismissed. He intends writing to the Premier of New South Wales suggesting to Sir George that there should be a conference held between two or three Ministers of Victoria and the same number of members of the New South Wales Government to consider the basis of a general federation, or to formulate the groundwork of a scheme which would likely be acceptable to the people and would retain the local Parliaments. It is understood that Sir James will suggest that Sir George should take the initiatory steps towards holding such a conference.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd.

TENDERS are hereby invited and received to July 1st, 1894, for the purchase of Butter-milk per gallon at the Butter Factory. Further particulars on application.

N. DON, Manager.

Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co. Ltd.

TENDERS are invited for fifteen cords of FIREWOOD (must be sound split box, 4 ft. lengths) received up to Thursday, 28th inst.; delivered and stacked at the Stockyard Hill Creamery.

N. DON, Manager.

Beaufort Coursing Club.

A MEETING will be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., at the Camp Hotel. All members and intending ones are requested to be present. Business important.

N. DON, Hon. Sec.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

White or grey horse, tar brand, B off rump, blotch and like OJ off shoulder.

Bay mare, white face, hind legs white, like AD near shoulder.

Bay horse, O near shoulder, little white on forehead.

If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 11th July, 1894.

W G STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

W. E. NICKOLS has for SALE two first-class PIANOS, iron framed, double oblique trichord; as good as new. Cheap.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, JUN., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Livingstone-street, Beaufort (opposite Dr. Adam's). Artificial Teeth on Gold, Platinum, or Vulcanite. Teeth scaled, stopped, and extracted painlessly. Patients visited when requested.

MINES ACT 1890.

APPENDIX A.—[RULE 4.]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within seven days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Smythes Creek, an application for a lease for mining on private land, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:—

Name in full of each applicant, with the full address of each, and style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried on—James Stoddart, junr., of Skipton; Skipton Prospecting Company.

Extent and situation of land applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode—13 acres 2 roods 20 perches, on and below the surface; allot. 2, sect. 13, parish of Skipton.

Name of each person who owns the land or any part thereof—Thomas Kennedy, executor of the late James Keating, Linton.

Name of each person (if any) who is in occupation of the land—Matilda Keating, Skipton.

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

Precise locality of the ground—Allott 2, sect. 13, parish of Skipton.

Term required—15 years.

Time of commencing operations—At once.

Amount of money proposed to be invested, and in what manner the land is to be worked—£500.

Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent water, spring, artificial reservoir, public roads, or subject to any public rights—No.

General remarks—Nil.

Date and place—18th June, 1894, Skipton.

Dated this eighteenth day of June, 1894.

JAMES STODDART, junr., Applicant aforesaid.

NOTE—*Warning to Applicants*—If at any time after the execution of the Mining Lease granted on this application a less number of men be employed, or if the ground be not worked to the best advantage, then and in either case the Mining Lease will be liable to be forfeited or declared void.

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
⅓in., ¼in., 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

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, HOSERY,
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.)

	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 4lbs) (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 4lbs) ...	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. pm., 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.

The Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, Limited, London, is promoting a scheme, the object of which is to convert the deposit receipts of the Australian reconstructed banks into marketable stocks by means of a trust company which it is proposed to form.

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, who supply all garden and farm requisites.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The season for planting trees and shrubs is at hand and nurserymen are busy filling their orders for fruit trees and shrubs.

Plants in pots can, with care, be planted at any time of the year, and plants from the open ground for four months after the Queen's Birthday, which is an easy date to remember.

Fruit trees are of the greatest service to man and every cottage and house should have one or more trees planted. If there is only room for one tree let it be an apple, and that apple the Stone Pippin, pleasant to eat, a splendid cooker and, with care, can be kept the whole year round.

A dozen fruit trees can easily be planted in an acre allotment allowing room for house flowers and vegetables. Fruits are necessary for the preservation of health and are most delicious and refreshing in the hot months of summer and autumn.

The richest soil is not necessarily the best for fruit trees, medium quality soil producing more fruit than the richest, which produces luxuriant growth but little fruit.

We supply one dozen of the finest fruit trees, 2 gooseberries and 2 currants packed, for 18s.

In mentioning the names of the following fruit trees, we know them to be reliable varieties; there are others equally as good but mentioning too many varieties only confuses.

Almond.—Soft shell or Jordan.

Apples.—The most useful variety is the Stone Pippin, and in planting apples late keeping varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit from such lasts in perfection for months, while early varieties have to be consumed at once, given away, or allowed to rot. Keswick Codlin and the Emperor Alexander are early cooking apples, while Stone Pippin, London Pippin, and Reinette de Canada, are good late varieties. For dessert the Devonshire Quarrenden is the earliest any good. Irish Peach, Gravenstein and Cox Orange Pippin are a good selection, while for late varieties Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Northern Spy, are excellent. The last named never takes the blight, and was introduced, and is used by us, as a stock on which the blighty sorts are grafted. This stock never allows the white wooly blight, (*Aphis lanigera*) to harbour under ground. Blighty sorts, like Ribston Pippin, will have blight on the branches, which must be kept off by various washes, which should be rubbed hard on to the blight where practicable. It is owing to the introduction of the blight-proof stocks imported and introduced by us, Thomas Lang and Co., that apple growing in the colonies is possible. Previous to their introduction, Crab stocks were used, on the roots of which the blight harboured and sucked out the juices of the plant destroying it just when it should be beginning to fruit. The advantage in the introduction of the blight proof stocks is seen by the splendid and cheap supply of apples both for domestic use and export. The advantage we have given to the colonies should be reciprocated by colonists purchasing their trees from us.

Apricots suit warm districts. Oullin's early Peach, Moorpark, and Mansfield seedlings are good.

Cherries which do well anywhere revel in chocolate soil. Plants should only be allowed to grow for about 12 years, when young trees should take their place. Early Purple Guigne, Bedford's Prolific, St. Margaret, and Biggareau Napoleon.

Figs require warmth and moisture. When space is an object these can be trained on fences. Brown Turkey is large and fine, while Genoa is smaller, but suitable for drying.

Grape vines may be grown on fences, trellis or trained over a house, thriving best in the warmer parts of the country, where the following will be found a good selection:—Snow's Muscat Hamburgh, White Mourillion, Red Prince, Malaga, Raison des Dames, Canon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexander, and Waltham Cross; for cooler districts Black Hamburg, Golden Champion, Black St. Peter, and Blue Imperial. In the coldest parts of the colony vines will not fruit.

Lemons.—The Lisbon variety is first.

Nectarines thrive wherever the peach will. Shortland Tawny is a good kind.

Nuts luxuriate in our mountainous cold districts. The Red Filbert and the White, with the cultivated varieties named by Webb, are all excellent.

Oranges require warmth. It should be noted that the ground should not be dug round these as the roots run near the surface. When transplanting it is advisable to pull off every leaf as the leaves evaporate the moisture in the plant and the roots are not at once ready to support it. When the plant is established it will soon throw out fresh leaves. Parramatta, St. Michael, and the Navel are all good varieties. The older the plant the better the fruit.

Persimmon is like the orange a sub-acid fruit which may with advantage be introduced into the shrubbery. Its lovely autumn tinted leaves are very fashionable.

Peaches do not thrive in cold districts. Briggs Red May, Saunders, and Royal George.

Pears.—Late pears, like late apples, are the best to grow. Williams Bon Chretien is the finest eating and cooking pear grown and as it is not of spreading habit, can be grown in the smallest garden; other good varieties are Gansel's Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Green Gage is still the highest flavoured. Kirks, useful for dessert, stewing or jam, Fotheringhams Coe's Golden Drop and Washington.

Quinces will grow anywhere and are very prolific.

The most useful of the small fruits are Gooseberries, which thrive best in the cooler districts. The roots run close to the surface and if interfered with frequently cause the plant to cease bearing the next year. Crown Bob, Billy Dean, Roaring Lion, and Warrington.

Raspberries, suit cool districts and prefer chocolate soils, Common Red, Fastolf and Fillbasket.

Strawberries, for earliness Christies Edith, and for all round usefulness Trollope's Victoria and the Marquerite.

A new fruit was introuced by us last year called the Japenese Wineberry, which is likely to be an introduction of merit. It is a variety of raspberry bearing fruit on the same wood for many years. The fruit is of exquisite flavour, comes in later than the old varieties of raspberries, and has both lovely folige and beautiful mossy covered stems and flowers 1s each.

For those who are desirous of obtaining a fuller list, we will be happy to forward our catalogue, which is the most complete in the colonies.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 inches deep, in rows, 6 inches between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. 1 lb sows 80 feet. Matures in about five months.

Borecole, or Kale.—Sow broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, to rows, 2 feet between the plants. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures in about five months.

Cauliflower.—Sow a few broadcast in well-manured ground, 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high to rows; plants 2 feet apart. 1 oz sows bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures about November. Cress.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep, in warm part of ground. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 4 feet. Matures in about three months.

Hardy flower seeds, if not yet sown, should be put in at once. Seedlings from previous sowings should be thinned out and transplanted.

Lettuce.—Sow 1-8th of an inch deep, either broadcast and transplant, or a few seeds in a row at every foot. When growing pull out the extra plants, leaving the strongest one. Matures in about 4 to 5 months.

Mustard.—Same as cress.

Onion.—Sow main crop ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart. For bulbing, thin out to 6 inches. For pickling 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 12 feet, for bulbing 4 feet by 30 feet.

Peas.—Sow freely, 1 inch deep, in rows 4 feet apart; thin out plants to 6 inches. Matures in about four months.

Radish.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 2 inches. Young Radish tops boil into a splendid spinage. Matures in about eight weeks.

Spinage.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 6 in. Matures in about eight weeks.

Frosts may be looked for. If a brushy shrub or bundle of hay is drawn over the potato stems before the sun has risen it will knock off the frost and save the plants.

The Black Fly on Chrysanthemums may be killed with the kerosene emulsion.

Pruning of fruit trees should now be in full swing.

Slugs are a nuisance at this time. Destroy them by trapping. Lay boards about the garden, keeping them half an inch off the ground. Put unslacked lime in a loose-textured bag, tie that to an end of a pole, and at night keep jerking it over the beds, when a shower of lime falls, and whenever it lodges on the back of a slug it kills it.

Tobacco dust sprinkled round plants protects them. Wherever a slug touches a particle of tobacco it dies. Clean zinc coiled up into a circle and pressed into the ground round seedlings will protect them.

A hotbed, if not made last month, should be got ready. The manure, after serving as a hotbed, rots, and is available for the garden. Cuttings may be stuck in this, and seeds of Tomato, Cucumbers, Melons, Egg Plants, &c., raised. When seedlings are raised, it is better to transplant singly into pots, as, when transplanted, the soil is not disturbed about the roots.

DON'T COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensure rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d each.

The burning of Moscow by the Russians in order to drive out the French caused an estimated loss of over L24,000,000.

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

Seventeen hundred Chinese have died at Hong Kong since the 4th May. The virulence of the plague, which is similar to that which ravaged Europe in the Middle Ages, is now decreasing.

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

An exciting incident occurred at Rome on Saturday. Signor Crispi, the Premier, was being driven to the Chamber of Deputies when a revolver shot was fired at him, which, however, missed. The Premier immediately jumped out of his carriage, rushed at his assailant, seized him, and handed him over to the police. He then drove on to the Chamber of Deputies, where he was greeted with immense enthusiasm by the members. The man who fired the shot was discovered to be an anarchist.

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, it the blood is diseased, the body is diseased Of chemists everywhere at 2s per bottle

The police authorities have discovered that while Coxey's army was marching on Washington a plot was formed to destroy the Capital and other Federal buildings, including the White House, the residence of the President, by means of dynamite. The leader of the movement was a Canadian half-breed named Jaxon, who was connected with the Riel rebellion in Canada some years ago. The outrages were to have been committed upon the arrival of Coxey's Army at Washington, but these plans were upset by the prompt action of the authorities in reinforcing the police on duty at the public buildings.

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 on the bottle, without which none are genuine

HOW TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK.

"What time is it, Maggie?" said John, with an uneasy sense that he ought to be on his homeward way.

"I'll go and look," she answered. Stepping quietly into the kitchen the girl pushed the clock hands back an hour, and returning, said, "It's only half-past nine by our clock; you can stay an hour longer."

So John stayed, for lovers are never eager to part and he needed no coaxing. The next morning, however, he overslept himself, and Maggie's father, at his breakfast, having missed the train he intended to journey by that day, wondered how the good old clock could have lost an hour in the night. But Maggie didn't explain. She meant to set in right again before going to bed, but forgot, which shows once more what everybody should remember—that we can set back the clock, but we cannot set back the time.

All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost things. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence; "*They tell me I look ten years younger than I did.*" And if she felt as she looked she was to all practical purposes ten years younger. For, although a clock face looks the same no matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. *That* changes with the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1880 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and tongue. I was sick in a morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I had great pain in the head and was very mazy, being at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have sat before the fire rubbing my chest to try and get relief. I had great pain in the left side and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it.

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have been laid up. My life was a burden and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead.

"Sometimes better and at other times worse; this was my general condition for ten years, during which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctor, and took every kind of medicine I could hear tell of, but got no better.

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr E. Banks, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my food agree with me better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully restore me. But *I am now in better health than I ever was in my life,* and my recovery has astonished my friends. They tell me I look ten years younger than I did for taking the Syrup. How I wish I had known of it years sooner! My husband and friends had given up all hope of my getting better, but none of us knew of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"On mentioning to the Rev. E. Harries, the Vicar of Christ Church, what had wrought the cure, he said I should write and let the proprietors know what the Syrup had done for me, so as to benefit others. You may publish this statement as you think proper and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly (signed) Mrs Elizabeth Greenhalgh, 21 Rutland street, Newtown, Pendlebury (near Manchester), May 14th, 1892."

Thus was this good woman enabled—not to turn back her nominal age, but what was better—to recover the priceless treasure of health, without which neither youth nor age has any comfort. Her malady was the same wretched indigestion and dyspepsia, the curse of all ages and nations.

There is an important Victorian question (says the *Argus*) which it devolves upon Victorian bimetallists to answer. It is claimed that the adoption of bimetallism would cause prices to rise. Suppose, then, the rise to average 33⅓ per cent, it would follow that the production of gold in Victoria, now valued at about £2,700,000 per annum, must be increased to £3,600,000 per annum in order that the same quantity of commodities may be purchased. Where, then, will the interest of Victorian miners in bimetallism come in?

