The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1074. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach; Impaired Digestion; Disordered Liver;

they act like magic. A few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System; restoring the long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the WHOLE PHYSICAL ENERGY of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and debilitated is that *Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.* Full directions with each box.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England

Sold everywhere, in Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

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."

H. A. M. MORGAN, M. & C. E.,

G.C.M.M., M.S.W. Inst.E.,

MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST.

Reports upon Mines and Mineral Properties, Treatment of complex Auriferous Ores (Concentration, Cyanide, Chlorination), Supervision and Management of Mines and Mineral Properties undertaken. Sound Mining ventures introduced to British and other investors. AGENT—MR JOHN HUMPHREYS, Beaufort.

R. F. FARLEY, CARPENTER & UNDERTAKER, BEAUFORT, begs respectfully to announce that he is carrying on the business of his late father, and that all orders intrusted to him will have the strictest attention. Hearse, Plumes, and all funeral requisites supplied at the shortest notice. Charges to suit the times

---

BILLIARDS.

CHAS. W. VOWLES begs to announce that he has fitted up a first-class Billiard Table (Alcock's), with patent Imperial low cushions, at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage.

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, 4 to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requirists.

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

Money at 4 per Cent.

WE have a large amount of MONEY TO LEND at from FOUR to FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT., in large or small sums, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years. Full particulars and all information from McEVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.

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.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,

NEWS AGENCY

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Ministering Children's League.

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA," QUEENSCLIFF. Opened by Lady Brassey, December 7th, 1895. For poor and weak children from any part of Victoria. Children admitted through any M.C.L. Branch or an Associate Member. Supported by voluntary contributions of money or provisions.

Managing Committee:—Mrs R. Harper, "Myoora," Toorak; Mrs Morris, "Tintern," University, Melbourne; Mrs Hitchcock, "Roslyn," Geelong.

M. C. L. and "Cottage by the Sea" literature can be obtained at 272, Little Collins St., Melbourne.

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 effects, the most delicate therefore can take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere, in tins 13½d. each.

The Great Appetizer.

TOWL'S PHOSPHORISED QUININE WINE, pleasant and health-giving, restorative and preventative in Influenza, Headaches, Neuralgia and General Debility, &c., Brain and Nerve Tonic, refreshing and invigorating. 2s 6d large bottles (wrapped in cartoons). Agent for Beaufort and district, J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Beaufort.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator,

General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS:—

BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates

The Sufferer's Best Friend.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

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

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

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

To Regain Health, Strength, and Vigour.

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

Chronic Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

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

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

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

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware and Produce Dealers.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

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.

INCOME TAX.

TAX Schedules prepared and Balance-sheets compiled. All business confidential. Fees moderate. J. W. HARRIS, Insurance and Commission Agent.

MEDICAL.

Markell's Pills.

A boon to the suffering, the friend of the household. These wonderful herbal Pills quickly cure in either sex, all liver, stomach, bowel and kidney complaints, constipation, biliousness headaches, &c., blood diseases and female complaints. **Markell's Pills** act like magic on the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, stimulate and strengthen all the vital organs of the body, purify the blood and restore the bloom of health. If you are ailing (no matter what can ails you) try these pills and you'll bless the day you did so. Sold at all chemists and grocers in the world, 1s. per box, with full directions. *Use them once and you'll never be without them.*

LOST MANHOOD

from youthful folly, excesses or any other cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Treatise on "Lost Manhood" posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out as it does the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a hideous, torn ating dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Every man and youth should read it. Posted free. Apply by letter or personally, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Womans' Salvation.

The Wife's welfare within her own control. Treatise posted free, sealed. Apply by letter or personally. Professor B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne. This treatise will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived.

DR. BOXWELL'S FEMALE PILLS (registered) restore regularity, no matter what cause. Always succeed. The only certain remedy recognised throughout the world, 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists, or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 539 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

Sufferers from the effects of *Boyish Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, &c.* Send stamped addressed envelope, and I will forward you full particulars of my own case—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-call d remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidently found a cure.* Address, HAROLD S. BELL, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—PARISIAN FEMALE POWDERS restore regularity and remove obstructions without fail in 48 HOURS. No obstruction can resist them, and they leave no bad after effects. Price 7s. 6d., (sealed). Write "SPECIALIST," G.P.O., Melb.

CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Follies of Youth, &c. Send stamped addressed envelope and I will send full particulars free, showing sufferers how to cure themselves **Without Medicine.** Address, H. A. DE LEON, agent, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

Oriental Female Pills

Triple power. Restore regularity without fail. Any cause. Sure and safe. Box, posted, 5s. 6d. Write MR. GARFIELD, agent, West Collins-st., Melbourne.

CURE YOURSELF—All unnatural discharges, from urinary organs, clect, secret diseases, losses, weak back, and all diseases of men arising from indiscretion, absolutely cured by **Dr. Jonner's "BB" Pills.** Price 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 539 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

YOU CAN BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most STYLISH Clothing to MEASURE or READY-MADE in Australia from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. LTD.

233 FLINDERS-ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

We make Capital Suits to Measure from 30/-

Trousers from 10/6

Trousers, Really Good Tweed, Ready-made 5/11

Ready-made suits to fit any shape, sound Serges or tweeds guaranteed, 25/-

Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," posted free.

Uniforms of all kinds.

D.B. Chesters, 30/- Newest Shape in a great variety of Cloths.

Our Suit to Measure at 42/- is made from best All-Wool Material, is perfectly fitting, and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns of anything you require & Self-Measurement Forms, Don't forget.

Black Cashmere Mackintosh, Waterproof Overcoats, full capes, Newest Shapes from 15/6.

Same Class of Coats in fancy tweed patterns from 18/6; guaranteed waterproofs

Handsome and Stylish Tweed Overcoat, with Cape, 21/-

Information on all subjects will be forwarded on application. Our Warehouse contains an enormous selection of Woollens to order from. Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, and all kinds of Under-wear, Ties, Shirts, Trunks, Bags, Rugs, Blankets, etc. We are OUTFITTERS, not Drapers, and understand our business. It will pay you to write or come to us.

We are manufacturing the Best Bicycle in Australia (the "Marriott-Hummer"), B.S.A. or Perry's parts, price £20, guaranteed for 12 months. Repairs and Parts, and all Fittings at Lowest Rates.

WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

J. McKEICH

Is now showing an exceptionally large and varied stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, which include all the Latest Fashions up to date.

Special attention is drawn to the large and varied assortment of **Ladies' New Capes, Jackets, Dresses, New Striped Velvets and Velveteens, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Corsets,** and a fine selection of Novelties.

The grand assortment of **New Millinery** will be found very attractive, and at strictly moderate prices.

Manchester Department is now stocked with an entirely new assortment of **Flannels, Sheetings, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Shirtings,** and all the plain everyday lines for the winter season.

A splendid range of **Tweeds for Suits to Measure,** at lowest quotations.

Men's Department will be found to contain a heavy stock of **Men's Suits, Waterproof Coats, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Mole Trousers,** &c.; better value than ever.

New Boot Stock.—The largest and Cheapest Stock ever held of Men's Light and Heavy Boots, Ladies' Strong and Fancy Boots, and a great variety of Children's Boots of all descriptions by the best English and Colonial makers.

J. McKEICH,

IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET,

BEAUFORT.

You can get almost anything you want at

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS,

BEAUFORT.

LIME, CEMENT, & BUILDING MATERIALS.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

Ironmongery Novelties & Specialities

FURNITURE—Colonial and Continental

(A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM).

Paperhangings { NEW SEASON'S STOCK AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY.

LEATHER and GRINDERY,

JAPANESE ORNAMENTS, BAMBOO BLINDS,

REAPER AND BINDER TWINES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Sole Agents for the Wonderful Antifermentine Fruit Preserver.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON & THOMAS'

Great Winter Clearing Sale.

NOW BEING HELD

At their three Warehouses:

Melbourne, Bendigo, & Ballarat

Bargains in Every Department.

Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Country Buyers are requested to send their orders promptly (accompanied with remittance) to prevent disappointment, as lines once sold cannot be replaced.

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 a newspaper proprietor is that which is given him by

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him 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, Euramboo, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, 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,
DRAPERS' 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.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 17s 6d per ton; roller-made, L12 2s 6d per ton; pollard, 1s 3d per bushel; bran, 10½d per bushel; Algerian, 2s 9d per bushel; oats, white, 3s per bushel; English barley, 4s per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, L2 15s per ton; Ballarat, L2 15s; hay, sheaves, oaten, to L3 5s per ton; hay, trussed, L3 15s per ton; straw, L1 10s per ton; chaff, to L3 15s per ton; onions, 7s per cwt; carrots, 2s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 10d per lb; butter, potted, 8d per lb; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 6½d per lb; cheese, to 6d; eggs, 1s 2d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—237 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, a fair proportion being good and prime, balance ranging from medium to useful. There was a good attendance of the trade, and throughout the sales competition was animated, prices for all descriptions showing an improvement on last week's rates, hardening towards the close. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L9 to L10 2s 6d; good do, L7 10s to L8 10s; medium do, L6 to L7; cows to L5. Averages:—Dunrobin, 18 bullocks, L9 2s 11d; A. Lang, 36 do, L8 16s 1d, Mamre, 25 do, L8 14s 10d; Konongwootong, 18 do, L8 9s; W. H. Bullivant, 20 bullocks, L7 14s 7d. Calves—16 forward, none really prime; best to 38s. Sheep—A very small supply, numbering only 2705, came to hand for to-day's sale, comprising principally useful quality mutton, a small proportion ranging from good to prime. The attendance of buyers was above the average, and in consequence of the inadequate supply all descriptions were briskly competed for at prices showing an advance of fully 1s over last week's rates, closing very strong. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 13s 6d to 14s 6d, extra 15s to 15s 4d; good do, 12s to 13s; medium do, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 12s to 12s 9d; good do, 10s to 11s; prime merino wethers, 10s to 11s, a few extra 12s to 13s 6d; good do, 9s to 9s 6d; medium, 7s 6d to 8s; merino ewes, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; a few to 10s 6d. Lambs—558 to hand, a larger proportion than usual being useful to good quality; a few prime, which met with a good demand at late rates. Prime, 9s 6d to 10s; good, 8s to 9s; medium, 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford.—162 merino wethers and ewes for Mr T. R. Oddie, Chepstowe, wethers to 13s 6d, ewes to 8s 7d, topping the market for merinos. By Messrs Stephen Holgate and Co.—87 merino wethers and ewes for Mr T. Rogers, Pretty Tower, former to 12s, latter to 10s 6d, topping the market for merino ewes.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Messrs E. C. Robertson and Co., chaff and grain merchants and commission agents, 56 Spencer-street, Melbourne, report:—Business generally is dull, the volume of business being small. Prices remain about the same as when last reported. We quote:—Chaff.—Prime to L4 2s 6d; good, L4; straw chaff, L2 15s. Wheat, 4s 11d. Oats—Stout milling, 3s 3½d; feed, 3s 1d to 3s 2½d; Algerians, milling, 3s 3½d; peas, 4s. Onions, L7. Potatoes, L2 10s.

Messrs R. Shalders and Co. (Farmers' Co-operative Association) report:—Factory butter.—Market firm, 11d to 1s. Separator butter, prime 10d to 11d. Dairy butter.—Prime, 10d to 11d; medium, to 8d; inferior lower. Cheese.—Market easy. Loaf, 4½d to 5d; counter, 4½d to 5d. Eggs; market firmer, to 1s 6d. Bacon, to 6d; hams, 8d; pork, 2d to 3d; veal, 1d to 2d; pigs' feet and heads, 1½d. Honey, 3½d to 4d. Lard.—Bladders, 4½d to 5d. Poultry.—Turkeys, gobblers, 6s to 12s 6d; hens, 4s to 6s 3d. Ducks, 3s 3d to 4s 5d. Fowls—Prime young, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; mixed, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Geese, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Chaff.—Prime, L4 5s to L4 7s 6d; medium, 85s to 87s; straw chaff, L2 17s 6d to L3.

GEELONG, &c., MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (1st inst.):—Wool—We offered a small catalogue on Friday last to a good muster of buyers. Biddings were brisk throughout the sale, and every lot was sold at satisfactory prices. Greasy fleece brought to 7½d per lb, greasy merino pieces to 5d per pound, greasy crossbred pieces to 5d per pound, greasy locks to 2d per pound. Scoured merino, inferior to medium 9d to 11½d per pound; scoured crossbred, inferior to medium 7½d to 9½d per pound. The fourth series of the London wool sales commenced on Wednesday with a large attendance of buyers and good competition. Prices as compared with the closing rates of last series are unchanged. The total quantity available for these sales, including old stocks, is about 300,000 bales.

Sheepskins—There was a full attendance of local and shipping buyers present to-day, and a very keen demand for all descriptions of skins. We had a very large supply to offer, and made an entire clearance at firm prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small 20d to 24d each; medium 30d to 36d each; good to superior 40d to 54d each, extra to 60d. Country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium to good, 3d to 4d per pound; superior, to 5d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Hides—We sold all to hand at prices about equal to late quotations. Heavies to 4d per pound, extra higher; good conditioned light and medium salted, 2d to 3d per pound; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2d per pound; calf to 3½d per pound, cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow—The market is rather quiet, but we have made sales of mixed, in shipping order, at satisfactory prices, and our usual supply of oddments at current rates.

"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, Pimples, and Sores of All kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

The COMMISSIONERS of SAVINGS BANKS
are now granting
LOANS TO FARMERS
in sums of £200 and upwards
AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
and 2 per cent. in reduction of principal.

LEASEHOLDERS may borrow Money
To make Land Freehold and pay off Liabilities.
The Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. will pay off the Loan in 25½ years.
Full Particulars and Application Forms may be obtained at any Post Office or Commissioners' Savings Bank, or by letter addressed
The Secretary,
Commissioners of Savings Banks,
29 Market-street, Melbourne.

SIGH NO MORE, LADIES, SIGH NO MORE
"If men were deceivers ever,"
PROFESSOR HAUTMONT'S
FRENCH SAFETY PILLS
Will NEVER deceive you. They restore regularity, no matter why, or how long delayed, when everything else fails. Take no others!! SAFE, SURE, SPEEDY. Box posted, 7s 6d; Extra Strong, 20s (guaranteed A1).
Sold only by LEO. HAUTMONT, R.M.D., NORTH MELB. All Letters Burned!

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

SMITH BROS.,
CHEAP CASH BUTCHERS,
HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT,
Wish to notify that they are taking their father's business, as Family Butchers, on 1st June, and solicit a share of public patronage. None but the best quality of meat kept. The following is our list of CASH PRICES:—Prime Roasts, 4d; Boiling Beef, 3d; Rump Steak, 5d; Beef Steak, 4d. Sausages—beef 4d, pork, 6d. Chops, 3½d. Mutton—fore quarter 2d, hind quarter 2½d, legs 3d, side 2d. Corn Beef, 2½d to 3d.

[A CARD.]
DR. ADAM.
M.B., C.M.,
May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (next to Police Station.)

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
AND
REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON,
Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises lately occupied by Mr J. B. Cochran, HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HIGHEST CLASS OF DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES.

Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and faithfully dispensed under personal supervision.

Mr Harris having had considerable experience in country and leading Melbourne houses, customers can rely on having their requirements faithfully and promptly attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, Junr., R.D.S.,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT
May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold at lowest prices.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted painlessly with cocaine, ether, chloride of ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

☞NOTE THE ADDRESS—
HAVELOCK-STREET
(Next Mechanics' Institute),
BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 5TH JULY, 1896.

Church of England—St. George's, 3 p.m. Preacher—Mr T. Adamthwaite. Trawalla new Church.—Opening service at 3 p.m. The Rev. Charles Harris will preach; also at St. John's at 7 p.m. Services conducted afternoon and evening by the Incumbent.

Presbyterian Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Lexton, 3.30 p.m., Rev. A. Adam, M.A.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

THE progress of the Mildura irrigation colony must be a subject of ever pressing interest to all who have the future wellbeing of Victoria at heart. Especially interesting must it be to the Minister and officers of the Water Supply department who are charged with the administration of the Irrigation and Water Conservation Acts in Victoria. It can be readily seen that the construction of extensive and costly works for the conservation and distribution of water to the agriculturists in the arid districts, and the general introduction of artificial watering as an aid to tillage, must in the past have involved grave responsibilities upon the Government. And it has been upon the success of the Government experiments that our irrigation colonies have been founded, and it is apparent that the future success of Mildura will in a great measure affect settlement in the great river valleys of Southern and Eastern Australia and in the extensive plains that border them. The future of Mildura appears at present to be hanging in the balance, and it is difficult to forecast the result. In the course of a few weeks, however, at the most, legislation will probably be brought to bear on the subject, and we trust that some scheme will be adopted that will to a great extent solve the present difficulties which the settlers are labouring under. But the old maxim that "God helps those who help themselves" should be borne in mind by the people of the now celebrated irrigation colony, and it is essential that a great amount of self-effort be put forth. There can be no doubt but that a serious impediment in the path of the rapid extension of irrigation throughout the arid portion of the colony is the inertness—and, indeed, in some few cases, the positive antagonism—of certain sections of the community who, being unacquainted with the splendid results that in other countries follow the practice of a science about which they are themselves so comparatively uninformed, not unnaturally regard it rather in the light of an innovation to be dreaded as involving increased taxation than welcomed as a potent agent by means of which the value of their produce and property must enormously increase. The best means of combating this prejudice should therefore occupy the attention of the Government during the present session, and a strenuous endeavor made to disseminate widely and freely a knowledge of the advantage of the practice of irrigation amongst the classes who will in the future be most materially benefited by its efforts. Its immense potencies for the production of wealth should be brought into operation more and more each year, and its transformation of the arid districts, and of the present processes of cultivation, may be fairly expected to accomplish a peaceful and beneficent revolution in the agriculture and horticulture of Victoria. The future of Mildura will play a very important part in the prosperity of the colony, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will recognise this and legislate accordingly.

Local and General News.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday. Tenders are invited for several contracts in our advertising columns.

According to the "Terang Express," Mr T. Montgomery, of Mortlake, and Mr J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B., of Melbourne, intend to contest the seat for Ripon and Hampden at the next general election.

Messrs James Tyler and Co., drapers, of Ballarat, make a special announcement in our columns to-day. The genuineness of the reductions made at this clearing sale will be demonstrated by a visit to this old established firm.

During the hearing of an interpleader case at the Beaufort Court on Monday, a couple of small terriers began to bark and bite, and this naturally upset the proper decorum and dignity of the court. The Police Magistrate intimated that anyone discovered bringing dogs into the court-house would be fined, not suspecting that one of the dogs belonged to a court official.

A very graceful and generous act which took place in the Court of Petty Sessions on Wednesday, very clearly demonstrated that no feeling of malice but only a desire to keep the game free from blackguardly conduct, and thus make it as popular and attractive as it should be, animated the witnesses in the case brought against the young man Cowell for the use of obscene language on the occasion of the recent football match between the Ararat and Beaufort clubs. Cowell admitted using the language complained of, but stated that he was carried away by the excitement of the game, and being a bit knocked about he "lost his head." He expressed regret, and as he produced letters showing that he bore an excellent character, the bench took a lenient view and imposed a fine of £2, or one month's imprisonment. As the clause provides that, in default of the fine immediate imprisonment must take place, and the young man had not the full amount in his pocket, it was very generously advanced by the witnesses in the case. Cowell took the opportunity of expressing his regret at the incident to the captain of the Ararat Club.—"Ararat Advertiser."

A most unfortunate accident (says the "Ararat Advertiser," occurred on Thursday morning at the site of the regrading works on the Ballarat railway line, near the Green Hills. A line of trucks loaded with gravel had been taken to the bank and brought to a standstill. In moving again one of the workmen, a man named John Carroll, lost his balance and fell off, and the wheels of the truck passed over his left leg, crushing it terribly and causing a compound comminuted fracture. The unfortunate man was brought to the hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate the leg below the knee. He was suffering greatly from shock when admitted, but last night was as well as could be expected. Carroll is 56 years of age, unmarried, and a resident of West Melbourne. Another of the workmen of the train named John Ryan was also thrown down by the train moving, and falling on his shovel cut his forehead above the eye. He was attended at the hospital, and the wound was dressed and he was able to leave the institution.

A very serious accident happened to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Mr Hugh Gordon, of Leigh Farm, Ballyrogan, on Thursday, the 25th ult. (writes our Middle Creek correspondent). In the absence of one of her brothers, Miss Gordon went to drive the horses in the chaff-cutter. The machine, which is a large four-horse power, has a seat fixed over the crown wheel for the driver on which Miss Gordon was sitting. The seat having shifted, she stood on the crown wheel to fix it, when a gale of wind blew and caused her to lose her balance, and, in slipping off the wheel, one of her legs went between the spokes and was broken, the ankle also being badly injured; while the other leg caught between the cogs and was badly torn. Luckily for Miss Gordon the horses stopped when told, or she might have been more seriously injured. Much sympathy is felt for her, she being greatly respected throughout the whole district. The injuries were attended to by Dr. Johnston, of Beaufort, and from latest reports she is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Captain Eddy, Adjutant of the Victorian Rangers, inspected the Beaufort detachment of D Co. at the Societies' Hall on Monday evening. Having carefully examined the arms and accoutrements and pointed out several little things that the men should pay attention to, the men were put through the manual and firing exercises by Lieutenant Troy. Subsequently they were drilled in various military movements by the Adjutant and Lieutenant; the section commanders being Corporal Thompson and Lance Corporal Parry. Before dismissing the men, Captain Eddy spoke a few words of encouragement. He said that he had had many good inspections of the Beaufort section, in fact, he did not think he had ever had a bad one; but this was as good as the best. There was only one item missing, an absent private's jag, and excepting that, the kits were in a good state and complete, every man having his proper kit. This was highly creditable—they did not know, as he did from other inspections, how creditable that was, although at the same time it was only proper that every man should keep his arms and accoutrements in good order. It showed that attention had been paid to the instruction received. The coats were nicely folded, but a few were worn rather low down. As regards the attendance (20 out of 23), he could not say that that was very grand, still, as the absentees had sent in their kits and given good reason for their absence, there was no complaint to make. The Beaufort section was in a very satisfactory state, and he was only sorry that it was not stronger; but he supposed that all the available young men in the town had been obtained. Their drill, too, was very good. The Adjutant then referred to general orders concerning field-firing competitions, and said that Colonel Otter wished to wipe out the defeat of the Rangers at the recent Brassey competition. He wanted 30 out of 80 from all ranks for parade, which was a big order, but which must be done. He was making arrangements with the railway traffic manager so that men could travel by the express on a Saturday and return the same night. It was expected that the competition would be held between Xmas and the New Year, when the men could easily get away, and Beaufort was expected to send one sergeant and six men. He impressed upon them the importance of this competition. The Colonel did not expect the Rangers to win at the first go off, but the practice would give them valuable instruction for the future, and there was no reason why they should not win the next Brassey match on Queen's Birthday.

The Trawalla Church—a handsome edifice built by Captain Bridges, R.N.—is to be opened to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. The Rev. C. Harris (late of Beaufort), acting Vicar of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Ballarat, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. R. Hosken.

The ninth number of the art series of photographic views of "Broader Britain" is to hand from the local agent, Mr Welsh. It is admirably executed, and well worth obtaining.

Special attention is directed to Messrs George Hague and Co's. advertisement re Geelong wool sales.

The head teacher of the Waterloo State School desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of three cases of oranges from Captain Bridges, R.N., of Trawalla Estate, for distribution amongst the school children.

A teams' match, in connection with the Beaufort District Rifle Club, is to be fired on Wednesday next. The following are the teams:—No. 1 team.—T. Sands (capt.), W. Tilley, W. Hill, L. Watkin, E. H. Welsh, A. Welsh. No. 2 team.—F. Troy (capt.), F. Porter, R. Thompson, C. Trompf, G. Cowel, W. White. No. 3 team.—J. Kilbeg (capt), F. Kendall, W. Johnston, G. Loft, J. Johnston, Parker. No. 4 team.—A. Trompf (capt.), H. Loft, H. Smith, Chas. Loft, J. S. Brooks, average of team. No. 5 team.—J. McKeich (capt.), G. McMillan, J. Wotherspoon, J. Harris, D. D. Cameron, average of team.

The firemen's ball, or social, under the auspices of the Beaufort Fire Brigade, held in the Golden Age Hall on Wednesday night, was one of the most enjoyable and successful that the firemen have ever had. The Brigade's appliances were shown conspicuously in decorating the hall, together with bunting and evergreens. The branch was fixed on the platform and the hydrant on the top of the porch, whilst a connection was made by running the hose along the walls and resting it on the lamp brackets. The reel was also at a handy spot in a corner of the hall, so that had a fire broken out the firemen would have been ready to prove the truth of their motto, "We strive to save." The floor was in good order, and as Jackson's String Band was engaged for the occasion, and Mr R. Wilson proved himself a capable M.C., lovers of Terpsichore had all the attributes to the thorough enjoyment of the stately quadrilles and mazy waltzes. The attendance was highly satisfactory, no fewer than 60 couples being present. Dancing commenced about 9 p.m. and continued till 4 a.m., with slight intermissions. Thus a song was given and some step-dancing indulged in. The supper, too, afforded the dancers a respite from tripping the light fantastic. Some of the ladies' costumes, although it was not a dress affair, were extremely becoming and very pretty—pink and white were the prevailing colors—and as the firemen wore their uniforms the scene was a gorgeous one. Supper was partaken of at about midnight. Mr D. Hayres catered for the occasion, and gave unbounded satisfaction. The refreshments, which were of a light nature, were of the very best, and it is needless to add that ample justice was accorded the good things.

MINING NEWS.

The following are the local yields for last week:—White, 9oz 13dwt; Bending, 8oz 7dwt; Wright, 3oz 7dwt; Lilley, 1oz 3dwt; Pearce, 1oz. White and party will wash their last machine to-day, as they have worked out the ground and drawn the slabs. The party working the abandoned Lord Brassey claim lost their shaft in opening. They obtained about 8dwts of gold altogether. Cheeseman and party have drawn their slabs in Cumberland. At the rush on the Sailors' Gully road Trompf and party washed a small machine for 1oz 8dwt last week. McCracken and party will wash off to-day. Baker and party have struck payable gold further west, and another party adjoining have bottomed on a splendid wash, but, so far, the gold is not payable. It seems very probable that the lead will now be traced into the old workings in Shepherd's Gully, and that it will be payable from the prospectors' claim. A party of sluicers at the Main Lead came across a nugget weighing 4oz last week. Their yield was reported as 2oz 14dwts, but this did not include the nugget. They are sluicing the clay from which the surface has been taken in the vicinity of the late Mr Mossup's residence. In this locality good gold was obtained in the early days. As far as we have been able to learn the yields obtained by fossickers and puddlers were about their usual poor average last week.

The following are the Waterloo yields to hand for the week ending Saturday last:—Try Again, 17oz 13dwt; Volunteer, 16oz 18dwt; Last Chance, 9oz 7dwts; Robertson, 6oz 17dwt; Vale, 7oz 10dwt; Laney, 4oz 5dwt.

PROFESSOR G. W. GIBSON'S MEDICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Thursday night the Seven Star Artists opened to a packed house in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, giving one of the best entertainments heard in Beaufort for a long time past. Professor L. Lewis commenced the programme with his drawing-room entertainment. This performer is really an artist, and a wonderful musician; in fact about the cleverest that has ever visited Beaufort. We have heard and seen many fiddle with musical instruments, but this performer was exceptionally clever, and no doubt lovers of music will be glad to hear him again this evening (Saturday). Professor G. W. Gibson gave one of his interesting and enlightening lectures on the herbal, water, and diet treatment, introducing his herbal remedies, and giving away two medical books. The professor is just as humorous as ever. The "Vital Spark," Bella Sutherland, rendered the beautiful song, "Wrecked and saved," followed as an encore with the "New woman." This lady has a fine flexible voice, and was received by her audience with great cheers. After an interval of ten minutes Max. Rodway kept the audience in rounds of laughter by his comical songs and funny sayings. Then the wonderful Alfreda, in his double dislocation act and trapese work, proved himself a remarkably clever acrobat. As this is the last chance the people of Beaufort will have of seeing these special artists, we advise all not to miss the chance. Bella Sutherland rendered two of her songs in fine voice, "I shan't play in your back yard any more" being particularly good. This versatile company concluded their evening's programme by one of Max Rodway's laugable farces, entitled "A manageress in a fix," which sent the audience away in screams of laughter.

Last night there was a change of programme, and the Professor announced that, in consequence of the great success, the company would give two more of their entertainments—one to-night (Saturday) and their farewell to-morrow (Sunday) evening after church services, when Madam Gibson will give her religious lecture on the "Life and death of Moses," illustrated with beautiful stereopticon lime-light views, interspersed with sacred songs and solos. The admission is free, but a collection will be taken up to pay expenses.

This company will appear on Monday and Tuesday evenings at Waterloo, and on Wednesday evening at Lexton, prior to their return to Ballarat.

The Charge Against Albert Andrews.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRUST MONEYS.

REMANDED TILL MONDAY.

There was a very large attendance of the public at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday, when Albert Andrews (who had been remanded from the previous Tuesday) surrendered to his bail to answer to the charge laid against him on the sworn information of Wm. Jas. Vale, of Waterloo, namely that on or about the 20th August, 1895, at Beaufort, being authorised and acting as agent for informant, and being entrusted with certain moneys, to wit, L108, the property of informant, did defraud the same and appropriate it to his own use.

The accused (who was defended by Mr H. S. Barrett, of Ballarat) was not placed in the dock.

Mr W. Leader, P.M., adjudicated; the three local justices, namely, Messrs H. Cushing and F. Beggs, and Captain Bridges, R.N., leaving the Bench just before the case was called.

Mr J. B. Pearson, of Ballarat, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. He said that the information was laid under section 152 of the Crimes Act 1890, and, as his Worship knew, it was a section to support a charge under which it was necessary to give evidence of a very complicated and even technical character. Accused was arrested on Tuesday last, and his instructions only received on Thursday, Sunday intervening, and it was necessary for him to have closer instructions than at present from the witnesses, some of whom he did not even know their names till he asked them as they sat behind him in the court. Until the facts are complete, as the evidence would be so long, it would not be right to himself—he ought to put himself last, however,—nor was it right in the interest of justice or of the accused himself that the case should be heard without putting all the facts before his Worship. The instructions which he now possessed did not enable him to do that. He would therefore ask for a remand till that day week or some other suitable day. Besides the evidence of Mr Vale and his wife, there were a number of witnesses from Melbourne and others in Beaufort that he had not seen. He must say that the police on being communicated with on Thursday had set about getting the necessary evidence with the utmost diligence. But it was impossible to have the facts marshalled so as to lay them before his Worship, and he would not undertake to put the witnesses in the box under these circumstances and perhaps to waste the time of the court. It would not be fair even to the accused.

Mr Barrett said he must say that he was quite satisfied that the application made by Mr Pearson was *bona fide*. As to his inability to marshall the facts in so short a time he also was quite certain, or Mr Pearson would not ask for a remand. But his client was under a cloud at the present time, and it was a matter of very grave importance to him—a matter that should be dealt with at the earliest possible moment. No doubt the facts before the court at present did appear to warrant a remand, but it was a great hardship to his client, still he believed with Mr Pearson that it was unavoidable. One side of the story had been before the public, but the facts were against that, and it spoke volumes. The money was owing to Vale, or at least a portion of it. Defendant went to Sydney, but not with a view of defrauding Vale, as it would be shown that he (Andrews) had made the necessary arrangements to pay Vale and others before he left Beaufort. Immediately he heard of the warrant being issued, he returned from Sydney, and after making some special inquiries as to why the money had not been paid, he surrendered himself to the police. They were prepared to go on with the case, and were most anxious that it should be settled as soon as possible. He could not help feeling that the application was a *bona fide* one, and would leave it in his Worship's hands.

Mr Leader said the only thing to do was to grant a remand.

Mr Pearson suggested sitting at an earlier hour, as the depositions would be long and there was no gas to light up the court.

Mr Leader remanded the accused to appear at Beaufort on Monday next at 1 p.m.; the former bail, namely two sureties (Messrs Wm. Baker and Geo. Topper) of L300 each and accused in his own recognizance of L600, being allowed.

AN INTERPLEADER CASE.

CONCERNING ANDREWS' FURNITURE.

J. R. Wotherspoon and Co. having obtained a judgment order against Albert Andrews for L6 5s 10d, with L1 8s 6d costs, for goods sold and delivered, distrained upon certain articles of household furniture found in Andrews' late residence at Beaufort. Mounted-constable Bray, who seized the goods, received a notice from the Australian Starr-Bowkett Society, Melbourne, ordering him not to remove or sell, as they had a prior claim for rent due. Constable Bray then issued an interpleader summons on behalf of the judgment creditor, and the case was heard before Mr Leader, P.M., on Monday at Beaufort. Mr Gill appeared for the judgment creditor, and Mr Paling for the Society.

Mr Paling said he was at a loss to know why the interpleader summons had been issued against the Society, which made no claim against the goods specifically. The Society was the mortgagee landlord, and registered, of the property transferred from Andrews where the goods had been seized. When Andrews cleared out he was in arrears to the Society for L35 odd, and as soon as they heard through the papers that Andrews had left the premises, the Society actually started distraint proceedings, but they heard the goods had been seized, and notified the police under the Landlord and Tenants Act of the arrears for rent, and on that got this summons on Friday last. Section 98 of the Justices Act provided the machinery for determing their title. They did not claim the goods seized by the police, nor never had done so, but they claimed for arrears of rent under section 32 of the Landlord and Tenants Act. They were going to distrain, but had really done nothing, except notify the police when they learned the police had seized the goods in the house. They said they must be paid out, and that was supported by authority. The police should adopt one of two courses—either sell the goods and leave the Society to its remedy, or return the warrant *nulla bona*. He quoted Woodfall on Landlord and Tenants to show that notice must be given before or after the goods are removed, or even after they are sold, but before the proceeds are handed over to the execution creditor. That had been done. He suggested, as the most convenient course to adopt, that the constable go into the witness-box and put forward any claim he alleged the Society has made.

Mr Gill pointed out that if the Society made no claim on the subject of the interpleader they need not be here at all. The notice was dated 10th June, but the judgment order was not obtained till the 15th. What was to prevent the Society from levying for rent between these dates. They were the cause of the whole trouble. It was the 16th or 17th before the warrant was issued at the instigation of the judgment creditor, and by doing nothing the Society had placed itself in an invidious position. Had they levied distress the problem would have been solved.

The P.M. asked Mr Paling to establish the Society's claim.

Mr Paling repeated his suggestion as to the examination of the constable.

The P.M. inquired why the Society did not distrain. Had they some object in not doing so? Probably they would not have proceeded at all, but have left the matter in *statu quo* if the execution had not been put in.

Mr Paling remarked that Melbourne was a long way from Beaufort, and they only had to go upon the information obtained through the papers.

The P.M.—Would it not have been as well for you to have done nothing and let the constable sell at his risk?

Mr Paling—We don't care what he does. He can sell at his own risk, but we notify him of our claim. We are satisfied to rest on the notice and to let the constable take the risk or go out.

The P.M.—You need not have appeared.

Mr Paling said the Society having been served with an interpleader summons which was regular on the face of it, they were not entitled to ignore that, and must appear or abide by the consequences. Very likely had they not appeared an order would have been made, probably with very hot costs. He appeared to take the objection mentioned.

Mr Leader pointed out that if the Society proved its claim as to the money being due for rent, the constable no doubt would withdraw and see that the Society was satisfied.

Mr Paling would do that, but at the same time would not waive his right to proceedings.

Mr Gill wanted to get on with the merits as to whether the Society was the landlord or not.

The P.M. said there seemed to be conflicting testimony. The execution creditor is in possession and the landlord has a claim.

Mr Paling undertook to prove the Society to be the landlord.

The P.M. said that was the easiest way. The constable was in the position of being in possession and wants to know what he is to do. If the Society produced a bill of sale the judgment creditor would go out at once, or the constable would go out if he were shown that 40 weeks' rent was due by lease or document.

Mr Paling did not think so. Assuming that they fought on their merits, and it was in their favor, he did not see what order could be made.

The P.M. said it could not follow on the Justices Act, but in all interpleader cases equity is to follow. He pointed out that if the claim was proved the constable could not sell.

Mr Paling said the Society had been treated with contempt all through by the police, goods having already been sold and the proceeds handed over. He would be very glad to get a decision, but asked that a note be taken of his objection that this was not a subject for an interpleader.

George Bray, a constable of police stationed at Beaufort, deposed that he seized the goods enumerated in the inventory (produced), and that they were still in his possession, being stored in a room at the Camp Hotel for safe custody. He valued them at between L30 and L40, and they were removed from the residence of Albert Andrews on the 15th of this month under the execution attached to the suit of J. R. Wotherspoon & Co v. Albert Andrews. Mr Wotherspoon's claim was for L7 19s 4d (the total judgments being about L68). He had deferred the sale till this matter was settled.

Cross-examined—He first became aware of the Society's claim on the 13th inst., before he seized, through this notice (produced). He saw the creditors and told them he would not seize till he got an indemnity order. I got that from Mr Wotherspoon and told him of the Society's notice not to sell, and seized the goods, writing to the Society's solicitors on 20th inst. informing them of the seizure and asking if the Society was prepared to contest the claim, and notifying them of the sale at the end of the week. The reply was read demanding payment of L30 15s before any goods were taken or sold, or witness would be held liable. He then asked Mr Wotherspoon what he was going to do, and he instructed him to take out an interpleader summons.