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 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

CONTEMPT

or your ailments is simply committing suicide, every man is the centre of the universe to himself, yet how many do we daily meet who complain of weakness, liver complaint, neuralgia, and so on? Hundreds of such sufferers are met with every week who neglect their cases when there is a reliable remedy in Clements Tonic at hand. This preparation is distinct from the many disguised purgatives called indigestion cures, the use of which are most harmful to the patient. Clements Tonic does not give relief by drastic catharsis, but aims at curing the cause of the disorder and then the unpleasant symptoms cease. If you suffer, remember that without treatment the disease must increase, and that is criminal on your part to neglect your case, at any rate you life depends on your getting proper treatment and may be the lives of a wife and family. Therefore do not delay, get Clements Tonic and do not be put off with the purgatives or substitutes, and you will meet with the same success as Mrs Mary Ann Williams, Sunbury, who writes:—I have suffered for some time from general debility owing to a sluggish liver, at least that is what I was informed I was suffering from. I tried various remedies without receiving any benefit. I have given Clements Tonic a trial, and I am happy to say that it has done more good than all the medicines I have ever tried before. I am only too happy to add my testimony to the number you have already received. In fact I don't believe there is anything equal to Clements Tonic for an affection of the liver or indigestion. I have proved its virtues, and can speak conscientiously as to its curative properties.—Yours gratefully, M. A. Williams, Royal Hotel, Sunbury, Victoria.

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. Englan

The House of Lords has again rejected the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

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 Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

☞ The greatest aid you can give you 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.

In the Swiss Republic the legislators are paid at the rate of 16s a sitting, averaging about L150 per annum. They are also entitled to a travelling allowance of 2½d per mile.

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 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 highest mountain in the world Mount Hercules, in the Isle of Papua, or New Guinea, was discovered by Captain A. J. Lawson, of London, in 1881. It is 32,763 feet high, or 3781 feet higher than Mount Everest.

"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.

A man may as well sit down in a meadow and expect a cow to come and be milked, as to sit down in his store and expect to get trade without advertising. An occasional customer may stray in, inquire for something, and buy it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of business is *made* by advertising. An advertisement often suggests to a reader his want of an article, and he goes and buys when he would not have realised his need if he had not been put in mind of it.

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.

TO FARMERS.

Have your SILOS constructed in readines for the coming season.

1. It will pay you to make Ensilage as this kind of fodder will produce in milk quantity and quality 2. Forty or fifty tons of fodder can be ensilaged off one acre, which is worth more than twenty tons of hay. 3. One acre of Ensilage will keep eight head of cattle 100 days. 4. It will double the stock-carrying capacity of your farm; its advantages to dairymen are incalculable.

Plans of Silos and estimates given.

DE LAVAL HAND SEPARATORS.

Perfect Skimmers; Easily Worked; Simple and Durable.

PRICE: From £16 upwards.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Can be easily managed by a boy or girl.

For further particulars apply

AGENT—NORMAN DON

Dairy Expert, Ensilage Contractor 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.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

VICTORIAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY

AMONGST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MELBOURNE PROPERTY BUILDING SOCIETY, BRISBANE.

INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, TO BE PAID IN FULL ON APPLICATION. NO FURTHER LIABILITY.

The Properties, **600 in number**, valued at **£40,000**, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the number of Shares subscribed, will be balloted for, free of any deduction for commission.

The Ballot will be conducted in the Presence of the Shareholders and the Press, on a Date which will be duly announced by Advertisement.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. MACDONALD, PATERSON & HAWTHORN, Brisbane. D. E. BRAYSHAW, 309 Collins-st., Melbourne.
BANKERS: BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, Brisbane. SEC.: W. C. MACDERMOTT. OFFICES: CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Edward-st., Brisbane.

Description of Properties.

FIRST PRIZE.—A substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, together with the Valuable Machinery and Engine therein, in the centre of the City of Melbourne, and three minutes from the General Post Office. Also, at rear of same, a substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, with Shot Tower attached, 175 ft. high, the finest in Melbourne, situate in the centre of the City, three minutes from the General Post Office, together with the Valuable Machinery and Lead Rolling Plant inclusive, three engines in complete working order, and of a rental value of £1200 per annum—£22,500.

SECOND PRIZE.—A Villa Residence, containing 11 rooms, Bathroom, Pantry, and a large Ballroom, Stabling, Coach house, Cowhouse, Fowlhouses, Piggery, Dairy, Laundry, and Man's-room, Lawn-Tennis Lawn, and Kitchen Garden, with Orchard, together nearly three acres, situate and having a frontage of 289 ft. to Dandenong-road, three minutes' from a railway station, and within 1 mile of the Caulfield Racecourse—£3,500.

THIRD PRIZE.—A Brick Villa, at East Malvern, consisting of 10 rooms, standing in its own grounds, and situate a few minutes from the Darling-road Station, on the Waverley line, with a beautiful view of the Dandenong Ranges—£2,500.

FOURTH PRIZE.—A very picturesque Brick Villa, containing 8 rooms, and Conservatory, on land 66 ft. x 270 ft., facing Dandenong-road, and close to the railway station—£2,000.

FIFTH PRIZE.—A Brick and W.B. Villa, known as "Rivera," situate at Carroll-street, on the hill, at North Melbourne, on tram line, containing 6 rooms, and let to an old tenant at £75 per annum—£1000.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Freehold Farm at Lilydale, consisting of 160 acres, let at £75 per annum—£1,500.

And 594 other Prizes, ranging from £400 to £5 in Value—a total of £8,500.

Total, 600 Prizes ... ... £40,000.

A cash purchaser has been found for the purchase of the Allotments of Land Nos. 17 to 600, at prices which can be seen at the office of the Society.

Clear Titles for the Properties to be distributed as Prizes are guaranteed to this Society. Transfers will be obtainable by successful shareholders immediately after the Ballot, free of encumberance of any sort.

For Shares and all Particulars apply to Secretary of Society,

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE, or Care of

LOMER ANDREWS & CO., 87 Queen Street, Melbourne, Central Agents.

Intending Subscribers should apply on following form, and also enclose two stamps, one of which will be used to return Share Certificate, and the other to send result of Ballot. Register your letter, and, until acknowledged, hold Post Office Receipt.

CUT THIS OUT.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary of

The Melbourne Property Building Society, Brisbane, Queensland.

40,000 Shares of £1 Each. No Further Liability.

Please allot me......................................Shares in the above Society in terms of attached Circular.

I enclose for payment £†......................................also two‡ stamped envelopes for your acknowledgment of above and advice for result of ballot.

Dated this..............................day of..............................1894.

Name in full..

Address in full..

Occupation..

† Specify here if payment is by P.O.O. or what. Please do not enclose stamps in payment of shares. N.B.—P.O.O. preferred. If cheque sent, exchange must be added.

‡ When enclosing stamps for reply postages, if stamps be other than Queensland, do not attach them to envelopes. Amount of stamps may be added to P.O.O. or cheque, etc.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use their utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded them by giving the Latest 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, Chalicum, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Burrumbeet, Learmonth, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

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

And another writer has said that—

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

And advertisers cannot do better than make the *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"

BOOK...

...

MINING ...

...

Prepared on the shortest notice.

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 970. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894. PRICE FOURPENCE.

M. FLYNN,

Grocer, Draper,

General Storekeeper,

BEAUFORT AND WATERLOO.

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.

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.

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.

GOOD BARGAINS AT FOY & GIBSON'S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATION SUPPLIES.

TERMS, CASH, Without Discount. The Best Values for Cash.

Orders sent by Post will be promptly and Carefully Executed.

WE PACK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, all goods intended for transit by rail or boat, and deliver in good order and condition at station or wharf.

We specially invite country residents when in town to visit our establishment, which is undoubtedly the LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, and BEST-LIGHTED WAREHOUSE south of the line. They can save money, economise time, and avoid the worry and trouble of running to and from one street to another to complete their purchases.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD USE KEPT UNDER ONE ROOF.

Groceries.—Best white sugar, per 70lb bag, 15s 9d; Second White Sugar, per 70lb bag, 14s 9d; splendid line flat tins Salmon, 8s 6d per dozen; Sheep's Tongues, 1lb tins, 1s per tin; Chicken, in 1lb tins, 1s 3d per tin; English Mushroom Catsup, half-pint bottles, 6d per bottle; assorted Pickles, per dozen, 4s 9d; gold medal Tomato Sauce, quarts, 4s 6d per dozen; Oakleigh Tomato Sauce, pints, 1s 9d per dozen; Vinegar, quart bottles, 3s per dozen; Sapolio, per large bar, 4d.

Provisions.—Fresh shipment of Gorgonzola and Stilton Cheese, very ripe, in jars, 8s 9d per jar; Hutton's sugar-cured Bacon, primest quality, 7½d per lb by side; other cured Bacon, 6d and 6½d per lb by side; Cheese, good matured, as from 3½d per lb; fresh shipments weekly of New Zealand Blue Cod, 7d. per lb.

Fresh Pork.—Prime Loins, 5d per lb, prime Legs, 5d per lb; prime cuts, 4½d per lb; genuine Pork Sausages, 6d per lb; black and white Puddings, 3d per lb.

TEAS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Unprecedented Value.

Teas—Our Celebrated BLENDS—E, 1s; D, 1s 3d; and C, 1s 6d per lb—HAVE NO EQUAL. First crop Panyong Tea, in half-chest, 10½d per lb; pure Ceylon Pekoe, exquisite Ceylon character, at 1s 6d per lb.

NOTE.—An abatement on all our teas, taking canisters of 6lb, 12lb, and 20lb, and half-chest, 38lb.

SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞ See Monthly Price List for Complete List of Groceries.

Bargains in Household Draperies.

Fine Colonial Flannels, 9½d, 10½d and 1s per yard; Heavy Welsh Flannels, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; Pink Edge Saxony Flannels, 10½d, 1s, 1s 1½d and 1s 3½d.

Sterling Bargains in Blankets at Foy & Gibson's

The extraordinary patronage accorded us in introducing Colonial Made Blankets has prompted us to buy another big lot

DIRECT FROM THE BALLARAT MILLS.

500 PAIRS PURE WOOL BALLARAT BLANKETS,

Made from the Best of Australian Wool, and possessing in a marked degree the soft elastic properties peculiar to the finest Australian Wool.

10-4 size, 12s 9d per pair. 11-4 size, 14s 9d per pair.

Patent Down Quilts, double-bed size, 8s 9d and 10s 9d.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Ballarat Blankets have never hitherto been quoted so low, and we recommend them to all householders.

A Good Bargain in Sheetings at FOY & GIBSON'S.

FINLAY'S HEAVY TWILLED SHEETINGS,

72 inch wide, 10½d yard; 80 inch wide, 12½d yard; 90 inch wide, 14½d yard. Hotelkeepers and Coffee Palace Proprietors should secure a sample of this bargain lot of Sheetings.

Bargains in Boys' and Men's Suits.

All Pure Wool Victorian Tweed K.B. Suits, sizes 1 to 7, 6s 11d; Boys' rough and ready Navy Serge Sailor Suits, 6s 11d; Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, 23s 6d; Men's All-wool Trousers and Vest, 10s 9d; Men's All-wool Tweed Trousers, 7s 6d; Youths' All-wool Tweed Suits, 19s 6d; Boys' Centennial Overcoats, sizes 1, 2, or 3, 11s 6d; sizes 4 to 7, 13s 6d; sizes 8 to 10, 15s 6d. Youths' Centennials, 21s; Men's Centennials, 37s 6d. All well made and warmly lined, in an unequalled assortment of patterns.

We do not make up inferior materials, so that while others may quote as low, we rely on the superior quality of our manufactures to maintain our reputation as

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

Men's Hats, new shapes, 2s 11d; Men's Flannelette Nightshirts and Tennis-shirts, with collar and pocket, 1s 11d each. **A special bargain in White Dressed Shirts**, 2s 11d each.

Knitted Sox, 6½d, 1s per pair, our own manufacture, and made from the best of yarns. In **Lambswool Underwear**—Gent's Undershirts, 2s 6d; Pants, 2s 11d; and a wide assortment of light and heavy winter makes. Special bargain prices.

Bargains in Boots.

We offer an astonishing line in **Ladies' Glace Lace Boots**, easy fitting and perfect for winter wear, 6s 6d per pair, and in **Gents' Boots**, a splendid line of Gents' Calf goloshed Balmorals, broad or point toe, 10s. 9d. We invite comparison in above lines, being exceptional value and regular goods, not odd job lots. **Ladies' Tan Oxford Shoes**, a good-fitting walking shoe, 4s 6d per pair.

Patent Medicines at Special Prices.—Barry's Tricopherous, 1s 2d; Ayer's Hair Vigor, 3s 6d; Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer, 5s 6d; Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, 2s; Holland's Hair Restorer, 2s 9d, 3s 9d, 4s 9d; Mellin's Food, 2s 9d, or 31s 6d per dozen; Aubrey Food, 1s 3d; Carnrick's do, 3s 10d; Allen and Hanbury's do, 1s; Benger's Food, 2s; Moeller's Cod Liver Oil, 2s 3d and 4s 3d; De John's do, 2s 3d, 4s 3d, 7s 6d; Sander's Malt Extract, 1s 9d and 3s; Kepler's do, 2s 9d and 4s 9d; pure Eucalyptus Oil, 1s, 7oz glass stoppered bottle; finest Glycerine, 1s do; Radam's Microbe Killer, 3s 11d; Great-head's Mixture, 1s 7d; Eno's Fruit Salts, 2s 11d; Atkins's Quinine Wine, 2s 3d; Stiles's do, 2s 3d; Beecham's Pills, 1s 1½d; Seigel's Syrup, 2s 8d; Scott's Emulsion, 2s 3d and 3s 11d; Coutt's Acetic Acid, 2s 11d; Atkinson's Perfume, 1s 9d; Peisse and Lubin's, 2s; Rimmel's, 2s; Butterfly, 2s; pure vaseline, 6d, 10d jar, 7 oz cans 10d, 5lb cans 5s.

Furnishings.—The whole furniture stock has been reduced to bedrock prices. For instance:—Nurse Rocking Chairs, 5s 9d; Arm-rocking Chairs, 8s 11d; 6 feet x 3 feet 6 inches Screw Extension Dining Tables, 32s 6d; 1 inch Post-stump Bedsteads, 8s 9d; Single-size French Beds, with extended footrail, 12s 6d; in Double-size heavy inch posts, 19s 6d. A Marvellous Line in JAPANESE GRASS TUBES, Terra-Cotta, and Gold Dragon, 6s 11d each; Beautiful Tubes, 22 inches high, floral decorations, 4s 11d each. Ex Oruba, a shipment of 6 feet wide Floor Oilcloths, grand new designs, 1s 4½d per running yard.

FOY & GIBSON, Smith-st., Collingwood.

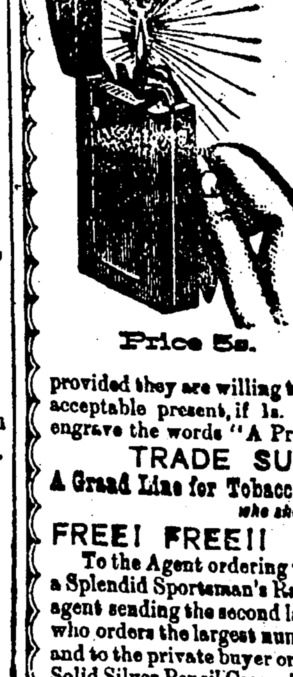
LIGHT YOUR

PIPE, CIGAR, LAMP, GAS &c.,

WITH THE NEW SELF-LIGHTING

AUTOMATIC POCKET LAMP.

An Instantaneous Light Produced by merely Turning a Ring.



Price 5s.

This Wonderful little invention, which has been Selling by Thousands in England, and America, is now introduced into Australia. Same size as an ordinary match-box. Beautifully Finished in Best Nickel Silver Case. It is Safer and Far Cheaper than Matches. It is just the thing for the Bush, Windy or Wet Weather when it is impossible to Light Matches. By its use Bush Fires Avoided. It is sent out fitted complete with a Thousand Lights; sufficient to last, with ordinary use Twelve Months.

Post free for P.O.O., for 5s.3d.; Two for 9s.6d.; Five for 21s.; 12 for 42s. If stamps are sent, 3d. extra must be added for each Lamp. Extra lights 1s. per 1000; 4s. for 5,000. Cheques, *made payable to Manager*, must be crossed, and have 1s. exchange added. We agree to refund the money paid and pay carriage both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will engrave the names of the first 1000 purchasers, on their lamps free of charge provided they are willing to wait a few days. And should any Lady wish to give a most acceptable present, if 1s. extra is added towards paying part of extra cost, we will engrave the words "A Present from," adding any Lady's name desired.

TRADE SUPPLIED. AGENTS REQUIRED.

A Grand Line for Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers and Travelling Canvassers, *who should send for Sample dozen and Agents' Terms.*

FREE! FREE!! **WATCHES.** FREE! FREE!!

To the Agent ordering the largest number of Lamps during the year we will present a Splendid Sportsman's Racing Stop Watch, with name or monogram engraved; to the agent sending the second largest order, a Solid Gold Signet Ring; to the private buyer who orders the largest number we will present a KEYLESS WATCH or a DIAMOND RING; and to the private buyer ordering the second largest number of lamps, we will present a Solid Silver Pencil Case with name engraved thereon. The names and addresses of the successful winners will be published, and any number of small or large orders will count and make up the largest number if sent in at different times. Address all orders etc. to

AUTOMATIC AGENCY COMPANY, QUEEN'S PLACE,

The Watches can also be had separately by sending price of

"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.,

233 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE.

We make Capital Suits, to Measure, from 30s.

Trousers, 10s.

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

No Cheap Rubbish 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.

A SPLENDID WATERPROOF OR WOOLLEN OVERCOAT FOR 21/-

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 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.

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]

J. . BROWNE,

GENERAL AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,

Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

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

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.

GRAND SHOW

OF

NEW WINTER GOODS!

J. McKEICH

Is now showing a surprisingly choice assortment of NEW WINTER GOODS.

NEW MILLINERY.

The very Latest Fashions in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, &c., at Marvellous Prices.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

An Immense Stock of all the FASHIONABLE WINTER MATERIALS, in all the NEWEST SHADES, with Trimmings to match.

A Splendid Assortment of Winter Jackets, Raincloaks, Furs, Beaver Trimming, Corsets, &c.

Fresh Importations of Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Flannelettes, and Carpets.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The Value and Assortment of SUITS, HATS, TIES, SHIRTS, TROUSERS and VESTS, for price and quality cannot be beaten.

SUITS TO MEASURE, from the Best Tweeds. Cheaper than any house in the colony.

BOOTS & SHOES.

An Entirely New Stock of both English and Colonial made. Unequalled for Quality and Price.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. McKEICH,

THE DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

HAWKES BROS.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,

FURNITURE & CROCKERY DEALERS,

—ARE SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—

Fencing and Barbed Wires, White Lead, Oils, and Colors, Hard and Soft Woods, Sashes, Doors and Mouldings of all descriptions. Tanks of all kinds and sizes, kept in stock. Guns of all kinds kept in stock, at Reduced Prices, to meet the times.

HAWKES BROS.

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE in TEAS, call upon J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co. for a Sample of their SAMSON TEA. As suggested by the Brand, this Tea is a very powerful Full Bodied Tea, Specially Prepared, with a view to meet the requirements so often sought, but not found —that of a Good, Strong, Full Tea, without Exhausted Leaf, at an Exceptionally Low Price. We can confidently recommend this Tea to the notice of all who appreciate a

Strong, Full, and Powerful Cup of TEA.

We have also to intimate that we are the Sole Agents for Beaufort of the NATURAL GAS KEROSENE, 170 test. We guarantee this Oil to be of the very Finest Quality, Perfectly Odorless, and to give a most Brilliant Light. Give it One Trial and you will then Use No Other.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware, & Produce Dealers.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD. ☜

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

PURE BONEMEAL.

Per ton (cash within 14 days), £6; approved pro. note, 12 months, £6 10s (new bags given in). Only one quality made.

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

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

Apply early to

JOHN LITTLE & SON,

ARARAT BONE MILLS.

April 26th, 1894

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.

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!

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, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisits.

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 renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to 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 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 ailments and is really a Medical Specialist, he does not hesitate to resort to what he considers legitimate means for the purpose of disarming cynical criticism, and of securing as far as he is able the confidence of the public. It is assuredly better to seek assistance from the qualified practitioner in preference to the quack.

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

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

The widespread evils and diseases arising from excess and indiscretion cannot be too generally known, and it is to be hoped that any reader of this paragraph who may suffer from these special complaints, will be awakened to their fearful consequences. If there be any amongst the readers of this letter who have unhappily fallen into objectionable habits, and are suffering in consequence, and are unwilling to hand an enfeebled constitution to their offspring, I would earnestly charge them to lose no time, but seek at once a means of cure, so that they may be restored to pristine health and vigour, before the evil becomes too deeply seated. I adhere strictly to the most approved and modern lines of treatment in my exclusive branch of practice, embracing Chronic Nervous, Skin and Special Diseases in men and women, and can, with confidence, undertake the permanent cure of all cases within the range 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 horde of Quacks, who have for years preyed upon the inexperienced, and whose only object is gain, whose boastful pretensions but veil their ignorance; to any such sufferer I would say, "Do not be desponding, and do not despair of a cure, but apply to me, or to any other reliable medical man, skilled in these special ailments, and the result will be all you could desire."

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

—:oo:—

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Algerians, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; peas, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; barley, prime malting, 5s to 5s 6d; Cape, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potatoes, L2 5s to L2 10s; hay, prime green chaffing, L2 to L2 5s; medium, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d; mauger hay, L2 10s to L2 12s; straw, L1 10s; bran, 6½d to 7d; pollard, 7½d to 8d; flour, roller, L5 15s to L6; stone, L5 15s.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 1s 11d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L5 10s per ton; roller-made, L5 15s per ton; oats, 1s 4d per bushel, bags in; pollard, 7d per bushel; bran, 6d per bushel; Cape barley, 2s 3d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, to L3 per ton; Ballarat, £2 17s 6d per ton; hay, sheaves, to L1 15s per ton; hay, trussed, L2 5s per ton; straw, 20s per ton; chaff, 2s 9d per cwt; onions, 7s 10d per cwt; carrots, 2s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 8d per lb; butter potted, 5d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 5½d per lb; cheese, 4d per lb; eggs, 9d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—224 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, principally consisting of quality ranging from medium to useful, a small proportion being good and prime. Competition, more especially for best descriptions, was brisk at a slight improvement on last week's prices, whilst other sorts were hardly so firm though no material alteration in value can be quoted. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L8 10s to L9 5s; good do, L7 to L8; medium do, L4 10s to L5 10s. Calves—18 penned, for which there was a fair demand; best selling to 57s 6d. Sheep—5092 came to hand for to-day's sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime quality crossbreds, remainder chiefly merinoes and middling descriptions. There was an average attendance of the trade, and although best quality crossbreds realised fully last week's values, middling sorts and merinoes were very dull of sale, and a slight decline on former rates had to be accepted. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 3d; good, 11s to 12s; medium, 8s to 9s; prime merino wethers, 9s to 9s 6d; good, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; medium, 6s to 7s; merino ewes, to 6s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling, and Crawford—366 crossbred and merino wethers for E. H. Austin, M.L.A., St. Enoch's, to 9s 10d, and 14 lambs to 7s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association reports:—Wheat.—Despite that the London market is not so favourable, there is a good local demand, caused by the limited supplies offering, whilst New South Wales and Queensland are also buying more freely. All prime lines can be readily placed at 2s 3½d., but sellers are at the moment not anxious to quit, and are asking more money for decent-sized parcels. The scarcity of tonnage is also a drawback to business, as shippers who would be willing to operate are hampered by the difficulty in securing satisfactory freights. At to-day's sale prime lots were well competed for up to 2s 9½d. Quotations are:—Prime milling, 2s 3½d; fair to good, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; off lots, 2s 2d; screenings, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Oats.—This market is slightly weaker, the trade showing no disposition to purchase, except at a concession of late rates. Present prices are:—Prime stout, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; ordinary feed, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; Algerian, milling samples, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; good feed, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d. Barley.—Very few sales of prime samples can be reported, but the market is firm, with a good inquiry, and any lots of good malting are readily placed. Current values are:—Prime malting, up to 5s 3d; fair to good, 4s 3d to 5s; inferior to medium, 2s 3d to 3s 6d; Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 5d, the latter price for malting or seed lots. Maize.—There is very little inquiry for this cereal, even at the low rates now ruling. Prices are:—Prime red, 2s 1d; white (nominally), 2s 0½d. Peas are taken freely at 1s 10d to 1s 10½d, and bran 6½d to 7d per bushel.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company Limited, 628 Bourke-street west, report:—June 27.—Cheese.—New cheese, from 2d to 3½d, a few prime lines to 4d; inferior, 2½d; matured 4d. Potted Butter.—Prime fresh at 5½d to 7d; medium, 5d. Fresh Butter.—We had a large supply in to-day, with prices the same as last week, prime dairies bringing from 7½d to 8d; medium to good, from 7d to 7½d. Eggs.—Good supply. We sold from 11d to 11½d. Bacon.—Town sides, 4½d to 5½d per lb. Hams.—Town, from 5d to 6½d per lb. Beeswax, 10½d. Lard.—Bladders, 3d to 4d. Honey.—Fine clear garden sold from 2½d to 3d. Pigs' heads, 1d to 2d per lb; feet, 2d. Carcase Pork.—Prime porkers sold from 2½d to 3½d; medium, from 2½d to 2½d; bacon pigs, 2d to 2½d. Poultry.—Turkeys, 6s to 12s per pair; geese, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per pair; fowls, 1s 6d to 3s per pair; ducks, 3s to 4s 2d per pair.

GEELONG WEEKLY MARKET

Messrs George Hague and Co. report under date of 27th inst.:—Wool.—We had a small catalogue sale last Friday, and cleared all at satisfactory prices, the woollen mills being the chief operators.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a large supply again to-day to the usual attendance of local and shipping buyers, and effected a clearance as follows:—Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium 18d to 30d each; good to superior 36d to 48d each, extra higher. Country and station skins, short 1d to 2d; medium to good 2½d to 3½d per pound; superior and extra 3½d to 4½d per pound. Lambskins 3d to 4d per pound.

Hides.—We had an average supply, mostly light and medium sorts, and sold at late rates. Picked heavies to 2½d and over; good conditioned salted, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Other sorts, 1½d to 1¾d per pound. Kip, 1½d to 2d per pound. Calf, to 3d per pound.

Beaufort Business Directory.

J. McKEICH

Has just opened a Splendid Assortment of NEW WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., WHICH ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JAS. B. TOMPKINS,

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER, BEAUFORT.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WILLIAM SMITH,

—FAMILY BUTCHER,—

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

GEORGE LOFT.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Willoughby Street, near Shire Hall BEAUFORT.

Important Announcement.

A. KILGOUR,

PRACTICAL TAILOR,

Has Commenced Business in the Premises opposite the Post Office, in LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, and trusts by Strict Attention to Business combined with MODERATE PRICES and Good Workmanship, to merit Public Patronage.

Choice Collection of Tweeds and Coatings always on hand.

☞ MOTTO—"NO FIT, NO PAY."

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

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL 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, JUNE 30, 1894.

THE Tariff Board has presented a progress report, and it is quite of the character we anticipated it would be. When this board was appointed we took exception to its composition, holding that its members were of a too decidedly protectionist type. Throughout the whole of the enquiries conducted by the board the protectionist proclivities of its members have continually manifested themselves. Our readers will well remember how some of the members of the board and farmers who gave evidence in the Wimmera fell foul of each other. Their attitude at Horsham, Dimboola, and other places went to show that the farmers of those districts did not know what they were talking about, but that these metropolitan members were the happy possessors of the fullest agricultural matters. Why such a board was appointed it is difficult to conceive. Sir Henry Wrixon acted very wisely indeed in not having anything to do with a board whose composition was quite at variance with his wishes. Sir J. B. Patterson no doubt aimed at placating the freetrade members of the House by calling the board into existence; and by the members he placed on the board he desired to show the protectionist members that he had no intention of doing anything to disturb the settled policy of the colony. Since the appointment of this Tariff Board Sir J. B. Patterson has changed front and joined the ranks of the freetraders. At Williamstown, quite recently, he spoke out pretty plainly against protection, but when taken to task for his defection he tried to eat his words and blamed the newspaper reporters for misreporting him. We believe the generally accepted opinion throughout the colony is that the newspaper reporters correctly reported Sir J. B. Patterson, and that he only tried to wriggle out of a tangle into which he had got himself. In view of Sir J. B. Patterson's changed opinions upon protection, it is reasonable to assume that had he to appoint this board at the present time its composition would be very different indeed to what it now is. We, however, have to take matters as they stand, and we certainly cannot compliment the Board on the way it has carried out its work. The friction that has taken place throughout the country between some members of the board and witnesses was sufficient in itself to indicate the protectionist predisposition of the members of the board. The progress report of the board states that 294 country and 95 metropolitan witnesses have been examined, but the report very clearly indicates that the 95 metropolitan witnesses have exercised greater sway over the minds of the members of the board than the 294 country witnesses. This report maintains that protection does not press any more heavily upon farmers than upon other people, but yet it asserts that farmers do not partake of the benefits of protection to the same extent as do other people. Other people realize benefits from protection, farmers do not; therefore they both stand in the same category so far as the bearing of protection upon them is concerned. We certainly must confess to being a little puzzled over this reasoning. It is protectionist reasoning we admit, and consequently we cannot be surprised that it is a little illogical. The report of the board says that protection has exercised no influence whatever in bringing farmers to their present unfortunate condition. The two stones between which they are having the very life ground out of them are low prices and high interest on borrowed money. There is no doubt these are two powerful factors in reducing the farmers to a condition of poverty, but protection also exerts a very powerful influence in the same direction. Farmers have to pay heavy duties on every article they buy, but not one penny of these duties are returned to them, except perhaps to the very few who have taken advantage of the wine and fruit bonuses. The report makes use of the fact that "reapers and binders which are free are dearer in proportion to their intrinsic value than other agricultural implements." This is true, but there is a reaper and binder combination which affords them a protection greater than what would be secured by a tariff in open competition. There is no question but that the reaper and binder makers are doing an exceedingly profitable business out of the farmers. The Tariff Board are no doubt aware of how the reaper and binder manufacturers conduct their businesses, consequently it is quite absurd to cite those agricultural implements as showing that protection is not injurious to the farmers. They are protected, and certainly after the worst possible manner, as the State gets no benefit from the excessive prices at which they are sold. It is mere trickery of phrase to make out that an article which comes in free is more costly according to its actual worth than other articles. The out of the way cost of the articles arises from the protection to which it is subjected by the manufacturers. The report deals largely with railway matters, and recommends a reduction in the freight on produce. It is a somewhat strange thing that almost every board that is appointed has something to say on the railways. It appears that there are outside the railway service people very much better able to manage the railways than those who are in command of that department. We should much have preferred that the Tariff Commissioners had taken a longer excursion into tariff matters, especially so far as the agricultural industry is concerned, than that they should have delved so deeply into railway matters. The board recommends that the duty on farming implements should be reduced to 15 per cent. That of course would be a welcome reduction, but we should like to see it brought down still more. We do not anticipate that this progress report will have the slightest effect in stemming the stream of opposition that has set in against protection; indeed we are disposed to think it will make freetraders more strenuous in their efforts to have the tariff revised in a freetrade direction when they find that a board that should deal with the evidence on its merits cannot do so with impartiality.