To Mr Gill—The first information as to any claim was the receipt of the notice dated 10th June, from the Society on the 13th. He did not levy till the 15th, and was waiting to see if the so-called landlords would put in any claim or distrain. Finding that no distraint was made, he levied on the 15th. He did not know of any difficulty being in the way to prevent the Society from levying between the 13th and 15th. The object of these proceedings was to determine whether there was a claim for rent or not. He did not wish to sell or part with the goods till he found whether the Society could make its claim good.

James Flower Gilfellan, the secretary of the Australian Starr-Bowkett Society, deposed that he was appointed by the shareholders on 28th June, 1892, and had been acting ever since. He produced the certificate of title in the name of the Society for the land, lately occupied by Albert Andrews and transferred to the Society by him, situate at the corner of Cumming and Gregory streets, Beaufort. He also produced the lease in relation to that land, showing a weekly rental of 15s 5d, payable in advance by Andrews, who made certain repayments. On 30th May last Andrews owed the Society L30 15s for rent in respect of this tenancy. Andrews was in arrears, and owing to his not replying to several of witness's letters, the directors instructed witness to put in a distress. He actually had prepared the warrant, and had the bailiff engaged. But before he was despatched he saw a telegram in the morning papers stating that the police were already in possession. He then instructed the Society's solicitors to take action in the matter. Those arrears never have been paid, and nothing has been done by Andrews or the Society to determine the tenancy. The Society's claim is under the section of the Act mentioned, and it has no claim on the goods specifically.

Cross-examined—The Society regards Andrews as its tenant. To the best of his belief the house was lately occupied by Andrews and may be now so far as he knew. He would not turn Andrews out, but would leave that to the Society's solicitors. The amount of Andrews' subscription on his shares is 5s per week. Andrews is also a borrower, and has to pay 15s 5d per week on his loan account, besides the 5s per week on his shares account. When payments were got from Andrews they were credited against the loan. He only has the two accounts, one for the loan and the other for the shares, and no other. The Society in some cases have tenants in houses where they have foreclosed who are not borrowers or shareholders. In these cases there are rent accounts, but they did not always have rent books. About the beginning of June the directors told him to make arrangements for distraining upon Andrews' goods for overdue rent, amounting to L30 15s. Andrews was not in the habit of sending his fortnightly payments regularly, but sent a cheque of L10 or L5, and witness credited it as paid fortnightly, thus leaving a balance of 1s 8d. The Society levied for rent in January, but not since the 30th May. In consequence of seeing by the newspapers that the police were in possession of Andrews' goods, he consulted the solicitors. He understood that the Society could not distrain as the police were in possession. The 10th June was the first time that he knew anybody had seized. The reason of inaction between 30th May and 10th June was because they always employed a particular bailiff, a carpenter by trade, whom they were unable to get. They intended to distrain independent of any difficulties that Andrews was in. He communicated with Mr Dennan, the bailiff referred to, to see when he could go to Beaufort, and the warrant was lying in the office for a few days.

Mr Gill submitted that the Society had made out no claim whatever, and that the question was confined to whether there was any real relationship of landlord and tenant between Andrews and the Society. He thought there was abundant documentary proof that there was no such relationship. He admitted it had been a difficult and vexed question for many years. The facts were simply that Andrews owned a house, which he mortgaged to the Society and was to pay this off on terms extending over many years. He transferred the title to the Society, and giving a deed of defeasance becomes the tenant. But where the rent was deferred the Court had held that there was no real relationship of landlord and tenant. There was no rent account or rent book, and altogether the relationship was merely a device for attempting to get the benefits of the Landlord and Tenants Act. He said they could not get those benefits. Gilfellan was instructed to levy distress on 30th May, but, wishing to employ a particular bailiff, does nothing until through the newspapers he sees the complications that have arisen. The Society must blame itself for putting the execution creditors in a fix, for it could have levied between the 1st and 10th June but did not.

Mr Paling quoted authorities to show that a mortgagee, in the case of a transfer of land with an eternment clause, was in the same position as a landlord.

In reply Mr Gill quoted cases from the Annual Practice.

The Police Magistrate thought a *bona fide* relationship of landlord and tenant clearly arises, and there was nothing to show it was ambiguous. It was proper for the Society to lend money on this security, and they were entitled to their claim for rent. He held that the goods were the property of Albert Andrews on the day they were seized, subject to the claim for L30 15s by the Starr-Bowkett Society as landlord under section 32 of the Landlord and Tenants Act.

Mr Paling asked for costs.

The P.M. said he would certainly not give large costs, pointing out that the Society had slept on their rights for a few days, and that they might have levied a distress but for their desire to get a particular bailiff. Surely there was more than one bailiff that they could trust. They might have got one in Beaufort. He allowed L3 3s costs against the judgment creditor, and on the application of Mr Gill granted a stay of proceedings for seven days.

[The judgment creditors having satisfied the claim of the Starr-Bowkett Society, a sheriff's sale of horses, wood, furniture, &c., is to be held at the Camp Hotel at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

The rainfall for the week ending yesterday at 9 a.m., at Beaufort, amounted to 61 points.

It is reported that three Australians have been killed by the rebels 20 miles north of Fort Salisbury. The rising of the Mashonas is now spreading to the Portuguese ports on the Zambesi. A brother of Dr Jameson has been killed in the recent fighting.

William Swift, 72 years of age, and a colonist of 40 years standing, went to the police station at Kilmore and asked to be locked up for shelter and medical attention. He was sent to gaol for three months on a charge of vagrancy, to which he pleaded guilty.

In the 29 years in which Dr Barnardo has been engaged in his humane labors 22,000 waifs and strays have been rescued. Of these over 6000 have been sent to the colonies.

A man believed to be Geake, the absconding Daylesford solicitor, has been detained by the British Consul at Monte Video. If the man's identity is proved an officer will be sent to bring him back.

Victoria's telegraph business with Europe and the East amounted in value last year to L127,069, and it was the largest transacted by any of the colonies, the second on the list being New South Wales with L108,553, and the third Western Australia with L101,395.

BEAUFORT PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

(By Our Special Musical Critic.)

The above Society gave their fourth concert on Friday, June 26th, in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort. The work rendered was W. B. Bradbury's cantata, "Esther," the beautiful queen; this being the second occasion on which the Society has produced this work in Beaufort. Sixteen months ago it was first rendered, and met with public approval. But the effort of Friday last was well worth hearing, and deserved a more favorable reception than it received. The rendering certainly deserved a better house, and, in this connection, I would like to point out the mistake many persons make (the musical included), viz.: that because they have once heard a piece, they imagine it is not worth their while wasting time listening to it again, when, as a matter of fact and reason, it is far more worthy of being listened to a second time, on account of the greater acquaintance the singers have with the music, which enables them to bring out more clearly the intention and ideas of the composer. In many parts this was very pronounced (and will be noted in its proper place), all of which should have ensured a larger, better satisfied, and more appreciative audience. Of the characters and their efforts, much could be said on both sides of the question. Still it is but fair to say that some of the soloists (Haman and Prophetess) were thrust into their parts at the last moment, and without rehearsal, and it is gratifying to acknowledge that they sustained their parts admirably—particularly the former, taken by Mr Wm. Stuart, who certainly sprang a surprise on the audience by his splendid rendering of the part, as well as proving the possession of a good baritone voice (which, I trust, will be much oftener heard on the concert platform in future). The bold and decisive style of attack showed an intelligent conception of his part, viz.: that of an overseer of the realm, and a person of importance and authority in the kingdom. Slight nervousness was observable in his opening solo, "Behold this Mordecai" (which will vanish with a few more appearances on the platform), but the following recitative, "There is a certain people," was a splendid effort, the bold and vigorous rendering being peculiarly applicable to the situation, viz.: that of a high dignitary expressing his conviction regarding a section of the king's subjects as being undesirable citizens, and desiring the king's sanction for their destruction, as also in the solo following, "What honor and dignity," and the plaintive tone adopted in "Yet all this availeth me not," showed a knowledge and true conception of the character. All things considered, Mr Stuart has undoubtedly scored a success in this his maiden effort in an important part. Faults there were, of ocurse, but nothing so grave but that can be easily avoided by drawing his attention to them. For instance, there was a tendency to cut short notes that should have been sustained, causing jerkiness—probably a result of nervousness—and a strong suspicion of using the head voice (commonly known as singing through the nose), which defect may easily be avoided by opening the mouth wide when taking a difficult note or an awkward word, instead of closing the teeth and driving the sound through the nose. This may be termed the besetting sin of all amateurs, and of not a few would-be professionals. Evidently the Queen (Miss Stuart) was suffering from a cold, which places the critic out of court. Notwithstanding this handicap the part was fairly well rendered. As for Mordecai (Mr Williams), this gentleman posseses a very fine tenor voice, and seemed to know his part well, but the want of practice with the choir was very noticeable, particularly in the solo and humming chorus, "Israel, O Israel; soloist and chorus being altogether at variance in the matter of time. In my opinion the soloist was at fault in this case, being too fast—faster, in fact, than the score is marked. The want of rehearsal together was again apparent in the solo and chorus, "Prayer for success," but in this instance the chorus was in fault, being too loud, and, as a consequence, destroying the beautiful harmony of this number. In the opening number of the second part, "God is the refuge," Mr Williams excelled all his previous efforts, and his fine clear voice was heard to advantage. Apparently he had found out that the accoustic properties of the hall are bad. Mr Eastwood acquitted himself very creditably in some of his numbers, notably the duet, "Long live our beauteous Queen." The diplomatic "Zeresh" (Miss Day) ever on the alert to advance the welfare of her husband, was everything that could be desired. This is a character that takes a lot of interpreting, as every succeeding number requires a different tone of voice, and more or less expression to be faithfully represented, and in this Miss Day was very successful, particularly in the solo, "Why should this Hebrew," and in the quartette, "Do I wake or am I dreaming," where there is such a conflict of feeling. The peculiar tone and character were admirably maintained. In Miss Ison the Society is fortunate in having a voice of very fine quality, and to all appearances this young lady knows how to use it; the rendering of the soprano part in the quartette, "Do I wake, or am I dreaming," was superb. This class of music (in my opinion) more than any other brings out the quality of voice and musical ability of each performer, standing as they do, each on their own merits, and I was surprised and disappointed that there was no encore for this number (but perhaps encores are not the rule in Beaufort), which it richly deserved. I should very much like to hear Miss Ison in a leading part, as I am convinced she would do credit to herself and the society, as well as the part. The latter remarks can be applied with equal force to Mr D. Jackson. I am sure the possessor of such a robust voice (with a little practice to round it off), would acquit himself creditably in a more important part than that of Hegai. I don't know what system or principle is adopted in alloting the parts, but I venture to think (with all due deference) that they could be better arranged. And now of the chorus, in some parts they did splendid work, and in others an hour's grinding in starting a chorus would no doubt have a le ofical effect. Without desiring to be too censorious, I would like to point out the bad effects of dragging in starting a chorus, particularly one following upon a solo. A listener (not having the music before him) would think there was a crescendo mark over the first bar or two, and a forte over the next few bars, when no such marks or signs of any description are present. This (as far as my experience has taught me) is no doubt due to a want of confidence; each one waits for the other, not having sufficient confidence in themselves to put the proper volume into their voice on the first note, or a want of, or irregular attendance at, practice. At all events, it is anything but pleasing to a musical ear, and should be avoided. Another failing of the choir is that almost universal one amongst amateurs—a total disregard of marks of expression of all sorts. This failing I attribute to laxity on the part of the conductor, that being his peculiar province and sole business, and he should see that they are properly attended to. "What is music without expression"? Only a conglomeration of sounds, without a soul to be blessed, or a body worth kicking. As a matter of course, we expect the conductor to know that much about music. My reason for appearing censorious in this matter, is this: Of all the various classes of music calculated to extend and spread abroad a love for music amongst the masses, there is none more effective than choral music, and when one sees and hears the very essence of choral music disregarded by those who ought to know better, the most pointed remarks of the critic are justifiable. Of course, all the choruses were not mutilated—a few of them were very well sung as regards time and precision; "Open ye the gates", a chorus in which the harmony is somewhat broken, being very well taken, and in "Thou wilt keep him," the time was again well observed. The same also applies to "Long live our noble King," "When the Lord turned again the captivity," and in that very difficult chorus, "Our soul is escaped," as well as in the last choral and chorus, "Praise ye the Lord," in all of which there is very little difference in the movements from start to finish. With careful attention to the glaring defects mentioned above, Beaufort should be happy in the possession of one of the most successful and capable societies that I have yet had the pleasure of listening to outside of large centres of population.

Our contributor has omitted to note the really first-class instrumental music supplied by Mrs A. E. Hobbs (pianist) and Misses M. and A. Jackson (violinists). They deserve special praise for the harmonious rendering of the various accompaniments. Mr A. H. Cunnington also acquitted himself as a capable reader of the connective readings.

After the entertainment the members of the Society and some of their friends held a very enjoyable social. The chief sources of amusement were dancing parlour games, and singing. Light refreshments were handed round.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes and rewards took place on Sunday afternoon at the Presbyterian Sunday School. There was a good attendance of children, and also some of the parents. The Rev. A. Adam, M.A., after a few words of explanation and encouragement, distributed three prizes in each class, and having to leave for other duties, Dr. Adam completed the work of distribution, there being 29 prizes and about 90 reward books and cards.

The meeting was interspersed with singing, and a pleasant afternoon was spent. A collection was taken up on behalf of the school, and it amounted to 9s 5d.

The balance-sheet showed the income to have amounted to L30, and the expenditure to L29 3s, thus leaving a balance of 17s to the Cr. of the school.

The following report by the secretary (Mr J. B. Tompkins) was read:—

"Dear Friends,—I have much pleasure in again presenting you with our annual report of the school for the year ending 30th April, 1896. During that time the usual changes have taken place, some leaving the school and others coming, though on the whole we show a decided increase of 17, noticeably among the boys. The members at present are 72 girls, 61 boys—133. The attendance has not been as good this year. The teachers and officers are 10 females and 5 males. The pic-nic was again held in the Park, when a very enjoyable day was spent. We have added L2 worth of books to the library, which is much appreciated by the scholars. We have in all about 350 books for their use. The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for our prizes have again responded to our request, and so enabled us to distribute the books as usual, 3 prizes in each class, all the rest receiving rewards. I might add that the teachers have decided to only give prizes and no rewards during the next year. The reason for taking this step is that the amount contributed is being reduced and the number of children increasing. The amount contributed to the mission boxes was the same as last year, L3, which was divided between the Dayspring and the Home Mission Funds of the Church. A flower service was also held, which was very successful, the proceeds being L4 2s 6d. After deducting the expenses, the balance was divided between the Presbyterian Neglected Children's Aid Society, the Federal Mission to the Aboriginals on Thursday Island, and Mr C. M. Cherbury's Home for Reduced Gentlemen—15s each, the school getting the remainder. The balance-sheet shows a balance in our favour."

The Health and Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood, waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of tworthless imitations and substitutes.

Advices from Newcastle state that the misery among the miners' families is terrible, but so far there are no signs of wavering in the great body of the men. Subscriptions to the strike are coming in slowly, but more freely from other colonies than from New South Walos labor bodies.

Last year the receipts of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to L659,145 19s 3d, and the expenditure to L525,555 10s 6d. Thus is indicated a surplus to the handsome amount of L133,590.

THE SNAKE VALLEY SEVERANCE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Does it not appear to you that you are making yourself ridiculous by your persistent nagging at me to follow you in this discussion on severance in the columns of the journal that first started the discussion? You mention that if I do not you refuse to notice my letters henceforth. What a misfortune this would be to me or to the severance movement at Snake Valley. Really, sir, whether you notice my letters or not, I do not care, as I know it will not add or detract for or against the movement one jot. You are well aware that you started this discussion in the columns of your own journal, and to all intents and purposes in your own interest, that by this means you might be enabled to put a few more copies in circulation, or bring the *Advocate* into a more extended public prominence; but if your intention was to use me as a sort of circulating medium or advertising agent, I can assure I am not one. We of Snake Valley started this movement at a public meeting of the ratepayers from the platform of the local Mechanics' Institute, where the question could be more fully discussed than in the confined columns of a newspaper. You, sir, must be awfully put out at the very thought of losing the riding, as can be seen by the way you challenge the editor of another journal to mortal combat on this momentous question of severance; but it is quite apparent the editor of the *Grenville Standard* is possessed of the same spirit of independence as the great majority of the ratepayers—he appears to be a believer in the freedom of the subject or the emancipation of the serf. You must see there is something radically wrong or rotten in the state of—well, not Denmark—this time it is Beaufort, when you notice all sections of the riding ready to cut the painter that binds them to Riponshire. On entering into this discussion with you, sir, I feel that I am placed at a great disadvantage, for this reason, that you have all the records of the shire office to assist you, and in all probability the shire officers as well, whereas I have only my own past experience and observation to assist me. However, I will try to show you your error in dealing with a subject that you admit you are ignorant of, that is in road making and road material. You admit, in dealing with the road known as Hill's Lane, where you show the very bad taste of introducing my late son into this discussion, that you know nothing about how roads are made in the east riding. No, sir, I am sure you do not, yet I fancy I know the source from which you draw your supply. Even at this moment I have in my mind's eye a person skulking behind the editorial chair supplying certain unreliable items of information; but this sort of thing is not going to set me aside in this agitation—although 'tis not the first time, by many a long chalk, that attempts were made to set me aside, and to a certain extent they were successful, but not to the extent aimed at. Through circumstances over which I had no control, I was obliged to allow my late son to take up the position of contractor, and I feel satisfied his works in the east riding will stand comparison with any in the shire—a proof that he served a good apprenticeship. The next item I have to refer to is the way you so nicely bowled me out, in connection with that stupendous undertaking, our waterworks, in your issue of 16th May; wherein you first introduced this matter. You did not then give the Government credit for contributing a single bawbee towards the cost of construction of the embankment of the reservoir until I pointed out the greater portion of the money spent in the construction of the embankment of the reservoir was obtained by a free grant from the government; then you admitted they gave £250. I am under the impression, sir, they gave £500. I know what the construction of the embankment cost, as I was one of those that tendered for the work. There were four tenders sent in. They were in the following order, namely:—Contractors Slater, £900; Sheehan, £700; Watkin, £600; and Kiely, the successful tenderer, £500. There may be a few pounds over in each case, but this will suffice for the present. And this at a time when the Government were not stingy in contributing to works of public import, especially to works of such magnitude as we are given to understand the Snake Valley water supply was. You wished at that time to know where the £1700 came from. Of course from that source from whence all our available supply comes—the west riding. This admission may assist to smooth your ruffled temper. The next item will require a little more explanation, and if you want to learn, you must be patient. In your statement dealing with my remarks where I pointed out that surface gravel makes a superior road to crushed metal, it is evident in this subject you have no experience except what you get second hand, and not from personal observation. You make the assertion that it is sheer nonsense for me to say that surface gravel makes a superior road to crushed metal, as might easily be proved by taking heavy loads over them. So far correct, sir. This is exactly where the surface gravel road proves its superiority over the crushed metal road. To prove my assertion, I beg to draw your attention, and also the attention of those more intimately concerned (the members of the east riding) to the surface gravel road referred to, forming the last section of crushed metal on the Lake Goldsmith to Caragham road, which was made six years ago. The section of crushed metal road that I wish to draw your attention to was made four years since. I am satisfied you will at once admit the superiority of the surface gravel over the crushed metal. The same traffic has to pass over both sections. You will note the maintenance heaps alongside both sections for repairs. After six years of wear and tear the heaps along the surface gravel section are still intact, while there is not a heap alongside the crushed metal section but is removed wholly or partly. To the present day there is scarcely the mark of a wheel on the surface gravel section, while the section made with crushed metal was cut from end to end down to the formation. Do you, sir, require any more proof of the superiority of surface gravel over crushed metal. If so, I can supply more from an economical point of view—that is, the cost of construction on both sections. The average cost of the surface gravel road was £1 10s per chain, while the cost of the crushed metal section was £5 per chain. Now, sir, where are your arguments favouring crushed metal where you state the council by using the crusher gets so many more chains of road made, and at much less cost to the ratepayers? If your argument stands good in one direction, why not in the other? Here, you see, by using surface gravel, you get three chains of road made for the cost of one chain made with crushed metal. This being so, may I ask what was the reason the last section made with crushed metal was not made with the cheaper and superior metal—surface gravel? By using the surface gravel there could be a saving effected on this job alone of £140. This would be a saving to the east riding of £70. The road itself is of no importance to the ratepayers of the east riding, as they will seldom, if ever, use it. Would you not consider this an argument favoring severance? Now for the next—that is paying the engineer a percentage. You state the engineer himself would sooner have the percentage, as he would draw more at that time. Perhaps so, but how would it figure out for '95 and the present year. You carefully avoid giving those results. You mentioned that I was continually referring to Ballarat shire in connection with salaries. I will take you to a couple of other shires this time; first, the Shire of Warragul—a large and wealthy South Gipsland shire. How is this shire worked? I will show you. They are paying a retaining fee to the engineer of Buln Buln shire of two guineas and allowing him five per cent. on all contracts supervised and passed by him. This is the way to use the ratepayers' money to the best advantage. Here, again, is the Shire of Bairnsdale—a large and wealthy South Gippsland shire, with 13,000 square miles of territory and a revenue of £16,000. The office work of this large and wealthy shire is performed by one officer at a salary of £200 per annum. For reference see Ballarat *Courier* of dates between 17th and 20th March last. How does this compare with our east riding of Riponshire? We are paying to officers and office expenses £180. Here is economy with a vengeance. If we get severance, as we are sure to do, we can effect a saving here of at least £80 a year. This is another argument favoring severance. In conclusion, and with reference to the electioneering dodge, I will repeat what I stated on a former occasion—I will be there or thereabout. Thanking you, sir, in anticipation,—I am &c.,

JOHN SHEEHAN.

Snake Valley.

[Owing to pressure on our space, we are compelled to hold over our reply to Mr Sheehan's letter till n xt issue.—Ed. R.A.]

An election for Villiers and Heytesbury will be held on the 14th inst. Nominations are due on the 7th.

FOOTBALL.

BEAUFORT v. STOCKYARD HILL.

These clubs met for the first time this season on the Stockyard Hill ground on Saturday last. Crebbin captained the locals, and W. White (vice-captain), led the visitors in the absence of the captain. Beaufort were four short until half-time, when C. White came on. From the bounce Stockyard Hill attacked, but D'Arcy marked and returned. Malcolm marked and passed to McNamara, who kicked it on quickly, but Crebbin was a reliable back, and defended well. After some out of bounds play W. White passed to E. Lilley, to McNamara, who again attempted a long shot, but it fell short. Crebbin again showed out prominently, and relieved the pressure, being well helped by J. Hannah. Through the agency of E. Lilley and W. White the attack was renewed, but D. Stewart relieved, only to be returned to W. White. E. Lilley marked his kick, but failed to score even a behind. Thrown in, McNamara marked to W. White, close up in front, and Beaufort's first goal was registered. Bounced, Eckman obtained possession, and forwarded, when J. Hannah again shone out for the locals and forwarded, Scott marking his kick. White to McNamara, to E. Lilley, and the latter again kicked wide. Beaufort still kept up the attack, but D. Stewart came to the front, and defended in fine style. The quarter ended—Beaufort, 1 goal; Stockyard Hill, nil. In the second quarter the visitors opened by attacking, and J. Hannah, at length gaining possession, did a good sprint, and Ward and Topp somewhat assisted. McNamara passed it back, only to see Eckman relieve his goal. Crebbin put in some fine ground play, and D. Hannah securing a mark sent the ball away. Ward marked his kick, and McNamara had to defend Beaufort's goal. Immediately afterwards the same player scored the first behind for Beaufort. Nolan followed suit after the kick-off with second behind. Kicked off D'Arcy and E. Lilley played well, and L. Lilley scored the minor point. After the kick-off McNamara, with a splendid kick, registered the fourth behind. After some centre play, where Brennan beat his opponent, W. White picked the ball up quickly and snapped it through the uprights at a close range. The attack was renewed, and E. Lilley put up the fifth behind. Day followed by kicking the third goal for Beaufort. When the bell rang for half-time the scores were—Beaufort, 3 goals 5 behinds; Stockyard Hill, nil. On the resumption of play McNamara hoisted the two flags for Beaufort with a beautiful kick. D'Arcy added to the behinds immediately after the bounce. J. Hannah, Stewart, and Crebbin took the oval away after some centre play, and the Beaufort backs were called upon to defend, E. Lilley being fit for the occasion. Carver passed to McNamara, to C. White, and Sinclair scored the fifth goal for his side. W. White scored the minor point by kicking the ball off the ground, and directly afterwards he had a 40 yds. shot, but only scored a behind. Day then raised the two flags for Beaufort—the 6th goal. After the bounce Stewart, Crebbin, and D. Hannah saved their goal, but D'Arcy came with a rush and outshone his opponents by kicking the 10th behind from a snap shot. The third quarter showed—Beaufort, 6 goals 10 behinds; Stockyard Hill, nil. The locals played better in the final quarter. Nolan had an angle shot for Beaufort, a behind being the result. C. White marked in front as soon as it was kicked off, and kicked wide. J. Hannah, Crebbin, Topp, and Stewart played up, and sent the ball away, but it was returned, and W. White put up the 11th behind. McNamara then had a long shot, but only one flag was raised. After the ball was kicked off Stewart, Lewis, Hannah, and Lynch played well, and J. Hannah centred, but Buchanan marked and returned. D'Arcy took his kick, and scored a good goal for the visitors. The local players tried hard to break through the visitors' backs, and J. Hannah succeeded, by a good run, in hoisting the single flag for his side. Eckman, after the kick-off, registered the second behind for his side, and when the bell rang Stockyard Hill were attacking the visitors' uprights. The final result was—Beaufort, 7 goals 12 behinds; Stockyard Hill, 2 behinds. The usual cheers were given before separating.

Mr T. Murphy acted as central umpire, and he proved a very impartial one, being strict and fast.

Those who distinguished themselves for the winners were—McNamara, W. White, D'Arcy, E. Lilley, Nolan, and L. Lilley. For the losers—J. Hannah (who played a dashing game), Crebbin, Stewart, Eckman, D. Hannah, and Topp.

STAWELL ASSOCIATED v. BEAUFORT.

These clubs played a friendly match, in connection with the Wild-McGibbony (Ararat) trophy competition, in the Beaufort Park on Wednesday afternoon. Neither team represented the clubs' full strength, and the locals played one man short, starting, in fact, with only ten men. But the number increased to 19 very quickly. E. P. Welsh captained the locals, whilst Williams acted in a similar capacity for the visitors. From the start Stawell forced the ball down to Beaufort's goal, but Wilson relieved, and Stawell's citadel was in danger. They defended well, but ultimately McNamara sent the ball flying between the uprights, and both flags were raised. The field umpire, however, called the ball back, as McNamara had gone away from his mark, and on the second attempt this player failed to score. Several easy shots at goal were mulled by the locals; in fact, they should have registered at least four goals. At last the visitors got the ball half-way down the field, and shortly Beaufort were called upon to defend. Niemann got an opportunity at long range to score, and took advantage of it with a fine place kick. He repeated the dose immediately after, this time at short range. Two goals to nil made Beaufort rally, and McNamara made a brilliant run down the ground. Scott then marked to W. White, and from about 25yds. in front the latter made a sure kick, resulting in 1st goal for Beaufort. They followed this up by renewing the attack, and McDougall, with a snap shot a few yards in front, equalised matters by scoring second goal for Beaufort. Beaufort continued to put Stawell on the defensive, and out of a scrimmage McDougall knocked the ball between the posts with his knee, and the first quarter ended thus—Beaufort, 3 goals; Stawell, 2 goals 1 behind. From the commencement of the second quarter Stawell prevailed, Ward adding a behind. There were three other rather easy shots missed by Stawell; Cheeseman relieved well, and the play was around Stawell's goal. Crebbin had an angle shot and Beaufort's fourth goal resulted, the fifth following soon afterwards; W. White making a splendid kick at long range. The attack was kept up, but Stawell relieved well, and the ruck forced the ball into Beaufort's citadel, and Ballensweller missed an easy chance; whilst "Eddy," five yards off, only punted a behind. The play was once more at the other end, where White added Beaufort's third behind. E. Lilley shortly afterwards made a good attempt, the ball being touched in its passage through the goal. At half-time the game stood—Beaufort, 5 goals 4 behinds; Stawell, 2 goals 2 behinds. On the resumption of play, Stawell prevailed from the bounce, and Lindell, obtaining a mark within easy range, scored the third goal for the visitors. Murfield obtained the fourth. Stawell were now having much the best of the game. McNamara had a difficult shot for Beaufort, but only scored the minor point; E. Lilley doing likewise directly after. At three-quarter time the scores were—Beaufort, 5 goals 6 behinds to Stawell's 4 goals 2 behinds. For some time in the last quarter the play was very even, but Beaufort ultimately showed their superiority, and W. White, out of the ruck, scored the sixth goal. Long before this nearly all the players were in the ruck, but the game was anything but rough; Lovett, the umpire, being very strict in this respect, and free kicks were freely awarded. Stawell worked hard to increase their tally, and their captain at last had an easy chance, but kicked wide, and in a few seconds J. Harris marked to W. White, who coolly notched the seventh goal with an easy place kick. From the bounce Beaufort again rushed the ball down, and White tried at long range, but the ball went out of bounds. Thrown in, Wilson secured a mark out of the ruck, and the eighth goal was registered for Beaufort. Crebbin afterwards had a resultless shot. Stawell then made two poor attempts to score, without result; but ultimately Cranstan obtained a lucky goal, the fifth, by snatching the ball out of the goal minder's hands as he was marking it and punting it through. Beaufort made another good rally, and White, after causing one flag to be raised, put up the 9th goal with a spendid 60yds. kick. McNamara added a behind just before the call of time. The final score was—Beaufort, 9 goals 8 behinds; Stawell, 5 goals 2 behinds. For the victors, J. Harris, W. White, J. Hannah, Crebbin, E Lilley, and Wilson showed to most advantage; while for the losers, Williams-Ward, Lindell, Wells, Ballensweller, Nieman, and Cranstan worked hard to avert defeat.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The resignation of Cornelius James Leadbeater, of Waterloo, of the office of the commission of the peace for the Southern Bailiwick of Victoria has been accepted.

Albert Andrews, of Beaufort, has been removed from the commission of the peace for the Southern Bailiwick of Victoria.

The contract of Wm. Baker has been accepted for the burial of destitute persons at Beaufort from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, at the following rates:—Coffins—Adults, 27s 6d, children, 7s 6d. Graves—Adults, 10s; children, 10s. Mileage—3s one way.

The next sitting of the Supreme Court at Ballarat for the hearing of criminal cases is on Tuesday, 11th August.

Contracts for the supply of prisoners' rations have been accepted as under:—Buangor, J. E. M'Donell, 6d and 1s. Beaufort, M. Hellyer, 8d and 10d.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

Monday, 29th June, 1896.

(Before Messrs W. Leader, P.M., H. Cushing, F. Beggs, and Capt. Bridges, J's.P.)

Samuel Moore, charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place at Waterloo, pleaded guilty. Constable Stevenson prosecuted. In consideration of his having been locked up since Saturday night, Moore was discharged on payment of 6s costs.

John Burke was charged by the police with the larceny of a bottle of rum and a bottle of gingerwine, the property of Mrs Welsh, of the Golden Age Hotel, and valued at 8s 6d.

Accused pleaded guilty, stating that he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Ernest Welsh stated that on Monday evening last he was in the yard when his mother came out and said that a man had stolen two bottles, and that he had given up one but not the other. He went after him in Willoby-street, and on searching him felt the bottle in his clothes. Accused said it was a bottle of beer that he had brought from Ballarat. It was their bottle, which he identified. He asked a young man to look after the accused while he went for the police, and the accused attempted to break the bottle, but was prevented from doing so.

Senior-constable Downey stated that accused had been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by this court for vagrancy and stealing two hams, and that he had just arrived in Beaufort. There were 18 convictions against him, and he had served two years in Pentridge.

Burke was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Ballarat gaol; the goods stolen being handed over to Mr E. Welsh.

Bicycling News has a clever illustration, representing a Scotchman in kilts, with his bare knees showing, while after passing him is a lady in rationals. The lady is supposed to say—to herself, of course—"What a shocking sight." Whilst the Scot's rejoinder is—"What a forward young huzzie."

Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kinds are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. ROGAN, Sewing Machine Expert, is now in Beaufort for a few days. Sewing Machines, any make, skilfully Repaired and Cleaned, &c. Guaranteed equal to New. Charges very Moderate.

Orders left at Mrs Kilbeg's will be promptly attended to.

Beaufort Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Shire Hall on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. Business—Financial.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

Beaufort, 3rd July, 1896.

WANTED KNOWN.—You can buy prime Factory Butter at FLYNN'S, Waterloo, for 1s per lb., or sell best Dairy Butter at 10d Cash. Delivery taken in Beaufort, if necessary.

J. B. COCHRAN, News Agent, Bookseller, and Stationer, has removed to Premises next door to Bank of Victoria, Beaufort. Agent for *Ripon shire Advocate, Weekly Times, Herald, Star, Australian Journal*, and at Waterloo for the same papers and also *Star, Courier, Argus and Australasian.* Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society Ltd.

VICTORIA RABBIT CO. Ltd.,
MACAULAY ROAD, KENSINGTON.

TO RABBIT TRAPPERS.

TRAPPED RABBITS wanted in any quantity, delivered at Railway Stations. Highest price given. Boxes provided and Freight Paid. For further particulars apply,
W. WHITE, Managing Director.

To Rabbit Trappers, Carters, &c.

RABBITS received in any Quantity at the FOOTSCRAY PRESERVING WORKS. Highest Price given.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

Season 1896—1897.

GEORGE HAGUE
& COY.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming Season. They would call special attention to their
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS
splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian colonies.

Charges.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after Sale.

Act Strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Twenty-two Years practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

Cash Advances, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

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

Way-bill Forms supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1896.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD,
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—
American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ⅜ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅓in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, vide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GEELONG LIME.

WINTER 1896.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

COUGLE'S

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

THIS WEEK,

Grand Display

NEW MILLINERY,

NEW MANTLES,

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW UMBRELLAS,

&c.

The Best Value in the trade.

GEO. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. cash deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 6th June, 1896, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 25.—42 chains forming and draining on the back road to Raglan.

Cont. No. 26.—Building log culvert and approaches at Mt. Cole.

Cont. No. 27.—Building a log culvert on the Trawalla road.

Cont. No. 28.—Clearing and building a log culvert on the road north of Raglan.

Cont. No. 29.—Building a small stone and timber bridge near Chas. Ball's house near Raglan.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, June 26th, 1896.

JAS. CUTHBERTSON wishes to notify the public of Beaufort and district that he has fitted up STEAM CHAFF MILLS in the late John Owen's premises, opposite Camp Hotel, Lawrence-st., Beaufort, where he is prepared to supply all kinds of produce at lowest possible prices. Best Hay Chaff, 4s per cwt.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Dark Bay Horse, star and snip, white feet, R near shoulder.

Black Horse, star, JM near shoulder.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 1st August, 1896.

W. G. STEVENS, Pound Keeper.

SOCIETIES' HALL BEAUFORT.

To-NIGHT, Saturday, July 4th.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Hall Crowded Nightly.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Last appearance in Beaufort of **Alfreda the Fearless** in his great Double Dislocation Act. Also last night of our Week Night Entertainments.

ADMISSION—Front Seats, 1s; Children, 6d; Back Seats, 6d; School Children, 3d.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 5TH (After Church Services.)
ADMISSION FREE, SILVER COIN COLLECTION.

MADAM GIBSON

Will deliver her LECTURE on "Her Tour through Europe and the Holy Land," introducing Bible Heroes; also the "Life of Moses," interspersed by Sacred Songs and Solos. Moody and Sankey's hymns beautifully illustrated by Lime Light Views.

Acknowledged by the Clergy and Press to be in accordance with the Sabbath Day.

The above Company will appear at WATERLOO on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 6th and 7th JULY. LEXTON, WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY only.

Advance Agent—Mr F. Maishman.

Consult PROF. G. W. GIBSON, Botanic Physician, on all Ailments, Free of Charge, at the Hall.

Jas. Tyler & Co.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

ON

Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

They are determined that this Sale will eclipse any previous efforts in the trade.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Slaughtered at Half-cost.

Do not miss this opportunity of securing LARGE PARCELS for SMALL MONEY.

Call early and secure some of the choicest plums from the pudding of bargains.

Every line in the Warehouse marked down to zero.

If you cannot call, write, as we supply every article at advertised prices.

Our terms during the sale are Cash.

JAS. TYLER & CO.,

11, 13, 15, Bridge-st.,

BALLARAT.

N.B.—Country customers can call at the Warehouse immediately on arrival and get a first-class cup of tea and refreshments gratis.

A NEW WONDER OF AMERICAN INVENTION.

THE X RAYS WITHOUT PHOTOGRAPHY.