Local and General News.

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

The trophies won during the past season by the local cricketers will be presented on Tuesday evening next at the Golden Age hotel.

The Rev. A. Adam, M.A., conducted a memorial service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last in connexion with the death of Miss S. Drummond. The reverend gentleman preached an eloquent and earnest discourse, choosing his text from Hebrews, 6th chapter, 18th to 20th verses—"That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us: Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil; whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec." Mr Adam said that death was always sad to us poor mortals, that even the oldest and most wretched cling to life, and that they could understand how forbidding the dark shadows of death were to the young. It would be quite unnatural otherwise. But how good to know that willingness came at last, and with sweet submission and loving farewells, gentle sleep. She left much love behind in the world. He was sure they all joined him in expressing deep sympathy for those who are mourning. Personally he could not help remembering how intimately the family was associated with him during the greater part of his colonial life, and that they had won the respect of the whole wide neighborhood. He could not help being deeply touched when the head of the family came forward and took his place not long ago, when his own family was plunged in deep sorrow. He would not dwell upon it, further than to point out how good it is to bear one another's burdens, and as far as they could fulfil the law of Christ. With this sad experience they should cling all the more to the hope set before them. The young people as they went through life would see many of their bright hopes perish and disappear, but if they kept their eyes fixed on the hope set before them, that would keep all, as it leads to better things in Heaven.

A meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club was held at Vowles' Camp Hotel on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs R. A. D. Sinclair (in the chair), Don (hon. secy.), Maher, Baker, Vowles, E. Welsh, G. Carver, G. Maher, and Parker. A reply was received from Mr H. Elder, stating he would judge any time after the first week in July, the secretary thanking Mr Elder on behalf of the club. The secretary intimated that Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., had kindly granted the use of his estate again to the club. The chairman was very pleased to hear it. He was sorry he had misunderstood Mr Austin, and would not have made the complaint at the last meeting had he thought otherwise. He was very pleased to think that it was not members of the club who had said there was nothing but rabbits on the estate, and which had been proved a falsehood, but that it had come from the other side of Beaufort. It showed that the Beaufort Coursing Club had appreciated Mr Austin's kindness. Mr Parker mentioned that Mr Austin had informed him last night that there were hardly any hares on the estate, and advised holding the meeting over for a month or two. It was thought that permission could be obtained to course in Mr Gillespie's paddocks, and that between the two places sufficient hares could be got. Mr Baker moved that the match be held on Wednesday, 25th July. Seconded by Mr Maher, and carried; football competitions preventing the selection of a later date. It was resolved to run a 16 all-aged dog sweepstakes of 5s, the winner to receive £4 and the runner-up 30s. Mr G. Robson was appointed flag-steward, and Mr R. Wilson slipper. Nominations are to be sent in by the 23rd July, at 3 p.m., and the draw will take place at the Golden Age hotel at night. The secretary was instructed to have slips of the draw printed. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The cheapest house in the colony for New Winter Dresses, Jackets, Rain Cloaks, Blankets, Flannel, Calicoes, Men's Overcoats and Mackintoshes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.—J. McKEICH, the Direct Importer, Neill-st., Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

The rainfall at Beaufort for the past week amounted to 1 inch 42 points.

Mr E. T. Dunn, Ballarat land officer, on Thursday, recommended the application of Margarat McClue for 11 acres, Carngham.

When hunting a deer on the Ercildoune Estate on Friday week eight of the hounds forming the pack recently presented to the Ballarat District Hunt Club by Mr George Russell got into a lagoon, and becoming entangled in some undergrowth, were drowned. They were valued at L80.

The cheapest house in the district for Drapery and Boots; Men's Blue Serge Suits, 15s 6d; Men's Ballarat Tweed Suits, 23s 6d; Boys' Blue Serge K. B. Suits, 4s 11d; Watertight Boots, 7s 9d; Bluchers, 4s 11d.—G. H. COUGLE, Beaufort.—[ADVT.]

The Railways Commissioners have determined to abolish all lines' monthly tickets after the present month.

Mr J. Holdsworth, of Middle Creek, who was dissatisfied with the testing of his milk at the recent trial at the Beaufort butter factory, sent 20 gallons of milk to be separated and made into butter at Mr Geo. Davis's creamery, with the result that it gave a return of 10 lbs. 4 oz or a fraction under two gallons of milk to the pound of butter.

The Minister of Lands has found it desirable to afford some measure of relief to the holders of 20 acre blocks of auriferous land held under an annual permit from the department. Hitherto the minimum license fee chargeable was L1 per annum, but an order was passed by the Governor in Council, reducing the amount one half.

A number of communications have recently been received by the secretary for Public Works with reference to the action of several municipalities in employing as clerks of works and municipal engineers men who do not possess certificates of competency. This is in contravention of a section of the Local Government Act, and accordingly the departmental inspectors of municipal accounts have received instructions to report upon the matter. At the same time the municipal auditors will be instructed to make careful inquiries with a view of ascertaining if the act is being evaded in other directions. What gives point to the first mentioned matter is the fact that there are a large number of persons who do hold certificates of competency as clerk of works and municipal engineers who are unable to obtain employment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—With reference to the report of the football match—Waterloo v. Beaufort Juniors (23)—which appeared in last Saturday's "Advocate," in which it was stated that the Juniors played 19 men only, and that Waterloo won a very rough and unfriendly game by 1 goal 8 behinds to 2 behinds, I am directed by the Waterloo club to state,—1st. That the juniors played with 21 men (three played with the senior team here before), two players having been picked on the ground. J. Laney, one of these players, proved to be of very great service to the team. 2nd. That the report is not a fair one in the respect that it will lead most of your readers to believe that the Waterloo players being the stronger team were therefore to blame for any rough or unfriendly play which took place. There is always a certain amount of rough play at football, and necessarily, where there is no District Football Association, the umpire is powerless to restrain players from wrestling &c. Locally it had has been noticed that generally the Beaufort players cannot take a beating without becoming unfriendly, either at cricket or football. In this case they showed it very plainly. Waterloo has not been very successful at football so far this season, nor can one be greatly surprised, but when the team has a win, a biassed and incorrect report by their opponents is naturally felt very sorely indeed. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours faithfully,

W. J. COCHRANE, Hon. Sec.

[The report was furnished by one of the Beaufort Juniors.—Ed. R.A.]

MINING ITEMS.

—o—

There is nothing fresh to report this week in mining matters. The Commercial Company are still driving, but, unfortunately for them, they have lost level, the ground dipping very fast to the west. It is almost utterly impossible to work the shaft deeper, as last evening the wash was under feet, and still dipping. Cheeseman's party, on the north, have commenced sinking, but have been engaged during the greater part of the week splitting slabs for the shaft. Still further north Trompf and party have put down a line of bores, the ground varying in depth from 28 feet to 42 feet, dipping westward. Colors of gold were obtained from three of the bores, and the party intend sinking on the 30 feet ground, as a good deal of water was met with in the deepest bore. Taylor and party, near the old reservoir, are still driving, but have not yet obtained any encouraging prospects. Tredale and party, on the Southern Cross side of the Yamholes, will probably wash off their first machine to-day, when a payable yield is expected. Phillips and party, in Old Charcoal Gully, where they have been working for some time with but poor results, wash off their first machine to-day, from which they expect a fair yields. Abbott and party are still driving in Ding Dong, but, so far, have not met with any payable ground. After six months' dead work the Try Again Company at Waterloo South obtained over 6oz of gold from their first washing on Saturday last, and it is hoped they are now in a fair way to be paid for their trouble. The returns obtained by the several puddling parties in the district last week were poor, whilst the many men now employed fossicking managed to make 'tucker."

The following are the Beaufort district yields for the week ending Saturday, 23rd inst.:—Lewis and party, 24oz 12dwt, including an 8½oz nugget; White and party, 8oz 5dwt; Martin and party, 5oz 7dwt; Lucky Co., 5oz; Yale and party, 3oz; Blackmore and party, 3oz; Kinleyside and party, 1oz 11dwt; Edwards and party, 1oz 17dwts; Golden Gate, 1oz 2dwts 4grs; sundries, 11oz; total, 64oz 14dwts 4grs. The Lucky Consols cleaned up on Monday, 18th inst., for the previous week, and obtained 21oz 8dwts.

PROPOSED CREAMERY FOR THE BURRUMBEET AND WINDERMERE DISTRICTS.

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A meeting of farmers interested in establishing the above creamery in connexion with the Beaufort Butter and Cheese Factory and Creamery Co., Ltd., was held at the Burrumbeet State school on Thursday evening. There were only about 15 persons present, the company being represented by Dr. Adam (chairman of directors), Mr D Troy (a director), Mr Don (manager), and Mr Browne (secretary).

Mr J. Draffin was voted to the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, and stating it would be a very good thing to start the creamery, he introduced the company's representatives.

Dr. Adam felt greviously disappointed at the meeting being so poorly attended. This was the third time that the Beaufort directors had come to try and stir up enthusiasm in so worthy an object, besides which the secretary had been round amongst them, and the result was not encouraging. He felt a little amused at gentlemen who had no connection with farming coming to tell farmers of their business. It was admitted throughout the colony that the butter factory business paid, and that those who had looked upon it with doubt had found that out on going into it. In spite of suppliers being under the disadvantage of the company not starting till the season was fully advanced, they were paid 3d per gallon and had done very well. They had not been paid by results, but the directors hoped to do this shortly. The suppliers almost without an exception had expressed satisfaction at the amount received; in fact it paid them so much that they had promised a greater supply this season. Through starting the company late in the season, its progress was not so good as it would otherwise have been. The factory was not in swing in time for the very high prices, but owing to the high quality of the butter exported, if not top prices, above the average price was obtained by the Beaufort factory, a few fancy brands alone being higher. Credit was due to the manager, Mr Don, for this result, and he had carried out his work very satisfactorily. Another fact was that the butter sent to Melbourne had brought top market prices. These facts speak for themselves. From the beginning of operations up to the 30th April 24,578 gals. of milk had been separated, also 15 cans of cream purchased, the milk producing 10,309 lbs. of butter, or at the rate of 2¼ gals. to the lb. of butter. Just now the percentage is much higher. The total output of butter was about 5 tons, 2 tons 3 cwt. of which was shipped to London and the rest sold in Melbourne and locally. The average price of the butter from four shipments was 100s per cwt., or 10¾d per lb, which left a profit of fully 2d per lb. The company was formed in 2000 £1 shares, of which 1067 were taken up, leaving 993 to be subscribed for. £551 1s 1d was now owing on machinery by promissory notes. During the month of May 3694 gals. of milk were purchased, which with cream bought, gave a yield of 2412 lbs. of butter—not enough to meet local demands. Hitherto they had been sending butter to Ararat and Stawell, the customers being highly pleased with its quality, so that in spite of the late start, and a few suppliers—some looked on the movement with diffidence and would not venture to help for fear it would not turn out well—the company had paid its own way. They could not look for dividends till they were in full working order and the machinery was paid off, but by being ready for the next season they could ship early to London and get the highest market prices. They ought to do very well with the two present creameries, and hoped for additional creameries here and at Skipton, where the matter had been warmly taken up some time ago. He had worked out a few figures to show supplies what could be made. Supposing they had 20 cows yielding 2 gals. daily, which was very low, at 3d per gal. They would return L3 10s per week. The same number of cows yielding a daily average of 2½ gals. would give L4 7s 6d per week. When payment by result was instituted 4d per gal. and even higher would be given. 2 gals. daily from 20 cows at 3½d meant L4 1s 8d weekly, and 2½ gals. gave L5 2s 1d. He had calculated 20 cows as the number which most farmers could carry on their land. They could see that a handsome profit was obtained, L5 per week from milk alone being a nice little income in these times. The skim milk was also returned, and this was exceedingly useful, mixed with a little linseed meal, for feeding pigs and calves, etc. Farmers found that they consumed it greedily. Another thing was the hope of splendid dividends later on. Those who read the reports from old established factories could see this, and there was no reason why the Beaufort Company should not be in the same position. Referring to the apparent disinclination of the farmers of this district to support a creamery, Dr. Adam pointed out that creameries and factories were springing up like mushrooms, and in a few years' time there would be such a tremendous supply of butter that the local market would become drugged, and there would practically be no sale at all for the home-made article. Farmers with foresight should consider this. The factories would go on, even if prices came down, for they could export, and besides the Old Country other markets were opening up, such as Western Australia, Ceylon and India, the latter places buying at 13d and 14d per lb. for specially packed butter. When once the machinery liability was paid off, the expenses could be kept down to meet the price of butter so as to make a profit. Two or three thousand gallons could be treated at almost the expense of as many hundreds, and the greater the supply the greater the profit. He knew of the difficulty to get farmers out of the old groove. They had almost despaired of ever getting a factory in Beaufort on this account. Now that they saw the result, it would be a loss to the farmers there not to join in the movement. It may be superfluous to mention these things to the farmers, but as there was a "chiel among them takin' notes," the facts would go forth to those farmers who were not present, and perhaps result in inducing them to take a greater interest in the matter. He sincerely hoped that a creamery would be established in this district.

Mr Troy could repeat what the Doctor had said as to the difficulty in starting the factory, at the same time those farmers who were most against it were now their strongest supporters. He instanced a farmer who had not taken shares till two or three months after the factory had started, and who shook a cheque in his face with the remark that although he had been dairying for a large number of years it was the first cheque he had ever received for butter. He never knew where the butter went, except that it was bartered for goods at the stores. When any of the farmers present took butter to Ballarat they had to take whatever price was given to them, but they would find that by having a creamery they would always get a good price in cash, and would be independent of the storekeepers. Factories kept up the price. At present he was paying 10d per lb. for factory butter and selling it at 1s; and tons more could be sold. Only 300 shares were wanted, and there were sufficient present to take that number. The manager here would give them any information required.

In answer to questions, Mr Don explained that the company had been paying 3d per gallon for milk that tested 10 per cent. of cream, and ¼ per lb. under that. They intended paying by result, and the milk would be paid for according to the test. They had had an exhibition of a new machine by a Swedish dairy expert, which was very successful, and the advantage of this machine over the Babcock was its cheapness, 80 tests only costing 1½d. The milk was taken to the creamery every morning, and the nights' milk put in separate cans, the skim milk being taken back. At present they were running two days short.

Mr Browne then referred to his canvass with Mr Draffin, and the wish for a meeting. He thought there would have been a larger meeting, when 70 residents had been notified. He asked those present to sign for shares and see what encouragement there was. The shares were payable 2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and calls not exceeding 2s 6d per month.

Mr R. J. Dobson said that the Burrumbeet residents were very cool on the subject. As far as he was personally concerned he was quite willing to take a certain amount of shares, and would like to see the creamery established, as there was not the slightest doubt but that it would be a paying concern and be a benefit to the farmers. When in Beaufort he had heard glowing accounts of that factory, and would be very glad to see the farmers here join hand in hand with the company and make it a further success. There was no doubt but that a creamery would be a boon to this district. Probably some doubt was felt by the farmers that if they took shares and enough were not taken up for a creamery they would be drafted into Beaufort, and he would like to be assured that they would not be bound to take the shares if sufficient to get them a creamery were not taken up. He believed the money would be returned in that case.

Dr. Adam gave the assurance that if sufficient shares were not taken up to entitle them to a creamery, the money would be returned.

Mr Dobson said he was quite agreeable to sign for his shares on that condition.

The secretary intimated that the deposit money could be forwarded to him in a day or two.

The following then signed share application forms:—Jas. Moncrief, 25; Shaw Mitchell, 25; R. J. Dobson, 10; Joseph Draffin, 10; Alex. McCubbie, jun., 10; Alex. Miller, 10; total, 90. A promise of 59 cows was given by these shareholders. 35 shares in addition had been promised the secretary, making a total of 125. Several of those present took forms and promised to try and induce their friends to take shares, and it was confidently anticipated that the 300 would be subscribed.

THE TWO

GENUINE ARTICLES:

CLEMENTS TONIC,

FLETCHER'S PILLS,

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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 throughly 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.

In 1812 wheat was worth 126s per quarter in England; to-day it is selling at 24s 6d.

PRESENTATION OF "THE AUSTIN TROPHIES."

—o—

The Beaufort District Rifle Club held a "Smoke Night" at Welsh's Golden Age hotel on Monday night last for the purpose of presenting the above trophies. There were exactly a dozen present. Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., was voted to the chair, but on his pointing out that as he was a visitor it would be better to have one of their own members as chairman, Captain Dolan was placed in the position. He said they were all acquainted with the object for which they had assembled that evening. Before he called on Mr Austin to make the presentations, it would be more appropriate to honor a few toasts. The chairman then gave the toast of "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was enthusiastically honored, and the National Anthem sung.

Dr. Adam proposed the health of "The donor, Mr Austin." They had already honored one toast usual to such gatherings with great enthusiasm, and he was sure that the toast now to be honored would be drunk no less enthusiastically—the more so as the gentleman was personally known to them, and it was more than any of them could lay claim to to know the Queen or members of the Royal Family; and more than that Mr Austin was one of Her Majesty's representatives in the House, and could reply on behalf of the Queen as well as his own. As they were all well acquainted with Mr Austin, it was needless to say anything as to his merits. They were all agreed on one point—they were excessively pleased to see him that night—and Mr Austin himself was always glad to come to a gathering like this and be "Hail, fellow, well met" to them all. To this quality he owed his popularity in the district, and long may he hold that popularity and retain his position as their parliamentary representative. But to-night he was present in his private capacity as the donor of those handsome trophies to the Rifle Club, which was very much indebted to him for his liberality. It was a pleasure to see the big men of the district taking such a deep interest in local affairs by giving so much to local objects and pursuits. Mr Austin, with others, had done his share, and the prizes speak for themselves. He hoped that although in the past there had been breaches in the club they were now healed over, and that in the future they would cause no detriment to the club. He hoped to see the club prosper as it had in the past, and that members would put their shoulders together, leaving no breaches where the enemy could scale their walls; and if the members stood together the club would go on and prosper. Personally he was sorry at not seeing more members present. Mr Austin had taken the trouble to come to present the trophies, and out of respect to him more members should have been here. However, those who had stayed away knew their own business best and did not want any lecture from him.

The toast was given with musical honors and cheers, cheers also being given for Mrs Austin.

Song—"The warrior bold," by Mr Orde.

Mr Austin, in response, thanked Dr Adam very sincerely for the kind way in which he had proposed the toast, and so the members for the hearty manner in which they had received it. He assured them that his object in presenting the trophies was that by having more practice they might all become good shots. They had certainly had a good amount of practice, as he found it took 20 competitions before the trophies were won. Had he known it would have taken so long, he could tell them candidly that he would have curtailed the conditions. He assured them that they had paid him a very high compliment in asking him to present the trophies, and he felt it very much when he got Mr Thompson's letter asking him to fix the night. Although he had given many trophies, it was the first time he had ever been asked to present them to the winners, and from his experience it seems that the different clubs forgot the donor as soon as they get the trophy. He was glad to see that the Beaufort District Rifle Club had not done so, and he could assure them he appreciated the honor conferred upon him. He could not help feeling, when Dr Adam said he was a representative of the Queen,—and he thanked them for this—that it was on this very spot he decided to contest the election. He told the gentlemen in this room that he would go for the seat. Great influence had been brought to bear to get him to withdraw, but when once he had given his promise to go ahead it had always been his forte to try and fulfil it. He hoped now that some other gentleman would come forward and give a trophy to the club to shoot for. Captain Bridges had first come forward, and he had followed. Now that he was on his feet he would present the trophies. Addressing Mr Allison, Mr Austin said it gave him very great pleasure to come there and present the clock to him as the winner of the trophy. As an old sporting man himself, he always liked to see the scratch man win a race, as he was sure to be the best. Looking down the list of those who had secured "legs-in," he must say they could not grumble much at a scratch man winning, as they had had many tries for it; and it showed that the handicapping had been creditably done. He hoped that Mr and Mrs Allison would long live to set eyes on the clock; which he had very much pleasure in handing to him. As Mr McKeich was not present, he would hand the silver pencil to the chairman, who would kindly give it to Mr McKeich with his compliments.

Mr Allison said he could only express his satisfaction at the kindly sentiments expressed by the donor, whom he assured he valued the clock for several reasons. First, and by far the most, that it had been donated by the Member for the district, who as a public man had proved himself the right man in the right place. He also valued it because he had won it honestly. It had been a hard fought contest in more ways than one, and on that account he would always treasure it. He also valued it on account, as Mr Austin said, of having won it from scratch. That gave it a greater value in his eyes than if he had had a handicap. He had always endeavored to do his best while in the club, and either in shooting matches against other clubs or for trophies he tried to shoot straight in more ways than one. He thought he had done that this time. He was very proud to receive the trophy given so kindly and generously by Mr Austin. He trusted the young men who received a handicap would not begrudge him the trophy, and expressed the hope that they would endeavor to make themselves proficient so as to win from scratch.

He then thanked Mr Austin for his handsome trophy.

Mr Dolan returned thanks on behalf of Mr McKeich. He knew personally that Mr McKeich appreciated and valued the effort Mr Austin had made for the benefit of the club, and was sorry he (Mr McKeich) was not there to thank him for the trophy. Mr McKeich and other scratch men had rendered invaluable assistance throughout to members of the club, and although the trophies had taken a long time to win they had been of great interest to members.

Song by Mr B. F. Thompson.

Mr Austin then presented a cheque of 10s each, given by the club, to Messrs Dolan and F. Troy, for winning a "leg-in" in the competitions, and handed the remaining cheques to the secretary to give to the absent winners, namely, Messrs D. Nicholson, F. Minchin, A. Trompf, and J. McRae, £1 each; Messrs F. Forter, W. Hill, F. Kendall, G. Loft, C. Trompf, and T. A. Archard, 10s each.

Mr Austin mentioned that there was one thing wanting about the clock, namely, a plate showing that Mr Allison had won it, which he would get when in town and forward to Mr Allison, who would kindly see that it was put on the clock.

Recitation—"The Battle of Waterloo," by Mr Allison.

Mr Dolan, in thanking the club for his trophy, regretted that he had not won more. At one stage he had a very narrow shave of not adding to it, and hoped he would win something bigger in future.

Mr Troy said they were his sentiments. It was some satisfaction to win from scratch, he having had some experience of that during the past few weeks with the Rangers, whom he hoped would come on as well as the members of the Rifle Club.

Mr Thompson also briefly returned thanks on behalf of the absent winners.

Song—"The Balm of Gilead," by Dr. Adam.

Mr Orde proposed the toast of "Kindred Rifle Clubs." All knew that rifle clubs were very important bodies, in so far as they were the defenders of the country, and proved they belonged to good old Britain, the sister colony having sent men to fight in the Soudan. He firmly and conscientiously believed that they had as competent shots in the colony as there were in the world, and referred to three points within the possible in 21 shots having recently been made by Mr Lancaster, a Melbourne rifleman. Donations such as Mr Austin's gave men the training to shoot well, and a great deal of credit was due to all giving trophies. They would find in future that the rifle clubs would not be behind in aiding and abetting the good old country by helping in time of war. He trusted the Beaufort Rifle Club would continue in the way it had gone. The time was not very far off when men could be found who not only would put on the possible in 21 shots at 600 yds., but at 1000 yds. He could speak from experience of the assistance given by the scratch men, the best score he had ever put on being under the tuition of Mr McKeich. He hoped the rifle clubs would long live and stand together in giving help to their mother country if required.

Song—"You dirty boy," by Mr George Johnston.

Mr Allison, as president of the B.D.R.C., responded. Rifle-shooting was one of the best sports that could be engaged in, and he endorsed all that Mr Orde had said as to their value. To become effective shots, they had to trust to skill. Just as a common-sense knowledge was gained every day in life, so expert rifle shooting came by experience, and after a considerable time was spent in missing the target or getting "outers," then came "centres" and "bullseyes." One attribute to success in rifle-shooting was to keep straight, which he commended to young members. In the past the Beaufort Club had distinguished itself by winning most of the matches engaged in, and he was sure the members had shown themselves worthy of respect, not only as riflemen but as gentlemen. He hoped the younger men who were taking control of the club would prove themselves as worthy as those who had brought it to such a state of perfection. They had a good man in Captain Dolan, and under his guidance no doubt they would prosper.

Mr Dolan thanked Mr Allison for his kind remarks and well-wishes concerning the club's future success. He had very little knowledge of rifle-shooting, but was not too proud to learn. Unfortunately the two teams that he had the honor of commanding had lo t. He did not know whether this could be attribed to the commander, and he only hoped that whoever was their captain they would be successful. He had always tried to do his best without fear or favor.

Piano and piccolo duet—"Killarney," by Messrs G. Johnston and Dolan.

The toast of "The Press," coupled with the names of Messrs Parker ("Ripon-shire Advocate") and Nicoll ("Courier") was proposed by Mr Austin, who spoke in high terms of the attention devoted to the interests of the district, and announced his intention of supporting the Libel Bill brought before the House by Mr Isaacs, as it would protect the Press from litigation through reporting public proceedings.

Messrs Parker and Nicoll suitably responded.

Dr. Adam sang the "Hen Convention," after which the Chairman's health was drunk and acknowledged, and a very pleasant gathering terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The application of Helen Miller for a grant under section 31 of the Land Act for 60a., Eurambeen, has been approved.

Renewals of licenses under the Land Act have been granted to the following:—Section 67—W. Cochrane, 530a., Beaufort; John Cochrane, 678a., Eurambeen; R. Kirkpatrick, 136a., Eurambeen.

A new political party has been formed under the title of the United Labor Party of Victoria.

DON'T COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensure rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d each.

The Premier has announced that the Mines Act Amendment Bill and the Companies Act Amendment Bill would be the next measures submitted to the Assembly after the Savings Bank (Credit Foncier) Amendment Bill had been disposed of.

PRESENTATION OF SABBATH SCHOOL PRIZES.

The annual presentation of prizes and awards to the scholars attending the Beaufort Presbyterian Sabbath School, took place on Sunday afternoon last. There was a large attendance. A hymn having been sung, Mr J. B. Tompkins, secretary, read the following report:—

DEAR FRIENDS,—I have great pleasure in presenting our annual report for the year ending April 30th, 1894. The year that has just closed has been a very prosperous one. There have been a few changes, some have gone from our midst, others have come and taken their places. There has been a good deal of sickness, which reduced the average attendance very much, yet I rejoice to say none have been removed by death. At the commencement of last year we had on the roll 13 female and 7 male teachers and officers, with an average attendance for the year—morning, 3; afternoon, 10. We have now 13 female and 6 male teachers and officers. The girls numbered 60, the boys 51. Total, 111. At present—girls, 68; boys, 52; total, 120; being an increase of 9, the average attendance being—morning, girls, 8; boys, 8—16. Afternoon, girls, 35; boys, 27—62; the difference during the last two quarters being—morning, 10; afternoon, 21; thus showing the effect of sickness. The amount contributed to the Mission boxes was £3 19s, which goes to the Dayspring fund. Our pic-nic was held in the Park, when a very enjoyable day was spent. On April 29th a flower service was given by the scholars for the two societies for neglected children connected with the Church, to which we were able to send £1 11s 9d each. Our best thanks are due to the gentlemen who so kindly contribute to our prize fund. The amount contributed, being about £3 less than usual, we had to curtail the price of the books in order to follow our usual custom of giving a prize to every scholar. We have in our library about 300 books, and have just added 26 more books—326. 51 of the scholars may use the privilege. The number of books taken out are about 20 of a Sunday. So now in closing I would like to read the balance-sheet for the past year by which you will see we have a small balance to our credit.—JAS. B. TOMPKINS, Hon. Secretary.