(*The American Reporter.*)

The new wonder is Edison's fluoroscope, for a description of which we are indebted to the New York *Herald*. This apparatus is described as a box, on the principle of a photographic camera, wide at one end and narrow at the other. At the smaller end a piece of cardboard is attached to fit over the eyes so as to exclude all light. On the larger end of the box is placed a piece of cardboard that has been coated with tungstate of calcium crystals. A vacuum tube is placed on a mercury pump, and after being exhausted of air a current of electricity is turned into it from an induction coil. The tube fluoresces in a moment. The object to be examined is then placed in front of it, the fluoroscope is placed over the eyes and instantly the opaque object is seen pictured on the white cloth. In testing the efficiency of this apparatus the bones of a hand have been made visible through a 1¼ inch plank. The wonderful advance made in the art by Mr Edison will be quickly appreciated when it is understood that to secure a shadowgraph by Professor Rontgen's process highly sensitised photographic plates are used, and much time is required to secure a good negative. For example, a person whose hand or arm was to be photographed had to sit under the X rays from one half an hour to even one hour and a half. Then the photograph plate had to be developed. This also consumed much time. Mr Edison's aim has been to devise means whereby the surgeon can see in an instant the nature of a fracture of a bone, or the location of a foreign substance. This he has accomplished. The secret of the invention is in the fact that the X rays, after going through the hand, for instance, and outlining the bones in it, are turned into light when they strike the white cloth coated with the tungstate of calcium crystals. This is why the bones can be seen so clearly, not a vestige of the flesh being visible. Over 1800 chemicals were tried. Seventy-two were found to fluoresce readily with the X rays, but the best one of all, and which produces perfectly marvellous results, is the tungstate of calcium crystals. By its use and the apparatus described all photographing is stopped because the objects can be seen with the naked eye in a moment, which it had previously taken a long time to show by means of a photographing plate. Mr Edison announces that he will claim no patent for this discovery, but will donate it to humanity.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL RESTORATIVE.

CLEMENTS TONIC
RESTORES VIGOUR, HEALTH AND VITALITY OF YOUTH.

CURES
WEAKNESS,
LASSITUDE,
DEBILITY,
INDIGESTION,
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Mr W. Taylor, Yass, N.S.W., who writes on June 7th, 1893:—I have been suffering for a number of years from neuralgia. There is nobody but one suffering from the above complaint can give any idea of the misery attached to it. I tried a lot of remedies but never found any relief from them; was advised to try Clements Tonic, and I can assure you that the effect was wonderful; before I had finished the first bottle I was entirely cured, and if ever I find the slightest recurrence of the enemy, I take a dose of Clements Tonic, and find that I am as good as new. From my experience after so many remedies failing, I believe it is the only cure for neuralgia. Wishing you well, I remain, yours &c., W. Taylor, horse trainer, Yass.

James Davis, aged 75 years, a very old identity of the Gippsland Lakes, who earned a scanty living by doing odd jobs, has been found dead in his tent.

Mr J. F. M'Carron declares that from the uttermost parts of India to the Isle of man persons allege that they were led to purchase land at Mildura in the belief that the settlement was supervised by the Government.

A South Australian shearer, who intends to shear this season in New South Wales, proposes to make the trip on a bicycle. The journey will be 1000 miles, and it will take him at least a fortnight to accomplish it.

"If the blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Official returns show that at the first match Australia v Yorkshire 26,275 paid for admission on the first day, which is the record for the ground, and 16,512 on the second day, the receipts, exclusive of the stands, being L1245.

News from the Solomon Island group reports that a wholesale butchery of natives was being carried out at Malayta. A pig-stealing adventure is stated to have precipitated the outbreak. The sufferers by the robbery retaliated by making an onslaught upon a village, killing a number of people and feasting on them.

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.

IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL ACTION.

VERDICT OF £3400 AGAINST A COUNCILLOR.

A QUESTION OF CONTRACTS.

A judgment of an important character, and of great interest to municipal councillors, was delivered on Monday by the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Justice Hodges, and Justice Williams, in the matter of Holland v. Ireland. The plaintiff and defendant were councillors of Port Fairy, and during the time Cr Ireland sat at the council table, it was alleged by Cr Holland that he had supplied certain goods to the council, and some small jobs of work had been done at the order of its officers, the whole involving £26. Payments had been passed for these things, though they had never been contracted for, and cheques had been handed to Cr Ireland. The action was for £3400 damages for the defendant having acted as a councillor 68 times after he was disqualified by reason of his being concerned in transactions with the council in which he was beneficially interested. The position taken up by the defence in the action, which was tried before Mr Justice Williams, was that the transactions were not contemplated by the Act, as no contracts had been entered into, and that after some of the transactions had taken place Ireland had gone to the ratepayers and been re-elected he could not be held liable for all. Mr Justice Williams referred to the Full Court the questions, first, should judgment be for plaintiff or defendant, and secondly, if for the plaintiff, what should be the measure of damages. The judgment supported the view of the plaintiff, that each transaction was a disqualification and separate offence, and gave judgment for £3400 with costs. It was pointed out at the same time that no corruption had been hinted. The result will tend to make councillors who have businesses very careful for the future.—"Stat."

THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3004 different tongues and confess to about 1000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only 38 years, about one-third of the population dying before the age of 17. Moreover, according to the most careful computations, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and only 6 to 7 in 100 the age of 60. The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000, souls, of whom 32,214,000 die annually—that is, an average of 96,848 a day, 4020 an hour and 67 a minute. The annual number of births, on the other hand, is estimated at 36,792,000—that is, an average of 100,830 a day, 4200 an hour and 70 a minute. Generally, taking the entire world, married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average rate of longevity is higher among civilised than uncivilised races. Further, people of large physique live longer than those of small, but those of middle size beat both.

Cardinal Wolsey's seal ring is preserved in the Tower of London. It is set with a peculiar stone, the nature of which is unknown, but which was believed by his enemies to possess magical properties.

Domestic servants met in Hyde Park to protest against mistresses' tyranny. One of the speakers, relating her experiences, complained that her late mistress actually locked the piano.

The principal alterations made in the Companies Bill since it was last before Parliament relate to the reserve fund, and to the returns to be furnished to the Registrar-General. Clause 26 states that no balance-sheet, advertisement, statement of assets and liabilities published or issued by a company shall contain any direct or indirect representation that the company has a reserve fund unless such fund is actually existing and is still specially appropriated by a resolution of the company as a reserve fund. Full particulars of the form in which such reserve fund exists, and the manner in which it is invested, and "every further fact in connection with such fund as would influence the judgment of a prudent person in becoming or continuing a member or creditor of the company," have to be lodged with the registrar-general. In the bill of last session it was directed that the "manager" was to periodically file with the registrar-general a return of the advances made to directors. The bill has now been altered, requiring the director, as well as the manager, to see that this is done. The former bill merely stipulated that certain documents and returns had to be lodged with the registrar-general; but a new clause (167) has now been inserted, requiring the registrar-general to report to the Attorney-General any contravention of the provisions of the Act, so that the latter may take action to secure the filing of the documents.

"In the organism of man, as in that of all the higher animals, the materials for the nutrition of every portion of the structure are supplied by the Blood. If the Blood is diseased, the body is diseased." 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. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Six shocks of earthquake have been experienced at Napier, N.Z., within a week.

Last month Victoria exported 668,304 preserved rabbits and 757,712 rabbit skins.

Mr P. O'Brien, of Brit Brit, has died at the age of 101 years. He had been blind for the last 12 years.

Dr. Scott, late member for Villiers and Heytesbury, surprised the railway officials by handing in his railway pass to them just after he had passed in his resignation as a member of the Assembly. This is about the first instance of the kind on record.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD—"We have seen hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is the finest 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." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

It is predicted that on the completion of the trans-Siberia Railway in 1900 the tour of the world in 30 days will become practicable. The entire fare, it is calculated, will be from L50 to L80.

LOVE'S REMINDERS.

Shy bluebird on yon maple spray,
My coming causes you surprise.
You cry aloud and fly away
On wings that glitter as they rise:
So blue are they, so sky-y clear,
Unequaled bliss their beaming brings:
For now I think of one most dear,
Whose eyes are bright as bluebird's wings.

From covert groves glides forth a trill.
Of wild birds singing lustily,
Yet while I list my thoughts will still
Seek her who is most dear to me,
For, oh, her soft and soothing voice
Sounds merrier than the leaping throng:
Of waters when spring rills rejoice—
Its music mates the linnet's song.

Upon a bourgeoned white birch broad
A squirrel gambols spry and fleet,
Until, by my rude spaniel awed,
She higher mounts on hasty feet:
And as she bounds without a fall
From lower limbs to limbs above
Her agile motions well recall
The flake-light footfalls of my love.
—Maurice W. Casey in Boston Pilot.

Advice From a King.

Kabarega, the negro king of Unyoro, in Central Africa, is a man who rules his subjects with a rod of iron. Like all tyrants, he regulates their smallest actions, and a host of spies inform him of any disobedience to his commands.

Among other things, he has made a fixed tariff of prices for everything bought or sold in his country, and every deviation from it is severely punished. An instance of this is given by Vita Hassan in his book about Emin Pasha and the Equatorial Province.

About a month after Hassan's arrival in Unyoro he bought a fowl and paid 30 cowries for it, while the market price was only 25. In that part of Africa it takes about 250 cowries to make $1. Soon afterward a dragoman of the king appeared and brought back 5 cowries, with the message:

"A fowl costs only 25 cowries, while you have given 30. The seller has done wrong, and the king will punish him, but he sends to you the advice to be careful henceforth in your purchases—never to give for anything more than it is worth, first of all in your own interest, and next to this in order not to disturb the market."—Youth's Companion.

An Interesting Predicament.

A man who lives in a flat near Central park recently had a peculiar experience. A couple of deaf mutes rented an apartment underneath his own and were blessed in due season by the arrival of a bouncing baby with an excellent pair of lungs. At night the little one woke up nearly the entire house by its cries, but through all of it the parents slept until the tenant above, at the solicitation of his wife, went down stairs and fairly forced an entrance. The deaf and dumb couple resort to many ingenious devices to overcome the disadvantages under which they labor. They are unable to hear their doorbell, so they have arranged a piece of colored paper upon the gong in such a way that the paper flutters when the bell rings. By keeping a watchful eye on the bell they are able to receive their visitors promptly; but their inventive genius has not as yet devised a scheme to indicate the baby's distress at night.—New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Romney's Water Cooler.

The Colorado journalist, Mrs. Romney, has patented, among several other articles, a water cooler which does not require ice. It is a covered receptacle, of cellular brickware, manufactured of clay, sawdust and asbestus fiber. In the process the sawdust is burned out, leaving the product cellular, or porous. The receptacle, with the water to be kept cool within, stands in a tray of galvanized iron, which holds water to a depth of two or three inches. By reason of the porosity of the cooler and the force of capillary attraction, the water in the tray constantly rises through the cellular walls of the receptacle, and is as constantly evaporated—thereby keeping the water inside as cool as it is usually drawn from a well or spring.—Denver Letter.

The Emperor and the Pirate.

Alexander the Great was about to pass sentence of death on a noted pirate, but previously asked him, "Why dost thou trouble the seas?"

"Why," rejoined the rover boldly, "dost thou trouble the whole world? I, with one ship, go in quest of solitary adventure and am therefore called pirate. Thou, with a great army, warrest against nations and therefore art called emperor. Sir, there is no difference betwixt us but in the name and means of doing mischief."

Alexander, so far from being displeased with the freedom of the culprit, was so impressed with the force of his appeal that he dismissed him unpunished.—Sala's Journal.

New York Women Officials.

Eighty-five women were nominated for school commissioner in the late canvass in New York and four were elected. The Republicans nominated eight, the Democrats 80, the Prohibitionists 42, the People's Party 42 and the Political Equality party 1. The list of women commissioners is increased by one over last year.

The French have long been famous for their riddles, but it was an English family who lived in such an atmosphere of puzzledom that on the husband inquiring in excited accents of his wife, "Why is that door always left open?" she took on a reflective air, and after a moment's musing answered, "I give it up."

A young man advertised for a wife, and his sister answered the advertisement; and the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, and the old people think it is pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

It was an old bachelor who said that he never read the women's corner in his paper, although he was something of a women scorner himself.

No representation of the face of a man was ever stamped on a coin until after the death of Alexander the Great, who was regarded as a divinity.

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, "the finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

WHO IS THAT ONE THING?

[illegible]

whether she lived or not [illegible] doctor for six months [illegible] no good. My husband then said [illegible] I will now see what I can do for you. [illegible] he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs Mather said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in it helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr Hulme, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy [illegible] strength, but it took some time to bring her round, she was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never took ill behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) Mrs Margaret Watson, 11, Ruby Street, Bury, Oct. 8th, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak, and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the colour left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be *off my work for seventeen weeks.* In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every way. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no sign of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E Morton, 1, Greaves Street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10th, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was considered she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia, and nothing else. But that was quite enough; and besides it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and woods are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can *digest* them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That it is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to perform this work that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

A revolution is threatened in the cycle trade. "I should deeply regret," writes the cycling editor of "Land and Water," being the first to sound a note of alarm amongst the holders of any company's stock, but it is more than probable the next few weeks will see the advent of a bicycle that will entirely revolutionise the trade. I have had the privilege of riding the very first machine of the new style. Its inventor claims that at last the pneumatic tire has been superseded, and really I must confess that I am greatly inclined to agree with his view. The wheels are shod with solid rubber tires, while the frame is pneumatically slung. There is also an improvement in the build of the head of the machine, which greatly facilitates steering. The application of the pneumatic principle in the new machine is extremely simple and ingenious." As a result of a trial the writer speaks of the resilience as perfect, and of an entire absence of vibration in the handle bar. The absence of inflated tires will minimise the risk of breaking down; and the new machine, so the writer is told, will be turned out in first class style at about £10 or £12.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharge 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; Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln England.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday Mr Outtrim endeavored to ascertain from the Premier his intentions with regard to introducing a bill to establish the referendum in the colony. The Premier declined to commit himself on the point, and Mr Outtrim gave notice of his intention to move in that direction. Mr Sterry enquired whether it was intended to discontinue the percentage reductions to all the lower paid men in the Railway Department—say, on all salaries up to L200 after the end of the current financial year; but in this case the Premier declined to anticipate his budget proposals. The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Factories and Shops Act, on the motion of the Chief Secretary for its immediate transmission to the Legislative Council at the stage at which it was dropped last session.

The Blood is the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical capabilities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds are solicited to give Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture a trial to test its value Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

The first work undertaken by Mr Mathieson, the new Commissioner of Railways will be the re-grading of employers and their salaries. Mr Mathieson states that he has already discovered some absurd anomalies, signalmen and shunters having to start at 5s a day, while laborers get 6s a day.

The Government has decided to offer a reward of L100 for information that will lead to the arrest of Geake, the defaulting Daylesford solicitor, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and absconded from his bail.

It is alleged that a horse thief named Gaffney, who evaded arrest at Bellingera Mill, N.S.W., has crossed into Victoria. Gaffney was wanted on a charge of stealing 11 horses from Gidgee Station, and on the approach of the police mounted a hundle racer and cleared out. The chase was maintained for three miles, and frequent shots were fired by the police at the fugitive, who got away by putting his horse over gates and fences. Gaffney is well known as a rider of jumping horses at shows. He got a fresh horse in Cudgellico, representing that he was riding for a doctor.

JUDGE COFFIN'S FIRST CASE.

A Bluff That Was Called Down In a Most Humiliating Manner.

The following story is told of Timothy Coffin, who was for a long time judge of the New Bedford district: When a very young man, he was retained in a case of sufficient importance to bring out almost every resident of the town, so that the little New Bedford courthouse was packed when court was opened that morning. Coffin had been secured as counsel by the defendant. Although it was his first attempt in open court, he had made little or no preparation, thinking that he could get through somehow or other when the time came. Thus, when the counsel for the defendant came into court that morning, he was greatly surprised, and no less agitated, to see the big crowd and realize the wide public interest in the trial at hand. He saw that he had looked upon the case too lightly. The prosecution was strong, and he had made not even a slight preparation.

To lose the case meant the loss of a hoped for reputation. Could he afford to commit this blunder by displaying his ignorance of the case? How could he get out of it? These were a few of the questions that are known to have flashed through the young lawyer's head, for afterward he himself told of the awful perplexity of the hour. Being a shrewd inventor, he devised a plan. As soon as the court had been called to order and the crier had said his little say he arose and asked for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that he had just received a telegram announcing the sudden and fatal illness of his mother, who resided at Nantucket.

Scarcely had the words of this appeal proceeded from the lips of young Coffin, when an elderly woman quietly arose in the balcony of the courtroom and gave utterance to these words, "Timothy, Timothy, how many times have I chastised thee for lying?"

Timothy recognized the sound of that voice only too well. It was that of his mother. This being Timothy's first public case, the old lady had secretly come up to New Bedford to see how well her son would do. Her presence was of course totally unknown to him. The further developments need not be recorded here. Suffice it to say that Timothy Coffin in after years made sure that his excuses would not be thrown back at him by any member of his own family.—Boston Herald.

Profits In Champagne.

The returns are enormous when a brand of champagne is firmly established, but it is slow and laborious work to build up a demand for a new wine. Accident more often popularizes a brand than design. The sudden terrific rush for dry wines some 15 years ago was caused by a remark of the Prince of Wales, made casually in the course of an after dinner chat. It was immediately pounced upon by the manufacturers of dry wines, the world was informed of it and their success was assured. But it requires continual effort to maintain the popularity of a wine. There must be no flagging.

Brands that were in great demand a few years ago are now dropping out of sight. Only a few hundred cases are sold annually. Others have come to the front with remarkable strides, and their sales run up in the thousands. As many as 80,000 cases of a certain brand have been sold in this country in one year at a net profit to the agent of not less than $100,000. Such a statement is enough to make a young man giddy.—New York Tribune.

Men of Short Women.

Women who are short must avoid much trimming on their skirts, be they stout or slender, as they are shorter in proportion from the waist to the feet, writes Emma M. Hooper, in an article on "Gowns For the New Year," in The Ladies' Home Journal. For the same reason they must omit wearing large plaids and designs. All full portions of the waist must be moderate in size, as the sleeves, bertha, belt and vest. The short, wide revers now worn are becoming, also round waists and short, pointed basques. Jacket fronts are in good taste, but the umbrella back basques give a short figure a cut off appearance, as do tiny capes, while a close fitting jacket adds apparently several inches. Materials must be selected with a view to making the wearer look taller.

A Juvenile Pessimist.

Jeremiah, who is 12 years old, is already a confirmed pessimist. Among the things he continually grumbles about are his lead pencils, which never have points, and to sharpen which he always has to borrow a knife of some schoolmate.

"Why don't you have a knife of your own, Jerry?" one of the boys asked.

"Got no pockets to keep it in," said Jerry.

"Then why don't you have a pocket?"

"If I had one I'd have a hole in it."

"Well, even then you wouldn't be any worse off than you are now."

"H'm! Yes, I should. If I had a pocket n a hole in it I never'd have anything to lose through it."

Jerry sighed deeply and went on whittling his pencil with the dull blade of the other boy's knife.—Lewiston Journal.

Progressive Dinner Parties.

Progressive dinner parties are finding plenty of admirers in Boston. "If the girl you take in is slow, all you have to do is to take your wine glasses, your bread and your napkin and go to other fields. The worst of it is you can stay but one course when you strike the pretty and interesting girl," is the way one who has tried it puts the case.—Boston Record.

Unreasonable.

He (to the matrimonial agent)—I've married that rich lady you engaged for me, but she won't give me any money.

Matrimonial Agent—And what could you ask better? Not only have you a rich wife, but also a prudent one.—London Tit-Bits.

"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. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. For scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS.

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber, but is too mean to support local enterprise.

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.

"AS A SAFE, PERMANENT, AND WARRANTED CURE" for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, 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." Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

Business man—"You remember that 'ad.' I had in your paper, and took out two months ago? Well, I want to have it put back again." Editor—"Why, I thought you said no one noticed it while it was in." Business man (humbly)—"They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your business is sufficiently important to stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large.—Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising.

"FOR BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper man "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature, support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. Am I you have bad value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the grocery man or draper will not throw in gratis L1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him if you don't believe us.

"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. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

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

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 dysentry, 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 terrible disaster has taken place at the important coal mining centre of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in the United States. The roof of a coal mine collapsed while the men were below, and all the unfortunate miners, to the number of 100, have been entombed. The rescue of the men alive is regarded as hopeless.

The Narracanshire Council has received replies from 32 municipalities co-operating with the council in their initiatory step to oppose the imposition of the proposed poor tax.

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.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN THE COLONY.

LETTERS.—Per ounce or part [illegible]
URGENT LETTERS.—Per [illegible] (in addition to ordinary [illegible]). Urgent letters are those [illegible] the Post Office [illegible] which they are addressed as telegrams, and [illegible] the utmost despatch. They [illegible] not be delivered if [illegible] persons residing [illegible] ary delivery by [illegible] ger, nor if addressed [illegible] having no delivery [illegible] rier or telegraph messenger.
POST CARDS ... ...
REPLY POST CARDS ... ...
LETTER CARDS ... ...
2 for 3½d, 12 for [illegible]
NEWSPAPERS ... ...
BOOKS.—For every four [illegible] or under up to three [illegible]
REGISTRATION FEE [illegible]
PARCELS.—Two pounds [illegible] each extra pound [illegible]
DUTY parcels of [illegible] posted up a [illegible] paper price [illegible] der, per 5 or fraction [illegible] (Not less than [illegible] parcel).

PACKETS.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND [illegible]
TED PAPERS.—Per [illegible] ounces or under [illegible] (Reduced [illegible])
PATTERNS, samples, [illegible] merchandise, not [illegible] two ounces or under [illegible]

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under [illegible]
POST CARDS ... ...
REPLY POST CARDS ... ...
NEWSPAPERS ... ...
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under 0 2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 8 ounces 0 5
Every additional two ounces or under up to [illegible]
PRINTED PAPERS [illegible] ounces [illegible]
PATTERNS and samples [illegible] two ounces or under [illegible]
REGISTRATION FEE [illegible]
Subscribers [illegible] of a registered [illegible]
FOREIGN POST, which [illegible] Each parcel [illegible]
Each additional [illegible] to 11 lbs [illegible]
LATE LETTERS must be [illegible] and late fee stamps [illegible] may be posted at [illegible] exceeding a quarter [illegible] hour after mail closes at Melbourne Post Office, [illegible] way travelling [illegible] the mail guard [illegible] penced-street [illegible] for Sydney [illegible] Express up to 1.30 p.m. and for Adelaide Express up to 1.25 p.m.
Late letters for places beyond Australia are charged 2d. extra [illegible] at Melbourne G.P.O. [illegible] 2d. to 28 at S[illegible]

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.

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

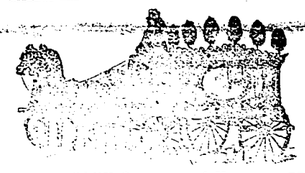
The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1075. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

H. A. M. MORGAN, M. & C. E.,
G.C.M.M., M.S.W.Inst.E.,
MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST.

Reports upon Mines and Mineral Properties, Treatment of complex Auriferous Ores (Concentration, Cyanide, Chlorination), Supervision and Management of Mines and Mineral Properties undertaken. Sound Mining ventures introduced to British and other investors AGENT—MR JOHN HUMPHREYS, Beaufort.



R. F. FARLEY, CARPENTER & UNDERTAKER, BEAUFORT, begs respectfully to announce that he is carrying on the business of his late father, and that all orders intrusted to him will have the strictest attention. Hearse, Plumes, and all funeral requisites supplied at the shortest notice. Charges to suit the times

BILLIARDS

CHAS. W. VOWLES begs to announce that he has fitted up a first-class Billiard Table (Alcock's), with patent Imperial low cushions, at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage.

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

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Sashing, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, Kouri, and clear pine, in all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architraves 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.

Money at 4 per Cent.

WE have a large amount of MONEY TO LEND at from FOUR to FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT., in large or small sums, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years. For particulars and all information from McMURRAY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.

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.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1896—1897.

GEORGE HAGUE & COY.

WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming Season. They would call special attention to their
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS
specially lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and Shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after Sale.

ACTS SOLELY as Selling Brokers only.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

AUCTION SALES of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1896.

To Rabbit Trappers, Carters, &c.

RABBITS received in any Quantity at the FOOTSCRAY PRESERVING WORKS. Highest Price given.

Ministering Children's League.

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA," QUEENSCLIFF. Opened by Lady Brassey, December 7th, 1895. For poorly or weak children from any part of Victoria. Children admitted through any M.C.L. Branch or an Associate Member. Supported by voluntary contributions of money or provisions.
Management Committee:—Mrs R. Harper, "Myrtoa," Toorak; Mrs Morris, "Tintern," University, Melbourne; Mrs Hitchcock, "Rosyth," Geelong.
M.C.L. and "Cottage by the Sea" literature can be obtained at 272 Little Collins St., Melbourne.

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 therefore can use them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d. each.

The Great Appetizer.

TOWL'S PHOSPHORISED QUININE WINE, pleasant and health-giving, restorative and preventative in Influenza, Headaches, Neuralgia and General Debility, &c., Brain and Nerve Tonic, refreshing and invigorating. 2s 6d large bottles (wrapped in cartoons). Agent for Beaufort and district, J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Beaufort.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.
WILLIAM BAKER,
UNDERTAKER,
Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. 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.

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

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

Important Announcement.

A. KELGOUR,
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."

THE WORLD'S FRIEND.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.
Diseases of sensitive parts may be relieved and cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should invariably be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills—the anxious patient will soon experience wonderful ease from this treatment.
COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA.
The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the symptoms will quickly abate. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty.
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
These are undoubtedly BLOOD DISEASES, and the poison manifests its presence in the well known symptoms. The only certain means of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.
DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.
These remedies act directly upon the absorbent system with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They equalize the circulation,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious, and they regulate every function.
BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS AND OLD ULCERS.
This invaluable Ointment is an infallible cure for any wound, sore, or ulcer, of however long standing. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London.
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

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.

INCOME TAX.

TAX Schedules prepared and Balance-sheets compiled. All business confidential. Fees moderate. J. W. HARRIS, Insurance and Commission Agent.

MEDICAL.

Markell's Pills.
A boon to the suffering; the friend of the household. These wonderful herbal Pills quickly cure in either sex, all liver, stomach, bowel and kidney complaints, constipation, biliousness, headaches, &c., blood diseases and female complaints. Markell's Pills act like magic on the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, stimulate and strengthen all the vital organs of the body, purify the blood and restore the bloom of health. If you are ailing (no matter what cause) try these pills and you'll bless the day you did so. Sold at all chemists and grocers in the world, 1s. per box, with full directions. *Use them once and you'll never be without them.*

LOST MANHOOD
from youthful folly, excesses or any other cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Treatise on "Lost Manhood" posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out as it does the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a hideous, tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Every man and youth should read it. Posted free. Apply by letter, or personally, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Womans' Salvation.
The Wife's welfare within her own control. Treatise posted free, sealed. Apply by letter or personally, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne. This treatise, will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived.

DR. BOXWELL'S FEMALE PILLS (registered) restore regularity, no matter what cause. Always succeed. The only certain remedy recognised throughout the world, 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists, or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 539 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

Sufferers from the effects of *Boyish Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped addressed envelope, and I will forward you full particulars of my own case—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidently found a cure.* Address, HAROLD S. BELL (G.P.O.), Melbourne.

LADIES—PARISIAN FEMALE POWDERS restore regularity and remove obstructions without fail in 48 HOURS. No obstruction can resist them, and they leave no bad after effects. Price 7s. 6d., (posted). Write "SPECIALIST," G.P.O., Melb.

CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.
Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Follies of Youth, &c. Send stamped addressed envelope and I will send full particulars free, showing sufferers how to cure themselves Without Medicine. Address, H. A. DE LEON, agent, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

Oriental Female Pills
Triple power. Restore regularity without fail. Any cause. Sure and safe. Box, posted, 5s. 6d. Write MR. GARFIELD, agent, West Collins-st., Melbourne.

CURE YOURSELF—All unnatural discharges, gleet, secret diseases, losses, weak back, and all diseases of men arising from indiscretion, absolutely cured by Dr. Jenner's "BB" Pills. Price 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 531 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

YOU CAN BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most STYLISH Clothing to MEASURE or READY-MADE in Australia from
LINCOLN, STUART & CO. LTD.
238 FLINDERS-ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

We make Capital Suits to Measure from 30/-
Trousers from 10/6
Trousers, Really Good Tweed, Ready-made 5/11
Ready-made suits to fit any shape, sound Serges or tweeds guaranteed, 25/-
Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," posted free.
Uniforms of all kinds.
D.B. Chesters, 30/ Newest Shape in a great variety of Cloths.
Our Suit to Measure at 42/- is made from best All-Wool Material, is perfectly fitting, and beautifully finished.
Send for Patterns of anything you require & Self-Measurement Forms, Don't forget.
Black Cashmere Mackintosh, Waterproof Overcoats, full capes, Newest Shapes from 15/6.
Same Class of Coats in fancy tweed patterns from 18/6 guaranteed waterproof
Handsome and Stylish Tweed Overcoat, with Cape, 21/-

Information on all subjects will be forwarded on application. Our Warehouse contains an enormous selection of Woollens to order from. Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, and all kinds of Under-wear, Ties, Shirts, Trunks, Bags, Rugs, Blankets, etc. We are OUTFITTERS, not Drapers, and understand our business. It will pay you to write or come to us.

We are manufacturing the Best Bicycle in Australia (the "Marriott-Hummer"), B.S.A. or Perry's parts, price £20, guaranteed for 12 months. Repairs and Parts, and all Fittings at Lowest Rates.

WINTER GOODS!
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
J. McKEICH

Is now showing an exceptionally large and varied stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, which include all the Latest Fashions up to date.

Special attention is drawn to the large and varied assortment of **Ladies' New Capes, Jackets, Dresses, New Striped Velvets and Velveteens, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Corsets,** and a fine selection of Novelties.

The grand assortment of **New Millinery** will be found very attractive, and at strictly moderate prices.

Manchester Department is now stocked with an entirely new assortment of **Flannels, Sheetings, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Shirtings,** and all the plain everyday lines for the winter season.

A splendid range of **Tweeds for Suits to Measure,** at lowest quotations.

Men's Department will be found to contain a heavy stock of **Men's Suits, Waterproof Coats, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Mole Trousers,** &c.; better value than ever.

New Boot Stock.—The largest and Cheapest Stock ever held of Men's Light and Heavy Boots, Ladies' Strong and Fancy Boots, and a great variety of Children's Boots of all descriptions by the best English and Colonial makers.

J. McKEICH,
IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.

You can get almost anything you want at
HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS,
BEAUFORT.
LIME, CEMENT, & BUILDING MATERIALS.
GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
Ironmongery Novelties AND Specialities
FURNITURE—Colonial and Continental
(A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM).
Paperhangings { NEW SEASON'S STOCK AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.
GLASSWARE & CROCKERY
LEATHER and GRINDERY,
JAPANESE ORNAMENTS, BAMBOO BLINDS,
REAPER AND BINDER TWINES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Sole Agents for the Wonderful Antifermentine Fruit Preserver.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON & THOMAS'

Great Winter Clearing Sale.

NOW BEING HELD
At their three Warehouses:
Melbourne, Bendigo, & Ballarat
Bargains in Every Department.
Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Country Buyers are requested to send their orders promptly (accompanied with remittance) to prevent disappointment, as lines once sold cannot be replaced.

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 given him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation
of
Riponshire Advocate
Is
Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the confidence accorded him by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Steckyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chats, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, 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,
DRAPERS' 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.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 17s 6d per ton; roller-made, L12 2s 6d per ton; pollard, 1s 2½d per bushel; bran, 10½d per bushel; Algerian, 2s 11d per bushel; oats, white, 3s per bushel; English barley, 4s per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, L3 5s per ton; Ballarat, L3 5s; hay, sheaves, oaten, to L3 5s per ton; hay, trussed, L3 10s per ton; straw, L1 10s per ton; chaff, to L3 15s per ton; onions, 8s per cwt; carrots, 3s per cwt; butter, fresh, 9d per lb; butter, potted, 8d per lb; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 7d per lb; cheese, to 5½d; eggs, 1s per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—229 head came to hand for to-day's sale, a larger proportion than usual consisting of quality ranging from good to prime, remainder principally useful, with a few medium. There was a large muster of buyers, and notwithstanding the very inclement weather to-day making stock look at a great disadvantage, competition was animated, and especially towards the close was very spirited, prices for all descriptions showing an improvement on last week's advanced rates, closing very strong. Quotations:—Prime pen bullocks, L9 10s to L10 7s 6d; good do, L8 to L8 10s; medium do, L6 10s to L7 10s; cows, to L5 15s. Averages—Mamre, 30 bullocks, L9 10s 1d; Curri, 38 do, L9 0s 5d; Merino Downs, 18 do, L9 9s; Kolor, 18 do, L8 14s 8d; Muntham, 19 do, L8 13s 2d; Murndal, 33 do, L7 13s 6d; Parsons, C. E. 10 do, L7 13s; Calvert, L. M. 20 do, L7 9s 2d. Calves—23 penned, principally medium, which sold well, best to 50s. Sheep—3893 was the supply yarded for to-day's sale (of which number fully 600 were only in good store condition) consisting chiefly of useful to good quality, a fair proportion being prime. The attendance of the trade was above the average, the opening sales meeting with brisk competition at fully last week's high rates, and as they progressed firmed in some instances considerably, altogether showing a further improvement on last week's values. Quotations—Prime crossbred whethers, 14s to 15s; extra, to 16s; a few to 17s; good do, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; medium do, 11s to 12s; prime crossbred ewes, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; extra heavy, 14s to 15s, a few to 16s; good do, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; prime merino wethers 10s 6d to 11s 6d; extra, to 12s 6d; good, 9s to 10s; medium, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; merino ewes, 8s to 8s 6d, a few extra to 12s 3d. Lambs—90 to hand, which sold well, as under—Prime, 10s to 10s 9d, a few 12s to 13s 9d; good, 8s 6d to 9s; medium, 7s to 8s.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Messrs E. C. Robertson and Co., chaff and grain merchants and commission agents, 56 Spencer-street, Melbourne, report.—Owing to short supplies the chaff market has advanced. Other lines remain about the same as last week's quotations. We quote:—Chaff.—Prime to L4 10s; good, L4 5s; straw chaff, L3. Wheat, 4s 10½d. Oats.—Stout milling, 3s 3d; feed, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; Algerians, milling, 3s 3d; peas, 4s. Onions, L7. Potatoes, L3 2s 6d.

Messrs R. Shalders and Co. (Farmers' Co-operative Association) report:—Factory butter.—Market firm, 1s to 1s 1d. Separator butter, prime 11½d to 1s. Dairy butter.—Prime, 11½d to 1s; medium, to 11d; inferior lower. Cheese.—Market easy. Loaf, 4½d to 5d; counter, 4½d to 5d. Eggs: market firmer, to 1s 8d. Bacon, to 6d; hams, 8d; pork, 2½d to 3½d; veal, 1d to 2d; pigs' feet and heads, 1½d. Honey, 3½d to 4d. Lard.—Bladders, 4½d to 5d. Poultry.—Turkeys, gobblers, 8s 6d to 13s 6d; hens, 5s to 6s 6d. Ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Fowls—Prime young, 3s 9d to 4s 9d; mixed, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Geese, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Chaff.—Prime, L4 5s to L4 7s 6d; medium, 85s to 87s; straw chaff, L2 17s 6d to L3.

GEELONG, &c., MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (11th inst.):—

Wool—The London sales are progressing satisfactorily, a very firm tone prevading the market for all descriptions of wool, crossbreds and Lincoln sorts showing a tendency to advance.

Sheepskins—A large supply to-day, with a brisk demand, the usual attendance of local and shipping buyers being present, and all operating freely at full prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small 20d to 24d each; medium 30d to 36d each; good to superior 46d to 54d each, extra to 60d. Country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium to good, 3d to 4d per pound; superior, to 5d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Hides—We sold all to hand at prices about equal to late quotations. Heavies to 4d per pound, extra higher; good conditioned light and medium salted, 2d to 3d per pound; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2½d per pound; calf to 3½d per pound, cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow—The market is rather quiet, but we have made sales of mixed, in shipping order, at satisfactory prices, and our usual supply of oddments at current rates.

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

The Companies Bill has been sent to committee, the Government accepting the clause prohibiting the advances by banking corporations to directors.

"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, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

The COMMISSIONERS of SAVINGS BANKS are now granting

LOANS TO FARMERS

in sums of £200 and upwards

AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

and 2 per cent. in reduction of principal.

LEASEHOLDERS may borrow Money

To make Land Freehold and pay off Liabilities.

The Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. will pay off the Loan in 25½ years.

Full Particulars and Application Forms may be obtained at any Post Office or Commissioners' Savings Bank, or by letter addressed

The Secretary,

Commissioners of Savings Banks,

23 Market-street, Melbourne.

SIGH NO MORE, LADIES, SIGH NO MORE

"If men were deceivers ever,"

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT'S FRENCH SAFETY PILLS

Will NEVER deceive you. They restore regularity, no matter why, or how long delayed, when everything else fails. Take no others!! SAFE, SURE, SPEEDY. Box posted, 7s 6d; Extra Strong, 20s (guaranteed A1).

Sold only by LEO. HAUTMONT, R.M.D., NORTH MELB, All Letters Burned!

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

SMITH BROS. CHEAP CASH BUTCHERS, HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT,

Wish to notify that they are taking their father's business, as Family Butchers, on 1st June, and solicit a share of public patronage. None but the best quality of meat kept. The following is our list of CASH PRICES:—Prime Roasts, 4d; Boiling Beef, 3d; Rump Steak, 5d; Beef Steak, 4d. Sausages—beef 4d, pork, 6d. Chops, 3½d. Mutton—fore quarter 2d, hind quarter 2½d, legs 3d, side 2d. Corn Beef, 2½d to 3d.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM, M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (next to Police Station.)

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST AND REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON,

Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises lately occupied by Mr J. B. Cochran, HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HIGHEST CLASS OF DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES.

Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and faithfully dispensed under personal supervision.

Mr Harris having had considerable experience in country and leading Melbourne houses, customers can rely on having their requirements faithfully and promptly attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, Junr., R.D.S.,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT

May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold at lowest prices.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted painlessly with cocaine, ether, chloride of ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

☞NOTE THE ADDRESS—HAVELOCK-STREET (Next Mechanics' Institute), BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 12TH JULY, 1896.