In submitting the balance-sheet, Mr Tompkins pointed out that the donations to the prize fund were £3 less than last year. The receipts amounted to £28 13s 4d, and the expenditure to £27 4s 6d, thus leaving a credit balance of L1 8s 10d. The school was stated to have been L5 odd behind last year.

The Rev. Mr Adam having offered up a prayer, delivered an address. He said it was good to feel they were doing their part for the young people, whom he hoped benefitted by it and appreciated those who took such a steady interest in the school. If the Lord Jesus and His work were not loved the teachers would not go on with it. When he asked some people to take a class in the Sunday school they looked at him with amazement to think that they would give up this and that, and the answer he sometimes got was that they were not fitted for it. There were other good things that they could do, such as visiting a sick person, or doing kind things; and some who had the fitness would not devote the self-denial required to the children. But there was proof here that people put themselves about and denied themselves a great deal—to which others attached great importance—to be with the children. The teachers were doing a very good work, and he asked them to go on with it. Although he could not be with them, he felt very much interested in the work. He was glad to think it was prospering, which was creditable to both teachers and scholars. He hoped the future life of the children would tell that they had derived some good and benefit from being here. Nothing pleased him better than to hear anyone say, "That is a good lad; he came from your Sunday school." But it made the teachers sad, depressed and disappointed when they heard of scholars not behaving well and not being consistent with their training. They had reason to thank God that there had been no deaths during the last year among the scholars. There was sorrow even on this happy day. The flowers and the black cloth they saw there told them there had been a death—a death, too, that should touch the young people. She had been spared to live till 25, the very time at which it was hardest to die, when all sorts of hopes were being cherished for the future. He hoped there would be no deaths among the school next year. But he did not know—these dark memorials told them that the young people will die. They were being prepared for life, which he hoped would be bright and fruitful, and that their parents would be glad to see them growing up thoughtful, pure, loving, and everything that was good. Mr Adam then dwelt on Christ's injunction to "Suffer little children to come to me." He was pleased to see in these times of depression when it was so hard to get money that they had succeeded so well. The outsiders had not been so liberal as before, partly because they were not so prosperous as they used to be, and because they were asked to subscribe to hosts of things. If they decided to give away £50 in the district a year, and it had to be divided among a greater number, the amount to each must necessarily be less. The rich men he knew had received letters asking help from Melbourne and all parts of the colony. It was well for people sometimes to depend upon their own resources. They were beginning the year under very good auspices—a credit balance of £1 odd in hand—and he hoped they would continue prosperous. He urged the children to learn their lessons well, and asked their parents to help them. While a hymn was being sung Mr Adam left to conduct Divine service in the country.

Dr Adam then presented the prizes and awards to the children for their good conduct, and pointed out that as they got older they would find other prizes in the world. It was open to the humblest to win the highest distinction, but nothing was gained except by work. He urged them to take Christ's teachings with them. The best prize of all was that spoken of in the Bible, namely, everlasting life. There was a voice within them which reproved them when they were doing wrong. Another prize they should seek after was a happy, peaceable, and Christian home. Each could help to make it so by being cheerful and happy and obedient to their parents.

There were 42 prizes and 62 awards.

A collection having been taken up and a hymn sung, the congregation dispersed with the pronouncing of the Benediction by Mr McFarlane.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

The following remarks on the above bill were made by Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. for Ripon and Hampden, in the House on 20th inst., as reported in *Hansard*:—

"Sir, I must congratulate the Government and the Treasurer on bringing before the House such a Bill as this. It is said that the farmers can get cheap money at the present moment, but I have been all my life among farmers, and my experience has been, and is, that the small farmers cannot get cheap money, although the large farmers can. Of course, if you call money at 8 or 10 per cent. cheap money, the small farmers can get cheap money, but that is the rate of interest that is exacted from them in respect of any advances they may obtain. There is one fault that I find with this Bill. I am afraid that political influence will be brought heavily to bear in the future in connexion with this lending of money. Commissioners are to be appointed, and they are to retire annually. Now, I think that if this Bill is to be of any benefit to the country, the commissioners should be permanently appointed. They should not be under the Governer in Council, which of course means the Government of the day, and I for one would like to see the appointments of these commissioners made something like those of the Supreme Court Judges, so that they could not be removed from office except by a vote of the two Houses of Parliament. One matter of very great importance in connexion with the working of this measure is the selection of valuators, because those valuators will really be the whole and sole controllers of the system. If they give bad valuations, the farmers and the country at large will suffer, and I feel sure that, unless the valuers are chosen in their respective districts in which lands are to be valued, their services will be of no use whatever. It is of no use a valuator born and bred in Gippsland being sent up to value land in the Wimmera, nor a man who has been born and bred in the Wimmera being sent to value land in Gippsland; nor is it any use asking a man who has been all his life walking about Collins-street and the suburbs of Melbourne to go out and value land in the country. I have known such men give valuations of country land, and one-half the amount of those valuations would be far above the present values of the land. That is where the measure is, in my opinion, chiefly at fault. I should like to see some honorable member, better able than myself, move an amendment in committee with a view to remedy that defect in the measure. There is one thing I am sorry not to see in the Bill. I observe, with great regret, that there is no provision made for losses under this measure. Now, it is no use for us to pass this Bill and think that we are going to have plain sailing all along, and that the Government are not going to have any losses in the future under this system. I feel sure, and I speak with good authority, that there are few money lenders in Victoria, if any, who have not had to suffer losses in the past, and as the Government are asking the Commissioners of the Savings Banks to become money lenders to the farmers they are bound to have losses in the future. Therefore I hope to see some provision made when the Bill is in committee to meet those losses. There was one remark in the Treasurer's speech which I fully indorse, namely, his allusion to the mallee settlers. I think it is a great shame that the mallee settlers have not been allowed to select from their leaseholds, because I do not see why a Gippsland farmer should be allowed to select, and a mallee settler not allowed to select. I am well aware that there is legislation in the way, but I hope that the Government will bring in a measure to repeal that legislation, in so far as its appeal is necessary to allow mallee settlers to select. Unless that course is adopted I am confident that mallee farming will not be a success. No man will farm to the same advantage under a lease as he will under a freehold; because the leaseholder knows that he is liable to be turned off the land at the expiration of his lease, and therefore while he is in possession of the land he will take all he can out of it and put in only what is necessary for his own purposes. I hope that the Minister of Lands will uphold what the Treasurer stated in regard to this matter, and bring in a Bill to authorize selection by mallee settlers. I have no doubt that this Bill is going to pass the Legislative Assembly without a division. If I can gauge the temper of the House aright, I believe that the second reading of the measure will not be challenged here; but I am afraid that trouble will arise in the other Chamber, and it behoves the Government to see, when the measure is sent there, that due respect is given to it. I hope the Government will see to that. The Bill has been described as the little ewe lamb of the Government. Well, I feel that this little ewe lamb is going to be ear-marked and tailed in this Chamber; but I hope that when it is sent to the other it will not be slaughtered, and yet that is what will very likely happen if the Government do not take care to see that the Bill is properly championed in another place. I congratulate the Government on the introduction of the measure."

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

(By Lady Cook, née Tennessee Claflin.)

The criminal classes who render every form of society hideous in many of its aspects, would soon die out and be extinguished were it not that they are permitted to breed new swarms of human pests without the slightest restriction. No sooner have we incarcerated the sires in vice, after, it may be, their long and successful career, then we find the sons continuing the war upon our persons and property. The cost of our prisons and police form only a part of the insurance we have to provide on account of the savages in our midst, whose hands are against every man. Those who deviate from honesty are few indeed compared to those who make fraud and theft a life profession; the former may be reclaimed, the latter never, because it is their nature to war upon society. Often they are the victims of heredity, and, philosophically considered, have then perhaps, as little responsibility for their actions as the dog that bites. A wolf is always a wolf; an hereditary criminal will always commit crime if he can.

Thefts, frauds, and outrages up to murder, are not the only evils they inflict on us. They infect the whole community with an immoral taint. It is impossible for our young to peruse in the daily papers the records of their wickedness without being worse for it, to say nothing of any stronger influence they may exercise. Tales of ravishing, robbery, murder, are not edifying literature for youthful minds. At the best, these are likely to absorb some portion of the immorality thus infiltrated through them.

Effectual means, however, are at hand to prevent our annual crops of criminals, could we only be persuaded to adopt them. The most potent, but least palatable, would be to render them incapable of propagating. Another is to make human breeding a science, and education another. At present they both proceed haphazard, whereas they require profound study and strict method.

We English are unsurpassed in the art of breeding the inferior animals—from a salmon to a short-horn, from a pigeon to a racehorse. The method is no secret. All understand it. Healthy animals only, with the best points, and free from hereditary taint, are selected. They are mated carefully, and the strains are preserved pure from all deteriorating blood and damaging conditions. But in the rearing of the highest animals these salutary maxims are ignored, and many men of natural affection and intelligence bestow more pains on the mating of their dogs than on that of their daughters. Our workhouses, prisons, refuges, penitentiaries, and lunatic asylums bear sad witness to these inequitable laws and customs. Into them are crowded hosts of unhappy women—thousands of them mere girls—victims without redress of man's brutality and heartlessness; and they wear out their pitiful and cheerless days to the end too many of them, alas! having been dowered with the fatal gift of beauty. Usually it is the ardent girl of generous disposition, the least calculating, and the most artless who is lured to her destruction. Nature is strong in her, and affection dominates. Her embraces go with her heart. If Society and the Law could be compassionate to any, they should be tender to her. But both are implacable. She is appalled by their unrelenting severity, and in her mad terror is often impelled to destroy the witness of her wrong doing. But even should she spare her innocent offspring, the law still pursues him. He cannot inherit, except by will, and if he dies intestate, the crown seizes all his property.

Owing to their exclusion from the higher grades of employment, women of the better classes are given over to useless and frivolous pursuits. Dress and fashion, amusements and flirtations, mainly make up the trivial round of their occupations, and act as bars to all solid intellectual work. Yet who can blame these gilded butterflies of society for being what their fathers and husbands have made them? A leading London paper assures us that "every year witnesses a vast increase in the working population of England coupled with a growing decrease in the amount of labour to be disposed of." Thus the ranks of the proletariat are constantly being swollen, and among them their women have to endure and to suffer most. Their maternal instincts are frequently crushed out of them by their vicious and squalid surroundings. Thousands of infants are annually overlaid, smothered by the mothers who bore them; and one child out of every ten dies before the end of its first year.

The evils enumerated are monstrous in an age and country like ours, and calls for immediate redress. There must be no flinching from any remedial process, however abhorrent it may be to our preconceived ideas and prejudices, provided some cure can be effected. Radical diseases require drastic treatment, and loathsome excrescences must be removed by an unsparing use of the knife. To begin with, sex privileges and sex disqualifications should be abolished, and a fair field given to all alike. Let each be permitted to be and to do whatever he or she is able. Boys and girls should be educated alike, and should compete with each other in studies and sports. What is good for boys is good for girls. Mothers should encourage entire confidence between their daughters and themselves, and carefully instruct them in regard to all that concerns their future. Nothing should be left to chance or to prurient instructors. The mother is the fittest teacher of her daugher. How many girls would have been spared miserable lives had they been blessed with sensible mothers? Women should have the same right to propose to men as men have to women. It is the mother who for weary months will bear her child beneath her heart and for years will nurse it in her bosom. Will she desire an idiot, a drunkard, a weakling? No. She longs for a man-child, one who will be tender, wise, and valiant. Woman is a hero-worshipper, and desires to produce heroes. Her instincts are true, and she will select the bravest and best of men for her husband. If left to nature, the fittest would survive. But, as things are, the unworthiest increase most rapidly. The ignorant and the improvident give the reins to their passions and threaten to overwhelm us with the "multiplication of the unfit." Even those weighed down with hereditary or contracted maladies do not stint themselves. They marry, and are given in marriage. The prudent and the wise exercise restraint. If it be true that labour does not increase in proportion to the increase of population, legislative measures will have to be adopted to prevent the marriage of the unfit. What has been done from motives of religion, from luxury, or choice, may perchance be done again from necessity. Criminals, hereditary paupers, profligates, and others afflicted with gross bodily or mental defects, should not be allowed to marry. Then our prisons, workhouses, and asylums would at no great distance of time be empty. Our Lock Hospitals would be swept away. Prostitution would become a forgotten calling. Pauperism would cease. Disease would be almost unknown. Our race would be raised to the highest pitch of perfection and excellence. The people who shall first have the moral courage to do this will take the lead among the nations of the world.

Profoundly imbued with this optimistic creed, we gladly see the old years die, and hopefully welcome in the new. The throes of new births are around us. The air is full of whispered agonies. The hearts of men are beginning to beat in harmony with the pulsations of time. There are, therefore, great possibilities in the near future. Courage, my sisters! The hour of woman's freedom draws nigh.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1894.

(Before Mr W. Leader, P.M.)

DEBT CASES.

James Warnoch and Edward Harris, trustees in the estate of Michael Flynn, v. Wm. Pitcher, L2 15s 9d. Plaintiff did not appear. Defendant stated he did not owe the money. He had a bag of flour, but paid for it in timber. Case dismissed, with 5s costs against plaintiff. Mr Flynn appeared later and obtained a re-hearing. He said that the timber received had gone towards a debt contracted by defendant's late father, and that his sister had obtained the rest of the goods and said her brother would pay for them. Mr Leader advised the plaintiffs to take proceedings against the sister.

Same v. Alphonso Lyons, L4 9s. Defendant produced receipts showing a settlement in full on an account of a later date than that sued for, and which contained the amount of previous accounts. Mr Flynn explained that the amount sued for was an old account at the Waterloo store, a fresh one being since opened, the receipts being for the latter. The case was adjourned till the 9th July, with 5s costs against plaintiffs, so that a full bill of particulars may be produced.

Same v. T. D. Wanliss.—L1 7s 9d. Order for amount, with 5s costs.

Same v. Thos. Priest.—L3 4s 3d. Order for amount, with 2s 6d costs.

Same v. Thos. O'Callaghan.—L1 1s. Order for amount, with 2s 6d costs.

Same v. Geo. Murphy.—L3 10s. Order for amount, with 2s 6d costs.

Same v. Patrick Flannagan.—L3 10s 2d. Order for the amount, with 5s costs, to be paid in monthly instalments of L1, the first payable four weeks from that day.

Same v. Wm. Paton.—L15 0s 1d. Order for the amount, with 5s costs.

Same v. Margaret O'Meara.—L2 12s 1d. An article at 11s 6d was disputed and allowed off, and an order was made for L2 0s 5d, with 5s costs.

Same v. Edward Fallon.—L22 3s 4d. Order for amount, with 2s 6d costs.

Same v. Johnson.—L2 2s. 5s having been received since the service of the summons, an order for L1 17s, with 2s 6d costs was made.

REAUFORT WARDEN'S COURT

(Before Mr Warden Leader.)