Church of England—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "The question of the Prophet and the question of the Apostle answered by Jesus Christ." Waterloo, 3 p.m. St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "It is human to err; it is divine to forgive."

Presbyterian Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Middle Creek, 2.15 p.m., Rev. A. Adam, M.A.

DEATH.

SLATER.—On the 4th inst., at "Springbank," Skipton, Jessie, eldest daughter of Jessie and Adam R. Slater, aged twenty-two years.

THE Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

MR TAVERNER has done wonders for the advancement of our export trade, but still more remains to be done if we are to maintain our supremacy in English markets. During the present session of Parliament many wise measures will, it is contemplated, be brought forward for consideration, which will greatly benefit the producers and encourage the farmer to make the best and most profitable use of his land by producing those articles of produce which will enable him to obtain those profits which his labor and outlay deserve. We have so far achieved great success in the English markets, but that fact should not let us "lay on our oars"; but stimulate us still further to achieve greater success. To have done well is good, to continue doing well is far better. But the fact must not be lost sight of that for the produce of our pastures, farms, dairies, orchards and vineyards, the competition from the outside world is so severe that the home market can only be retained by the keenest vigilance and the utmost and most careful attention to detail. We have frequently pointed out what the farmers and dairymen of this colony must do if they wish to compete successfully with the constantly improved herds of Continental nations. Canada, it is well known, is a serious competitor in our home butter market, and in addition to this the English papers state that the English dairymen are going to put their best leg foremost. The British Farmers' Dairy Association is determined to contest the seat with all comers, and lately schools have been established to instruct in everything pertaining to dairying. In addition to the ordinary English cheese, excellent imitations of foreign productions are now manufactured in England, such as Roquefort, Gruyere and Camembert. Another movement to enable the British dairymen to maintain their position in their markets is the establishment of a produce post, by means of which dairy produce and fruit of all descriptions—and even vegetables—can reach the consumer in the course of a few hours. Again, in the English wheat market Victoria must in the future look for far keener competition, but since Mr Taverner was successful in obtaining a reduction in the ocean freights we have a much greater advantage. It is to be hoped Mr Taverner will yet be the means of getting still greater reductions in railway freights, especially for produce for export, if not for produce consumed at home. But it is not only the English producer we have to fear—we can put him on one side for many months in the year. Owing to the splendid soil and climate the Argentine grazier can, it has been asserted, put a fat Hereford or Shorthorn bullock on board ship at Buenos Ayres or La Plata at £6, and make a large profit out of it. Again there is as much, if not more, competition in mutton. At present there is not a great deal of profit attached to exporting mutton from Victoria, and it is very plainly seen that the meat trade is going to be a cutting trade. England will, of course, buy in the cheapes market, wherever it may be, and she has a perfect right to do so, but she demands quality with cheapness, and we should be able to suit her requirements. To buy in the most suitable markets is one of the immutable laws of all foreign trade under existing conditions, and we must of course recognise it in entirety. What follows from this is if Victoria is going to preserve her foreign meat trade, her wine and fruit trade, and her timber trade, she must compete under the most favorable conditions, not only at home, but also abroad. In the past our producers have been laboring under many disadvantages, several of which have been removed since Mr Taverner held the reins as Minister of Agriculture. They have been at disadvantages with reference to the items of shipping accommodation and freight charges; but thanks to the present Minister of Agriculture things have changed in this respect, and producers have now a better show than they ever had before to make more profitable use of their rich lands. Only a short time since, and it was impossible to imagine anything more happy-go-lucky than the manner in which our produce was put upon the English market. It used to be all thrown into the port of London and left to percolate, as chance or fortune dictated, to the consumers of the country. Now, with Mr Sinclair as general agent, we are gradually getting regular agencies established at the other chief centres of population, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, etc. And it is at such important centres that if things go on as at present Victoria will possess the means of putting her produce with the greatest facility before her customers and consumers, and these facilities never could have been obtained unless a good expert general agent had been appointed. What we now want, in order to take our produce to the seaboard for export, is proportionate railway freights, and if Mr Taverner can induce the new Railway Commissioner, Mr Matheson, to afford greater facilities in this direction, he will deserve the thanks of every producer in the colony.

Local and General News.

A report of the Riponshire council meeting appears on our fourth page.

The tenth series in connection with the publication of "Broader Britain" is to hand from Mr Welsh, the local agent. This number is a highly creditable one.

The annual meeting of the Skipton Mechanics' Institute and Free Library was held on Saturday last; Mr D. M'Fadzean in the chair. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., president; Mr Parsons and Mr M'Fadzean, vice-presidents; Mr E. C. Earles, treasurer; Mr C. T. G. Ivey, secretary.

An accident occurred at the Try Again mine, Waterloo South, on Thursday night. A tank full of water was just raised to the surface, when the rope broke. The tank, of course, fell to the bottom of the shaft, and in its descent broke out some of the centres, and fell on to another tank which was in the bottom of the other shaft. Both tanks, which were of wood, were smashed to pieces

General sympathy was expressed at Skipton with the bereaved parents, Mr and Mrs Adam R. Slater, of Springbank, Skipton, on Saturday last, when it was known that their eldest daughter, Jessie, aged 22, had died. The deceased was a great sufferer during a severe illness, extending over three weeks, and despite all done by friends and the almost constant attention of Dr Donaldson, she passed away on Saturday at 3 p.m. The funeral, which took place on Monday, was the largest that has been seen in Skipton. The coffin-bearers were Messrs A. Liston, Donald Stewart, Thomas Oddie, and Andrew M. Elder. The Rev. C. S. Ross, assisted by Mr Carr, of Linton, conducted the service at the grave.

The fortnightly meeting of the Fiery Creek Guild was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening; the President (Mr Drummond) in the chair, and 19 members, including 10 ladies, being present. In the absence of Mr J. B. Humphreys, the secretary moved, in accordance with notice, that in the event of any amendment or alteration of rules being required, the mover of such motion to give notice at a previous meeting. Seconded by Mr Kilgour and carried. Mr R. J. Pedder gave notice that he would move at next meeting that the Fiery Creek Guild form branch societies. Two small accounts were passed for payment. The following ladies were elected as members:—Mrs Adam, Miss Adam, Miss A. Adam, Miss Drummond, Miss McGowan, Miss Brewster, Miss Nickols, Miss M. Nickols, and Mrs Hobbs. Mr Drummond, on behalf of the Guild, welcomed the ladies and referred to the pleasantness which would attend the meetings in future. Mr F. Troy opened a debate in the affirmative as to whether the present method of administration of justice in Victoria is effective or not? He referred to the fairness of trial by jury and condemned the single judge suggestion. The secretary (Mr R. J. Pedder) responded in the negative, condemning the honorary magistracy and trial by jury systems, &c. Dr Adam, Messrs Drummond, Kilgour, Allan, Jacob ch, H. Smith and C. Troy also gave their views on the subject, and after Mr F. Troy had replied, a vote was taken, only one supporting the affirmative view. The President ruled that speeches should be delivered oratorically, according to parliamentary rules. Arrangements were then made for the special night on 29th inst. A trial by jury was decided upon, in the form of a breach of promise case. Mr Kilgour is to act as counsel for plaintiff and Dr Adam as counsel for defendant, Mr Drummond as judge, Mr H. Smith as clerk of courts, and Mr F. Troy as crier; witnesses, &c., to be chosen at next meeting. A musical evening is to follow. At the next meeting Mr Humphreys (vice-president) will give an essay on 'Printing.' A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to the ladies for their attendance, and a profitable and enjoyable meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Beaufort footballers played a friendly game on Saturday last, at Eurambeen, against a combined team of Eurambeen, Middle Creek, Buangor, and Raglan. W. White captained the visitors, and O'Brien acted in a similar capacity for the combined team. The match was won by Beaufort by 5 goals 9 behinds to 2 goals 5 behinds. The goal kickers for Beaufort were—Collins, McNamara, D'Arcy, Day, and E. Lilley; for the combined team—Wright and Pearson. Mr T. Murphy acted as central umpire, and gave unbounded satisfaction.

A financial meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society has been convened for this (Saturday) afternoon at the Shire Hall.

Only one debt case, besides the hearing of the charge against Albert Andrews of misappropriating trust moneys, came before Mr W. Leader, P.M., at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday. W. Smith proceeded against J. McDougall to recover the sum of L3 3s 10d for goods sold and delivered, and obtained a verdict for that amount, with 5s costs.

At a meeting of the ratepayers held in the Skipton Mechanics' Institute to receive a report on the severance question, it was unanimously agreed that the movement for severance should be carried on, and that a meeting of the ratepayers should be held on 18th July to adjust the boundaries and to form a league for the working of the movement.

We are informed that a writ, issued by Albert Andrews, of Beaufort, was served on Mr P. DeBaere, of Beaufort, on Monday, claiming L1000 damages in connection with the sale of the former's stock of drugs and chemicals under distress warrant for rent said to have been due, and which Andrews alleges he did not owe, also for an alleged breach of agreement.

An information was sworn on Tuesday before Mr Nicholson, P.M., charging Mr Tuthill, solicitor, of Ballarat, with criminal libel. The alleged libel is contained in a letter written to the Crown Law department, in which Mr Tuthill charges Mr Leader, P.M., with incapacity as a magistrate, partiality, offensive behaviour, occasional untruthfulness, and favoritism of certain legal practitioners. A summons was issued, returnable on Monday, 13th.

The judgment creditors having satisfied the Australian Starr-Bowkett Society's claim for rent of £35, 15s against Albert Andrews (as stated in our last issue), Constable Bray, on Saturday, at Yowles' Camp Hotel, Beaufort, conducted a sheriff's sale of the four horses, dray, firewood, timber, hay, straw, furniture, &c., distrained upon. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was spirited. The pair of carriage horses, which it is said were bought for £25, were knocked down for £12. Taken altogether very satisfactory prices were obtained, the sale realizing £93 7s 8d. The creditors who took out distress warrants have had their claims paid; but two did not levy. The amount of the last judgment orders was about £68. The two sheriff's sales totalled £165 11s 8d. The sheriff has £5 in hand.

Exceptionally cold weather has prevailed in Beaufort throughout the week. On Tuesday and Wednesday the unusual sport of snowballing was freely indulged in along the streets, the fall of snow being the heaviest that has occurred here since 1882 Mt. Cole has presented a beautiful sight, with its mantling of snow, for several days. Camp Hill, within the township boundary, also looked very pretty for an hour on Tuesday. During the time the snow was falling, the atmosphere became quite mild, but the cold was very much intensified when the snow was followed by rain. A heavy fall of snow also occurred on Tuesday night, traces being seen on the housetops, &c., for several hours the next morning. The fall on Wednesday afternoon was not quite so heavy, but there was sufficient for snowballing purposes. The rainfall for the week at Beaufort amounted to 118 points.

Professor Gibson's company of Seven Star Artists again attracted crowded audiences in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Saturday and Sunday nights. There was no lack of appreciation. The "vital spark," Miss Bella Sutherland, sustained her reputation as a vocalist; Mr L. Lewis proved himself to be a really wonderful musician; Alfreda's daring and clever feats on the trapeze roused the audience into enthusiasm; Max Rodway was as versatile as ever in his negro minstrel sketches; and Professor Gibson's medical lecture created a fair sale of his herbal remedies. On Sunday night Madam Gibson gave an interesting lecture on her tour through the Holy Land and also on the life of Moses. Some splendid views were shown by means of a powerful magic lantern. Madam Gibson sang the "Village Blacksmith," which was illustrated, and several of Sankey's hymns were also rendered, besides a number of sacred airs being admirably played by Mr Lewis on a variety of instruments.

The half-yearly financial meeting of the Loyal Beaufort Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., was held on Thursday evening. There was a fair attendance of members, and Bro. John Johnston, N.G., presided. The balance-sheet showed that the Lodge had had a very successful half-year financially, the sick and funeral fund having increased by L88 6s 3d, whilst the incidental expense fund had also a small credit balance. During the half-year L67 17s 9d had been disbursed in sick pay, and the contributions during the same period to this fund amounted to L76 15s. The total amount to the credit of the sick and funeral fund is L2253 6s 4d, whilst the incidental fund has a credit balance of L68 19s 6d, the total amount of Lodge funds being L2322 5s 10d. No deaths had occurred during the period under notice; three memberships had ceased, two by arrears and one by clearance; three members had joined—one re-admitted, one initiated, and one by clearance. The total number of financial members was 81. Considering that the Lodge has been in existence for 30 years, the members are to be congratulated on its sound financial position.

A Masonic Social in connection with the Fiery Creek Lodge takes place in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, next Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for friends from the secretary (Mr J. Watson) at 5s each. This social will probably take the place of the annual installation ball in November, as it is proposed to hold a banquet then.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The combined ill-effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only two well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives laboring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than fifty years proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

At the opening of the New York Electrical Exhibition (Saturday, 16th May) a telegrapic message was sent round the world in 50 minutes.

The Blood is the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical capabilities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds are solicited to give Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

OPENING OF THE TRAWALLA CHURCH.

Captain Bridges, R.N., and Mrs Bridges, of the Trawalla Estate, having generously built a handsome brick church between Trawalla and Sailors' Gully, the opening ceremony took place on Sunday last.

The building consists of a nave (30 x 20 feet), with an entrance porch (7 x 6 feet) abutting on the north side. The nave is lighted by a large west window and windows in the side walls. In the eastern wall of the nave a Gothic arch gives entrance to the chancel (14ft. square), which is lighted by a large east window. On the south side of the chancel a door leads into the vestry and class room (12 x 10 feet), the vestry having a separate entrance and egress door. The whole design is of a modified Gothic. The west end of the building is surmounted by a bell-cote and spire. The walls of the church are of best picked red bricks, tuckpointed, and relieved by cement string courses. The footings are of concrete. Damp courses are provided of special material to prevent moisture rising up the walls. The walls are also of extra thickness, and built hollow to deep damp and heat from penetrating them. All the windows are of pressed cement, of Gothic design, with Cusped geometrical mullions, and form a quiet contrast to the red bricks of the walls. All the windows are glazed in leaded cathedral glass of various designs and colors, the effect from the inside being very chaste; the chancel window being more ornate and richer in design and color. All the window heads and arches have cement and plaster label molds, inside and out, and Keen's cement splays and molded stops. The roof is open timbered, and lined with hand-dressed kauri, fixed horizontally and diagonally. This lining is clear varnished. The principals supporting the roof are of Gothic arch design, stained walnut, with white cut in chambers. The open work of the principals is filled in with with stained, etc., trefoil kauri spandrels. The walls are surmounted by Gothic molded walnut-stained cornices. The inside effect of the nave is light and chaste. The roof is covered with iron, stained with red oxide, which gives it a rich effect against the sky and surrounding foliage. On the west gable is the bell-cote, with louvres and spire, which is stained to match the roof. All the gables are surmounted by cast iron finial crosses, painted and gilded. The chancel floor is raised one foot above the nave, and is finished in a similar manner. The vestry also is in keeping with the rest of the building. The entrance porch is shut off from the nave with folding doors, and is tiled with an appropriate Mosaic pattern. In order to provide for the comfort of the congregation in cold weather, the nave is furnished with a large open fireplace, which is rather a novelty in this country, but will, no doubt, be found of great service. The ventilation has been especially studied; outlet and inlet ventilation is provided by very simple and effective means, and can be regulated to a nicety. To guard against fire, a hose, etc., ready attached to an outside tank, is provided in a wall cabinet. The nave is very comfortably seated with polished kauri seats. The communion table, reading and prayer desk and chairs are of blackwood, specially selected and well seasoned, from Alcock's, in Melbourne, and beautifully carved by Mr Libby, who did much of the wood-carving for the Melbourne Cathedral. The building was erected by Messrs Lorimer & Sons, contractors, of Ballarat, under the supervision of Messrs Molloy & Smith, A.R.V.I.A., architects, of that city, with Mr E. Rogers, of Trawalla, as clerk of works. The whole of the work is well finished, and, we learn, has given satisfaction both to the architects and to Captain Bridges.

Despite the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was large, every available seat being occupied, and the congregation numbered fully 120. The Rev. C. Harris (formerly of Beaufort), acting-Vicar of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Ballarat, and the Rev. R. Hosken, incumbent of the Beaufort Anglican district, officiated on the occasion. "Festival of the Dedication of a Church" was sung as an opening hymn. The Rev. C. Harris preached an eloquent and earnest sermon, choosing his text from 1st Peter, 1st chapter, 23rd to 25th verses—"Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever. For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower fadeth away. But the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you." That day they kept the festival and associated together for the honor and glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom. He was sure that the motive for erecting and placing this building here by Captain and Mrs Bridges was for God's glory and that He might be glorified and His kingdom extended. The residents of the district and the people who would meet here to worship God were to be congratulated upon having a building which was so convenient and so comfortable, and he hoped they would long be spared to worship in it, and, when called away, that it would be to the heavenly habitation, there to be with Christ for ever and ever. "All flesh is as grass." It may not be considered an appropriate text, but if they gave him their attention, they would see it was more appropriate than they thought. God had given them not one life, but two lives; not one nature, but two natures. As the body needed food, so the soul needed spiritual food. Just as the forces of nature co-operated and blended together to their physical well-being, so they wanted to recognise that the graces of Christ harmonised to their spiritual well-being. The text institutes a comparison between their natural and spiritual natures. The thoughts which he would engage their attention upon were that physical nature must decline and that spiritual nature must be permanent. He hoped that after this world, where all is change, they would have that permanence which brings with it bliss and peace, world without end. He compared the glory of man to the flower of grass, shewing that the blossoms which they so much admired for their delicate beauty faded away, and like the glory of man they had no permanence. The beauty and strength of the young man or woman growing up did not last, and although the mechanism of the human frame was wonderful, yet the great wonder was it lasted so long, considering their physical natures and the number of diseases to contend against. The glory of the power of articulation, with its blessing of imparting comfort to those in sadness or bereavement, and of receiving consolation and sympathy in times of trouble, or when joy takes hold of them to receive encouragement—a glory that goes to adorn human nature—did not last long. And failing memory is a sign that the glory of man is taking upon itself wings to flee away. Seeing this is so, that all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass it is right to meet and think as creatures that there is not one life, but two lives, which not only needed sustenance for the body, but something else—spiritual sustenance. They met to dedicate this church, and from the words of exhortation given from time to time they would learn something more of the privileges and duties that God expected of them. He who so loved the world as to give up His only begotten Son expected them to reciprocate that love. He urged them not to live selfish lives, but to aspire to the higher and nobler life, and pointed out that love of friends and children near and dear led them to a greater love for God. If they allowed their thoughts to rest on selfish interests they would become more selfish. They must be self-sacrificing. The spiritual life was far and away of the greater importance. Only a few here and there passed away without being forgotten; the great mass were soon forgotten. They did not want to pass away without leaving something behind them Faith in God would help and stimulate others to take a greater interest in the word of God, which endureth for ever. Illustrating God's command to Moses when he saw the burning bush that was not consumed to put off his shoes as the place was holy ground, the preacher said they were to learn by that that the ground of permanence is holiness. As the period of life was terminating they should not become sad, disconsolate and downcast, but rather be cheerful that their days of pilgrimage were drawing to an end, and that they were going forth to a greater life, a larger and truer life, with Him who said, "In my Father's House are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you." In concluding, Mr Harris quoted Tennyson's poem ending with the words—

"I hope to meet my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

GAZETTE NOTICES.

C. J. Leadbeater has been appointed to collect the fees payable on miners' rights and fixed priced Crown lands licenses for Waterloo, *vice* R. Trengove, whose resignation has been accepted.

The following gold mining lease has been declared void:—No. 1240; F. Guyatt; 2a. 0r. 25p.; Waterloo Flat.

The following contracts have been accepted for the conveyance of inland mails, etc., from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899:—To and from post office and railway station, Beaufort, four trips per day, E. P. and E. H. Welsh, at L19 per annum; to and from Beaufort and Shirley, via Eurambeen, three days a week, E. P. and E. H. Welsh, at L31 per annum; to and from Beaufort and Chute, via Waterloo South, Waterloo, Main Lead, and Raglan, six days a week, E. P. and E. H. Welsh, at L87 12s per annum; to and from Beaufort and Stockyard Hill, via Nerring and Lake Goldsmith, three days a week, E. P. and E. H. Welsh, at L50 per annum; to and from Buangor and Mt. Cole, via Bayindeen and Big Hill State school, two days a week, Jas. Fay, at L26 per annum; to and from Smythesdale and Chepstowe, via Snake Valley, Preston Hill, and Carngham, six days a week, Thos. Gray, at L70 per annum; to and from Snake Valley and Morchup, three days a week, Thos. Gray, at L15 per annum; to and from Linton and Streatham, via Skipton, six days a week, and to and from Buangor and Ballyrogan, three days a week, Vines and McPhee, some 40 services being lumped at L3088 10s.

Applications for licenses under the Land Act have been approved as under:—Section 87.—R. R. Ord, sawmill site, 3a., Mount Cole State Forest; M. Nicholson, 30a., Raglan West and Raglan; W. Johnston, 7a., Raglan West; A. Wilkinson, 15a., Raglan West; Jas. T. Stevenson, 7a., Eurambeen.

BALLYROGAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Ballyrogan Debating Club was held on Saturday night last. The weather was rough and cold, and the attendance was only moderate. Mr Walker occupied the chair, and the usual business being disposed of, "A mock Parliamentary election" took place, the candidates being Messrs T. Ford and P. Gordon. Mr Gordon was the first to address the meeting. His speech was a good one. He stated that he was a liberal candidate; was in favor of cutting up large estates, abolition of the Upper House, federation, the temperance cause, mining in all its forms, was a moderate protectionist, and in favor of women's suffrage. Mr Ford then addressed the meeting, and made a very sound and able speech. He was also a moderate protectionist; was in favor of federation, a State bank, women's suffrage, and one man one vote, and was also in favor of remodelling the Upper House. Both candidates were questioned at great length, the questions causing much merriment. A poll was then taken, and the result was Mr Gordon ten votes, Mr Ford eight. Both gentlemen returned thanks to their electors, the defeated candidate proposing a vote of thanks to the returning officer. The social hour, though short, was a very enjoyable one. Mr P. Gordon's song, "True born Irishman," was well received, as was also Mr McDonald's song, "Emancipation day." Mr H. Gordon very ably recited "The drowned child." Mr Brunton recited "Death doomed" very nicely. Mr J. Gordon's song, "Laird of Cockpen," was nicely given. Mr J. Lewis's song, "The old countree," was greatly appreciated. Votes of thanks to the ladies, visitors, and chair brought the meeting to a close. The next night of meeting is to be devoted to federation.

DO YOU SUFFER from LIVER COMPLAINT, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCE,

Or any symptoms of a disordered digestive apparatus? If so, there is no remedy in the world so safe and sure to give relief as Fletcher's Pills and Clements Tonic. Don't be misled into wasting time and money on any of the "All-failing" nostrums so speciously advertised by designing quacks and dishonest rogues. Remember, these two remedies have stood the test of time, that their merits are proved, and that a few shillings invested on them may save you weeks and months of suffering, and, perhaps, pounds of expense, for they have done so in hundreds of cases, and we will send you evidence to prove our assertions on receipt of your name and address. Remember, delay is dangerous, and that every hour you neglect your case the complication increases and a cure becomes more difficult. Shun the cheap quack doctors and designing nostrum compounders; stick to the remedies Clements Tonic and Fletcher's Pills. They are absolutely genuine, and have proved their efficacy in hundreds of cases and will do so every time. They are sold everywhere and made only by F. M. Clements, Newtown, Sydney.

A man named James Drummond has been fined L100 by the Customs authorities for passing sheep into Victoria from New South Wales, at Jingellic, under circumstances which involved a breach of regulations in connection with the payment of duty

MINING NEWS.

The following are the [illegible] for last week:—Bendigo, [illegible]; White, 4oz; Wright, 2oz 10dwt; M'Cracken, 2oz 19dwt; Pearce, 2oz 2dwt; Trompf, 2oz 4dwt; Lilley, 1oz 2dwt; Becker (Main Lead), 2oz 4dwt. Now that the rain has given a supply of water work will be pushed on more rapidly at the rush on the Sailors' Gully road. There are no fresh developments to report. Baker and party will wash off a trial machine to-day. The other parties have not yet found anything payable. A party of four is sinking another shaft on the site of the Lord Brassey claim. At Chute mining is very quiet, the few men employed there merely making a living, whilst in the immediate neighbourhood of Beaufort poor returns are reported from the shallow workings.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were—Volunteer, 10oz 13dwt; Last Chance, 5oz 12dwt; Crassweller, 4oz 6dwt; Red, White, and Blue, 3oz 7dwt; Golden Gate, 3oz 6dwt; Robertson and party, 2oz 17dwt; Vale and party, 2oz 6dwt; Martin, 1oz 7dwt;

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A teams' match was fired on the Beaufort range on Wednesday, but the teams were rather poorly represented owing to the inclemency of the weather. The match resulted in a win for Mr F. Troy's team, which scored 325, and defeated Mr Sands' team by 32 points. Two small prizes were fired to the best individual scorers, and these were won by Messrs Troy and C. Trompf; the former making 64 with a handicap [illegible], and the latter reaching the same score with a handicap of 14. Appended are the complete scores:—

No. 1 TEAM.

Yds.—	200	500	Tl.
T. Sands (capt.) ...	22	23	[illegible]
W. Tilley ...	16	32	48
W. Hill ...	25	28	[illegible]
Average, 3 absentees...			[illegible]
Total ...			[illegible]

No. 2 TEAM.

Yds.—	200	500	Tl.
F. Troy (capt.) ...	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Porter ...	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Thompson ...	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Trompf ...	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average, 2 absentees...			[illegible]
Total ...			[illegible]

No. 3 TEAM.

Yds.—	200	500	Tl.
J. Kilbeg (capt.) ...	22	21	[illegible]
F. Kendall ...	27	31	[illegible]
W. Johnston ...	20	23	[illegible]
J. Johnston ...	18	21	[illegible]
Average, 3 absentees...			[illegible]
Total ...			[illegible]

No. 4 TEAM.

Yds.—	200	500	Tl.
A. Troumpf (capt.) ...	18	27	[illegible]
I. Smith ...	19	24	43
J. Brooks ...	7	22	[illegible]
Average, 3 men ...			[illegible]
Total ...			[illegible]

No. 5 TEAM.

Yds.—	200	500	Tl.
J. McKeich (capt.) ...	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Cameron ...	9	15	[illegible]
Average, 4 men ...			[illegible]
Total ...			[illegible]

MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of the annual musketry course fired by the Beaufort Rifle Club terminating on 30th June, 1896:—

Yds.—	200	300	400	500	Tl.	Class
J. McKeich (capt.)	38	42	45	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Trompt ...	34	39	46	35	154	..
H. Loft ...	35	41	43	33	152	..
J. R. Wotherspoon	30	36	40	20	[illegible]	1st Class
Wm. Johnston	26	34	33	33	[illegible]	..
B. F. Thompson	33	35	37	21	126	..
L. Watkin ...	32	36	42	16	[illegible]	..
F. Porter ...	33	32	36	24	[illegible]	..
Wm. Hill ...	29	27	37	29	122	2nd Class
G. McMillan ...	25	25	39	32	121	..
T. Sands ...	29	28	37	25	119	..
C. Loft ...	23	31	37	[illegible]	117	..
F. Kendall ...	17	27	42	30	[illegible]	..
Jas. Harris ...	30	26	36	24	[illegible]	..
E. H. Welsh ...	28	20	33	19	[illegible]	..
H. Smith ...	24	25	46	12	107	..
J. Johnston ...	29	24	31	18	102	..
Geo. Loft ...	21	22	32	23	98	3rd Class
D. Cameron ...	30	19	28	16	93	..
W. White ...	21	23	31	12	87	..
J. S. Brooks ...	25	13	26	19	83	..
A. Welsh ...	18	18	28	12	[illegible]	..
A. Parker ...	8	12	7	12	[illegible]	

The bill to extend the hours of polling at municipal elections, which did not pass last session, was again agreed to by the Assembly on Wednesday and sent to the council amid cheers. In moving the second reading of the measure, Mr Beazley explained that it provided for the extension of the hour of polling in cities, towns, and boroughs from 5 to 6 p.m., and in shires from 4 to 5 p.m., but in the case of the last-named the hour was to be kept at 4 o'clock on the shire council petitioning the Governor in Council to fix that hour for the closing of the poll. Mr Wheeler opposed the application of the bill to country boroughs and shires, as they had made no demand for an extension of the hours of polling. Several country members (Mr Austin among the number), however, having mines in their electorates, supported the extension of the hours, contending that unless that were done a large proportion of the miners would not be able to record their votes at municipal elections owing to their being employed in the mines till 4 or 5 o'clock. When the Bill was in committee the provision allowing a shire council to petition the Governor in Council to fix 4 o'clock as the hour for closing the poll was struck out, there being a general feeling that the booths should be kept open in shires till 5 o'clock, which was the time fixed for closing the poll in connection with Parliamentary elections, and which had been found to work well. Mr Wheeler made an unsuccessful attempt to allow borough councils to close the poll at their elections at 5 p.m.; but Mr Barrett carried an amendment requiring the booths in the shires of Boroondara, Braybrook, Caulfield, Coburg, Heidelberg, Malvern, Moorabbin, and Oakleigh to be kept open till 7 p.m.

"If the blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless and [illegible]

The Beaufort Scandal.

ALBERT ANDREWS BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING TRUST MONEYS, AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Albert Andrews, ex-J.P., of Beaufort, surrendered to his bail and appeared before Mr W. Leader, P.M., at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday afternoon, to answer to the charge laid against him on the sworn information of Mr Wm. Jas. Vale, of Waterloo, as follows:—Albert Andrews, on 20th May, being authorised and acting as the agent of this informant, and being entrusted solely with certain moneys to the amount of £108, the property of this informant, for safe custody, did, with intent to defraud this informant, appropriate the said money to his own use. The charge was laid under the 152nd section of the Crimes Act. Mr J. B. Pearson conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr H. S. Barrett.

During the hearing of the charge the court was crowded.

All witnesses were ordered out of court on the application of Mr Barrett.

Mr Pearson, in opening the case, said that the prisoner had for many years carried on the business of a chemist at Beaufort, and, in addition to that business, had acted in several instances, extending over a considerable time, as a kind of amateur proctor. He (Andrews) had held himself out in that capacity, and obtained probate of wills and letters of administration. Mr Pearson shortly stated the facts which he proposed to prove by evidence. He would then have something to say as to how these facts applied to the law. But his Worship could choose as to whether he would deal with it on the facts and leave the law to a higher court. If the facts were as made out he would ask that the accused be committed to take his trial at a higher court. About midnight before the warrant was issued the accused drove from Beaufort, where there is a railway station, to Trawalla, under circumstances that certainly required some explanation, and took the train there.

Alexr. Jas. Anderson, sworn, stated: I am a clerk in the Australian Mutual Provident Society of Melbourne. I produce a policy on the life of Wm. Jas. Barrett Vale for the sum of L100. I also produce a cheque for L108, dated 20th August, 1895, given by the Society in respect of the policy assured and bonuses accruing on the life of Vale, No. 210,449. I produce an acknowledgment of the receipt of L108 by Andrews. It is not dated.

Cross-examined—There is a document on the back of the policy—a discharge—dated 10/9/25, signed by W. J. Vale, administrator of the estate, witnessed by A. Andrews, and received some 10 days before the cheque is signed. An order to pay is dated the same day.

Edward Walter Hughes, manager of the Beaufort branch of the Bank of Victoria, deposed: I recognise our stamp on the cheque produced, showing that it has passed through the Beaufort branch. It was paid in on August 21st, 1895. I produce the pay-in slip for L108, filled in by Mr Albert Andrews, and initialled by him, and on the back is endorsed the name of the Society and the amount, L108. The cheque was paid in to the credit of the accused in our bank on the 21st August, 1895. I produce a certified copy for the month of August '95, of the account of accused, which is verified by affidavit. Andrews had 3s to his credit on the day the L108 was paid in. I copied this statement from the ledger itself, but I don't post the ledger. As regards the contents of the books, they show no payments to Andrews' credit after he paid in the L108 on the 21st August during the month of August. I can not say from my knowledge of the books when the next payment was made. After the 21st August, and during that month, there were several cheques drawn upon the payment mentioned amounting to L93 0s 10d. I have not brought a record after the 31st August, 1895.

Cross-examined—I kept Mr Andrews' current account. I cannot say the amount of Andrews' current account for the year. The cheque was paid in the ordinary way of business for collection. Andrews' account at our bank closed on the 19th May, 1896.

To Mr Pearson—The cheque was duly paid and the proceeds paid into Andrews' account.

Elizabeth Barrett Vale, sworn, stated: I am the wife of informant, and the mother of Wm. Jas. Barrett Vale, deceased. I remember the illness of my son at Coolgardie, Western Australia. I went from Beaufort to Coolgardie to see him. I did not see him. When I got there he had escaped from the hospital in delirium into the bush. I waited there 8 or 10 days. The boy was not found, and I arrived home a day or two before Easter Monday in April '95. I was aware that he had left some money in the savings' bank, and that his life was insured. Can not say the date when I first saw the accused—it was a month or so afterwards. I came to Beaufort to see another gentleman, but did not see him. I went to Andrews' chemist shop about the beginning of June, 1895, for some physic. In conversation it came about that I told Andrews of my trouble and wanted to administer to my son's estate. He said he could do it for me, saying "I can put that through for you." I said I would be very glad. He said then "You will have to get two bondsmen." I went home and saw my husband. The next time, about a week after, my husband and I went together to Andrews. An agreement was made. Mr Andrews said he could put the business through, and my husband said, in my presence, "Well, Mr Andrews, what are you going to charge me"? Mr Andrews said, "I'll not make any charge." Then Mr Vale said, "Will you be satisfied with L5." He said, "Yes." He showed me papers on that occasion, getting them from his back office. He produced printed forms and said, "I am putting these through and will also put yours through." He said it would have to be advertised for 14 days, and we did not go in again before that time was up. I saw Andrews several times, the last interview before the warrant was issued being on 3rd and 4th June. It took place in Andrews' place. The advertisement for probate, which I produce, was in the "Age" of 25th June. I had several interviews with him between the 25th June, 1895, and the 3rd June, 1896. On one occasion that I went in it was to tell Andrews of a letter we had received from Wm. Cochrane, Coolgardie. He said that he could possibly do nothing about getting my son's insurance money until I got a certificate of death from Coolgardie. I got a certificate from Coolgardie then, and showed it to Andrews. That one produced is it, and I can swear to it, dated 13th November, 1895. That was the first document, I think, that we obtained at Andrews' direction, but cannot say so positively. I showed it to him, and he said at once "It is of no use whatever," giving as his reason that the Insurance Company would take nothing but a positive certificate of death. He said there would have to be a sworn affidavit of identity. In January '96, Wm. Cochrane came to Waterloo from Coolgardie. He made an affidavit of identity, and it was handed to Mr Andrews. I was present. He looked over it, and said he thought that would satisfy them, meaning the Insurance Company. I saw Andrews about a fortnight after, who said, "that was of no use, the Society would not look at it." He said then, as before, "I don't think you will ever get the money till you get positive proof of his death." The next thing was, in the beginning of February, I received the positive certificate of death from Wm. Cochrane, and which I handed to Andrews, and have never seen since. He told me that if I came in about Saturday he thought this would be all right and you will get your money. On the Saturday evening I went in again. Andrews asked me if I noticed that the name was wrong on the certificate. This would be in February or March '96. He said there was only William Vale on the certificate, instead of William James Barrett Vale. He said he had sent it away to the West, to Southern Cross, to get the name put on in full. We waited then until the 3rd of June, 1896. I saw him in his own office on that day. I said, "Have you any word back from the West?" He said, "Yes, but you cannot get your certificate till the police that were on the inquiry of your son's body swear an affidavit of identity, which I have sent for." He said, "That's the train whistle, which I must catch, as I am going to Ararat," and I left. I sent a telegram to the A. M. P. office, and got a reply. My husband and I came in and saw Andrews on the 4th June in his own office at his shop. Neither I nor my husband have ever received the insurance money. We did receive the savings bank money.

Mr Barrett said he had nothing to ask Mrs Vale.

William James Vale, sworn, stated: I am the informant in this case. I produce an office copy of the letters of administration in the estate of Wm. Jas. Barrett Vale, of whom I am the father. I believe I had an interview with Andrews apart from my wife when he wrote the advertisement out. I have heard my wife's evidence as to interviews with the accused, which are substantially correct. That is my signature on the document (a receipt) produced and my initials on the stamp. I signed every document Andrews asked me to. I can't remember signing this particular document (an authority from the Society to pay the money to "A. Andrews, Esq., J.P.") I signed this document at the request of accused. The date on the stamp, 10th August, 1895, is the correct date. After I signed that I had no subsequent interview with accused apart from my wife. I remember receiving a telegram from Melbourne about the 3rd or 4th June. I did not show it to Andrews. I have not received the policy money, or any part of it, from Andrews or anybody. Andrews and I were talking and he said we would not get the money till we had positive proof of death. I suggested offering a reward for the discovery of the body, and he said it would be a very good thing, and I did it. I told him I was going to offer L50 reward. I showed him the letter offering the reward the next time I was in Beaufort. I sent the letter away before 12th September, when the body was found. The letter I think was sent sometime in August, about the 26th. I have not paid the L50 reward, but it was claimed. I told Andrews that the man who found the body was always bothering me for the reward. His name is Thomas. I did not show Thomas's letter to accused. I can not say what Andrews said when I told him Thomas was bothering me for the money. I said to accused, "I would like to get the insurance money to pay the reward. He said, "Oh, you'll get your money now when you get the proper certificate." That is the letter from Thomas (produced.)

Cross-examined—In the beginning of these proceedings I considered that Andrews was acting in a friendly way towards me. I had known him for many years, and was trusting in him to do everything that he could about the administration and in collecting the moneys and paying expenses in connection therewith. There were bondsmen's and other expenses which were paid by Andrews out of the savings bank moneys. I know a gentleman here named DeBaere. After Mr Andrews I did not see Mr DeBaere—my wife saw him. It was not in consequence of any information from DeBaere that I decided to take these proceedings. I have not seen DeBaere since the beginning of getting him as a bondsman. The 6th of June, 1896, was the date on which I swore the information.

To Mr Pearson—The extent of the friendship between Andrews and I was only speaking whenever I saw him. I paid him L5 for what he did in connection with the administration. He took L13 for Supreme Court expenses, L4 for a lawyer, but did not mention his name, L10 for DeBaere as a bondsman, for which I have a receipt. There is another item or two on the bill I think, but which I cannot swear to. I never authorized accused to use that money on his own account, and have never received a penny of the L108.

Petrus DeBaere, sworn, stated: I have retired from business and am a gentleman (laughter.) I was a watchmaker before I became a gentleman. I have known Andrews for some time. I last saw him early on the morning of 5th June, about 1 o'clock. I saw him at Trawalla railway station. During the night before I saw him at my own place at Beaufort. I left Beaufort with him between 10 and 11. Mr Andrews borrowed my ponies and trap. Andrews drove. We were taken by the ponies to the Trawalla railway station, arriving there between 12 and 1. The distance is about 5 miles. We only walked the ponies, having a good deal to talk about on the road. We did not call anywhere. We went straight to the station, where we were not very long before the train came. Andrews' object was to catch the train at Trawalla. I came back quicker than we went. Andrews went second-class in the train. I bought the ticket. He gave me L1, and I gave him 8s 4d or 8s 2d back. He was by the ponies off the platform out of the light while I was buying the ticket. I took the ticket down to the buggy to him. I did not see him get in the train, which was not in, but I left him there in the dark. He did not come back with me. The accused was at that time living in Beaufort in his own house. He left me the key of his house. (The P.M.—And yet you have the audacity to tell me you did not know he lived in Beaufort!) I was never in his house.

Mr Barrett—You have been in since (yes) and collected the stuff.

To Mr Barrett—I live on my own means. I do not borrow any. I am a money-lender—that's what I mean by being a gentleman. I am not always a money-lender. I have seen Mr Barrett at the County Court. I am the gentleman who gave evidence at the last County Court. The judge did not say he did not believe a word I said. He said that of Mr Andrews. I swore the truth. It is very likely he did not believe me. The judge did tell me that I believe. I have not got a good memory, and have lent many a man a shilling without getting it back. I got promissory notes from Albert Andrews before he left, 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 days before. One amount was for L533. (I don't think I am here to answer these questions.) (The P.M.—If you don't I'll very soon make you.) I did not get the promissory note the day before, but it might have been. I did not look at the dates when Andrews gave them to me. I got them from the post office; he sent me for them because he wanted them, and I wanted security for my money. I took my own money for them. I couldn't swear to when it was within a day or two. Before that we went to Mr Grano. There was an agreement by which I was to take over a lot of securities and pay accused's accounts. I was to pay about L240. I have no securities except the promissory notes. I had the license of Andrews' Gippsland property once, but when I could not say, nor can I tell you when I gave it up. I had it as security he gave me, but could not say for how much. I gave them up because he got them out of me the same way as he got the deeds out of me. (Mr Barrett: You must be an innocent man to lend money; why don't you shift to Ballarat?) Accused dated the promissory notes 12 months back and gave them to me. I was to present them. The whole of them, and the license of the Gippsland property, was not an arrangement to pay his debts. I did not put the advertisement in as Andrews' agent. I have to pay for it. Andrews paid me. The reason I put the advertisement in the paper as Andrews' agent was because he asked me to receive moneys on his account, but not to pay any. But I didn't receive any money. It was for Andrews' agent. I understood he was to be back in a day or two. I can't swear that I did not tell anyone that accused had cleared out after he left, but I don't think I did. I went to some of the creditors and asked them to call a meeting. One of them offered to take 7s 6d in the £. I did not tell any of them that Andrews had cleared out, and that it would be better for them to take 7s 6d in the £. Mr Cornell was the creditor alluded to. I said if Mr Andrews gave me the security promised I would pay his debts to the value of L240. I did not value securities I was to get. My own account is not a sham. He had the money; I have the promissory notes. There is one very close to L500, about 12 months ago. The other promissory notes dated 12 months back was done to renew the others. I was not acting as Andrews' agent in connection with that advertisement; I was only acting for 2 or 3 days while he was away. The 7s 6d was spoken of to Mr Cornell the day before Andrews went away. Andrews left me his keys. I was not given the keys of the Gippsland property. The license was at one time in my hands. (The P.M. gave witness warning that if he prevaricated once more he'd commit him to gaol.) I think Andrews got the license back. He told me it was worth L200 to L300. This was only a grazing license. I had no security over it. I never got any security from Andrews. It is a long time ago since I had the license of the Gippsland property. I paid one creditor of Andrews, L16 17s, a promissory note becoming due. I received no other money but from Arthur Welsh, the boy in the shop, namely, L1 2s 3d, which I offered to Mr Minchin, clerk of courts, who refused to take it. I did not think it was necessary to contradict the advertisement appointing me Andrews' agent till the 20th inst. I am a Belgian, not an Englishman, and cannot read English very well. I never took possession of anything of Andrews'. The shop is my property. I removed no papers, but got the stock. I kept it locked for 7 or 8 days. I never looked for Andrews' ledger. I saw a book there, but did not know what it was. I swear that I didn't open that book. It was not open; it was lying on a chair. I know nothing about my account being erased out of Andrews' ledger. I will swear that in my own handwriting I never wrote "by cash" in his ledger. There was another man in possession, a man named Taylor, from Melbourne. During 7 or 8 days after Andrews left there was no one in his shop. I levied for rent and went in and took a man, and had everything at my mercy. All I went in for was to take the man's food to him.

To Mr Pearson—I see the receipt for L10 4s (produced) as payment for acting as bondsman in Vale's estate. I did not receive the money. I received L5. The signature looks like my writing, but I can not swear to it. I am not absolutely confident that it is my writing. It is my name. I received L5 from Andrews in connection with Vale's estate. I think there must have been a stamp on it, but cannot remember, as it was 12 months ago.

To Mr Barrett—I signed a receipt for money got from Andrews in Vale's estate. I have a doubt that that is the receipt, as I only received L5. That may be my signature, and I only signed one receipt. When I saw it only L5 was on it. I think it is my signature by the look of it.

Patrick K. Downey, a senior-constable of police stationed at Beaufort, sworn, stated: I executed this warrant (produced). I arrested the accused on the morning of the 23rd June. The warrant was issued on the 6th June. I made inquiries for the accused, and was looking for him for about a fortnight, and in consequence of information received I arrested him in Beaufort.

Cross-examined—It was not exactly that he came to the yard in the police station. He came out of his father-in-law's place with his wife, and signified his willingness to go with me, and I let him walk behind me.

To Mr Pearson—Mr Baker's place was in the east end of Beaufort. We were going to the house and were near it when he came out and signified his willingness to go. He afterwards asked me for the warrant and I showed it to him.

Mr Barrett submitted with great confidence that this charge must be dismissed. He thought he could satisfy his Worship, beyond any doubt, that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a committal. He was only dealing with this charge, and not in reference to any other that might arise. He ventured to suggest, without fear of contradiction, that no lawyer prepared the document. It was not for him to say what charge could be laid, but this one was not supported. He could produce a case that was precisely on all fours with this. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the facts given by witnesses are correct, no lawyer could challenge the law on this subject. Accused was neither a broker, attorney, or agent, nor was this money entrusted to him for safe custody. The first question he would call attention to was that of safe custody, which was really one of the most important points, and on which there was no evidence. He quoted from Queen's Bench Division the case of Regina v. Tatlock, showing that an insurance broker had been convicted for paying cheques received into his own account, but the conviction was quashed on the ground that it could not be alleged that it was entrusted to him for safe custody. It was a much stronger case than the one he was defending, and was quoted as a reliable authority on the subject. He also quoted the case of Regina v. Newman from the same source. The other and a most important point was that accused was not an agent, nor was there any evidence that he was employed as an "amateur proctor," as suggested. Mrs Vale went to purchase medicine and talked of her trouble, when accused said he could get her through with it—not as an agent, but as a friend. Certainly he got L5 for it, and went to expense as Vale said. Mr Barrett quoted a third case from Queen's Bench Division, that of Regina v. Portugal, in support of his contention. The section under which the charge was brought was limited to a man who collected debts as an agent. The accused was authorized to collect the money, but was not entrusted with it for safe custody by the prosecutor nor the company. The question was raised that points of law could be left to a higher court, but he submitted that the question to consider was whether a prima facie case had been made out or not. It was not a section under which Andrews should stand before a jury to answer for this money. Dealing with the dry question of law, which he was only defending accused upon, there was no evidence to support the charge, and he did not see how any person with a knowledge of law could contend against the English authorities quoted. What evidence was there that accused had been entrusted with this money for safe keeping? Not the shadow or a fraction of evidence which comes within the section; but the other provision which comes under the corner of larceny, &c. If his Worship considered for a moment he would possibly see that it applied to section 154, but they could not proceed without remitting it to the Crown Law offices. A man has no right to misappropriate money to his own use, but he was entitled to be heard on a matter of law, and there was not sufficient evidence either on the plea as an agent or being entrusted with money for safe custody. If the charge were dismissed, there was not the slightest possibility of Andrews trying to evade process. The evidence goes to show that he only intended being away for a few days. He did go away, and came back here not long after the warrant was issued. Mr Barrett characterised the witness DeBaere as a "shuffler" and said his evidence was unreliable. A deed was prepared between Andrews and DeBaere by which DeBaere was to pay Andrews' debts up to L240, and which deed enabled DeBaere to raise that particular amount. Now as to evading justice. The telegram from the insurance company was not shown to Andrews, and, of all his debts, this would naturally be the first arranged for, because it was trust money and he was liable for it. He submitted that no prima facie case had been made out, and it was essentially a matter for his Worship to say so. Another charge could be laid by the police or Vale. But on this one accused was entitled to be dismissed.

Mr Pearson quite agreed with his learned friend as to the law, but it did not apply to the facts. He submitted there was ample evidence for a prima facie case. The points relied upon by Mr Barrett did credit to his ingenuity. The question would not be finally settled here, unless his Worship thought the charge was one of shreds and patches. The section (75) referred to by Mr Barrett in the case of Queen v. Tatlock corresponds with section 146 in the Victorian Act, and it was not under this section that the charge was laid. A totally different and complicated case had been quoted, and other kinds of dragnets brought in in connection with an agent acting as trustee; whilst the case was brought under a totally separate and distinct section.

The P.M. said there was no doubt about the accused being entrusted with the money either by the Society or the informant, and he had to pay it over.

Mr Pearson contended that there was a decided distinction between Tatlock's case and Andrews'. The former draws it himself and is authorized to receive it. Here Andrews gets an order from Mr Vale, and the company, on getting that, send the money to Andrews. It was Andrews' duty to keep it safely as he had it for safe custody.

The P.M. remarked that he did not think it was for him to decide the fine distinctions drawn as to an agent. He felt a great hesitation to take that upon himself when there were no plaints before him. It was too dark now to read the law. The depositions would go down to the Crown Law offices, and if it was thought the charge could not be sustained no doubt the Crown will enter a nolle prosequi.

Accused was committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court at Ballarat on 11th August next.

Acting on the advice of his counsel, Andrews reserved his defence.

The same bail was renewed, Messrs W. Baker and G. Topper each entering into a bond for L300, each, and accused in his own recognizance of L600; Mr Baker remarking that it was a very heavy amount, and Mr Topper stating it was for a long time. The accused, however, assured them that they need not have any fear about him, and the bondsmen agreed to go bail.

The witnesses were formally bound over to appear at the trial and give evidence.

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THE SNAKE VALLEY SEVERANCE CONTROVERSY.

Mr John Sheehan, of Snake Valley, commenced a long letter (which appeared in our last issue) by asking if it did not appear to us that we were making ourselves "ridiculous" by our "persistent nagging" at him to follow us in the Snake Valley severance discussion in the columns of the journal that started it. On the contrary, that is the right and sensible course for him to pursue; and we are glad to see that he has been brought to a sense of the justice of our demand. It is only fair that those who are following the discussion should be able to read what both parties have to say. Not only that, but we were compelled to take this step owing to the unfair manner in which Mr Sheehan misconstrued and contorted our remarks. When we first criticised Mr Sheehan's utterances at the Snake Valley meeting, we did so in the full consciousness of performing a public duty—a duty that came within our special province on account of this journal being the official organ of the Shire of Ripon. We are not afraid to take a stand on any matter of public importance, be the consequences what they may. As for Mr Sheehan's soft impeachment, that we have a self-interest to serve, by seeking to extend the circulation of our journal, it is obvious that we might have accomplished that object in Snake Valley far more easily by supporting his views. We are far from being "awfully put out at the very thought of losing the riding," for we feel confident that the Minister of Public Works will never sanction the disintegration of the shire on such paltry grounds as set forth by Mr Sheehan. In support of that belief, we need only draw attention to the reply given by the Minister, on 22nd May last, to petitioners for severance from Elthamshire. We quote from the *Argus*:—

"It was stated in support of the application for severance that the interests of the petitioners were bound up with Healesville, that being their market town and railway station. The councillors, on the other hand, pointed out that a fair share of the revenue of the Eltham shire had been expended in the district seeking severance, and that they had no complaint against the council. Mr Taverner stated he would decline to make an order for severance, as he considered the petitioners had been fairly treated by the Eltham council, and, moreover, it would never do to grant severance merely because a portion of a shire happened to be nearer one town than the other. If that policy were adopted, the boundaries of many shires would have to be altered."

When the Minister is told that double the amount collected in east riding rates was spent in that riding only two years ago, and that last year, after reducing the revenue from the riding to £1071 10s 10d by paying off a bank overdraft and interest, no less a sum than £708 4s 10d was laid out in the riding, with a Cr. balance of £133 4s 7d carried forward, he will surely see that the severance petitioners have nothing to complain of as regards fair treatment from the council. The ratepayers of Snake Valley who are now so eager for severance would rue the day when it was brought about, for the proposed new shire would be an insignificant one, and the expense of working it proportionately larger than the present riding. An adjustment of accounts with the old shire would absorb several years' revenue of the new shire and cripple it to start with. There are the few thousand pounds which have been transferred from the west riding to the east riding funds to be reckoned with, besides many other items of expenditure. We presume that the severance party are hardly so foolish as to expect to be able to step in and take possession of everything in the riding without compensating the old shire. An adjustment of accounts is one of the greatest difficulties that new shires, formed from parent bodies, have to grapple with. The severance party may well look before they leap. We want to set personal matters on one side, and get to the crux of the question. The Minister will not trouble his head about such petty grievances as machine-broken metal and the engineer's salary. It will be quite sufficient for him to know that the riding has received more than its fair share of revenue.

Before closing, however, there are one or two matters, referred to by Mr Sheehan, which we must not overlook, else he might boast that he had cornered us. We know that we possess an advantage over Mr Sheehan through being able to gather facts and figures from the books at the shire office, and he may rely upon our keeping him to the strict lines of veracity. But he must not flatter himself upon being so strong an opponent as to render it necessary for us to call in the assistance of the shire officers as well. We are quite able and ready to take our own part, and therefore have no occasion to permit any person to "skulk behind the editorial chair." We have already stated, in reply to Mr Sheehan's contention that the Government contributed the greater portion of the cost of constructing the Snake Valley reservoir embankment, that that grant was £250, and not £500 as Mr Sheehan thinks. The amount of the tender for that work was £564 10s—Mr Sheehan is only £64 10s short—but as several extras were added to the contract, the actual cost was £654 4s 4d. As regards that much talked of road known as Hill's Lane, we are sorry to have to question the veracity of our correspondent once more. Mr Sheehan wriggles away from our argument that the use of the stone-crusher has had the effect of causing a greater length of roads to be metalled, besides giving more employment to local men, than was the case when the metal was broken by hand, by contending that surface gravel is superior to crushed metal. In proof of his assertion, he draws attention to the surface gravel road referred to, forming the last section of crushed metal on the Lake Goldsmith to Carngham road, and states that "after six years of wear and tear the heaps along the surface gravel section are still intact, while there is not a heap alongside the crushed metal section but is removed wholly or partly. To the present day there is scarcely the mark of a wheel on the surface gravel section, while the section made with crushed metal was cut from end to end down to the formation." And the metalled road is said to have been made two years later. "*The same traffic*," says Mr Sheehan, *has to pass over both sections*." Now, as a matter of fact, there has been considerably more traffic over the blue-metalled part, as a great deal of the stone for making the new road was carted over it, whilst none of it was taken over the surface gravel section. His comparison is therefore ridiculous. Surface gravel is only found in isolated patches, and generally in comparatively small quantities. That which Mr Sheehan refers to was all, or nearly all, used—as he knows well, for he helped to cart it on his son's contract. Wherever good surface gravel could be got it seems to have been used in this shire. Mr Sheehan's statement that because the gravel road which his son made only cost £1 10s per chain, the road lately constructed could have been done at the same price and a saving of £140 effected, is as misleading and disingenuous as most of his other statements. In the first place, the gravel was not there to make the road with, and in the second place, if it could have been got at the same spot as Mr Sheehan obtained it for his work, it would have had to be carted from 3 to 5 miles; while on Mr Sheehan's contract it was obtained near the road, not far from the centre of the work. As a rule blue metal wears vastly better than average surface gravel, and is much cheaper in the long run. In the matter of salaries, Warragulshire offers no comparison with Riponshire, for the simple reason that the former is small and is saddled with a loan. Mr Sheehan is again incorrect in stating that the revenue of Bairnsdaleshire is £16,000. As a matter of fact it is only £7,700. The annual valuation is £63,535, while that of Riponshire is £62,310. Again, he is wrong in stating that the office work of Bairnsdaleshire (not the whole of the work, remember) is done by one officer. According to this year's Municipal Guide, that shire employs a secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, engineer and collector, the position of valuer being vacant.

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WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you *would* if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut." All the better for me then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected *she did not care whether she lived or not*. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr Hulme, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round, she was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs) Margaret Watson, 11, Ruby Street, Bury, Oct. 8th, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak, and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the colour left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be *off my work for seventeen weeks*. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every way. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Mrs Lydia E. Morton, 1, Greaves Street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10th, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia, and nothing else. But that was quite enough; and besides it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and woods are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can *digest* them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That it is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

It is expected that the Treasurer will deliver his Budget on the 28th or 29th inst. It will be a relief to know that there is now little prospect of new taxation being proposed. It is true that the estimate of revenue of the Treasurer has not been realised by L342,000, but as Mr Turner provided in his estimate of expenditure for the redemption of the first instalment of the Shiels Treasury bonds, amounting to L250,000, which matured on the 1st January last, and which had to be met out of the trust funds, as the deficits for previous financial years were, the actual deficiency for 1895-96 will be about L100,000. It might be some few thousands more or less, as the exact amount cannot be stated for some days until the Treasury accounts are balanced. Usually a Treasurer has certain unexpended votes to set off against a deficiency in the revenue, but this year these savings will be more than counterbalanced by the Supplementary Estimates, which will be somewhat heavier than usual owing to the Estimates for 1895-96 having been curtailed as much as possible, leaving little or nothing for the unforseen expenditure which always takes place. This fact may cause the deficit to be about L125,000. It is understood that the Railway department, encouraged by the prospect of a good harvest, expect increased revenue for the current financial year to the amount of L200,000. This will enable the Treasurer to estimate a surplus on the accounts for 1896-7 if he provides, as he is likely to do, for meeting the next instalment of Treasury bonds either out of the trust funds or by raising the money required by the sale of other Treasury bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kinds are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

V. R.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN.

BEAUFORT DIVISION.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST for the above Division is now printed, and a copy may be inspected, free of change, until the day appointed for revision, at my office, and every Post Office within the Division, and at the office of my Deputy at Waterloo.

C. W. MINCHIN,
Registrar at Beaufort.

Gold Mining Lease Declared Void.

ATTENTION is directed to the "Government Gazette," of the 3rd instant, in which it is notified that the undermentioned Lease has been declared void:—

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION.
No. 1240; dated 13/3/93; F. Guyatt; 2a. 0r. 25p.; Waterloo Flat.

J. TRAVIS,
Acting Secretary for Mines.

Office of Mines,
Melbourne, 4th July, 1896.

FOR SALE, HOUSE, on Ararat Road, near Kane's Gate. Price, £5 Cash. Apply, M. FLYNN, Waterloo.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the VOTERS' LISTS of the several ridings of this Shire are in my custody, and ready for inspection at the Shire office.

A copy of the lists for the respective ridings may also be inspected as under, viz.:—

East riding—At Mechanics' Institute, Snake Valley.

West riding—At Stockyard Hill Hotel.

North riding—At Mechanics' Institute, Waterloo.

All claims and objections must be lodged with me on or before the 14th day of July instant.

JOSEPH WATSON, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 7th July, 1896.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Agent for the *Weekly Times, Herald, Riponshire Advocate, Sportsman, Free Lance, Australian Journal, Argus, Australasian*, &c. While thanking his numerous old customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the Address—Next Door to Bank of Victoria.

JAS. CUTHBERTSON wishes to notify the public of Beaufort and district that he has fitted up STEAM CHAFF MILLS in the late John Owen's premises, opposite Camp Hotel, LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, where he is prepared to supply all kinds of produce at lowest possible prices. Best Hay Chaff, 4s per cwt.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT,

Dark Bay Horse, star and snip, white feet, R near shoulder.

Black Horse, star, JM near shoulder.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 1st August, 1896.

W. G. STEVENS, Pound keeper.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD.
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—
American shiving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
¼in., ⅓in., 1in., 1¼in. cedar, vide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GEELONG LIME.

WINTER 1896.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
COUGLE'S
MANCHESTER HOUSE.

THIS WEEK,
Grand Display
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW MANTLES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW UMBRELLAS,
&c.
The Best Value in the trade.

GEO. H. COUGLE,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

CONSULT
PROF. G. W. GIBSON,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

On all Ailments, Free of Charge.

Remember, MR W. INGRAM is still our Beaufort Agent for the sale of all our Herbal Remedies at 1s and 2s each.

Our Laboratory and Consulting Rooms are at 27 Main st., Ballarat.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 6th JULY, 1896.

[illegible]—Cr Mason president, G. [illegible] Cr Cushing, Bridges, Russell, [illegible] Cameron.

[illegible] of the previous meeting [illegible] confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] Shire, asking for [illegible] return.—Attended [illegible]

[illegible] Chief Inspector Stock, forwarding [illegible] account for L500, [illegible] of wire-netting loan [illegible] Attended to.

[illegible] Benevolent [illegible] the difference [illegible] between L300 [illegible] amount than L3 3s amongst [illegible] poor people [illegible]—Cr Bridges referred to a [illegible] meeting of the Lyndhurst in [illegible] that more assistance [illegible] from a less than [illegible] miles. He asked [illegible] donated. The [illegible] Some times a [illegible] year, and on an average [illegible] year, in addition to [illegible] rations [illegible] institution [illegible] good one, but [illegible] provisions for it [illegible] He had a letter [illegible] The men [illegible] not to [illegible] ordered [illegible] resolution of Cr [illegible] amendment by Cr [illegible] annual dora- [illegible] wind down [illegible] that it be left [illegible] vote is under con- [illegible]

[illegible] Health Department, [illegible] to whether all the [illegible] concerning im- [illegible] Statistical Hall, [illegible] carried out.—The [illegible] replied that [illegible] had been done as [illegible]

[illegible] having that the Board [illegible] to recommend [illegible] as a rubbish [illegible] nuisance be [illegible] that the refuse [illegible] over with a [illegible] inches thick.— [illegible] that the [illegible] abandoned and [illegible] in the way [illegible] carrying out the [illegible] would not prevent the [illegible] the rubbish, depo- [illegible] the rubbish [illegible]

[illegible] reporting on a [illegible] to be the family of [illegible] Lake Valley.— [illegible]

[illegible] Co., stating they [illegible] x 1½ x 17 gauge [illegible] months at L34 per [illegible] Specimen street for [illegible] 2½ per cent. discount. —[illegible]

[illegible] Co., agreeing to [illegible] the wire-netting [illegible] of a commission of 2½ per [illegible] including London buying commission of 2½ per cent.) and 2½ per cent. for exchange in London; and [illegible] impossible to give any idea of [illegible] at Lake Lere, as the [illegible] required is hard to obtain, and [illegible] and heights vary so [illegible]

[illegible] Hawkes Bros., Beaufort and [illegible] of Rylands's best [illegible] and quotations (net cash) as follows—[illegible] x 17 gauge, L34 [illegible] x 17 gauge, L34 [illegible] x 17 gauge, L34 [illegible]—Accepted, on the motion of [illegible] and Lewis, provided a [illegible] amount required is supplied in two months at the price [illegible]

[illegible] Brigades' Board, notifying that the council's quarterly contribution of L2 1s 3d was payable on [illegible]—Included in paper-sheet.

[illegible] Beaufort Athletic Club, forwarding cheque for L5 as a donation to the Park Improvement Fund. —To be acknowledged with thanks on the motion of Crs Bridges and Russell.

From Beaufort Football Club, forwarding donation of 10s towards the Park Improvement Fund, thanking council for use of Park on several occasions, and regretting that at present they are unable to make a more substantial donation, but hope to contribute further if the financial position of the club will warrant it.—To be acknowledged with thanks and the hope expressed that the club will soon be in a good financial position, on the motion of Crs Bridges and Cameron.

From National Trustees and Agency Co. of Australasia Ltd., offering a tenton iron weighbridge for L47.—Engineer to inspect with power to purchase on motion of Cr Russell; the President stating it was required at Snake Valley.

From Thos. A. Odlie, Chepstowe, applying for portion of Mt. William road fronting from south end of McKenzie's watch to junction with the portion already completed) to be made; and a short distance of same road adjoining the Northern and Caringbah road opposite Mr Keating's property.—Referred to west riding members.

From Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children, Melbourne, requesting council to allow [illegible] to be added to the council of the society.—Received.

From Cr Beggs, Hamilton, expressing regret at his inability to attend. He had called upon Mr Beanes in Ballarat and found he was not prepared to arrange a contract for any service in the matter the secretary wrote him upon, but is now endeavoring to have his method of deodorizing taken up by the council, and is prepared to explain it to the council and to establish it for a consideration.—Secretary to write to Mr Beanes on subject.

From Peter G. Fall, secretary Raglan Mechanics' Institute, forwarding 30 signatures of residents in favor of the dancing licence for the hall being granted.—Licence to be issued on motion of Crs Flynn and Bridges.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Salaries, L40; W. G. Stevens, L1 15s; J. Daly, L3 17s; D. D. Cameron, L3 10s; J. Christie, L2 11s 3d; J. Tompkins, L1 17s; C. Wright, L1 4s 4d; Mrs Taylor, L1; Cuthbert, Morrow and Muir, L4 4s; Australian Alliance Assurance Co., renewal of treasurer's guarantee, L1 16s; "Riponshire Advocate," L1 13s 3d; Broadbent Bros. & Co., L5 10s 11d; Arnall & Jackson, 17s 11d; E. Anderson, 5s; fox rewards, L2 15s; Country Fire Brigades' Board, L2 1s 5d; J. Whitfield, L8 5s; W. McFarlane, L8 5s; W. Gibson, L8 5s; W. Stevens, L4 6s 9d; M. Muir, L8 5s; M. Carrigan, L13 10s; J. McEwan, L6 12s; Thos. Thomas, L6 12s; P. Carrigan, L1 7s 6d; J. Yates, L5 3s 6d; M. Mashon, L13 10s; T. Ward, L2 5s; C. Westbrook, L4 19s; J. Gillespie, L1 10s; W. C. Mullins, L1 6s 6d; Jer. Smith, L9 0s 5d; W. Buchanan, 10s; D. Englin, 10s; Hawkes Bros., 8s 11d; W. C. Pelder, L1 8s 3d; J. R. Wotherspoon and Co., L23 6s 9d; A. Ward, L5 4s 6d; H. M. Stewart, L12 6s; G. Taylor, 7s 6d; E. Hill, L4 15s; S. Pimblett, L4 10s; T. Cleveland, L2 8s 6d; John Danks & Son, L5 15s 10d; R. Kirkpatrick, L2 10s 5d; R. C. Nicholls, L1 7s; D. Kelly, L9 5s; H. H. Jackson (postage), L1 1s 1d; Jas. Whitin, L4 15s. Contract payments.—Chas. Brabinew, L65; J. F. Watkin, L74; Smith and Anderson, L3 14s; John Hehir, L2 1s; A. R. Slater, L215 8s 3d; Nunn Bros., L45. Contract deposits—J. F. Watkin, L1 12s 6d; Smith & Anderson, L1 10s; J. Hehir, 10s. Total, L702 17s 4d.

TENDERS.

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 25.—42 chains forming and finishing on the back road to Raglan.—S. E. Pimblett (accepted), L39 5s; J. F. Watkin, L47 7s 6d.

Cont. No. 26.—Building log culvert and approaches at Mt. Cole.—J. F. Watkin (accepted), L24.

Cont. No. 27.—Building a log culvert on the Travella road.—J. F. Watkin (accepted), L28; S. E. Pimblett, L31 14s.

Cont. No. 28.—Clearing and building a [illegible] on the road north of Raglan.—S. E. Pimblett (accepted), L42 15s; J. F. Watkin, L47 4s.

Cont. No. 29.—Building a small stone and timber bridge near Chas. Ball's house near Raglan.—J. F. Watkin (accepted), L96 2s.

REPORTS.

By the engineer (Mr H. H. Jackson).—On the main road by Slater's contract near Streatham there is a long length of metalled road that requires repairing, and as there is a quantity of metal alongside of the road, I beg to recommend that the metal be spread, blinded and rolled, and that the work be done as an extra on Slater's contract at a cost of from £8 to £10. With respect to the road near Skipton which Mrs Gardiner had asked to have [illegible], I find that the work is desirable. The length of the road is about 33 chains, and the cost would be £10 to £12. I have invited tenders for five contracts returnable today.

Cr Lewis moved, and Cr Cameron seconded, that the work recommended as an extra on Contractor Slater's contract be done. Carried.

The work asked for by Mrs Gardiner was also ordered to be done on the motion of Crs Cushing and Lewis.

The north riding committee reported that at a meeting held on 27th ult., the three members being present, and Cr Bridges in the chair, it was resolved as follows:—That this committee recommends that the shire offices be repaired and repainted; that the charge of 5s for water for horse to Mr G. Elingsen be struck out, being charged in error; that Mr James Tompkins be charged one water rate only for last half of year 1896 in respect of the two cottages formerly belonging to Alfred Rogers; that one year's general rate (25s) be remitted to Albion Extended G. M. Co., on condition that this year's rate of 25s be at once paid; that tenders be called for making road going north towards Mount Cole from Josiah Patcher's at Raglan; recommends that a dam for water supply be made in Tipperary Gully, not more than L150 to be spent upon it this year; that Mr DeBaere be permitted to make a drain across the footpath in Neill-street, Beaufort, under the supervision of the engineer; that the Beaufort Athletic Club be allowed to erect a shower bath at the Beaufort Park under the supervision of the engineer; that the secretary be instructed to pay into the Shire fund the cheque No. 1119 for L3, drawn on 2nd March, in favor of Raglan Mechanics' Institute.—Cr Bridges drew attention to the necessity for repairs to the shire offices, the plastering being bad and the secretary's office draughty. He moved that the work be done between the two meetings. Seconded by Cr Flynn, and carried.

The report was then adopted on the motion of Crs Russell and Cameron.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr Cushing reported that on two occasions he had visited the Mt. Emu Reserve, spending five hours there last Friday, and carefully going over the place. He found that the rabbits had greatly decreased, and that there were not half so many there now as there had been. A man had been at work with Mr Brown's son for four months. At first they got as many as 68 couples a night; now they were getting 25 couples. He was also informed that there were no does in young. Another party was also trapping there. The lessee was attending to the wire-netting fence well.

Cr Russell thought that steps should be taken to have all the timber on the reserve cut up and cleared.

The President agreed with Cr Russell.

Cr Cameron mentioned that he also had inspected the reserve, and found that the rabbits had been considerably thinned.

Cr Russell moved that the fallen timber on the reserve be cut up and the butts burned. Seconded by Cr Cameron, and carried.

Cr Bridges inquired from whom the pipes for the Waterloo water supply were obtained, and was informed by the engineer that Danks and Son supplied them; Cr Bridges stating that Mr Eastwood was very sore over it, as he considered tenders should have been invited.

Cr Russell thought that the men employed by the council with horse and dray should be paid 10s per day (1s extra) till the end of the year, as horse feed was very high. He moved accordingly. Seconded by Cr Flynn, and carried.

Cr Lewis moved that the secretary be authorized to sue for all unpaid general and water rates. Seconded by Cr Cameron, and carried.

(Cr Austin, who came from Melbourne by the 12.20 p.m. train, here took his seat.)

Cr Cushing thought that the poisoned wheat obtained by the council to destroy sparrows should be stored away, as all of it would not be used, and that Mr Harris, chemist, should be allowed a commission on what he sold.—The matter was allowed to stand over till next meeting.

The council then rose; the business having been finished by lunch time.

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

The annual report of the Postal Department for 1895 shows the estimated revenue to have been L559,145; and the expenditure L525,555. The number of telephone subscribers was increased by 211, and while two new post offices were opened, 148 were closed. The staff numbered 2411, 231 officers having been retired or transferred. The letters opened at the dead-letter office contained cash or cheques amounting to L6345, besides 155 articles of intrinsic value. There were 3809 inquiries in respect of letters, and in 1573 cases communications were traced containing L6573. Postal note transactions numbered about a million, representing an increased value of L44,508. The Saving Bank deposits were fewer by 1717, and less in value by L82,908, while the decrease in withdrawals was 2617, representing L11,814. The withdrawals exceeded the deposits by 28,487, while in 1894 the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by 42,707. Of the 22,714 accounts opened, 4743, or about 21 per cent., were closed, the average duration being about three months for each account.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lists of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is the finest 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." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 6d per bottle. *Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.*

The X rays are to be used in the field hospitals, both in the Soudan and in South Africa, to locate bullets in the body.

Mr Graham intends moving in the Assembly that the office of Agent-General as at present constituted should be abolished at the end of this year.

The Health and Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood, waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

At the end of last year this colony had 9362 miles of telegraph wires and 9887 miles of telephone wires.

During last year 76,628,111 postage stamps were issued in Victoria. Forty-one were of the value of L100 each.

Recent rains have done immense good, a marked change for the better being noticed in crops almost everywhere.

The amount paid in beer duty at the Ballarat treasury for the past month was L1277 1s 3d. For the same month in the previous year the amount was L1025 0s 10d.

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.

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

SUFFERING OFF THE MAINE COAST.

Hundreds of Fishermen on Outlying Islands on the Verge of Starvation.

Hundreds of fishermen are on the verge of starvation and suffering for the want of proper clothing within 50 miles of Portland. There are hundreds of islands in Casco bay and scattered along the coast between Portland and the Kennebec river. These are for the most part inhabited by fishermen who depend entirely upon their nets and seines for food. During the past few weeks these people have not been able to set any nets on account of the frequent and severe storms which have swept the coast. The fishermen live out of the line of coasters and are visited only at infrequent intervals by fishing smacks and summer visitors.

Malaga island, where most of the suffering is found, is situated about a mile and a half from the mainland and is perhaps three miles in circumference. Upon this island are three huts built of logs and mud, and these huts are crowded with 35 to 40 people. They were visited by the crew of a fishing smack which was obliged to seek shelter from the storm behind the island. The story as told by one of the crew here shows that unless help arrives to these people soon they will starve to death. When the smack was seen nearing the islands, the half starved people rushed down to the beach and set up a howl of joy. They were barefooted for the most part and poorly clothed at the best. Some of the women were almost nude, and several children have died from exposure and want of proper food. The huts are said to be in a filthy condition and afford but scant shelter from the bitter cold.

The smack had but little food on board, having made a poor haul of fish. The crew gave the islanders such food as they could spare and almost robbed themselves of clothing to assist the ill clothed beings. The men on the island say that they were not able to obtain enough fish this fall to provide themselves with supplies for the winter, and when the storms prevented their setting their nets they were left without food.

The coast at this point is thinly settled with fishermen, who are reported to be in almost as bad a condition as the islanders. Yarmouth, Bear and Basket islanders are said to be as badly off as the Malaga islanders.—Portland Cor. Boston Herald.

FELT HER BROTHER'S DEATH.

A Curious Circumstance Which Indicated Mental Telepathy.

A curious circumstance that may be looked upon as a confirmation of the doctrine of mental telepathy took place here recently in a family of importance in the history of the state. This family numbers among its members a lady and her twin brother, a young man who for the past few years has been in business in New Zealand, but who has been expected home on a visit to his sister.

One evening lately the lady was sitting surrounded by friends when all at once she gave a piercing cry, and placing her hand to her side fell fainting to the floor. On reviving she declared that she had been suddenly stabbed just above the heart and, under the left arm, indicating the spots. She was assured that she was laboring under the purest imagination, but was hard to convince that this was the case, so plainly had she felt the knife enter the body.