An application for a gold mining lease of 15 acres on the private property of Wm. Smith at Poverty Point having previously been granted to John Bending, and the parties being unable to agree as to compensation, the matter was referred to the Warden. Bending offered L6 for one acre required for surface working, and to pay 2s 6d rental per acre per year for 14 acres for 7 years, or a lump sum of L25. Smith asked L40, and a right-of-way. He now agreed to take L30. The Warden recommended that Bending pay L30 in cash, fence off a right-of-way, 12 ft. wide to the acre with 5 ft. 6 in. posts and two saplings, and keep the slush on the acre, which Bending agreed to.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are remedies which should invariably be taken by travellers in search of health, pleasure or business. Many deleterious influences are constantly at work in foreign climes, tending to deteriorate the health; these and the altered conditions of life will entail on those who travel the necessity of carefully attending to early symptoms of disease, and they will find the use of these to be highly necessary, the action of the Pills being purifying and strengthening and of great service in cases of fever, ague, and all inflammatory diseases, whilst the Ointment is a sovereign cure in cases of piles, bad legs, bad breasts, wounds and ulcers. Holloway's remedies do not deteriorate by change of climate.

FOOTBALL.

ARARAT IMPERIAL V. BEAUFORT.

The above clubs met at Ararat on Wednesday last to compete for the Dunstan and Cavanagh trophy. The day was clear and bracing, and a large number of spectators witnessed the game. R. A. D. Sinclair had charge of the visitors, whilst McGibbony acted in a like capacity for the locals. From the bouncing of the ball Ararat started off with a rush. W. Fleming secured and passed well up to McGibbony, who only managed a behind, and quickly added the second. Off again and McGibbony marking well up kicked first goal for the Imps. Cowell and H. Parker, running like hares, and marking to each other, took the ball close to Ararat's uprights, but Miller and Ford were about and relieved in good style. Cox then passed to W. Fleming, who, by a magnificent kick, put up a nice goal (No. 2). The Ararat boys were now doing pretty much as they liked, and W. Fleming, who was fed well, hoisted the third goal. This seemed to put the Beaufort boys on their mettle. H. Parker sent the ball well up to Johnston, who made good use of it, and passed to E. Lilley, just behind for Beaufoit resulting. Ararat again rushed the oval down, but T. Wilson relieved very well. The play was in Beaufort territory again, when E. Fleming, with a good shot, hit the post. W. Fleming securing sent the ball well up in goal, but that old veteran, R. Wilson, was around and put in a nice bit of play. Laundry, for Ararat, brought it back, and marked to H. Carroll, and that player safely piloted it through, making the fourth goal. In play and Cowell lost no time in sending it well down the ground, only to see Hart, Beedon, and Carroll again take possession, and continue the bombardment. C. White returned the ball well, and Welsh, Lewis, and Harris were conspicuous in forwarding it, but A. Miller sent it flying back; and at quarter time the game stood—Ararat, 4 goals 3 behinds; Beaufort, 1 behind.

On the resumption of play Ararat again took possession, and W. Fleming added another behind to the score. Centre play followed, and the ball travelled up and down the ground, H. Parker, E. Welsh, Johnston, Abrey, and Harris playing well for Beaufort, and W. Fleming, Ford, Hart, Cox, and Laundry for Ararat. Laundry marked to W. Fleming, and this player added the fifth goal. Cox, from a long distance shot, scored the sixth goal directly afterwards. H. Parker had a good opportunity to score for Beaufort, but only managed a behind. The Imps renewed the attack, and Finlay added a minor point. Cowell secured the ball from the kick-off, and with a nice rush gave it to H. Parker, but Carroll, with one of his high marks, obtained possession and returned the oval. W. Fleming then passed it to Cox, who added another behind for Ararat. Still Ararat kept attacking, but Sinclair relieved well, and Abrey sent the leather along the wing. Cowell and H. Parker took it down, and White passed it to McInnery, who in turn gave it to Cowell, within distance, but nothing resulted. Loo then kicked a behind from a snap shot for Beaufort. Ararat had a shot as half-time was called, but without result, the score standing—Ararat, 6 goals 7 behinds; Beaufort, 3 behinds.

With 6 goals to the bad Beaufort looked rather downhearted on entering the field for the third quarter, but played a much better game. Ararat rushed the leather down, and their crack goal-kicker (W. Fleming) raised the two flags with a splendid kick. Carroll shortly followed suit with a nice kick, and Finlay immediately afterwards added the ninth goal. Lewis, Cowell, and H. Parker took the ball close to the Ararat sticks, only to see it returned by Noonan. Centre play followed, and Finlay securing hit the post. The visitors were not to be denied, and H. Parker, Cowell, Harris, E. Welsh and Hill sent it forward, when W. White marked and with a good kick hoisted first goal for Beaufort. A free kick to R. Wilson, who was playing well, soon followed, and he sent the ball well up. C. White secured another free kick and passed it to Cowell, and he in turn to W. White, whose kick was touched in goal. Abrey and Cowell returned the ball, but A. Miller was in the road and relieved well. Beaufort were again attacking when three-quarter time was called, the scores standing—Ararat, 9 goals 9 behinds; Beaufort, 1 goal 4 behinds.

Beaufort rushed the ball down and a behind resulted. Ararat then attacked and Laundry, getting a free kick, safely piloted the ball through the posts. After the bounce Cowell sent the ball well forward, but his efforts were nullified by E. Fleming. Laundry immediately afterwards put up the eleventh goal and E. Grano scored No. 12 with a good kick. A free kick to Cowell, and the ball hovered around the Ararat goal, which was well defended. The ball was then taken into Beaufort's territory, and A. Miller marking put up the 13th goal, whilst Cox and Basham added behinds. The play was now in the centre and Abrey securing dashed down the wing, but Hewson relieved, and just before time was called, W. Fleming added another behind. The final result was—Ararat, 13 goals 14 behinds; Beaufort, 1 goal 4 behinds.

Those who showed to most advantage for the winners were—Carroll, Fleming (2), Finlay, Miller, Laundry, Hart, and McGibbony, and for Beaufort—Cowell, (who in the opinion of the spectators played the game of the 40), H. Parker, R. Wilson, Harris, Johnston, White (2), Lewis, and Abrey.

Mr Dimelow acted as central umpire, but failed to give satisfaction to Beaufort.

Carngham met and defeated Scarsdale on Saturday, at Carnghan, by 2 goals (E. Wookey and E. Ellis) 9 behinds to nil. Mr J. Williams made a fast and impartial umpire.

The Stockyard Hill and Waterloo footballers play the return match at Waterloo this (Saturday) afternoon. The Beaufort and Middle Creek State school boys also meet to-day on the ground of the latter.

Beaufort Coursing Club.

A MEETING

Will be held on

ST. ENOCH'S ESTATE, STOCKYARD HILL

(By kind permission of E. H. Austin, Esq., M.L.A.), on

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY, 1894.

—ALL-AGED STAKES—

For Sixteen All-aged Dogs, at 5s. Winner, £4; Runner-up, £1 10s.

Nominations will be received by me up to 3 p.m. on Monday, 23rd July.

First pair of dogs in the slips at 9 30 a.m.

Nominators must be members of the club.

N. DON, Hon. Secy.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE-SEATED WAGGONETTE (nearly new.) M. FLYNN.

V. R.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,

Melbourne, 20th June, 1894.

FRESH TENDERS will be received until Twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th July, 1894, for sundry work required to be done in renewing poles, &c., on the section of Electric Telegraph line between Ballarat and Stawell.

Specifications may be seen at the Telegraph Engineer's Room, General Post Office; and at the Post Office at Ararat, Ballarat, Beaufort, and Stawell.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for Repairs Telegraph Line," and addressed to the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Melbourne. They may be deposited in the tender box at the General Post Office, Melbourne, or, if sent by post, must be prepaid and registered.

The amount of the preliminary deposit to be enclosed with the tender is L10, in cash, bank draft, or marked cheque.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Unsuccessful tenderers will have their deposits returned on application.

JAMES SMIBERT,

Deputy Postmaster General.

LOST, early in June, from a paddock on the Trawalla estate, one 4-year-old BULLOCK branded WB, centre of back, near side; may have other brands. If stolen, a reward of TEN POUNDS (£10) will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

W. BRIDGES, Trawalla.

June 25th, 1894.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

White or grey horse, tar brand, B off rump, blotch and like, J off shoulder.

Bay mare, white face, hind legs white, like AD near shoulder.

Bay horse, O near shoulder, little white on forehead.

If not claimed and expenses paid to be sold 14th July, 1894.

W G STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

W. E. NICKOLS has for SALE two first-class PIANOS, iron framed, double oblique trichord; as good as new. Cheap.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, JUN., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, Livingstone-street, Beaufort (opposite Dr. Adam's). Artificial Teeth on Gold, Platinum, or Vulcanite. Teeth scaled, stopped, and extracted painlessly. Patients visited when requested.

On Sale

AT

JEREMIAH SMITH'S

TIMBER YARD.

CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—

American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅜in., ½in., 1½in., 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

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.)

	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 news papers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0	1
Patterns and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb)	0	1
Registration Fee ...	0	3
Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ...	0	2½
Parcels Post, wholly by sea.—Each parcel of 2lbs or under	1	6
Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs)	0	9

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

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

A Bacchus Marsh farmer has found that poisoned grain scattered over a field from which the newly-sown wheat has been partially eaten by sparrows and parrots is greedily eaten by the birds who die in large numbers.

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

PRACTICAL JOTTINGS.

BY THOMAS LANG & CO.,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen, 435 Bourke Street, Melbourne, who supply all garden and farm requisites.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The season for planting trees and shrubs is at hand and nurserymen are busy filling their orders for fruit trees and shrubs.

Plants in pots can, with care, be planted at any time of the year, and plants from the open ground for four months after the Queen's Birthday, which is an easy date to remember.

Fruit trees are of the greatest service to man and every cottage and house should have one or more trees planted. If there is only room for one tree let it be an apple, and that apple the Stone Pippin, pleasant to eat, a splendid cooker and, with care, can be kept the whole year round.

A dozen fruit trees can easily be planted in an acre allotment allowing room for house flowers and vegetables. Fruits are necessary for the preservation of health and are most delicious and refreshing in the hot months of summer and autumn.

The richest soil is not necessarily the best for fruit trees, medium quality soil producing more fruit than the richest, which produces luxuriant growth but little fruit.

We supply one dozen of the finest fruit trees, 2 gooseberries and 2 currants packed, for 18s.

In mentioning the names of the following fruit trees, we know them to be reliable varieties; there are others equally as good but mentioning too many varieties only confuses.

Almond.—Soft shell or Jordan.

Apples.—The most useful variety is the Stone Pippin, and in planting apples late keeping varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit from such lasts in perfection for months, while early varieties have to be consumed at once, given away, or allowed to rot. Keswick Codlin and the Emperor Alexander are early cooking apples, while Stone Pippin, London Pippin, and Reinette de Canada, are good late varieties. For dessert the Devonshire Quarrenden is the earliest any good. Irish Peach, Gravenstein and Cox Orange Pippin are a good selection, while for late varieties Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Northern Spy, are excellent. The last named never takes the blight, and was introduced, and is used by us, as a stock on which the blighty sorts are grafted. This stock never allows the white wooly blight, (*Aphis lanigera*) to harbour under ground. Blighty sorts, like Ribston Pippin, will have blight on the branches, which must be kept off by various washes, which should be rubbed hard on to the blight where practicable. It is owing to the introduction of the blight-proof stocks imported and introduced by us, Thomas Lang and Co., that apple growing in the colonies is possible. Previous to their introduction, Crab stocks were used, on the roots of which the blight harboured and sucked out the juices of the plant destroying it just when it should be beginning to fruit. The advantage in the introduction of the blight proof stocks is seen by the splendid and cheap supply of apples both for domestic use and export. The advantage we have given to the colonies should be reciprocated by colonists purchasing their trees from us.

Apricots suit warm districts. Oullin's early Peach, Moorpark, and Mansfield seedlings are good.

Cherries which do well anywhere revel in chocolate soil. Plants should only be allowed to grow for about 12 years, when young trees should take their place. Early Purple Guigne, Bedford's Prolific, St Margaret, and Biggareau Napoleon.

Figs require warmth and moisture. When space is an object these can be trained on fences. Brown Turkey is large and fine, while Genoa is smaller, but suitable for drying.

Grape vines may be grown on fences, trellis or trained over a house, thriving best in the warmer parts of the country, where the following will be found a good selection:—Snow's Muscat Hamburgh, White Mourillion, Red Prince, Malaga, Raison des Dames, Canon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexander, and Waltham Cross; for cooler districts Black Hamburg, Golden Champion, Black St. Peter, and Blue Imperial. In the coldest parts of the colony vines will not fruit.

Lemons.—The Lisbon variety is first.

Nectarines thrive wherever the peach will. Shortland Tawny is a good kind.

Nuts luxuriate in our mountainous cold districts. The Red Filbert and the White, with the cultivated varieties named by Webb, are all excellent.

Oranges require warmth. It should be noted that the ground should not be dug round these as the roots run near the surface. When transplanting it is advisable to pull off every leaf as the leaves evaporate the moisture in the plant and the roots are not at once ready to support it. When the plant is established it will soon throw out fresh leaves. Parramatta, St. Michael, and the Navel are all good varieties. The older the plant the better the fruit.

Persimmon is like the orange a subacid fruit which may with advantage be introduced into the shrubbery. Its lovely autumn tinted leaves are very fashionable.

Peaches do not thrive in cold districts. Briggs Red May, Saunders, and Royal George.

Pears.—Late pears, like late apples are the best to grow. Williams Bon Chretien is the finest eating and cooking pear grown and as it is not of spreading habit, can be grown in the smallest garden; other good varieties are Gansel's Marie Louise, Napoleon, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Green Gage is still the highest flavoured. Kicks, useful for dessert, stewing or jam. Fotheringhams Coe's Golden Drop and Washington.

Quinces will grow anywhere and are very prolific.

The most useful of the small fruits are Gooseberries, which thrive best in the cooler districts. The roots run close to the surface and if interfered with frequently cause the plant to cease bearing the next year. Crown Bob, Billy Dean, Roaring Lion, and Warrington.

Raspberries, suit cool districts and prefer chocolate soils, Common Red, Fastolf and Fillbasket.

Strawberries, for earliness Christies Edith, and for all round usefulness Trollope's Victoria and the Marquerite.

A new fruit was introuced by us last year called the Japenese Wineberry, which is likely to be an introdnction of merit. It is a variety of raspberry bearing fruit on the same wood for many years. The fruit is of exquisite flavour, comes in later than the old varieties of raspberries, and has both lovely foliage and beautiful mossy covered stems and flowers. 1s each.

For those who are desirous of obtaining a fuller list, we will be happy to forward our catalogue, which is the most complete in the colonies.

Arthichokes, Jerusalem.—Plant 2 inches deep, in rows, 6 inches between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. 1 lb sows 80 feet. Matures in about five months.