That night a little daughter was born to her, and the child was found to be marked on the places indicated by the mother as the wounds she had imagined. The marks on the child looked as if they might be the cicatrix of old knife wounds. The next day a cablegram was received from friends of the twin brother in New Zealand, informing his sister that he had been stabbed to death by a native in a quarrel, and the date given of the young man's death was that of the night when his sister had felt the pang of a knife entering her own body.

She prevailed on her husband to inquire by cable where her brother's murderer had struck him, and to complete the coincidence learned that he had been stabbed twice, once above the heart and again under the left arm. She is convinced that through her affinity with her brother she felt his death even as he received it.—New Orleans Letter.

Literary Chicago.

In Chicago there are literary men and men of literary ability. There is a distinction and a difference between the two classes. The literary men are those who write unsalable novels of many pages, and finally dispose of their works by the pound. They spend the remainder of their lives in despairing of the future of a western literature and in running The Cleaners' and Menders' Monthly.

There is also Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, who twitters through a bower of wide margin and extra paper and sells numerous copies of his works because there happen to be 400 people in his set. He forms a separate class by himself, being the sole member of Chicago's literati who has bridged the great gulf fixed between Bohemia and Belgravia.—Chicago Mail.

A Lost Gallo-Roman City Unearthed.

A dispatch to the London News from Paris says: "Excavations in Oisseau le Petit, department of the Sarthe, have revealed a Gallo-Roman city which appears to have been destroyed by an earthquake. The city probably contained some 30,000 inhabitants, but its name is not known in French history. The ruins include a great temple, part of which is still standing; also a theater and monuments. A number of medals have been found which include one of the time of Emperor Constantine."

Snow Statues For Charity.

London is talking about the adoption of an interesting winter fad, which has been popular for several seasons in Brussels. All the sculptors of the city were invited to spend two or three days creating snow statues and groups in one of the public parks, and then the public was invited to view the collection upon payment of a small fee for the benefit of the poor.

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, "the finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

TERRACING AT THE SOUTH.

How It Take the Place of Ditching to Prevent Land Washing.

The violence of southern rainstorms and the great damage to hilly land from washing has, from the beginning, rendered imperative precautions to prevent or at least lessen the evil. Hillside ditching has generally been the only preventive, but this has many drawbacks and occupies much land. A North Carolinian, writing to American Agriculturist, says that the best farmers of his state have adopted a system of terracing in place of ditching to prevent washing. The plan as described by this correspondent is simple and effective.

The only implement necessary is an A shaped frame to lay off the terraces. Light three-fourths by two inch strips are best, but poles will do. The rule is to give it 14 feet stride. When completed, stand the frame on a level floor or a plank leveled with a spirit level. Drive a small nail in the apex. To this nail suspend by means of a cord any fragment of iron convenient to tie to and say one pound in weight. When the oscillation ceases and the cord becomes stationary, raise one end of the frame post 1¾ inches, and work on the crosspiece exactly where the elevation throws the string. That will give a fall to the terrace of 1¾ inches in 14 feet, which experience has shown to be right.

Lay off with this frame a series of terraces through your fields. Go wherever the 1¾ inch fall carries one until a ditch is reached, or something to carry the water off freely, putting up small stakes to work the course. Three feet below or above the level of this terrace one may have to go 10 yards or 100 in distance, according to the hilliness of the land. Lay off others, still following the 1¾ inch fall, until the field is terraced.

To throw up the terraces use a two horse plow, and beginning at the line of stakes plow as heavy a bed to them as practicable by throwing the soil to them on each side and extending half way to the line of stakes on each side. In a word, the line of stakes will be on the crest of a bed whose water furrows will be half way to the lines of stakes above and below. This bed is the terrace. If no two horse plow is to be had, a one horse plow can be made to answer by throwing up the bed twice.

Every spring when the land is broken it should be done by a rethrowing up of the beds or terraces. In marking the crop rows go right on over the terraces just as if they did not exist. Of course, do not run rows up and down hill. Rather let them approach the water furrow of terraces as nearly level as possible. Very exact men let the rows approach this water furrow after running for 10 feet on a level and enter it up hill—that is, in an opposite direction to the course of water running in the water furrow. The water passes off slowly along these depressions or water furrows between the terraces by flowing over the crop rows. The result is that the water runs off so gradually that no harm is done, while not a foot of land is lost from cultivation.

Kainit In Place of Plaster.

There are thousands of farmers who use plaster in the stable and on the manure. Science has convinced them that this practice pays because they thus prevent the escape of ammonia. Nitrogen costs a good deal of money, and the thoughtful man is always on the lookout for means of saving it. But what else does the plaster do besides getting the ammonia into a fix? It supplies nothing but lime, a substance that your soil may not need at all. The potash and phosphoric acid must be supplied in addition. You can hardly supply phosphoric acid in such form that you will not also supply lime enough for ordinary soils.

Now, if a substance can be found that will do all that plaster does in the way of fixing the ammonia and also supply potash, why not use that? asks The Rural New Yorker, which says that such a substance is kainit. Kainit not only acts like a policeman to arrest ammonia, but it contributes a partner to work with him. Of course such a worker costs more than plaster, but when one does the work of two are not its services more valuable?

Destroying Grain Weevils.

Weevils may be destroyed by the vapor of bisulphide of carbon. It is heavier than air; hence will descend between the kernels of grain, and is easy of application. One and one-half pounds of bisulphide are said to be sufficient for one ton of grain. Dr. Riley gives the following method of applying it: A ball of tow is tied to a stick of sufficient length to reach the middle of the bin containing the grain. The tow receives the charge of bisulphide like a sponge and is at once plunged into the grain and left there, the mouth of the bin being tightly closed. When necessary, the stick may be renewed. The action of carbon bisulphide lasts in ordinary cases six weeks, after which period a fresh charge is required. The bisulphide is said to do no harm to grain, either for culinary purposes or for seed, provided that not too much is used and its action is not too long continued.

Things That Are Told.

The old fashioned way of leaving a few husks on the ear of corn and hanging up by them is a good way. An enterprising Yankee has invented a wire eye screw to turn into the pith at the butts and then string on a small wire and hang them up. Any one can cut short pieces of wire and bend into such form as will make them stay in the cob and hang up the same way. The great point is to get the corn for seed dry and keep it dry.

Meehan explains in his Monthly that the chief advantage of salt as a manure is in attracting moisture from the atmosphere. Therefore it is an admirable help to fertility in soils that are likely to become comparatively dry. In heavy, wet soils salt is worse than useless.

Director Sanborn, in some station tests, has made it appear that a rather large ration of grain for work horses is an economical one.

"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. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. For scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

HINTS TO PRINTING ADVERTISERS.

You want to see the best paper [illegible] successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradesmen with whom you deal chiefly.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you see in the paper, in buying commence mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber, but be ever ready to support local enterprise.

VALUABLE INVENTORY FOR THE HAIR.—If you are [illegible] THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER [illegible] every one. Gray or White Hair [illegible] of most [illegible] growth of the beard [illegible] glands [illegible] "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Chemists [illegible] per bottle. Wholesale [illegible] Road, London, England.

Business man—"You remember [illegible] ago I had in your paper, and [illegible] two months ago? Well, I want to have it put back again." Editor—"Why, I thought you said you noticed it while it was in." Business man (humbly)—"They didn't seem to until I took it out. The mere fact of your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your business is sufficiently important to stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large."—Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising.

"FOR BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is [illegible] Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is [illegible] to cleanse the blood from all impurities [illegible] whatever cause arising. Sold everywhere [illegible] Clarke's Blood Mixture [illegible] Thousands [illegible] Lazarus of worthless imitations and substitutes.

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper man "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature. Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing or advertisement he is now in a position to give you a good worth of advertising in return. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer man or draper will not throw in gratis L1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him if you don't believe us.

Jas. Tyler & Co.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT.

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

ON

Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

They are determined that this Sale will eclipse any previous efforts in the trade.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Slaughtered at Half-cost.

Do not miss this opportunity of securing LARGE PARCELS for SMALL MONEY.

Call early and secure some of the choicest plums from the pudding of bargains.

Every line in the Warehouse marked down to zero.

If you cannot call, write, as we supply every article at advertised prices.

Our terms during the sale are Cash.

JAS. TYLER & CO.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT.

N.B.—Country customers can call at the Warehouse immediately on arrival and get a first-class cup of tea and refreshments gratis.

POSTAL NEWS

RATES WITHIN [illegible]

[illegible]—Per [illegible]

URGENT LETTERS—[illegible]

[illegible] the first [illegible] which [illegible] as telegrams [illegible] the [illegible] not [illegible] persons [illegible] any [illegible] gen [illegible] if addressed [illegible] saving [illegible] or telegraph [illegible]

POST CARDS

REPLY POST CARDS

LETTER CARDS

2 for [illegible], 12 for [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

BOOKS—[illegible] or other [illegible]

REGISTRATION FEE

PARCELS—[illegible]

SILK [illegible] paper [illegible] purchaser or [illegible] [illegible] (Not less than [illegible] pence.)

PARCELS.

SYNOPTIC PARCELS—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PATTERN POSTED PAPERS—[illegible] ounces [illegible]

PATTERNS [illegible]

PRINTED PAPERS—[illegible] ounces up to [illegible]

Remarks in ink [illegible] "With thanks" [illegible] chargeable as others.

INTERCOLONIAL RATES

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

LETTERS.—Per [illegible] ounce [illegible]

POST CARDS

REPLY POST CARDS

LETTER CARDS to New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, West Australia [illegible]

To New Zealand [illegible]

BOOKS.—Per [illegible] ounces [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS

REGISTRATION FEE

SILK [illegible] by a registered purchaser or [illegible] [illegible] (Not less than [illegible] pence.)

PARCEL POST.—To South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and West Australia only—[illegible] (up to [illegible])

PARCELS

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND POSTED PAPERS—[illegible] ounces [illegible]

PATTERNS [illegible]

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

LETTERS.—Each [illegible]

POST CARDS [illegible]

REPLY POST CARDS [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS [illegible]

COMMERCIAL PAPERS—4 ounces [illegible]

[illegible]

REGISTRATION FEE [illegible]

SILK [illegible] purchaser or [illegible]

PARCEL POST.—To South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and West Australia only—[illegible] (up to [illegible])

PARCELS

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND POSTED PAPERS—[illegible] ounces [illegible]

PATTERNS [illegible]

LATE LETTERS may be posted at any time [illegible] and late fee stamp [illegible] may be posted at any time [illegible] a quarter of an hour after the usual closing at Melbourne General Post Office, any letter posted in the mail guards, posted in the Spencer-street, for Sydney, Queensland, Express up to 4.50 p.m. and for Adelaide Express up to [illegible] p.m.

Late letters for [illegible] Australia are closed at [illegible] Melbourne G.P.O. to 6 p.m. and up to 6.25 at Spencer-street Station.

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 go it, but most people go where they have been informed that the goods they want are to be found. Further, 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.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor ARTHUR PARKES, at the Office of the *Ripon*[illegible] Newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1076. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE.

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

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach; Impaired Digestion; Disordered Liver;

they act like magic. A few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System; restoring the long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the RUSHING OF HEALTH THE WHOLE PHYSICAL ENERGY of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and debilitated is that *Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.* Full directions with each box.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England

Sold everywhere, in Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

H. A. M. MORGAN, M. & C. E.,

G.C.M.M., M.S.W.Inst.E.,

MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST.

Reports upon Mines and Mineral Properties, Treatment of complex Auriferous Ores (Concentration, Cyanide, Chlorination). Supervision and Management of Mines and Mineral Properties undertaken. Sound Mining ventures introduced to British and other investors AGENT—Mr JOHN HUMPHREYS, Beaufort.

R. F. FARLEY, CARPENTER & UNDERTAKER, BEAUFORT, begs respectfully to announce that he is carrying on the business of his late father, and that all orders intrusted to him will have the strictest attention. Hearse, Pianos, and all funeral requisites supplied at the shortest notice. Charges to suit the times

---

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, in 6 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' work made to order at the lowest possible prices.

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

Money at 4 per Cent.

WE have a large amount of MONEY TO LEND at from FOUR to FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT., in large or small sums, for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years. Full particulars and all information from McEVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1896—1897.

GEORGE HAGUE & COY.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,

built expressly for the storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS

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

FARMERS' CLIPS

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

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

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after Sale.

ACTS STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

AUCTION SALES of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow [illegible] throughout the year.

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.

GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.

Geelong, 1st July, 1896.

To Rabbit Trappers, Carters, &c.

RABBITS received in any Quantity at the FOOTSCRAY PRESERVING WORKS. Highest Price given.

Ministering Children's League.

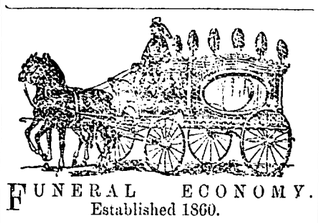
"COTTAGE BY THE SEA," QUEENSCLIFF Opened by Lady Brassey, December 7th, 1895. For poor and weak children from any part of Victoria. Children admitted through any M.C.L. Branch or an Associate Member. Supported by voluntary contributions of money or provisions.

Managing Committee:—Mrs R. Harper, "Myoora," Toorak; Mrs Morris, "Tintern," University, Melbourne; Mrs Hitchcock, "Rosiyn," Geelong.

M.C.L. and "Cottage by the Sea" literature can be obtained at 272 Little Collins St., Melbourne.

The Great Appetizer.

TOWL'S PHOSPHORISED QUININE WINE, pleasant and health-giving, restorative and preventative in Influenza, Headaches, Neuralgia and General Debility, &c., Brain and Nerve Tonic, refreshing and invigorating. 2s 6d large bottles (wrapped in cartoons). Agent for Beaufort and district, J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Beaufort.



FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.

WILLIAM BAKER,

UNDERTAKER,

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

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator,

General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS:—

BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates

The Sufferer's Best Friend.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

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

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

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

To Regain Health, Strength, and Vigour.

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

Chronic Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections.

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

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

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

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

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

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

Ironmongery, Crockery, Earthenware and Produce Dealers.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

JOHN HUMPHREYS,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beautort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

INCOME TAX.

TAX Schedules prepared and Balance-sheets compiled. All business confidential. Fees moderate. J. W. HARRIS, Insurance and Commission Agent.

MEDICAL.

Markell's Pills.

A boon to the suffering, the friend of the household. These wonderful herbal Pills quickly cure in either sex, all liver, stomach, bowel and kidney complaints, constipation, biliousness headaches, &c., blood diseases and female complaints. **Markell's Pills** act like magic on the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, stimulate and strengthen all the vital organs of the body, purify the blood and restore the bloom of health. If you are ailing no matter what cause try these pills and you'll bless the day you did so. Sold at all chemists and grocers in the world, 1s. per box, with full directions. *Use them once and you'll never be without them.*

LOST MANHOOD

from youthful folly, excesses or any other cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Treatise on "Lost Manhood" posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out as it does the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a delusion, a torn and gloomy life a torture, the future a blank. Every man and youth should read it. Post free. Apply by letter or per-email, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 11 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Womans' Salvation.

The Wife's welfare within her own control. Treatise posted free, sealed. Apply by letter or personally, Professor B. HERMANN, 11 Collins Place, Melbourne. This treatise, will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived.

DR. BOXWELL'S FEMALE PILLS

(registered) restore regularity, no matter what cause. Always succeeds. The only certain remedy recognised throughout the world, 5/- per box. Obtainable all chemists, or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 533 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

Sufferers from the effects of *British Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped addressed envelope, and I will forward you full particulars of my own case—Low I suffered for years—tried almost every so-call'd remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidently found a cure.* Address, HAROLD S. BELL, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—PARISIAN FEMALE POWDERS restore without fail in 48 HOURS. No obstruction can resist them, and they leave no bad after effects. Price 7s. 6d., (posted). Write "SPECIALIST," G.P.O., Melb.

CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Follies of Youth, &c. Send stamped addressed envelope and I will send full particulars free, showing sufferers how to cure themselves **Without Medicine.** Address, H. A. DE LEON, agent, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

Oriental Female Pills

Triple power. Restore regularity without fail. Any cause. Sure and safe. Box, posted, 5s. 6d. Write MR. GARFIELD, agent, West Collingwood-st., Melbourne.

CURE YOURSELF—All unnatural discharges, from urinary organs, gleet, secret diseases, losses, weak back, and all diseases of men arising from indiscretion, absolutely cured by **Dr. Jenner's "BB" Pills.** Price 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 533 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

YOU CAN BUY the **BEST, CHEAPEST,** and most **STYLISH** Clothing to **MEASURE** or **READY-MADE** in Australia from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. LTD.

238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

We make Capital Suits to Measure from **30/-**

Trousers from **10/6**

Trousers, Really Good Tweed, Ready-made **5/11**

Ready-made suits to fit any shape, sound Serges or tweeds guaranteed **25/-**

Our Book, 'The Philosophy of Dress,' posted free.

Uniforms of all kinds.

D.B. Chesters, **30/-** Newest Shape in a great variety of Cloths.

Our Suit to Measure at **42/-** is made from best All-Wool Material, is perfectly fitting and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns of anything you require. Self-measurement Forms, Don't forget.

Black Cashmere Mackintosh, Waterproof Overcoats, full capes, Newest Shapes from **15/6**.

Same Class of Coats in fancy tweed patterns from **18/6** guaranteed waterproof

Handsome and Stylish Tweed Overcoat, with Cape, **21/-**

Information on all subjects will be forwarded on application. Our Warehouse contains an enormous selection of Woollens to order from. Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, and all kinds of Under-wear, Ties, Shirts, Trunks, Bags, Rugs, Blankets, etc. We are OUTFITTERS, not Drapers, and understand our business. It will pay you to write or come to us.

We are manufacturing the Best Bicycle in Australia (the "Marriott Hummer"), B.S.A. or Perry's parts, price £20, guaranteed for 12 months. Repairs and Parts, and all Fittings at Lowest Rates.

WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

J. McKEICH

Is now showing an exceptionally large and varied stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, which include all the Latest Fashions up to date.

Special attention is drawn to the large and varied assortment of **Ladies' New Capes, Jackets, Dresses, New Striped Velvets and Velveteens, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Corsets,** and a fine selection of Novelties.

The grand assortment of **New Millinery** will be found very attractive, and at strictly moderate prices.

Manchester Department is now stocked with an entirely new assortment of **Flannels, Sheetings, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Shirtings,** and all the plain everyday lines for the winter season.

A splendid range of **Tweeds for Suits to Measure,** at lowest quotations.

Men's Department will be found to contain a heavy stock of **Men's Suits, Waterproof Coats, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Mole Trousers,** &c.; better value than ever.

New Boot Stock.—The largest and Cheapest Stock ever held of Men's Light and Heavy Boots, Ladies' Strong and Fancy Boots, and a great variety of Children's Boots of all descriptions by the best English and Colonial makers.

J. McKEICH,

IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET,

BEAUFORT.

You can get almost anything you want at

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS,

BEAUFORT.

LIME, CEMENT, & BUILDING MATERIALS.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

Ironmongery Novelties and Specialities

FURNITURE—**Colonial and Continental**

(A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM).

Paperhangings { NEW SEASON'S STOCK AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY

LEATHER and GRINDERY,

JAPANESE ORNAMENTS, BAMBOO BLINDS,

REAPER AND BINDER TWINES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Sole Agents for the Wonderful Antifermentine Fruit Preserver.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON & THOMAS'

Great Winter Clearing Sale.

NOW BEING HELD

At their three Warehouses:

Melbourne, Bendigo, & Ballarat

Bargains in Every Department.

☞ Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Country Buyers are requested to send their orders promptly (accompanied with remittance) to prevent disappointment, as lines once sold cannot be replaced.

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 given him by

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of

The Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this direction will use his utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by giving the Largest 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, Euramberee, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, 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,
DRAPERS' 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, RECEIP DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 17s 6d per ton; roller-made, L12 2s 6d per ton; pollard, 1s 2½d per bushel; bran, 10½d per bushel; Algerian, 2s 9d per bushel; oats, white, 2s 11d per bushel; English barley, 4s per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, L3 5s per ton; Ballarat, L2 15s; hay, sheaves, oaten, to L3 5s per ton; hay, trussed, L3 10s per ton; straw, L2 per ton; chaff, to L3 15s per ton; onions, 7s per cwt; carrots, 2s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 1s per lb; butter, potted, 8d per lb; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 7d per lb; cheese, to 6d; eggs, 1s per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—260 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, consisting principally of middling and useful descriptions, a small proportion good, and only a few odd pens prime. There was a very good attendance of the trade, and throughout the sales competition was animated, prices showing a further improvement on last week's values, sales closing firm. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 to L10 7s 6d; single do, to L11 17s 6d; good, L8 10s to L9; medium, L7 to L8; prime cows, L6 to L7 5s; odd cows to L8; good, L5 to L5 10s. Averages—Dunrobin, 18 bullocks, L9 9s 4d; Mamre, 20 bullocks, L9 0s 3d; R. Whitehead, 17 bullocks, L9; Staughton, 9 bullocks, L7 12s 9d; Crest, 11 cows, L6 14s 4d; Langi-Kal-Kal, 14 cows, L5 12s 8d. Store Cattle—50 yarded, principally cows, which were disposed of at satisfactory prices. Calves—32 penned, including some good and prime vealers, which sold well; best to 52s. Sheep—4554 came to hand for to-day's sale, a fair proportion comprising useful to good quality, a small number prime, about 1400 middling and stores. There was a large muster of buyers. Sales opening decidedly brisk, all suitable trade lots meeting a good demand at prices showing an advance on last week's high rates, closing strong with an upward tendency. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 14s 6d to 15s 6d, extra 16s to 17s, a few 18s to 19s; good do, 13s to 14s; medium do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 13 to 13s 9d; good, 11s to 12s; medium do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; prime merino wethers, 11s to 12s, extra 13s to 14s 7d; good do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium do, 8s to 9s. Lambs—480 to hand; suitable trade lots sold readily at full rates. Prime, 10s to 11s, a few to 12s 1d; good, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; medium, 7s to 7s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford—100 crossbred merino wethers for Mr P. Russell, Mawallok, crossbreds to 15s, merinos to 13s. By Messrs Fisken, Valentine and Co.—2 bullocks for the executors of the late Sir S. Wilson, Ercildoune Estate, at L10 17s 6d and L11 17s 6d, topping the market; 14 cows for Hon. R. Simson, Langi-Kal-Kal Estate, to L7 2s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Messrs E. C. Robertson and Co., chaff and grain merchants and commission agents, 56 Spencer-street, Melbourne, report.—Markets remain extremely dull. Chaff in particular is without life, and although only limited supplies are coming forward the demand is restricted, and sales difficult to effect, except for prime lines. We quote:—Chaff.—Prime to L4 7s 6d; good, L4; straw chaff, L3. Wheat, 4s 10d. Oats.—Stout milling, 3s 2d; feed, 3s to 3s 1d; Algerians, milling, 3s 1½d; peas, 4s. Onions, L7. Potatoes, L3.

Messrs Barrow Bros., Melbourne, report.—Cheese.—Supplies short of requirements, and market remains firm for prime lines. We quote:—Prime large sizes to 5½d; medium to good, 5d; inferior lower. Prime loaf sizes for shipment from 5d to 5½d. Potted Butter.—Prime newly potted in good demand from 9d to 9½d; spring potted from 6½d to 7½d; inferior and pastry sorts lower. Fresh Butter.—We had an average supply to offer to-day. The demand ruled fairly good, and prices realised for factories were much about the same as late quotations. Dairy butter was rather short, and a slight improvement was noticeable in prices. We sold:—Prime factories at 11d to 11¼d; prime private dairies at from 10½d to 11¼d; medium to good from 9½d to 10d; a few inferior cases only being sold under that figure. Poultry.—Turkey gobblers, 5s to 8s 6d; hens, 4s to 5s; fowls, young roosters, fit for table, from 3s 9d to 4s 7d; old, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; ducks, 3s 2d to 5s; geese, 4s 3d to 5s 2d; guinea fowls, 3s; pigeons, 11d. Eggs.—A slight increase in supplies, and prices ruled a shade easier. We sold:—Guaranteed lines at from 1s 0d to 1s 0½d per dozen. Honey.—Prime clear garden in good demand from 3½d to 4d, other sorts at lower prices. Beeswax.—Wanted at 1s for clear. Carcase Pork (Friday).—We had an average supply to hand. Prime porkers, of suitable size and dressing for first-class shop trade, realised from 3d to 4d; medium qualities from 2½d. Vealers.—A fair supply, and all prime vealers realised from 1d to 1½d. Pigs' cheeks, 1½d per lb. Pigs' feet, 1d to 1½d. Bacon.—Prime light-weight sides, 6½d; heavier sides from 5½d to 6d. Lard.—A good demand, and bladders realised from 5d; bulk, 4d to 4½d.

GEELONG MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (15th inst.):—Sheepskins—There was a full muster of local and shipping buyers present, and keen competition throughout the sale. We submitted a large supply, and sold at very firm prices. Pastoral fresh skins, small 20d to 24d each; medium 30d to 36d each; good to superior 42d to 54d each, extra to 60d. Country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium to good, 3d to 4d per pound; superior, to 5d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Hides—We sold all to hand at prices about equal to late quotations. Heavies to 4d per pound, extra higher; good conditioned light and medium salted, 2½d to 3½d per pound; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2½d per pound; calf to 4d per pound, cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow—The market is rather quiet, but we have made sales of mixed, in shipping order, at satisfactory prices, and our usual supply of oddments at current rates.

"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, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

The COMMISSIONERS of SAVINGS BANKS are now granting

LOANS TO FARMERS

in sums of £200 and upwards

AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

and 2 per cent. in reduction of principal.

LEASEHOLDERS may borrow Money

To make Land Freehold and pay off Liabilities.

The Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. will pay off the Loan in [illegible] years.

Full Particulars and Application Forms may be obtained at any post office or Commissioners' Savings Bank, or by letter addressed

The Secretary,

Commissioners of Savings Banks,

29 Market Street, Melbourne.

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

SMITH BROS.
CHEAP CASH BUTCHERS,
HAVELOCK-ST, BEAUFORT,

Wish to notify that they are taking their father's business, as Family Butchers, on 1st June, and solicit a share of public patronage. None but the best quality of meat kept. The following is our list of CASH PRICES:—Prime Roasts, 4d; Boiling Beef, 3d; Rump Steak, 5d; Beef Steak, 4d. Sausages—beef 4d, pork, 6d. Chops, 3½d. Mutton—fore quarter 2d, hind quarter 2½d, legs 3d, side 2d. Corn Beef, 2½d to 3d.

[A CARD.]
DR. ADAM,
M.B., C.M.,
May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (next to Police Station.)

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
AND
REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON,

Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises lately occupied by Mr J. B. Cochran, HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HIGHEST CLASS OF DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES.

Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and faithfully dispensed under personal supervision.

Mr Harris having had considerable experience in country and leading Melbourne houses, customers can rely on having their requirements faithfully and promptly attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, Junr., R.D.S.,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT
May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold at lowest prices.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted painlessly with cocaine, ether, chloride of ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

☞NOTE THE ADDRESS—
HAVELOCK-STREET
(Next Mechanics' Institute),
BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 19TH JULY, 1896.

Church of England—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "The duty and the delight of praise." Trawalla (new church), 3 p.m. Subject, "The privilege and blessing associated with holy worship." St John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "The divine compassion of our God and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Presbyterian Church—Lexton, 11 a.m., Waterloo, 3 p.m., Rev. A. Adam, M.A.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

It is now generally admitted that the agricultural outlook for the present season is much better than has been the case for some time past, and that should the second half of the year prove to be as favorable as respects the rainfall and ordinary climatic conditions as the six months just passed—and that it has been favorable on the whole, notwithstanding the somewhat heavy frosts, but few will deny—there is every reason to hope for a bountiful harvest. At present, from any agricultural standpoint in this part of the colony, the situation is encouraging, and it will be found that associated with the favorable season there have been of late years improvements in the preparation of the soil and the general management of crops, showing that we are still forging ahead in agricultural knowledge, and that increased intelligence is being brought to bear on farm work. There is evidence that the stores of fertility in the soil are being husbanded, and greater pains are being taken by prudent agriculturists to restore or replace the elements which repeated croppings have removed, by properly fertilising the lands. Again, farmers are replacing that mental inactivity which has been for so long a distinguishing characteristic among agriculturists in all parts of the world by a spirit of inquiry, which augurs well for the future. Agriculturists are now fully aware that they can do much to improve their condition and add to their profits by departing from the old beaten grooves in which their forefathers conducted their business, and that to succeed they must take advantage of the most modern and improved methods to enable them to make the very best of every favorable circumstance that may arise. And it is only by taking advantage of these circumstances that success is obtained. Every farmer now knows that good cultivation is the keystone of success, and they have not had to wait until this season to learn this lesson. Yet in spite of the lessons which are taught year by year, season after season, the majority of our farmers appear indifferent with respect to providing a proper supply of winter food for their cattle, when such can be so very easily provided in the form of ensilage. For some weeks past, in fact, months, cattle may have been seen wandering in our highways and byeways presenting the appearance of walking skeletons, and yet such a state of things could easily have been prevented by a little forethought and care. It is also certainly a pity to see good milch cattle during the winter months failing to supply a remunerative quantity and quality of milk, while at a trifling cost of labor and money abundance of green fodder could be provided to overcome this difficulty, and keep the cattle a profitable source of income all the year round. In the interests of agriculture generally, it is sincerely to be hoped that the committee of the Agricultural Society will encourage farmers to provide winter fodder by offering substantial prizes for the manufacture of ensilage, in order to have the present ruinous neglect remedied without delay. An ample supply of winter fodder is essential if farming is to be profitable, and it is certainly time that agriculturists recognised this fact and took the necessary steps to ensure the same.

THE Hon. S. Williamson's neglect in not visiting the various parts of his constituency, and making himself acquainted with its requirements more thoroughly than has been the case, has caused a considerable amount of discontent throughout the Nelson Province. Since his election to the Legislative Council in 1891, Mr Williamson has not attended any public gathering at Beaufort, and consequently there is a very strong feeling abroad that some one who will keep himself more in touch with the electors should take his place. Several efforts have been made to induce well-known gentlemen in the constituency to contest the seat, but so far without success. Mr R. Chirnside, of Skipton, Captain Bridges, R.N., of Trawalla, and Mr Hans W. H. Irvine, of Great Western, have been approached in turn, but for some unexplained cause or other, it seems to be difficult to find one "eager for the fray." It is to be hoped that the electors will be called upon to exercise their franchise at the forthcoming election. Electors have a grave responsibility resting upon them in matters of this kind, not only to themselves, but to those who will follow them, although we notice that in this part of the colony such responsibity is too often shelved. At the present time it is imperative for the electors of the province to be alive to their own interests, well weigh matters over, and do their utmost to bring out a candidate who, if elected, will perform his duties faithfully and fully study the welfare of his constituents and the colony generally—one, in fact, who will be a representative in deed and not only in name. Mr Williamson has certainly done nothing to merit a walk-over, and it seems surprising, when such an easy chance of victory is apparent, that a suitable candidate cannot be found to wrest the seat from him.

Local and General News.

An old station cook on Trawalla, named William Rainey, died from senile decay on 10th inst., at the age of 90 years. The remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Sunday. Mr W. Baker carried out the mortuary arrangements.

The second last number of the beautiful art series, forming a portfolio of photographic views of the colonies and dependencies of the Crown, in connection with the publication of "Broader Britain," has been supplied to us by the local agent, Mr E. Welsh. This number fully maintains the high standard of magnificent views noted throughout, and is well worth obtaining. The cost is only sixpence.

It having been determined by a number of the electors of the Nelson Province to ask Mr Hans W. H. Irvine, of Great Western, to become a candidate on the occasion of the approaching elections, Mr Irvine was waited upon at Great Western on Friday, 10th inst., by a local gentleman, acting, we ("Ararat Advertiser") understand, on the part of a number of electors in the western portion of the province, and urged Mr Irvine to accede to the request, assuring him of a liberal support from all parts of the province, but especially so from the neighborhood of Ballarat. Mr Irvine tendered his thanks to the deputation, but stated that he would not oppose the return of the sitting member.

A Masonic Social was held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Fiery Creek Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. During last year two "Ladies' Nights" were held in the Lodge room, and in place of these and of the annual grand installation ball, as a banquet will probably be the means selected of celebrating the installation ceremony in November, it was proposed that two socials should take place. That of Wednesday night was the first, and the innovation was much appreciated. The hall was decorated with bunting, whilst the stage was very prettily adorned with pot plants, draperies, and screens; a large square and compass, in blue and gold, being suspended from the proscenium. It was not intended that the ladies should be in evening dress, and therefore their costumes were not so elaborate as at the customary ball; but notwithstanding this they were becomingly and prettily attired. The Masons, however, appeared in all the glory of their rich regalia. Dancing commenced at 9.20 p.m., to the tuneful strains of Jackson's String Band. The music, it is needless to say, was all that could be desired. Bro. R. A. D. Sinclair acted as Master of Ceremonies, and Bro. A. Kilgour, P.M., Director of Ceremonies, arranged an excellent musical programme; the dances being interspersed with songs, which were pleasingly rendered as follows:—"We tars over the ocean sail," Bro. E. Loft; "Marguerite" (undoubtedly the gem of the evening), Miss Adam; "To arms," Bro. J. Eastwood; "As in a looking glass," Bro. W. H. Smith; duet, "O, wert thou in the cauld blast," Miss Adam and Bro. A. Kilgour; "Star of Bethelhem," Bro. E. Loft; "Queen of the Earth," Bro. A. Kilgour; "Ever of Thee," Miss C. Kilbeg; "Our Jack's come home to-day," Bro. T. Parry. The catering was entrusted to Mr D. Hayres, who gave unbounded satisfaction. The quality of the refreshments was really A1, everything being as nice and tasty as possible; in fact, the supper was deservedly praised by all present. Prior to the last dance, Bro. Dr Adam, W.M., remarked that the social had been got up to give pleasure to the ladies, and its success had been greater than was anticipated. He sincerely hoped the Lodge would have more of them—the success of this one had depended on that—and that the ladies would again assemble in as full force as now. He was glad to see them present, and mentioned that the gathering was not meant as a ball, but as a social or friendly entertainment. Before separating the company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which three cheers were given for the ladies, and at about 2.30 a.m. the pleasure-seekers dispersed to their several homes, after having thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and echoing the sentiments of the W.M. that the Fiery Creek Lodge would have more socials of so delightful a character.

At the Melbourne City Court on Monday, Mr F. H. Tuthill, the well-known solicitor of Ballarat, was charged on summons, with criminal libel. The alleged libel was contained in the letter written to the Law Department, concerning Mr Leader, P.M. Mr Dugdale, who appeared for the defendant, applied for an adjournment until the 21st inst. The application was granted.

A circular has been forwarded to the various municipal councils by the Port Fairy council, soliciting subscriptions to defray the heavy legal expenses incurred by Mr Ireland, mayor of Port Fairy, in connection with the action recently decided against him for an infringement of the Local Government Act. Mr Ireland has appealed to the Governor-in-Council to refund the penalties, amounting to £3400, imposed, and it is anticipated that this will be done, but the costs incurred in defending the action in the Supreme Court were necessarily very large.

The Röntgen rays photographic process has been introduced at the Ballarat School of Mines, where complete instruments have been obtained, and very successful experiments have been made in photographing the human hand, &c. Some of the leading medical men of the city have intimated their intention of utilising the instruments at the school in the course of their practice, and it is probable, also, that the new process will be used in connection with Hospital patients, the committee of the Hospital having decided not to obtain necessary tubes and fluorescent screens, but to utilise those at the school. By this means, it is considered, the revenue of the school will be increased.—"Star."

The proverbial luck of drunken men in avoiding accidents or getting out of them without serious injury has long been the envy of teetotallers, says a writer to a contemporary. But Boozer can fall down a flight of stairs, and either go to sleep peacefully at the bottom or else rise up and walk away smiling fatuously, whereas if Mr John Vale or Samuel Mauger were to meet with such a mishap the community would probably be permanently deprived of a social ornament. A very curious illustration of the way in which Bacchus looks after his own was shown in the experience of a Heathcote miner lately. He left the town on a Saturday night, being then tolerably full of liquor. He didn't arrive home that night, nor the next day, nor for two days following. Then some boys heard a weird noise proceeding from an abandoned shaft and called the attention of some men to it, who discovered the missing miner at the bottom very little the worse for his three days' imprisonment. And the shaft was 40 feet deep! But he had more luck. He said he was thirsty and prayed for rain and it came! The only drawback to the completeness of this story is that the hero didn't pray for beer, with the result that it rained beer all the time that he was in the shaft.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Rifle Club was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Present—Messrs D. F. Troy (president), Kilbeg, C. and A. Trompf, Brooks, McKeich, Sands, Johnston, and B. F. Thompson (secy.) The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From Maldon Rifle Club, re nomination of members for No. 4 District. As the nominations had to be sent in before 30th June the secretary nominated Captain McKeich, Mr Lang, of Lismore, and Mr Marshall, of Bacchus Marsh, in addition to the Maldon nominations. The secretary's action was endorsed on the motion of Mr A. Trompf, seconded by Mr Brooks. From W. Owen, Ballarat, re Country Rifle Clubs teams' match to be fired at Williamstown on 10th August. The secretary was instructed to write to outside members to see if they could go to Melbourne, on the motion of Mr McKeich, seconded by Mr Johnston. Captain McKeich reported that the teams' match had been fired on Wednesday, 8th July, and had resulted in a win for Mr Troy's team with 325 points, Mr Sands' team coming second with 293 points. Mr Troy was the winner of the match with the good score of 59 and 5 handicap—64. Mr C. Trompf was second with 56 and 8 handicap—64. The musketry and battle firing courses had been fired during the month of June, 23 members making themselves efficient.

The following regimental orders have been received from headquarters by Captain Jenkins, D Company Rangers:—"It is proposed to hold the half-yearly inspections for the six months ending 31st December, 1896, by daylight. Each section will parade on its own range in marching order, and after the inspection will be exercised in field firing. Inspection sheets will be prepared. Every Ranger must be warned to attend, and any man unable to be present must send his arms, &c., to the orderly room, with a sufficient excuse as hisherto, under the penalty of being struck off. Sergeant-Majors will provide for each inspection 30 rounds of ball ammunition per rifle, one red and one white range flag, and targets and B.F. returns, as laid down in musketry pamphlet. The targets will be fixed each on an iron spike, so as to be rapidly shifted during a pause in the firing. Sergeant-Majors are to send in as early as possible several dates that will suit their sections in the month of August, September, October and November, as well as any dates in which a good parade could not be expected. Prizes of the value of L2 10s to the winning section of each Company are authorised to be paid from Company funds. Points to be allotted for:—(1) Hits on target (2 points each); (2). Drill (10 points); (3). Turn-out and attendance (10 points). Officers and Sergeants will be required to produce their infantry drill books at each inspection. In view of the great importance attaching to the correct judging of distance, on which the whole efficiency of field-firing absolutely depends, the Officer-Commanding Rangers is of opinion that it is imperative that greater attention should be paid to this most important branch of rifle shooting than has been done in the past. In order that an interest should be taken in becoming expert in judging distance, competitions between officers and section commanders will be held under the supervision of the Officer Commanding and Adjutant during the present and succeeding half-years throughout the regiment. Any officer or non-commissioned officer can train his eye to judge distance at any time when in the open air by simply fixing his eye on an object, estimating the distance and stepping it. The same may be done on horseback, the length of the horse's pace being known. The Officer Commanding would like to see a small prize for this exercise provided out of company funds, to take the form of a medal to be kept for one year by the winner, and to become the property of the Ranger winning it three times. Judging distance will also form a portion of the practical examination for confirmation of commission, and for promotion to the rank of Captain." "The first judging distance parade will be held at Ararat on Wednesday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m. All officers and section commanders are required to attend."

The rainfall for the week ending yesterday at 9 a.m., at Beaufort, amounted to 22 points.

The Riponshire Revision Court is announced for Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr W. C. Thomas notifies that having suspended milling operations at Beaufort, pending re-opening, customers can be supplied with roller and stone flour, pollard, bran, wheat, etc., of the usual first-class quality, at his store at the Beaufort railway station. Mr J. W. Harris, senr., has been appointed as Mr Thomas's manager, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge for moneys paid to him on account of Mr Thomas. The merchants and others of Beaufort and district are thanked for the liberal patronage accorded Mr Thomas for the past 25 years, and continuance of the same is solicited. Orders will be promptly attended to.

Mr A. Kilgour, tailor, Beaufort, whose motto is "No fit, no pay," notifies that he has removed to more commodious premises, next Mechanics' Institute, in Havelock-street, and in thanking his customers for the support extended to him during the past two years, trusts, by close attention to business, good workmanship, and prices to suit all purses, to merit a continuance of their support and the favour of a recommendation to their friends. Mr Kilgour has proved himself a really first-class tailor, and as he keeps a choice collection of English, Irish, Scotch and Colonial tweeds and coatings, and makes a speciality of hunting, riding, and bicycling suits, we can vouch from personal experience for his ability to give entire satisfaction.

About 250 men are now engaged regrading the railway line between Ararat and Dobies. Of these the greater number are camped at the Green Hill, where the cutting is to be lowered an additional four feet. The east approach to the station much needs attention, as a train shunting, if it gets on the fall of the bank when it comes to a standstill, cannot start again without assistance.

We regret to record the death this week of Mr H. R. Townsend, a much respected farmer of Middle Creek. Deceased had been ailing for some time, and got a paralytic stroke, which ended fatally on Tuesday night. He was formerly station master at Middle Creek for a number of years, and after being transferred to Elaine, and on leaving the service, he returned and settled at Middle Creek. He leaves a widow and four daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended, 25 trap loads of people and 8 horsemen following the remains of deceased to the place of interment—the Beaufort Cemetery. Deceased was 65 years of age. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. A. Adam, M.A. Mr R. F. Farley carried out the mortuary arrangements.

The Beaufort Rifle Club intend to compete in a match to be fired on the Williamstown ranges on Wednesday, 19th prox., between teams of 10 men each from different country rifle clubs, in which the best 8 scores are to count. The ranges are 400 yds. (18 in. bullseye), 500 yds. and 600 yds.; 7 shots and 2 sighters at each range. The first team is to take ¾ of the entrance money, and the second ¼ of same. There are other matches on the programme, which will afford riflemen an opportunity of winning prize money. The team to represent Beaufort is to be chosen from the following:—J. McKeich (captain), A. Trompf, D. F. Troy, T. Sands, J. Kilbeg, F. Porter, F. Kendall, H. Loft, W. Johnston, W. Tilley, G. McMillan, B. F. Thompson, J. S. Brooks, W. H. Smith, E. H. Welsh, and A. Parker.

On Tuesday a number of gentlemen representing various shires endeavored to have an interview with the Minister of Public Works, but he arranged to receive them in the evening at Parliament House. Messrs John Thomson, Graves, Shiels, Graham, Dyer and A. Anderson, M's.L.A., were present, and the first-named gentleman stated that their object was, in view of the severe penalties inflicted in the case of Holland v. Ireland, to get the law amended, without, however, interfering with the clear intention of the act, namely, that councillors should not be interested in municipal contracts. According to the report of the "Argus," the Supreme Court had placed such a wide interpretation on the law in this respect that hardly any councillors were free from penalties. For instance, most councillors in the shires had taken wire-netting from their councils, and according to the interpretation referred to they would be liable to penalties. Further, councillors who in the ordinary course of business supplied municipal contractors would be liable to penalties. The decision of the Supreme Court had such an effect that many council meetings had lapsed for the want of a quorum. The other members of the deputation confirmed Mr Graves's statement, and asked Mr Taverner to introduce a bill to give relief. Mr Graves said he had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill, but he would prefer that a bill should be introduced by the Ministry. He felt sure that it would receive general support in Parliament. Mr Taverner promised to bring the facts before the Cabinet on Monday and to announce its decision on the matter the following day. The details of the bill to be introduced by Mr Graves into the Assembly to indemnify municipal councillors who have become disqualified as per the decision of the Full Court in Holland and Ireland, are not yet made known. It is said, though, that this is the only object of the measure. It is to be hoped that Parliament will endeavour to introduce a little commonsense into the law on the subject when the matter is dealt with.

The election of a member of the Legislative Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Scott, was held on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr J. N. M'Arthur, grazier, of Laurenny, Caramut, and Dr. H. S. Cole, barrister, of Melbourne. Both are Western district men. Mr M'Arthur is the son of Mr Peter M'Arthur, of Meningoort, Camperdown, one of the earliest Victorian pioneers now living. Dr. Cole is an "advanced" politician on every question but protection. He was perambulated round the constituency by Dr. Scott, of Warrnambool, who relinquished the seat in order to give all his time to his medical practice. Mr M'Arthur is an exponent of steadiness in his politics, and his victory by 925 votes to 687 is a proof that Villiers and Heytesbury has resumed its old spirit of reasonableness. In September, 1894, Dr. Scott polled 1,024 votes, and Mr Wm. Anderson 617.

A statistican values the land on which London is built at L250,000 if solely used for agricultural purposes. Its value as building sites he estimates at 300 millions, but the value of London, as it stands, is too enormous to be even roughly guessed at.

BEAUFORT BUTTER FACTORY.

A meeting of the directors of the above company was held on Saturday last. Present—Messrs Troy (in the chair), Cushing, Hannah, and McDonald.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., and C. W. Gray and Co., Dennys, Lascelles, Austin and Co., Colonial Consignment, &c., Co., Wood, Dunn, and Co., Chate and Harris, Welch, Perrin, and Co., all soliciting export agency for coming season.—Consideration deferred till next meeting.

From New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., stating they have made arrangements to ship butter either under the Government contract or through the P. and O. Orient boats.—Received.

From same, forwarding account sales of butter shipped per "Oceana," "Orya," and "Australia," showing a credit balance of L13 14s 6d, with cheque enclosed.—Received.

From Humble and Nicholson, quoting ammonia at 3s 6d per lb. for next season.—Received.

FINANCE.

The secretary submitted a statement of assets and liabilities on 1st July (exclusive of capital, machinery, and bonuses payable), showing a debit balance of L524 0s 5d, which, compared with the statement of 1st May, shows a loss of L7 on the Co's transactions for the two months. Dr. balance at bank at date, L568 8s 2d. Accounts amounting to L101 6s 3d, including milk payments for May as follow, were passed for payment:—Middle Creek, 868½gals., L14 6s 7d; Stockyard Hill, 709½gals., L11 4s 9d. Bonuses to suppliers amounting to L50 7s 9d were also passed for payment.

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

FOOTBALL.

(BY "HALF-FORWARD.")

Ten members of the Stockyard Hill Football Club took a pilgrimage to Skipton on Saturday to try conclusions with that club for the second time this season. As the day was totally unfit for football, the visitors, having only half a team, were anxious to have the match postponed, but the Skipton players, foreseeing a victory, would not be put off. Crebbin, winning the toss from Tait, kicked with a slight breeze towards the east end. At 4.30 the ball was set in motion, and travelled up and down the ground with no sign of superiority on either side, and the first quarter ended before scoring had started. Changed ends, the locals set to work and grubbed the first goal, the back men being out of their places. Off again, and they renewed the attack, but Crebbin and Stewart were about and carried the oval well down the wing, only to see it returned, the forward lines being very weak. Out of a scrimmage the ball rolled through the posts from the foot of Costello—second goal for Skipton. After the bounce the visitors took it away, and Crebbin had a difficult shot, but kicked out of bounds. Thrown in the locals through the agency of G. Bradshaw, Shannon, and Murray, got it well away, the latter having a shot, but scoring only a minor point. A good kick by Stewart to Slater, who passed to D. Hannah, to J. Hannah, and then to the field, the visitors registering a minor point. At half-time the scores were—Skipton, 2 goals 4 behinds; Stockyard Hill, 1 behind. The visitors had rather the better of the third quarter, D. Hannah and A. Kirkpatrick having shots, but failing to score. Four minutes before three-quarter time the ball burst. A messenger was despatched for another, but the visitors, after waiting for ten minutes and no sign of a ball, decided to leave the ground, much to the disgust of the locals. "Cocktails" took the place of the customary cheers. The final scores were—Skipton, 2 goals 4 behinds; Stockyard Hill, 1 behind. As each team has scored a win, the next meeting will be looked forward to with with interest. With substitutes Stockyard Hill increased their number to 18, Skipton played with 17.

Mr C. Cairns officiated as umpire, and though impartial, was altogether too lenient. Those who distinguished themselves for the winners were—Trainor, Tait, Shannon, Murray, Bradshaw, and Gardiner. For the losers—Stewart, Crebbin, Ekman, Hannah, Cushing, and Kirkpatrick.

Mr Mullins, one of the released Pretoria prisoners, left Hobart on Monday for Melbourne. He declined to be interviewed.

The dairying industry is spreading so rapidly in the Western district that the capital for another factory has been raised, and it will be established in Terang.

A very destructive five broke out in Townsville on Monday between 6 and 7 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of nine buildings.

Much dissatisfaction is prevalent amongst the agricultural societies throughout the colony as to the manner in which the Government subsidy for the last year has been distributed.

John Else, accountant of the Charters Towers branch of the Bank of New South Wales, shot himself with a revolver on Monday.

Edward Meddis, a young man, has been found in a hollow tree near Guildford, W.A., in a terrible condition. He had been without food for 14 days.

A rush has broken out four miles from Bealiba, the prospectors obtaining 9 dwt to the load—a splendid sample of gold. There is plenty of new ground in the locality. The sinking is about 16 feet. Fully 150 miners are on the ground.

Sensational accounts are reaching London as to the value of the goldfields recently discovered in the Orange Free State. It is reported that the new finds in extent and richness are likely to rival the famous deposits of the Rand.

Latest telegrams to hand state that James Stanbury, of New South Wales, won his match against C. Harding, of England, for the sculling championship of the world by eight lengths. When the two competitors reached Hammersmith Bridge, Stanbury was a length ahead, having rowed the distance in 8 minutes 17 seconds, being the fastest time on record for the distance. From Hammersmith to the winning post the race was nothing more than a procession, as Harding was unable to gain a stroke after so hot a start. The course was rowed in 21 min. 51 sec.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A financial meeting of the above Society was held in the Shire Hall on Saturday afternoon. Present—Messrs G. Lewis (president), D. McDonald, H. Cushing, F. W. Hughes, H. Gordon, G. Topper, M. O'Brien, R. Gillespie, Parker, Sinclair, and Hannah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., acknowledging receipt of circular re quarantine regulations which had been forwarded on to the Department, who promised to give the matter due consideration.—Received.

The remainder of the correspondence referred to his Excellency Lord Brassey's gift of a silver medal for best dairy cow at the Society's show.—Received.

The secretary read a list of the prize-takers at the late show, the amount of the prizes being L88 5s 6d.

When the secretary came to Mr Pearson's name he referred to a rumour that was current after the show that the winners of the high jump and hunter did not belong to Mr Pearson. He thought it was his duty to mention it.

The President said that no protest had been entered, and accordingly as there was nothing before the meeting the next business must be proceeded with.

The secretary also mentioned that a special prize of 10s had been recommended by the judges to Miss Audas for oil paintings.

Mr Hughes moved, and Mr Gordon seconded, that as money prizes are contrary to the rules of the Society for extra exhibits, a certificate of merit be awarded Miss Audas. Carried.

Mr Gordon moved, and Mr Cushing seconded, that the prize-list as read be passed for payment. Carried.

The President mentioned that 12 prize-takers, whose names he did not know, had drawn L230 out of the Society in four yeers, and paid in L66. If these gentlemen paid in an extra L1 each, the Society could do without the Government subsidy. This matter would come on at the annual meeting.

Mr Cushing said that these prize-takers would be reached by the Society taking a percentage off the prizes.

The President did not believe in that principle.

Mr Sinclair said that persons may be prize-takers one year and not the next.

The President replied that the figures were for the past four years.

Mr Gordon thought there would be no necessity to take a percentage of prizes.

The Secretary mentioned that the yards were in a very bad state and required L1 or L2 spent on the fence.

The President had no doubt but that in the next year or two a lot would have to be spent on the yards.

The Secretary stated that Mr Archard formerly paid L4 a year rental for the show grounds, and as he was so very good at keeping the fence in order, L2 was considered enough as rental.

The President thought that under these circumstances Mr Eastwood should do the same.—Left in the President's hands to see Mr Eastwood about the matter.

The secretary submitted a financial statement showing that, with a balance of 3s 1d in hand, the receipts had amounted to L138 1s 1d, and the expenditure to L129 7s 8d, thus leaving a credit balance of L8 11s 5d.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the motion of Messrs Hughes and Cushing:—J. Cowans, L5 15s 6d; A. Parker, L6 15s; C. Vowles, L3 10s; T. VanderStoel, L3 4s; J. McKeich, 10s 7d; J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., 10s 7d; Hawkes Bros., 5s; Broadbent Bros., 4s; W. Ingram, 7s 6d; J. B. Cochran, 10s; D. Thomas, 5s; Shire of Ripon (rates), L1 10s; secretary's salary and commission, L15 10s; petty cash, L2 7s. Total, L41 4s 2d.

Mr Sinclair was elected an auditor, vice Mr Archard (who has left the district), on the motion of Messrs Cushing and Hughes.

Mr McDonald thought that when people were entering, the exhibits should be *bona fide*.

The President said that this matter must be dealt with when the prize-list is under consideration. They could not do anything unless it came before them in the proper way. Then they could see into it. The Secretary had remarked that he had heard rumors, but as no one backed him up, what where they to do?

A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

The quantity of wool shipped from New Zealand for the year ended 30th June was 366,054 bales, being an increase of 10,571 bales.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD—"We have seen hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is the finest 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." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

New Zealand's revenue for the last year amounted to L4,556,000, and the expenditure to L4,370,480. The balance of receipts over expenditure was L185,530.

A flow of 100,000 gallons of water per diem has been struck in the bore sunk at Tenandra, on the Coonamble to Warren road, at a depth of 650 feet.

About 2000 sailing vessels of all kinds disappear in the sea every year, carrying down 12,000 human beings and involving a loss of about L2,000,000 in property.

MINING NEWS.

The following are the reported local yields for last week:—Bending, 13oz; Wright, 1oz 11dwt; McCracken, 2oz; Baker, 1oz 3dwt; Trompf, 1oz 5dwt; Lilley, 1oz 1dwt; Pearce, 1oz 3dwt. White and party, having worked out the ground in Wotherspoon's paddock, are now boring in Jock's Gully, where it is probable they will sink a shaft. The precise locality is at the foot of Jenkins' Gully. The Lord Brassey party has bottomed their shaft, and opened out. Hancock and party, south of the railway line, are reported to be getting poor returns. Two men sank a shaft north of the railway line, in the line near Mr Wm. Smith's paddock, and obtained a prospect off the bottom which is variously reported at from 3dwt to 5dwt. The gold is said to be of a nice sample. They did not slab the shaft, which is about 40 feet, and the late rains have caused it to "flake," rendering it unfit to work in. A party of five has been formed to work the ground, and they are now engaged in sinking a new shaft. The ground is pegged out for some distance north and south of the claim where the prospect was obtained, and two parties are sinking, one in Mr Smith's private property, and another south of the railway line. At the Main Lead, nearly opposite what is known as Catholic's store, a party is obtaining payable gold. A party of four men from Beaufort visited the rush near Lexton last week. The gold has been found on private property, and the owner charges the men L2 for claims 60 feet square, but half of the money is refunded provided the miners fill up the shafts after they are done. The ground is shallow, and a few parties are getting payable gold. The Beaufort men obtained 1oz 5dwt from one shaft, but although they sank all round it they could not find any defined lead. They have a poor opinion of the find, and would not advise other miners to visit the locality, which is on Doctor's Creek, about a mile from Lexton.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were:—Volunteer, 12oz 4dwt; Last Chance, 11oz 6dwt; Vale and party, 9oz; Red, White & Blue, 4oz 3dwt; Craswaller, 2oz 8dwt; Golden Eagle, 2oz 8dwt; Golden Gate, 1oz 16dwt.

"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. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations

A young man named Kenny had a narrow escape from a serious accident on Tuesday at Yarram. He was out shooting, and when loading his gun it exploded in his face, blowing his eyelids and lashes off, and otherwise disfiguring him. He had just got the powder in when the tip of a lighted cigarette which he had in his mouth fell into the barrel and ignited the powder, with the result stated.

It is proposed, in order to prevent imported beef and mutton being sold as home grown in England, that no carcase of any imported animal shall pass into the open meat market with the trotters, head, hoofs, or any portion of the skin or hide attached thereto.

A telegram from Corowa states that owing to an antagonistic feeling on the part of the Murray station-owners to the policy of Victoria a number of them intend to forsake Melbourne as a market in which to purchase their supplies and to obtain them in future from Sydney.

The Russian Government has resolved to distribute 3,500,000 roubles (about L525,000) among the sufferers by the terrible disaster at Moscow on May 30, during a free distribution of food to the peasantry, in connection with the coronation of the Czar Nicholas. The number of victims was 3,873 killed and 4,000 seriously injured.

A curious challenge has been offered by Mr Hagger, head of the Disciples of Christ at Wedderburn, in connection with a local newspaper controversy on "Is water essential to salvation?" He offered to debate the question for L20 aside, the money to be handed over to the Cliden Home. The challenge has been accepted. A committee of five is to be formed, and a shorthand reported engaged, and his notes will be referred to the committee to decide.

The Emperor William has issued orders that the German warships are to be fitted up so as to enable them to burn brown coal.

What is said to be the most costly bicycle in the world has been presented to the Queen of Italy. The wheels are of pure gold.

For the current year the total public expenditure of N.S.W. is L9,620,508, as compared with L9,241,680 last year, showing a large increase.

The Australian cricketers travel round England in first-class carriages. The Midland Railway company has contracted for the whole tour.

A recent visitor to the Snowy River district declares that its mineral formations are so extensive that they cannot be exhausted for centuries.

"AS A SAFE, PERMANENT, AND WARRANTED CURE" for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, 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." Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

Mr Sinclair, as agent of the Victorian Government, has issued 2500 copies of his pamphlet on Victorian products through the Chamber of Commerce and Grocers' Association, and the principal merchants and produce dealers of the United Kingdom.

No fewer than 2071 men and women were last year arrested in Victoria for having no visible means of support, their only crime, in the great majority of cases, being their poverty.

POLITICAL.

We take the following with reference to the remarks of Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. for Ripon and Hampden, in the House last week, from *Hansard*:—On the discussion of the *Local Government Act Further Amendment Bill* (No. 1), Mr Austin said: "Mr Speaker, I will support this Bill with great pleasure, because I believe in giving every possible facility for voting to the ratepayers. In cases in which the poll closes at four o'clock, numbers of people are prevented from voting except by the favour of their employers, and that is not right. I think, however, that it is a mistake to allow the shire councils to apply to the Governor in Council not to extend the hours, and I hope that that provision will be struck out. I know that in the case of many of the shires there is a dense mining population which has only three representatives, and all the rest of the shire councillors are opposed to them, so that although there is a great majority of the ratepayers in the mining portion of the shire the shire council would not carry out the views of its representatives. That is a fault in the Bill which should be remedied. I certainly hope that the hours of polling will be extended."

In the debate on the first reading of the *Seeds Adulteration and Sale Bill*, Mr Austin said: "Mr Speaker, the honorable member for Eastern Suburbs is to be congratulated on the Bill he has brought forward. I desire to point out that we have not yet heard the experts. As honorable members differ on the subject, I should like to hear what the Minister of Agriculture thinks of this measure. The Government ought also to tell us whether they are going to support it or not. On the principle that "silence gives consent," I presume that the Government are going to support the Bill, and I hope that is so. Bad seed and trees with wrong names have been sold to landowners, and I think that this Bill is very much needed. I quite agree with the honorable member for Numurkah that if we could extend the measure so as to catch nurserymen it would be a good thing, and I hope that an amendment to that effect will be submitted."

From a return presented to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday night, on the motion of Mr Foster Rogers, it appears that there are no teachers under the Education department receiving L500 a year; eight receive between L450 and L500, seven between L400 and L450, nineteen between L350 and L400, one between L325 and L350, and seventy-five between L300 and L325. The returns include both salary and results, but do not allow for percentage reductions. The total number of classified teachers, exclusive of monitors, pupil teachers, and sewing mistresses, is 2,379. The list given above totals 110 teachers, so that all the rest receive less than L300 a year.

The keeping qualities of Victorian butter were very conclusively proved on Friday, 10th inst., when several samples which had been the voyage to England and back were opened at the Government depôt in Flinders-street and found in splendid condition.

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

Thirty English Socialists have been expelled from Belgium for inciting the Antwerp dock laborers to strike.

Vessels arriving at Newcastle from Rio Janeiro report that yellow fever is raging at the port. The hospitals are crowded, and 160 deaths have occurred in a day.

Mr Kirton submitted his motion in the Assembly on Wednesday declaring that special provision should be made for the aged poor by means of state-aided pensions or insurance. He referred to the large number of men and women who were each year sent to gaol because they had no visible means of support. Most of them were too old to work, independant to beg, and their only crime was that of being poor. He stated that when a worker became old he was elbowed out by younger and more sturdy men, who could perform a heavier day's work, but as a rule the vigorous working man received employment of such intermittent character, and so small a wage, that he could not lay aside money for his support in his old age. Mr Kirton concluded by suggesting that the money for the support of the aged poor should be raised by an all-round increase of 10 per cent. in the Customs and excise duties, the levying of a small tax on the revenue of municipalities, and a vote of L38,000 out of the consolidated revenue. While members commended the member for Ballarat for having brought the matter forward, they condemned his proposition to increase the Custom duties. Mr Burton alluded to the fund among the miners for the sustenance of their worn-out fellow-workers, and Mr Hamilton favoured a scheme somewhat on its lines, which would take a small sum each week or month from every person or wage-earner in the community. The Postmaster-General referred to the practical difficulties which were confronted in attempting to solve the problem, though everyone agreed as to the desirableness of the poor and destitute being provided for. The question, he added, was a large and complicated one, and he offered, on behalf of the Ministry, to appoint a committee or commission to inquire into it if the motion was withdrawn. Mr Kirton accepted the offer, and withdrew the motion.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 1896.

(Before Messrs J. W. Harris and F. Beggs, J's.P.)

Wm. Smith v. Wm. Nixon.—Goods sold and delivered, L5 14s 1d. Order for the amount, with 5s costs; complainant stating that defendant had agreed to pay 2s 6d per week.

A man named James Smith was charged with stealing and carrying away from the Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo, one quilt and one rug, valued at 10s, the property of George Broadbent.

Smith, who consented to be dealt with summarily, pleaded guilty to taking the things away with the intention of bringing them back, as his own had got wet.

George Broadbent stated that accused was staying at his brother's place on Tuesday night, and that the things were missing the following morning, his brother finding them in accused's possession near Lexton. Accused had taken them away without his permission. Accused was put in a place for a night's shelter, and the things were lying in the room.

Accused stated that he thought they had been put there as worn off clothes.

Charles Broadbent stated that accused came to him on Tuesday evening and asked for a shake-down in the stable. He put him in the bath room and sent a boy in with a meal. Accused left in the morning, and the things were missing, and he followed him to within two or three miles of Lexton, and got Constable Campbell to arrest him.

Constable Campbell testified to the arrest of accused.

The Bench considered the charge proved of wrongfully taking the goods away, and sentenced Smith to a month's imprisonment in the Ballarat gaol.

Constable Campbell applied for 3s costs, which was granted. As Smith had no money, the State will have to pay the constable's expenses.

The rug and quilt were handed over to the owner.

In South Australia during the past three years the State has paid L110,050 for pastoral improvements, and during the next three years L375,000 become due to the squatters for the same thing.

Spurious half sovereigns are reported to be very numerous in Melbourne just now.

West Australia's gold exports for the colony since the first records to date total 789,690 oz, value L3,035,024.

A Coolgardie firm has sold one of its Bayley street properties to an English company for L400.

The use of the Australian hardwood for the paving of public thoroughfares is becoming increasingly popular in London.

For the five months ending 31st May Victoria is credited with the export of only 89,636cwt. of butter, against 145,073cwt. for the same period in 1895, and 102,430cwt. between the same dates in 1864.

By the last mail 670 registered letters were brought from the goldfields, conveying money to wives and other relatives in this colony who are more or less dependent on men who are pushing their fortunes out west. They probably averaged L1 apiece in contents at the lowest computation, and the West Australian mail comes in, as a rule, twice a week.

On Monday the Koroit police received information that a swagman named James Hines, employed at Mr M'Kenzie's St. Patrick's Day Station, was the day before assaulted and robbed by another swagman of a deposit receipt on the Bank of Victoria, Ararat, for L324, a deposit receipt on the Bank of New South Wales, Ararat, for L80, and L25 in bank notes. The police immediately set out in pursuit of the robber, and on the evening Mounted-constable Casey arrested a man named Patrick Bourke at Koroit with the money. All the missing property was found upon Bourke except a few shillings.

The Colonial Treasurer (Mr Seddon) delivered his financial statement in the New Zealand House of Representatives on July 14. He said that the financial results of the year had exceeded expectations. The receipts had reached L4,556,000, and the expenditure L4,370,000. The balance of receipts over expenditure, added to the balance of the previous year, gives a surplus of L365,500. He estimated the expenditure for the current year at L4,452,000, and the revenue at L4,484,000. The proposals for the year include a quarter of a million for railways, a quarter of a million for making roads and improving the Crown lands, a quarter of a million for acquiring native lands, and L200,000 for gold-field roads and tracks. These proposals, with L50,000 for access to scenery, make a sum of L1,000,000, to raise which the authority of the House would be asked. There were only two courses—increased taxation or borrowing, and the Government would adopt the latter alternative.

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 dysentry, 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 large gathering of representatives of Irish Societies was held on Tuesday at the Hibernian Hall, Melbourne, Dr O'Donnell presiding, to consider the question of sending a delegate to the Irish Convention to be held in Dublin in September next. The proceedings were of an unanimous character, and resolutions were expressed in favor of appointing a delegate whose duty it will be to endeavour to put an end to the dissension in the ranks of Irish Home Rulers, and not to identify himself with any special party, but he must speak and vote in the general Irish interest. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen was unanimously chosen as delegate, and Mr Thomas Hunt, conditionally on Sir Bryan being unable to go.

REGRADING BETWEEN BEAUFORT AND ARARAT

"An Observer," writing in the "Ararat Chronicle" on Wednesday, says:—This important work is now practically completed, as I am given to understand that the men are now engaged on the last portion of the work, viz., the cutting known as the Green Hill, close to Ararat, which is being cut down 4 or 5 feet, and which will complete the work.

The alterations started at the big cutting, about two miles on the Ararat side of Beaufort, and is a masterly piece of work; the cutting having to be taken down some 8 or 9 feet was worked under exceptional difficulties, owing to it requiring to be mostly blasted, and in consequence of the heavy traffic which had to be contended with, and which was not in the least interrupted. This cutting reflects great credit on Inspector Nestor and his competent staff.

Leaving the cutting, we come to a succession of large banks raised to a considerable height, and which have consequently greatly reduced the gradients on the Beaufort bank and through the big cutting, and I think the estimated saving of the department will be fully realised, which abundantly justifies the money expended on these productive works, besides affording relief to the many employed.

Passing along the line to Middle Creek, Buangor, Dobies, and towards Ararat, we find the same order of things. Cuttings have been lowered, banks raised, crossings, drains, and other improvements effected, and all the hills and hollows which in the past must have proved an eyesore to enginedrivers and others in trains are now a thing of the past, and to the casual observer the line presents nice and easy gradients. I am informed that thousands of cubic yards of earth have been taken out of the cuttings and deposited in the banks, thousands of yards of ballast and thousands of sleepers have been put in, thereby making practically a new line.

The whole work has been carried out by Inspector Nestor, who is, I understand, one of the most capable men in the service of the Railway department. Mr Nestor has been ably assisted in his arduous task by Nr C. Conlon, paymaster, and Mr J. M'Namara, timekeeper, and to the above gentlemen too much praise cannot be given for their unceasing efforts in giving information to the local tradespeople as to the men likely to leave the works with their debts unpaid. Mr Nestor was also loyally assisted by Ganger Quirk, who had sole charge of the movements of the ballast train; Gangers Kenny and Taylor in charge of cuttings; Gangers Quixley and Lyons in charge of banks and lifting; also Guard M'Intyre. Mr S. Ogden and assistants carried out all the engineering portion of the work with great promptitude.

These entire works throughout the colony are carried out by direction under the personal supervision of the Engineer for Existing Lines. It is a praiseworthy fact that the accidents on the works above mentioned have been comparatively small, only two men being injured from such a large body of men at work. This work is, I believe, well within the departmental estimate. These facts reflect greatly on all the officers concerned, and especially on Mr Nestor, than whom I have never seen a more capable inspector.

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 therefore can take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d. each.

Her Majesty the Queen has arranged that at State functions the Moderator of the General Assembly in the Church of Scotland shall be treated as a Bishop.

A great sensation was caused at a review of military forces at Longchamp on Wednesday owing to the action of a man named Francois, a dismissed municipal official, who, whilst the review was in progress, fired two shots from a revolver at President M. Fauro. Neither of the shots, however, took effect. A desperate effort was made by the spectators to take the man away and lynch him, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the police managed to rescue him from the mob. Francois, since his arrest, has made a statement declaring that he only fired with blank cartridges at the President, and that his object was to draw public attention to his grievance.

The anti-gamblers must despair of the Salvation Army. According to Mr Booth-Tucker, who "commands" in America, the very angels in heaven take an interest in mankind. In a recent oration in San Francisco he likened the Salvation Army on its onward march to a running horse. "Look at it," he continued; "isn't it beautiful? The angels are looking down on it, leaning over the battlements of heaven, and betting 10 to 1, 50 to 1, and 100 to 1 on it. Then comes Angel Gabriel with a Kodak and snaps at it. The pictures he hangs upon the mansion of heaven, and the angels are inspired to sweeter music as they look upon them and reflect what grand work we are doing down here for God." Certainly the army is nothing if not up to date.

It is estimated that there have been 9,350 deaths in Egypt since the outbreak of cholera, and no fewer than 2,244 occurred last week.

The Budget which naturally attracts the most attention this year is that of New South Wales, because it discloses the first six months of the operation of the policy of extreme free trade which Mr Reid courageously introduced. The policy it was declared beforehand by the timorous was to ruin Sydney at once. Here manufacturing establishments were to close; wages were to come tumbling down; the ranks of the unemployed were to be portentously swollen. And efforts were made at the start to show that these predictions were being rapidly fulfilled. Of course this was only silly talk. Just six months after the event Mr Reid can speak in the jubilant tones which were familiar in the boom period. In the first place he has a very handsome surplus which will probably exceed L330,000. In the second place it is admitted all round that New South Wales has made greater strides during the last six months than for many years past, and she is becoming more and more prosperous day to day. New South Wales under freetrade is a pronounced success.

The London Chamber of Commerce has addressed a circular to the colonial chambers of commerce drawing attention to the heavy losses on hides and sheepskins that result from the reckless and undue use of the knife by the slaughtermen. The total loss to the Australian colonies arising from this unskilfulness is estimated at L54,000 on hides and L102,455 on sheepskins.

Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese Viceroy, who attended at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow as representative of China, and afterwards visited Berlin, has arrived in England. He has been warmly welcomed, and is treated by Her Majesty the Queen as a guest of the State.

Scarlet fever is becoming very general, although fortunately the outbreak is mild and but few deaths are reported. Prior to Thursday 16 shires and boroughs had been proclaimed infected.

The most costly cradle ever made was for one of the King of Burmah's children. It was constructed of mango wood, then lined inside and out with sheet gold, and over this was a most elaborate gold setting encrusted with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones, to the value of more than L100,000.

A serious accident happened on Tuesday to the Scotch express train. The express, to which two engines were attached, was an exceptionally heavy train, and was running at the rate of over fifty miles an hour when the mishap took place. When approaching the town of Preston, in Lancashire, the train by some means jumped the rails and ran off the line. It seems to have been brought to a standstill in time to prevent a general wreck, but one person was killed and several are reported as injured. There were many narrow escapes on the part of the passengers.

It is satisfactory to find that the Commissioner of Railways has seen his way to meet the convenience of a large section of the public by allowing dairy and perishable produce to be carried at goods rates to passenger stations.

Imports into Sydney since the beginning of this year have amounted to L8,317,409, compared with L6,753,069 for the corresponding period in 1895. The exports this year amounted to L6,132,516, against L6,894,208 last year.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Factories and Shops Bill were agreed to by the Assembly on Thursday. When the House met the Chief Secretary briefly explained the amendments, stating that the principal ones related to the registration of the names and addresses of outside workers, conditionally on that information not being divulged except to the under-secretary and the factory inspectors; the working of overtime for one day a week, but not for more than 10 days in the year without the sanction of the Chief Secretary; and the date for the act coming into operation, which had been fixed for 1st October. Mr Gray remarked that the Chief Secretary was not empowered to overhaul the register of out-workers, and Mr Peacock had the House with him when he replied that the political head of the department should have no more right to pry into the register than had the Treasurer to scrutinise the Income Tax schedules. The Chief Secretary hesitated whether he should move the amendments seriatim or in globo, but on the leader of the Opposition suggesting the latter course he proposed that the whole of the amendments should be accepted. It seemed that the motion would be agreed to without discussion, but Mr Murray Smith suggested that those "agitators" who during the recess had persistently attacked and vilified the Council because it desired to make the bill more effective that when it left the Assembly should express regret for their unjustified onslaught on the other Chamber. Mr Deakin put on the cap. After expressing surprise that the member for Hawthorn should have trailed his coat along the floor of the House, he reminded him that the present was not the time to refer to the relations between the two branches of the Legislature, but they would be dealt with on a more opportune occasion. While gratified at the bill having been so expeditiously passed by the Council this session, he hinted that the prospect of opposition at the forthcoming elections for that Chamber had accelerated its passage. The motion was agreed to amid cheers, and the Chief Secretary was congratulated on his "tact, judgment, and consideration," which had resulted in the measure being placed on the statute book.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

MR A. KILGOUR,
PRACTICAL TAILOR, BEAUFORT,

Begs to notify the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has removed to more commodious premises in HAVELOCK-ST., next Mechanics' Institute (late Mr G. Ison's premises), and would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers and the public generally for the support and courtesy extended to him during the past 2 years, and trusts by close attention to business, good workmanship, and prices to suit all purses, to merit a continuance of their support and the favour of a recommendation to their friends.

A choice collection of English, Irish, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds and Coatings always on hand. Hunting, Riding, and Bicycling Outfits a speciality. My Motto still the same, "NO FIT, NO PAY." NOTE THE ADDRESS—A. KILGOUR, PRACTICAL TAILOR, Havelock-street (next Mechanics' Institute), BEAUFORT.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

REVISION COURT.

NOTICE.—An open Court, for the purpose of Revising the Voters' Lists of the several Ridings of the Shire of Ripon, will be held at Twelve o'clock at noon of Monday, the 27th day of July, 1896, at the Shire Hall, Beaufort.

WM. MURRAY, President.

18th July, 1896.

Beaufort Coursing Club.

MEETING, to be held at Camp Hotel, Monday Evening, 8.30, to arrange another match.