Borecole, or Kale.—Sow broadcast ⅛ of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, to rows, 2 feet between the plants. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures in about five months.

Cauliflower.—Sow a few broadcast in well-manured ground, 1-8th of an inch deep. Transplant when 4 to 6 inches high to rows; plants 2 feet apart. 1 oz sows bed 4 feet by 10 feet. Matures about November. Cress.—Sow broadcast 1-8th of an inch deep, in warm part of ground. 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 4 feet. Matures in about three months.

Hardy flower seeds, if not yet sown, should be put in at once. Seedlings from previous sowings should be thinned out and transplanted.

Lettuce.—Sow 1-8th of an inch deep, either broadcast and transplant, or a few seeds in a row at every foot. When growing pull out the extra plants, leaving the strongest one. Matures in about 4 to 5 months.

Mustard.—Same as cress.

Onion.—Sow main crop ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart. For bulbing, thin out to 6 inches. For pickling 1 oz sows a bed 4 feet by 12 feet, for bulbing 4 feet by 30 feet.

Peas.—Sow freely, 1 inch deep, in rows 4 feet apart; thin out plants to 6 inches. Matures in about four months.

Radish.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 2 inches. Young Radish tops boil into a splendid spinage. Matures in about eight weeks.

Spinage.—Sow ¼ of an inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, plants 6 in. Matures in about eight weeks.

Frosts may be looked for. If a brushy shrub or bundle of hay is drawn over the potato stems before the sun has risen it will knock off the frost and save the plants.

The Black Fly on Chrysanthemums may be killed with the kerosene emulsion.

Pruning of fruit trees should now be in full swing.

Slugs are a nuisance at this time. Destroy them by trapping. Lay boards about the garden, keeping them half an inch off the ground. Put unslacked lime in a loose-textured bag, tie that to an end of a pole, and at night keep jerking it over the beds, when a shower of lime falls, and whenever it lodges on the back of a slug it kills it.

Tobacco dust sprinkled round plants protects them. Wherever a slug touches a particle of tobacco it dies. Clean zinc coiled up into a circle and pressed into the ground round seedlings will protect them.

A hotbed, if not made last month, should be got ready. The manure, after serving as a hotbed, rots, and is available for the garden. Cuttings may be stuck in this, and seeds of Tomato, Cucumbers, Melons, Egg Plants, &c., raised. When seedlings are raised, it is better to transplant singly into pots, as, when transplanted, the soil is not disturbed about the roots.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN FRANCE.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

A terrible crime was committed in France on Sunday night, when President Carnot was stabbed by an assassin and mortally wounded. The news has caused a profound sensation, not only in France, but throughout the world. It seems that an exhibition was being held at Lyons, which had been visited by the President. He subsequently held a public reception, and then made a triumphal progress through the city to the theatre, where a special performance was being given in honor of his visit. The President was driving through the streets, which were illuminated for the occasion, and were resounding with cries of "Vive Carnot!" when suddenly Santo jumped on to the step of the carriage, and under the pretence of presenting a petition drew a dagger which was concealed in a paper packet. He then stabbed the President with all his might, and M. Carnot instantly fell backward. A deathly pallor overspread his face, and his groans indicated the terrible nature of the injury inflicted upon him. The prefect of the city immediately felled Santo to the ground, and President Carnot was at once removed to the prefecture in an unconscious condition. He regained consciousness, however, when the surgeons were probing the wound, exclaiming, "How you are hurting me." The Archbishop of Lyons was sent for, and he administered extreme unction to the sufferer, who twice murmured, "I am dying," and then said, "I am very glad my friends are here." Shortly afterwards he expired. It was half-past nine o'clock when the President was stabbed, and he lingered 3 hours and a quarter, dying at a quarter to 1 on Monday morning. It has been ascertained that the assassin Santo had resided six months in France, and arrived in Lyons only on Sunday, evidently with the intention of murdering the President. He is a young man of 22, and refuses to give any reason for the murder. He narrowly escaped being lynched by the infuriated crowd, but the police intervened, protected him from mob violence, and placed him in custody. As soon as the news of the assassination reached the theatre, where the President was every moment expected, the utmost excitement was shown. Ladies shrieked and fainted, while the men howled out cries of "vengeance" and "Death to the assassin," and rushed frantically into the street, where the illuminations were immediately extinguished. The news was not generally known on Sunday night at Paris, where the President's wife and family are residing. The fury of the people of Lyons when the heard of the crime was terrible. The murder of President Carnot has called forth general expressions of profound grief throughout France. Madame Carnot and her two children arrived at Lyons on Monday morning, and were greeted with sympathy by an enormous crowd. They remained for some time in the chambers where the deceased was lying. The body will be taken to Paris, where it will probably lie in state, clad in evening dress, and with the Grand Gordon of the Legion of Honor on his breast. The mob at Lyons has completely wrecked the *cafe* where Santo was staying just before he committed the murder.

In consequence of the hostile feeling aroused in France by the murder of President Carnot by an Italian, the Italian embassy at Paris is being strictly guarded. It is reported that the police authorities at Scotland yard warned the French police a fortnight ago of the existence of an anarchist plot the object of which was to murder President Carnot.

The English newspapers unanimously deplore the assassination of President Carnot. They express fears that the murder is an act of vengeance for the recent executions of anarchists in France.

The assassin, Santo, has confessed to the police that he is a Milanese Anarchist, and that he has already been tried at Milan and acquitted on the charge of being concerned in the proceedings of the Italian Anarchists.

A thrilling account of the murder of President Carnot by an eye-witness has been published.

The President, whose carriage was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, had just ordered his escort to fall to the rear so as to allow "these good people" to shake hands with him, when the assassin Santo advanced towards him. President Carnot smilingly stretched out his hand to the new-comer, who gripped it with his left hand. At the same moment with his right hand he stabbed the President, driving his Catalan dagger up to the hilt in M. Carnot's body.

It appears that since the execution of the Anarchist Vaillant the late President Carnot had daily received letters threatening him with the vengeance of the Anarchists.

The excitement at Lyons still continues, and the firing of houses in the Italian quarter of the city has been renewed by a large mob. Three of the crowd were burned to death while in the act of setting fire to houses.

The House of Lords and the House of Commons have voted addresses of condolence with the French nation in the assassination of President Carnot.

The funeral of the late President Carnot who was assassinated at Lyons on Sunday evening last has been fixed for Sunday next.

It is announced that official mourning will be observed throughout France for the period of one calender month.

The tragic death of President Carnot has been the subject of general discussion and expression of sympathy. Flags in Melbourne have been flying half mast. The Governor, on behalf of the Government, has despatched a message of sympathy with the French nation on the irreparable loss she has sustained.

HOW TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK.

"What time is it, Maggie?" said John, with an uneasy sense that he ought to be on his homeward way.

"I'll go and look," she answered. Stepping quietly into the kitchen the girl pushed the clock hands back an hour, and returning, said, "It's only half-past nine by our clock; you can stay an hour longer."

So John stayed, for lovers are never eager to part and he needed no coaxing. The next morning, however, he overslept himself, and Maggie's father, at his breakfast, having missed the train he intended to journey by that day, wondered how the good old clock could have lost an hour in the night. But Maggie didn't explain. She meant to set in right again before going to bed, but forgot, which shows once more what everybody should remember—that we can set back the clock, but we cannot set back the time.

All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost things. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence; "*They tell me I look ten years younger than I did.*" And if she felt as she looked she was to all practical purposes ten years younger. For, although a clock face looks the same no matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. *That* changes with the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1880 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and tongue. I was sick in a morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I had great pain in the head and was very mazy, being at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have sat before the fire rubbing my chest to try and get relief. I had great pain in the left side and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it.

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have been laid up. My life was a burden and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead.

"Sometimes better and at other times worse; this was my general condition for ten years, during which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctor, and took every kind of medicine I could hear tell of, but got no better.

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr E. Banks, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my food agree with me better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully restore me. But *I am now in better health than I ever was in my life*, and my recovery has astonished my friends. They tell me I look ten years younger than I did for taking the Syrup. How I wish I had known of it years sooner! My husband and friends had given up all hope of my getting better, but none of us knew of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"On mentioning to the Rev E. Harries, the Vicar of Christ Church, what had wrought the cure, he said I should write and let the proprietors know what the Syrup had done for me, so as to benefit others. You may publish this statement as you think proper and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly (signed) Mrs Elizabeth Greenhalgh. 21 Rutland street, Newtown, Pendlebury (near Manchester), May 14th, 1892."

Thus was this good woman enabled—not to turn back her nominal age, but what was better—to recover the priceless treasure of health, without which neither youth nor age has any comfort. Her malady was the same wretched indigestion and dyspepsia, the curse of all ages and nations.

One Box of Clarke's B41 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 Emperor of Germany states that it behoves that country to be ever ready with her sword sharpened and naked in her hand.

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 Pefumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The policy holders of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will no doubt be highly pleased on getting their certificates for the bonus for the year 1893, which have just been issued. It must be gratifying to them to find notwithstanding the financial disasters which have befallen the colonies, their old established office has been able to declare a cash bonus equal to the large sum of £4,487,000, after making ample provision for every liability.

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 man may as well sit down in a meadow and expect a cow to come and be milked, as to sit down in his store and expect to get trade without advertising. An occasional customer may stray in, inquire for something, and buy it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of business is *made* by advertising. An advertisement often suggests to a reader his want of an article, and he goes and buys when he would not have realised his need if he had not been put in mind of it.

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. Englan

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

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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 bois is near

Preparation Day (SBua dur Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

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

T. Edgcumbe Dunsford.
46 Leicester-squares London W.C.
21 June 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is sold in Bottles 2s 9d each and in Cases containing six times the quantity 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors The Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company Lincoln England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

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

TO FARMERS.

Have your SILOS constructed in readiness for the coming season.

1. It will pay you to make Ensilage as this kind of fodder will produce in milk quantity and quality. 2. Forty or fifty tons of fodder can be ensilaged off one acre, which is worth more than twenty tons of hay. 3. One acre of Ensilage will keep eight head of cattle 100 days. 4. It will double the stock-carrying capacity of your farms: its advantages to dairymen are incalculable.

Plans of Silos and estimates given.

DE LAVAL HAND SEPARATORS.

Perfect Skimmers, Easily Worked; Simple and Durable.

Price: From £16 upwards.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Can be easily managed by a boy or girl.

For further particulars apply

Agent—NORMAN DON

Dairy Expert, Ensilage Contractor Beaufort

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

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

Therefore,

support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

is the Advertising Medium for all Contractors, 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 for considerably greater amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietors, recognising the necessary 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, Ferntown, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Barrangrook, Lexton, Streatham, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read!

Here Benjamin Franklin who says—

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

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* the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT,

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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,
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PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office :—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

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... TERMS.

... CALL, RECEIPT ... BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

VICTORIAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY

AMONGST THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MELBOURNE PROPERTY BUILDING SOCIETY, BRISBANE.

INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH. TO BE PAID IN FULL ON APPLICATION. NO FURTHER LIABILITY.

The Properties, 600 in number, valued at £40,000, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the number of Shares subscribed, will be balloted for, free of any deduction for commission.

The Ballot will be conducted in the Presence of the Shareholders and the Press, on a Date which will be duly announced by Advertisement.

Solicitors: Messrs. MACDONALD, PATERSON & HAWTHORN, Brisbane. D. E. BRAYSHAW, 309 Collins-st., Melbourne. Bankers: Bank of Australasia, Brisbane. Sec: W. C. MACDERMOTT. Offices: Central Buildings, Edward-st., Brisbane.

Description of Properties.

FIRST PRIZE.—A substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, together with the Valuable Machinery and Engine therein, in the centre of the City of Melbourne, and three minutes from the General Post Office. Also, at rear of same, a substantial Freehold Brick Building and Factory, with Shot Tower attached, 175 ft. high, the finest in Melbourne, situate in the centre of the City, three minutes from the General Post Office, together with the Valuable Machinery and Lead Rolling Plant inclusive, three engines in complete working order, and of a rental value of £1200 per annum—£22,500.

SECOND PRIZE.—A Villa Residence, containing 11 rooms, Bathroom, Pantry, and a large Ballroom, Stabling, Coach house, Cowhouse, Fowlhouses, Piggery, Dairy, Laundry, and Man's-room. Lawn-Tennis Lawn, and Kitchen Garden, with Orchard, together nearly three acres, situate and having a frontage of 289 ft. to Dandenong-road. three minutes' from a railway station, and within 1 mile of the Caulfield Racecourse—£3,500.

THIRD PRIZE.—A Brick Villa, at East Malvern, consisting of 10 rooms, standing in its own grounds, and situate a few minutes from the Darling-road Station, on the Waverley line, with a beautiful view of the Dandenong Ranges—£2,500.

FOURTH PRIZE.—A very picturesque Brick Villa, containing 8 rooms, and Conservatory, on land 65 ft. x 270 ft., facing Dandenong-road, and close to the railway station—£2,000.

FIFTH PRIZE.—A Brick and W.B. Villa, known as "Rivera," situate at Carroll-street, on the hill, at North Melbourne, on tram line, containing 6 rooms. and let to an old tenant at £75 per annum—£1000.

SIXTH PRIZE.—Freehold Farm at Lilydale, consisting of 160 acres, let at £75 per annum—£1,500.

And 594 other Prizes, ranging from £400 to £5 in Value—a total of £8,500.

Total, 600 Prizes ... ... £40,000.

A cash purchaser has been found for the purchase of the Allotments of Land Nos. 17 to 600, at prices which can be seen at the office of the Society.

Clear Titles for the Properties to be distributed as Prizes are guaranteed to this Society. Transfers will be obtainable by successful shareholders immediately after the Ballot, free of encumberance of any sort.

For Shares and all Particulars apply to Secretary of Society.

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE, or Care of

LOMER ANDREWS & CO., 87 Queen Street, Melbourne, Central Agents.

Intending Subscribers should apply on following form, and also enclose two stamps, one of which will be used to return Share Certificate, and the other to send result of Ballot. Register your letter, and, until acknowledged, hold Post Office Receipt.

CUT THIS OUT.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary of

The Melbourne Property Building Society, Brisbane, Queensland.

40,000 Shares of £1 Each. No Further Liability.

.........Please allot me..........................Shares in the above Society in terms of attached Circular.

I enclose for payment £†............................also two‡ stamped envelopes for your acknowledgment of above and advice for result of ballot.

Dated this......................day of..............................1894.

Name in full..

Address in full..

Occupation..

† Specify here if payment is by P.O.O. or what. Please do not enclose stamps in payment of shares. N.B.—P.O.O. preferred. If cheques sent, exchange must be added.

‡ When enclosing stamps for reply postages, if stamps be other than Queensland, do not attach them to envelopes. Amount of ... added to P.O.O. or cheques, etc.

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