E. H. WELSH, Hon. Secy.

On Sale
AT
JEREMIAH SMITH'S
TIMBER YARD.
CORNER OF LIVINGSTONE & WILLOBY STREETS—
American shelving boards
Do lumber do
6 x 1 T and G Scotch flooring
6 x ½ do do lining
6 x ¾ do do flooring
American and Baltic deals, all sizes
4 out pine weatherboards
6 do do
American clear pine
½in., ¾in., 1in., 1½in., cedar, wide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GEELONG LIME.

BEAUFORT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank of Victoria, July 1st, 1895	16	11	4
„ Grant in Aid	25	0	0
„ Shire of Ripon	15	0	0
„ Masonic Service	10	0	0
„ Orange Service	2	7	3
„ Jockey Club	5	0	0
„ Collected by Miss Tulloch ...	0	15	7
„ Chinese collection, per Chinese Missionary	3	6	6
„ Mr R. Simson, Toorak	10	0	0
„ Mr Lewis, Stoneleigh	6	0	0
„ Mr P. Russell, Mawallok ...	5	0	0
„ Capt. Bridges, Trawalla ...	3	0	0
„ Father Cleary, Ararat	2	2	0
„ Mr E. H. Austin, per Mr Watson	1	1	10
„ Other Subscriptions amounting to	17	2	4
	£122	6	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Sustenance	90	14	6
„ Firewood	3	7	6
„ Medicines	0	18	6
„ Medical Comforts	0	11	6
„ Printing	0	7	6
„ Secretary and Stamps	5	2	0
„ Balance in Bank of Victoria, June 30th, 1896	21	5	4
	£122	6	10

Donations in kind—10s worth of wood, Mr Topper; meat, Mrs Gilloch.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Auditor. ELIZABETH STEWART, Secretary.

V. R.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIPON AND HAMPDEN.

BEAUFORT DIVISION.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST for the above Division is now printed, and a copy may be inspected, free of charge, until the day appointed for revision, at my office, and every Post Office within the Division, and at the office of my Deputy at Waterloo.

C. W. MINCHIN,
Registrar at Beaufort.

GRAZING LANDS.

TENDERS will be received by the BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS up to Noon of Friday, the 24th July, 1896, for the right to Graze on the undermentioned land from the 1st August, 1896, to the 30th June, 1897. The fee for above period and fee for licence must accompany each tender. Tender forms and full particulars may be obtained at the local Land Office.

Lot. 16. Grazing block (No. 4669)—190 acres, being the Salt Lake reserve in section 13, parish of Yangerahwill: Ballarat district.—(1275/123.) The licence will be renewable annually for a period of four years after 30th June, 1897.

R. W. BEST,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Melbourne, 25th June, 1896.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Section 125 of Act 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 diseases scarlet fever and scarlatina; and the said Board doth therefore hereby require all medical practitioners, deputy registrars, school teachers, and members of the police force residing in such municipality, and the occupier or person in charge of any house in which any case of either of such diseases may occur, to report such occurrence immediately on its coming to his or their knowledge, by telegraph, or, in case there is no telegraph communication, by letter, to the said Board and to the council of the said municipality; 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 1st day of July, 1896.

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 persons 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.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria. } *Fi. Fa.*

NOTICE is hereby given that under, and by virtue of certain process issued out of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, and directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to levy certain moneys of the real and personal estate of Albert Andrews, the said Sheriff will, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of August, 1896, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, cause to be sold at the Court House, Beaufort (unless the said process shall have been previously satisfied, or the said Sheriff be otherwise stayed), all the estate and interest (if any) of the said Albert Andrews in and to all those pieces of land, being Crown allotments 2 and 9, of section 61, township and parish of Beaufort, county of Ripon, containing One Acre and Thirty-two Perches (or there abouts), as the same is described in certificate of title entered in the Register Book, vol. 494, fol. 98737. N.B.—Terms Cash on the fall of the hammer. No cheques taken. Other terms declared at time of sale. Dated at Ballarat, this 18th day of July, 1896.

JOHN RODD,
Sheriff's Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING for the present suspended Milling operations at Beaufort, I hereby notify my constituents throughout the district that, pending re-opening, they can be supplied as usual with FLOUR—ROLLER and STONE—POLLARD, BRAN, WHEAT, etc., of the usual first-class quality, at my Store, at the Railway Station, Beaufort, which will be in charge of Mr J. W. Harris, senr., whom I have appointed as my Manager, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge for all moneys paid to him on my account.

While thanking the merchants and others of Beaufort and the surrounding district for the liberal patronage they have for the last 25 years accorded me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

W. C. THOMAS.

Flour Mills, Murtoa.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Agent for the *Weekly Times, Herald, Ripon shire Advocate, Sportsman, Free Lance, Australian Journal, Argus, Australasian*, &c. While thanking his numerous old customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the Address—Next Door to Bank of Victoria.

JAS. CUTHBERTSON wishes to notify the public of Beaufort and district that he has fitted up STEAM CHAFF MILLS in the late John Owen's premises, opposite Camp Hotel, LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, where he is prepared to supply all kinds of produce at lowest possible prices. Best Hay Chaff, 4s per cwt.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Dark Bay Horse, star and snip, white feet, R near shoulder.

Black Horse, star, JM near shoulder.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 1st August, 1896.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

WINTER 1896.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

COUGLE'S

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

THIS WEEK,

Grand Display

NEW MILLINERY,

NEW MANTLES,

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW UMBRELLAS,

&c.

The Best Value in the trade.

GEO. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

CONSULT

PROF. G. W. GIBSON,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

On all Ailments, Free of Charge.

Remember, MR W. INGRAM is still our Beaufort Agent for the sale of all our Herbal Remedies at 1s and 2s each.

Our Laboratory and Consulting Rooms are at 27 Mair st. Ballarat.

SIGH NO MORE, LADIES, SIGH NO MORE

"If men were deceivers ever,"

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT'S
FRENCH SAFETY PILLS

Will NEVER deceive you. They restore regularity, no matter why, or how long delayed, when everything else fails. Take no others!! SAFE, SURE, SPEEDY. Box posted, 7s 6d; Extra Strong, 20s (guaranteed A1).

Sold only by LEO. HAUTMONT, R.M.D., NORTH MELB. All Letters Burned!

MRS LAURE MŒLLER, GEORGINA-STREET, NEWTOWN, N.S.W.

Dear Sir,—I can with confidence bear witness to the wonderful efficacy of Clements Tonic in curing liver and kidney disease. I have long been a victim to indigestion (caused by liver complaint) and an affection of the kidney. I suffered terribly from headaches, pains in the back and side, with obstinate constipation. No one except myself knows what my sufferings have been. I was always tired and languid, with no ability or inclination to perform my daily work. My tongue was furred in a morning, and a sour taste in the mouth, and frequent vomiting; one day I would be pretty well and the next very distressed or completely prostrated with a very confirmed languor. This went on until I was so ill I was completely done up and quite unable to move, my ankles being swollen as thick as my thighs. I consulted physicians, all of whom pronounced the case one of dropsy; they variously ascribed the cause to heart, liver, or Bright's disease. The kidneys were undoubtedly diseased, because the swollen ankles, when pressed with the finger, would leave a dent in the place for days, and it was easy to press the end of the finger an inch deep, when the hole would not fill up for four days. I had heard of the wonderful cures effected by Clements Tonic, and commenced its use. I took three bottles, and the swelling in the ankles commenced gradually to subside. I continued the medicine, and am now completely cured; my ankles are their usual size, I have no aches nor pains, and can do a good day's work with pleasure; my tired, aching feelings have all disappeared, and I am confident I have been rescued from an untimely grave by the wonderful virtues of Clements Tonic. My address is at the head of this letter, and I will reply to the communications if a stamped envelope is sent with inquiry, as I consider it my duty to publish a record of my wonderful cure. Yours very gratefully, LAURE MŒLLER.

This was a case we can ourselves endorse, as we were cognisant of it from the outset. This lady obtained a cure by properly treating the complaint, and faithful treatment with Clements Tonic is always successful.

A bill introduced by Mr Hancock to amend the Police Offences Act 1890 with a view to legalising certain art unions has been circulated. The Bill is a short one of four clauses, and is designed to legalise lotteries under certain conditions. Section 2, subject to the succeeding one, exempts any friendly society or branch registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts, or any officer or servant thereof with the written direction of such society or branch, from the application of section 37 of the Police Offences Act 1890, with respect to any lottery or scheme established or commenced either before or after the commencement of this act. Section 3 imposes that the lottery or scheme must be for the sole benefit of the friendly society or branch holding the same or giving direction as aforesaid. One-fourth of the proceeds is to be paid to the Treasurer of Victoria for distribution among the charitable institutions of the colony, and previous notice by the society or branch must be given to the Attorney-General of intention to hold such lottery, stating the purpose to which the proceeds will be appropriated. The last section exempts the Eight Hours' Day lottery from the application of the Police Offences Act, such to be permitted to be held annually provided that in any year such art union or lottery be approved of in writing by the Attorney General.

The Health and Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood, waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Around Wangaratta the tobacco crops as a whole have turned out extra good leaf, and if fair prices can be obtained the area placed under tobacco along the King will be increased during the coming season. The Government tobacco farm at Hedi is being cleared and made ready for the planting season under the supervision of Mr Bondurant.

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.

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

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

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk six miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road miles from home, soon hereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the *same man*, and enclosed *within* a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people *did* wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from a man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr Henry Jackson is a farmer, well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbours and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fulness around the sides. My stomach always felt *burning hot*, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over my limbs and could not move without help.

"I suffered so with *mere pain* that I could not lie in bed, and *for over twelve months I never had my clothes off.*

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicines did me no good, and after attending me for ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we went at once to Mr Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. *I can now walk for miles* and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvellous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No words of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

This year the stud sheep submitted at the Sydney annual sales numbered 3296, and realised L31,828, as compared with 9280 sheep sold in 1895 for L18,297.

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by cleansing the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They remove every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

The school board for the east riding of Avon has passed a resolution disapproving of the recent regulation for teaching boys sewing "as a waste of the boys' and teachers' time."

It is stated that the Mildura Commission has gone about its business in such an expeditious manner that it bids fair to be the shortest-lived and most practical commission that has ever been appointed.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kinds are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

In consequence of the Benalla council having lost in lawsuits nearly L700 during the last 18 months, it has decided to appoint a standing counsel at L52 per annum.

An order has been issued by the N.S.W. Military Department, directing that members of the volunteer force must not take part in or institute meetings for party or political purposes.

In Fiji both European and natives are suffering from an affection of the eyes, which is so severe that a number of people have become totally blind, and the residents state that a medical missionary would be appreciated.

The death sentence recently passed on Emily Dibbs, *alias* Madame Fitzjames, for the murder of Adele Dixon by the performance of an illegal operation, has been commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

"If the blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Regulations passed by the Executive on Monday leaves the effective allowance for mounted rifles and rangers at 20s instead of 15s, as threatened by the Government.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The renewal of the following licenses has been approved:—Jas. Cleland, 60a., Langi-kal-kal; Jos. Weavell, 17a., Mortchup; Robt. Chirnside, 39a., Baangal; W. B. Bridges, 280a., Lillinie; executors of F. Ormond, 86a., Baangal.

The following application for transfer of license under the 65th section of the Land Act 1890 has been approved:—From P. Lowe to Geo. Boyd, 20a., Langi-kal-kal.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber, but is too mean to support local enterprise.

By four votes to three the Hamilton Borough Council has rejected an application for using the Town Hall for a sacred concert on Sunday night. The applicants were the blind singers, once inmates of the Royal Institute for the Blind, who are touring the provinces for a living. They guaranteed that none but sacred selections should be given, but the mayor and Cr Mead were specially emphatic that the sanctity of the Sabbath should not be invaded by Sunday night concerts.

The heat in England is unusually great. Numerous cases of death from sunstroke are reported, including a sentry at Marlborough House, the town residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In Spain the heat is intense, and numbers of birds have been killed by it.

Mr E. Pollett, Consul for Belgium, states that there is every prospect of a trade being established between these colonies and that country if our exports are brought prominently under the notice of the people of Belgium.

The Blood is the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical capabilities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds are solicited to give Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

The Chinese speak of the Yellow River as the "Sorrow of China," and no wonder. It is estimated that its floods in the present century have cost the country 11,000,000 of lives. During the past 100 years the river has changed its course 22 times, and now flows into these three through a mouth 300 miles distant from that of a century ago.

Another very successful experiment has just been made by the aid of the Röntgen X rays in Melbourne, which has resulted in locating the exact position of an injury to the cartilages of the knee joint, consequently permitting of appropriate treatment.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Monday, the question of compensating the late railway Commissioners for their services was considered, and it was agreed that Mr Syder should receive L1000 and retire upon pension. Mr Woodroffe will be given L400 and Mr Lockhead L600. It is understood that this arrangement has been accepted by the retiring Commissioners.

"In the organism of man, as in that of all the higher animals, the materials for the nutrition of every portion of the structure are supplied by the Blood. If the Blood is diseased, the body is diseased." "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. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

In the First Chamber of the Volksraad on Sunday, at Pretoria, the law preventing Roman Catholics from holding official positions in the South African Republic was rescinded.

News is to hand that a collision has taken place between H.M.S. Landrial, a first class twin screw gun vessel of 960 tons, and the Siren, a schooner rigged vessel of 1482 tons, which left Sydney on 24th March for London. The accident took place in the English Channel, about 25 miles from Portland, the result being the Siren sank immediately, not, however, until her crew had been saved.

Intelligence has been received from South Africa that Mr Cecil Rhodes has narrowly escaped being murdered by a native at Thaba. It appears that a native fired point blank at Mr Rhodes at a distance of only eight paces, but fortunately missed his mark, Mr Rhodes escaping unhurt.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday night, Mr Cuthbert, in answer to Mr T. Dowling, said that the Government intended to bring in an Amending Fencing Bill to compel owners of adjacent properties to join in erecting rabbit proof fencing when required. The motion for the second reading of the Factories Bill was then discussed, and satisfaction expressed that the Government had decided to meet the wishes of the Council in regard to keeping the registration of workers secret. In the Assembly, the Premier, replying to a question by Mr Langdon, said that a Credit Foncier, or Cheap Money Bill was practically completed, and he hoped to deal with it in September, after the consideration of the estimates and the Constitutional Amendment Bill.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln, England.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

FATTENING FOWLS FOR MARKET.

A Method Described Which Is Economical, Simple and Expeditious.

Fowls that have been properly kept will generally be in good condition for the table at almost any season and at any age. But we may increase the amount of flesh, harden it and "fatten" the birds, so that they will dress presentably for the butchers' stalls, if we desire, through additional or extra feeding for a few weeks at the close of the season. It is quite impossible for any breeder—no matter how careful, how skillful or how determined he may be—to breed all his fowls up to what is considered the average best "standard." There must be culls among his flocks, let him do his best. This is not only our own but it is the frankly admitted experience of all fanciers or poulterers who are disposed to state the facts. Thus, then—whatever your strain, breed or cross may be—you will rear many chickens every year that will prove fit only for the spit or the pot. These should be weeded out.

If we are breeders of large flocks, we shall have many such birds to be disposed of for table use. If we breed only a few, the proportion of indifferent specimens is about the same. And all these "culls" must be got rid of to the best advantage because we do not care to carry them over for future propagation, and it is not profitable to feed them after they have attained their growth.

Remove such birds—and especially all the imperfectly feathered or ill shaped cockerels—from among their mates. Place them, 15 or 20 together, in a closed coop that is clean and comfortable, for them to eat and rest in, without crowding each other. Give them fresh water to drink, with a little cayenne pepper thrown into it, two or three times a week, and feed them all they will eat up clean three times a day, upon boiled corn and wheat meal with potatoes (a little salted), one part of each, into which, while hot, stir a pound of common lard, beef tallow or chandlers' scraps (perfectly sweet, mind) to six or eight quarts of the mash.

Feed this out when warm. Have a basin of coarse gravel handy, which they will eat all they need of to assist digestion. Occasionally mix a little powdered charcoal in this soft food (which latter is an excellent purifier and guards against the souring of their food in the crop), and in two or three weeks your birds will be at their best. Kill, dress and market them, and thus make the wisest disposal you can make of all your surplus or undesirable fowls.

While this process is going on it will be observed that the birds are in close, compact coops, open only in front. These may be placed in the barn or anywhere most convenient for the time being. They will not suffer, thus in a body, from the cold. The coops should be set on the ground, with straw or leaves for a flooring. The heat of the fowls' bodies will serve to keep each other warm enough in the three sided closed coops. They have no exercise, and they have nothing to do but to eat, rest, sleep and grow fat. This method is simple, economical and the least troublesome. In 12 to 24 days at the outside fowls thus treated should be in their best condition for slaughtering.

Sugar Growing In Louisiana.

Here are some extracts from a New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times: The profit in sugar raising in this state in the past few years has caused a wonderful increase in the area devoted to sugar. In 1886 the crop was 145,968 hogsheads of about 1,200 pounds each. In 1887 it was 285,158 hogsheads, and in 1890 420,426 hogsheads were made, while last year the state of Louisiana made 430,622 hogsheads of sugar. The largest crop ever made in the state was in the year the war begun—1860-1—459,419 hogsheads, so it will be seen that Louisiana has nearly attained the largest yield of sugar under the best conditions of slavery. Besides the great crop of sugar of last year, there were made 17,430,890 gallons of molasses.

One cause for the great increase in the area of sugar culture is the growth of cane by small planters. Before the war this was not common. But all this has been changed. Now a negro may rent 30 or 40 acres of land and put 10 of it in sugar cane. This cane he sells in the fall to the nearest planter. Last year it brought $4.25 per ton. An acre will yield from 20 to 28 tons of cane, and a ton will make from 90 to 120 pounds of sugar in ordinary times. Last year the crop was wonderfully large in some instances as much as 4,000 [illegible] to the acre in favored localities.

There are in Louisiana 26 sugar producing parishes proper, although nearly all the country south of Red river will grow fairly good cane. The parish of Rapides marks the farthest distance north in the state in which sugar is a standard crop. It is equally good for cotton in that parish too. The most valuable single sugar plantation in Louisiana is the Belle Alliance place, belonging to James P. Kock. It is in the parish of Assumption, on Bayou La Fourche, and contains about 3,500 acres of tillable land. The state of Louisiana can easily make all the sugar the United States will consume.

Symptoms of Foul Brood.

If you are aware of a bad odor on opening a bee hive and then find holes in the center of the cappings over brood, and on opening a cell find the larva rotten, of a dark color and of a ropy character, so that on thrusting into it a toothpick and then withdrawing it the rotten brood will string out, then, says The American Bee Journal, you will do well to get out your bee books and study up on foul brood. The symptoms described are unmistakable—they mean foul brood.

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, "the finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

MISS "TOM KING."

The Story of the Escape of This Beautiful but Notorious Thief.

The escape of the notorious female horse thief, known in the territory as "Tom King," from the county jail turns out to be one of the romances of the new country.

"Tom" is a very handsome and fascinating young lady of about 22 years, with a voice like a dove and an eye that knows no deceit. She is a quarter blood Cherokee Indian, and many of her relatives and people live near Springfield, Mo., whence her ancestors emigrated to the Cherokee country. Her operations in the territory have been extensive and notorious, and her captures frequent, but she is never brought to trial. About a year ago she was arrested for complicity in some of the Wharton train robberies, and after being held in the Guthrie jail for some time unaccountably escaped. A while later she was held in the Oklahoma City jail, and thence escaped in the same inexplicable way. For the last three months she has been in the new jail of Canadian county.

Last night she walked out the open doors of the jail dressed in her ordinary female habiliments, but under which she had taken the precaution to wear her full suit of men's clothing, which the courtesy of the officers allowed her to keep. Outside of the door the skirts disappeared, and a very good looking, youthful man apparently bestrode a convenient horse and rode safely out of the city. It would mystify the most expert to detect the woman in the garb she wore. The under sheriff of the county has not been seen since a few minutes before the escape, and two of his five horses are not to be found.

Bloodhounds were put upon the trail, but they trailed to where the horse stood and there stopped. The grand jury investigated the case of the escape, and it is reported that a bill was found against one of the deputy sheriffs. It is known that the disappearing officer was much taken with the comely woman. She was being held here for horse stealing, at which she was expert, but other charges of horse stealing and train robbery were standing against her.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

The Vanderbilts, Who Are Not Sportsmen, Buying Up the Adirondacks.

It will soon be impossible for a fellow to go into the Adirondacks without a permit from the Vanderbilts. That enterprising family seems bent on buying up the entire region, to what end no one seems to know. There is not a sportsman in the entire Vanderbilt family—I mean the kind of sportsman that likes to work for his game.

Cornelius, the eldest son, never pulled a trigger in his life or got on top of a horse. Willie K. can cast a fly out of his parlor window and might be able to kill a pheasant if it sat very still. Fred is a good fisherman, but doesn't shoot or ride, and George is a dilettante in books.

Of course there is great profit in Adirondack lands. They can be let out to "parties" who do love to fish and shoot, but there is also profit in suburban property where the only game is goat or yaller dog. Why should the Vanderbilts go in for sporting property when they do not sport?—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

The Unemployed.

Bradstreet's reports that 119 cities of the country show 801,000 unemployed persons in the United States at this time upon whom 1,956,000 persons depend for bread.

This makes a total of 2,757,000 persons without visible means of support in these 119 cities alone. Leaving all other cities and towns out of the question, we have close to one-twentieth of the entire population of the United States out of the means to procure the necessaries of life unless they have some earnings laid by for such a direful emergency.

The following table shows the classified summary of Bradstreet's reports:

	Unemployed.	Dependent.
New England	63,240	154,400
New York and New Jersey	223,250	563,750
Pennsylvania	151,500	449,200
Central western	227,340	443,310
Northwestern	64,900	175,800
Pacific coast	25,800	47,000
Southern	42,005	122,650
Totals	801,055	1,956,110

—Elmira Advertiser.

Immigration For December.

Ellis island reports state that during December there were landed 11,262 immigrants. Of these Italy brought the largest number—3,784. These brought with them $45,981. Germany contributed 1,821, who brought $34,026. Russia contributed 1,492, who brought $15,191. Hungary came next, with 755 immigrants and $8,224. Of the immigrants, 95 had professions, 2,050 were skilled mechanics, 4,794 were of miscellaneous occupations and 4,476 had no occupations. Of the total number, 2,455 could neither read nor write. The number returned was 117.

A Long Level Under the Pacific.

Any persons interested in the work of the vessels which surveyed the cable route between Hawaii and the California coast who would like to see the survey made by the Thetis can inspect the chart now in the office of this paper. They would be surprised to see how very level the ocean bed is—"so level," as one of the officers remarked, "that, if on dry land, a railroad train could run over a stretch of 500 miles of the bed at a speed of 60 miles an hour without the grade being altered anywhere."—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

[illegible] Postmaster.

The postmaster of Lecompton, Kan., has a unique letterhead on his stationery. It reads: "United States of America, Postoffice department, W. S. Bissell, postmaster general. Local headquarters, Lecompton, Kan. W. A. Smith, postmaster. Stamps sold good to carry mail matter to all parts of the world. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to me. Patronize home institutions."—Kansas City Star.

"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. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. For scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Business man—"You remember what I said, I had in your paper, and took out two months ago? Well, I want to have it put back again." Editor—"Why, I thought you said you noticed it while it was in." Business man (crabbily)—"They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your business is sufficiently important to stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large.—Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising.

"FOR BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature. Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L5 worth of goods, and the grocery man or draper will not throw in gratis L1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him if you don't believe us.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,

NEWS AGENCY

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

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.

BILLIARDS

CHAS. W. VOWLES begs to announce that he has fitted up a first-class Billiard Table (Alcock's) with patent Imperial Cushions, at the Clare Hotel, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Jas. Tyler & Co.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

ON

Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

They are determined that this Sale will eclipse any previous efforts in the trade.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Slaughtered at Half-cost.

Do not miss this opportunity of securing LARGE PARCELS for SMALL MONEY.

Call early and secure some of the choicest plums from the pudding of bargains.

Every line in the Warehouse marked down to zero.

If you cannot call, write, as we supply every article at advertised prices.

Our terms during the sale are Cash.

JAS. TYLER & CO.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT.

N.B.—Country customers can call at the Warehouse immediately on arrival and get a first-class cup of tea and refreshments gratis.

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 those at the Post Office in the town to which they are addressed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS	0 1
REPLY POST CARDS	0 2
LETTER CARDS	0 1½
(2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)	
NEWSPAPERS	0 0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under up to three lbs	0 1
REGISTRATION FEE	0 3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under	0 3
(each extra pound or part, 3d.)	
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof	0 1
(Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	

PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ounces or under up to 2 lbs	0 1

Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts, all kinds examination papers to be returned correctly allowed, manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents not in the nature of letters, bills of exchange, bills of lading, insurance policies, bonds, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, warrants, 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 a packet 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 2
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 6
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 3

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.

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.

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The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1077. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE.

MELBOURNE 22 JUL 96

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

H. A. M. MORGAN, M. & C. E.,
G.C.M.M., M.S.W.Inst.E.,
MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST.

Reports upon Mines and Mineral Properties, Treatment of complex Auriferous Ores (Concentration, Cyanide, Chlorination), Supervision and Management of Mines and Mineral Properties undertaken. Sound Mining ventures introduced to British and other investors. AGENT—MR JOHN HUMPHREYS, Beaufort.

R. F. FARLEY, CARPENTER & UNDERTAKER, BEAUFORT, begs respectfully to announce that he is carrying on the business of his late father, and that all orders intrusted to him will receive the strictest attention. Hearse, Plumes, and all funeral requisites supplied at the shortest notice. Charges to suit the times.

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 in 12 to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architraves and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.

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

Mouldings supplied at Timber Yard prices.

Money at 4 per Cent.

WE have a large amount of MONEY TO LEND at from FOUR to FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT., in large or small sums for term of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 years. Full particulars and all information from McILVOY & CO., 21 Market Street, Melbourne.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1896–1897.

GEORGE HAGUE & COY.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
built expressly for the storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS
specially lighted, and supplied in the colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and shipping yard at the doors.
FARMERS' CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no wool, however small, is sold under highest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian colonies.

CHARGES.—The lowest ruling in the colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after Sale.

ACTS STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

AUCTION SALES of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year.

WAY-BILL FORMS supplied free.
GEORGE HAGUE & CO.,
Wool Brokers.
Geelong, 1st July, 1896.

CONSULT

PROF. G. W. GIBSON,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

On all Ailments, Free of Charge.

Remember, MR W. INGRAM is still our Beaufort Agent for the sale of all our Herbal Remedies at 1s and 2s each.

Our Laboratory and Consulting Rooms are at 27 Mair st. Ballarat.

Ministering Children's League.

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA," QUEENSCLIFF. Opened by Lady Brassey, December 7th, 1895. For poor and weak children from any part of Victoria. Children admitted through any M.C.L. Branch or an Associate Member. Supported by voluntary contributions of money or provisions.

Managing Committee:—Mrs R. Harper, "Myoora," Toorak; Mrs Morris, "Tintern," University, Melbourne; Mrs Hitchcock, "Roslyn," Geelong.

M. C. L. and "Cottage by the Sea" literature can be obtained at 272 Little Collins St., Melbourne.

The Great Appetizer.

TOWL'S PHOSPHORISED QUININE WINE, pleasant and health-giving, restorative and preventative in Influenza, Headaches, Neuralgia and General Debility, &c., Brain and Nerve Tonic, refreshing and invigorating. 2s 6d large bottles (wrapped in cartoons). Agent for Beaufort and district, J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Beaufort.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
Established 1860.
WILLIAM BAKER,
UNDERTAKER,
Lawrence Street, next Post Office, and Neill Street, opposite State School.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. 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

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

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

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.

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

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GOLD.

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.

INCOME TAX.

TAX Schedules prepared and Balance-sheets compiled. All business confidential. Fees moderate. J. W. HARRIS, Insurance and Commission Agent.

MEDICAL.

Markell's Pills.

A boon to the suffering, the friend of the household. These wonderful herbal Pills quickly cure in either sex, all liver, stomach, bowel and kidney complaints, constipation, biliousness headaches, &c., blood diseases and female complaints. **Markell's Pills** act like magic on the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, stimulate and strengthen all the vital organs of the body, purify the blood and restore the bloom of health. If you are ailing (no matter what cause) try these pills and you'll bless the day you did so. Sold at all chemists and grocers in the world, 1s. per box, with full directions. *Use them once and you'll never be without them.*

LOST MANHOOD

from youthful folly, excesses or any other cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Treatise on "Lost Manhood" posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out as it does the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a hideous, tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Every man and youth should read it. Posted free. Apply by letter or personally, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Womans' Salvation.

The Wife's welfare within her own control. Treatise posted free, sealed. Apply by letter or personally, PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne. This treatise, will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived.

DR. BOXWELL'S FEMALE PILLS (registered) restore regularity, no matter what cause. Always succeed. The only certain remedy recognised throughout the world, 5/6 per box. Obtainable all chemists, or by post. Address, "MANAGER" 539 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.

Sufferers from the effects of *Boyish Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, &c.* Send stamped addressed envelope, and I will forward you full particulars of my own case—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidently found a cure.* Address, HAROLD S. BELL, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—PARISIAN FEMALE POWDERS restore regularity and remove obstructions without fail in 48 HOURS. No obstruction can resist them, and they leave no bad after effects. Price 7s. 6d., (posted). Write "SPECIALIST," G.P.O., Melb.

LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Boyish Folly, &c. Pamphlet posted free, showing sufferers how to cure themselves *at home without medicine.* Address, AMERICAN REMEDY DEPOT, Elizabeth street, Melbourne.

Oriental Female Pills—**Triple Power.** Restore regularity without fail. Any cause. Sure and safe. Box, posted, 5s. 6d. Write Mr. GARFIELD, agent, West Collins-street, Melbourne.

Latest London Sensation—Gents' Preventative and Novelty combined. Price 3s., posted any colony. Write H. A. DE LEON, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Gents'—Latest American Preventative, simple, effectual, best for years, 2s. 6d. posted. Write Mr GARFIELD, West Collins-street, Melbourne.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietor of the "Riponshire Advocate," in thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, respectfully solicits a renewal of support, and desires to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news he will always endeavour to make his columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, he will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeals to the public for increased support.

He has resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to the "ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s 9d per quarter, and trusts that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of the "Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

Job Printing, plain and ornamental, of every description, is executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

ARTHUR PARKER.
Proprietor.

YOU CAN BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most STYLISH Clothing to MEASURE or READY-MADE in Australia from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO. LTD.
238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

We make Capital Suits to Measure from 30/-

Trousers from 10/6

Trousers, Really Good Tweed, Ready-made 5/11

Ready-made suits to fit any shape, sound Serges or tweeds guaranteed, 25/-.

Our Book, 'The Philosophy of Dress,' posted free.

Uniforms of all kinds.

D.B. Chesters, 30/- Newest Shape in a great variety of Cloths.

Our Suit to Measure at 42/- is made from best All-Wool Material, is perfectly fitting, and beautifully finished.

Send for Patterns of anything you require & Self-Measurement Forms, Don't forget.

Black Cashmeere Mackintosh, Waterproof Overcoats, full capes, Newest Shapes from 15/6.

Same Class of Coats in fancy tweed patterns from 18/6 guaranteed waterproof.

Handsome and Stylish Tweed Overcoat, with Cape, 21/-

Information on all subjects will be forwarded on application. Our Warehouse contains an enormous selection of Woollens to order from. Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, and all kinds of Under-wear, Ties, Shirts, Trunks, Bags, Rugs, Blankets, etc. We are OUTFITTERS, not Drapers, and understand our business. It will pay you to write or come to us.

We are manufacturing the Best Bicycle in Australia (the "Marriott-Hummer"), B.S.A. or Perry's parts, price £20, guaranteed for 12 months. Repairs and Parts, and all Fittings at Lowest Rates.

WINTER GOODS!
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
J. McKEICH

Is now showing an exceptionally large and varied stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, which include all the Latest Fashions up to date.

Special attention is drawn to the large and varied assortment of **Ladies' New Capes, Jackets, Dresses, New Striped Velvets and Velveteens, Ribbons, Laces, Veilings, Corsets,** and a fine selection of Novelties.

The grand assortment of **New Millinery** will be found very attractive, and at strictly moderate prices.

Manchester Department is now stocked with an entirely new assortment of **Flannels, Sheetings, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Shirtings,** and all the plain everyday lines for the winter season.

A splendid range of **Tweeds for Suits to Measure**, at lowest quotations.

Men's Department will be found to contain a heavy stock of **Men's Suits, Waterproof Coats, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Mole Trousers,** &c.; better value than ever.

New Boot Stock.—The largest and Cheapest Stock ever held of Men's Light and Heavy Boots, Ladies' Strong and Fancy Boots, and a great variety of Children's Boots of all descriptions by the best English and Colonial makers.

J. McKEICH,
IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.

You can get almost anything you want at
HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS,
BEAUFORT.
LIME, CEMENT, & BUILDING MATERIALS.
GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
Ironmongery Novelties and Specialities
FURNITURE—Colonial and Continental
(A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM).
Paperhangings { NEW SEASON'S STOCK AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.
GLASSWARE & CROCKERY
LEATHER and GRINDERY,
JAPANESE ORNAMENTS, BAMBOO BLINDS,
REAPER AND BINDER TWINES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED
CORRUGATED
IRON.

Sole Agents for the Wonderful Antifermentine Fruit Preserver.

CRAIG, WILLIAMSON & THOMAS'

Great Winter Clearing Sale.

NOW BEING HELD

At their three Warehouses:

Melbourne, Bendigo, & Ballarat

Bargains in Every Department.

☞ Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. - - -

Country Buyers are requested to send their orders promptly (accompanied with remittance) to prevent disappointment, as lines once sold cannot be replaced.

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 given him by

"Subscribers and Advertisers,"

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

"The Riponshire Advocate"

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Steckyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Euramboen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Cavendish.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

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

Business Men, Read!

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

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

And another writer has said 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,
DRAPERS' 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.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 7d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 17s 6d per ton; roller-made, L12 2s 6d per ton; pollard, 1s 2½d per bushel; bran, 9d per bushel; Algerian, 2s 9d per bushel; oats, white, 2s 11d per bushel; English barley, 4s per bushel; rye, 4s 6d per bushel; potatoes, Warrnambool, L3 5s per ton; Ballarat, L3 5s; hay, sheaves, oaten, to L3 per ton; hay, trussed, L3 10s per ton; straw, L1 10s per ton; chaff, to L3 15s per ton; onions, 8s per cwt; carrots, 2s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 10d per lb; butter, potted, 8d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; bacon, 7d per lb; cheese, to 5½d; eggs, 1s per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—A rather small supply, numbering only 210 head, came to hand for to-day's sale; a fair proportion ranging from good to prime, balance medium and useful sorts. There was a large muster of the trade, and throughout the sales competition ruled decidedly brisk (especially for quality pens), at prices fully equal to last week's advanced rates, improving, if anything, towards the close. Quotations:—Prime pen bullocks, L10 to L11, extra to L11 17s 6d, single bullock to L12 10s; good, L8 10s to L9; medium, L7 to L8; prime cows, L6 to L6 12s 6d; good, L5 to L5 10s. Averages—Merino Downs, 18 bullocks, L10 12s 6d; Currie, 35 do, L9 9s 3d; Kolos, 18 do, L8 19s 2d; Mamre, 29 do, L8 17s 1d; Hutton, 9 do, L8 8s 4d; C. E. Parsons, 15 do, L7 18s 4d; R. Roulston, 10 do, L7 10s; Muntham, 10 cows, L5 15s 9d. Calves—18 penned, for which there was a good demand; best to 59s. Sheep—5573 was the supply yarded for to-day's sale, a fair proportion ranging from good to prime, remainder principally medium and useful descriptions, a few inferior. There was a good attendance of buyers, still competition in the opening sales lacked animation, prices ruling somewhat easier, but as they progressed improved; the closing sales meeting a brisk demand at prices fully equal to last week. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 14s 6d to 15s, extra 16s to 17s, a few pets 24s; good do, 13s to 14s; medium do, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 13s to 14s, extra to 15s, a few to 20s; good do, 11s to 12s; prime merino wethers, 11s to 12s, extra to 13s; good do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium do, 8s to 9s; merino ewes to 9s 6d. Lambs—327 to hand, which were disposed of at satisfactory prices. Prime, 10s to 11s, extra 11s 6d to 12s, a few pens to 17s; good do, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; medium do, 7s to 7s 6d.

The following district sales are reported: By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford.—330 crossbred wethers and ewes for Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill, crossbred wethers to 11s 9d, ewes to 9s 9d, merino wethers to 9s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

Messrs E. C. Robertson and Co., chaff and grain merchants and commission agents, 56 Spencer-street, Melbourne, report that markets remain extremely dull, and no animation exists in any line. We quote:—Chaff.—Prime to L4 5s; good, L4; straw chaff, L3. Wheat, 4s 10d. Oats.—Stout milling, 3s 2d; feed, 3s to 3s 1d; Algerians, milling, 3s 2d; peas, 3s 10d. Onions, L7. Potatoes, L3 5s.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company, Limited, report:—Factory Butter—Prime, 11½d. Dairy Butter—Prime, 10d to 10½d, a few choice dairies to 11d; medium from 8d to 9½d; inferior from 5d to 7½d. Eggs.—We sold at 1s 2d per dozen. Bacon—Town sides, 5½d to 6d; middles to 6½d; hams, 6½d to 7d. Honey—Prime, 3½d to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3d. Carcase Pork (Friday).—Best from 3d to 3¾d; medium, 2½d to 3d; realers, 1d to 2d. Turkey (cocks), 7s to 8s 6d per pair; prime to 10s 7d; hens, 5s to 6s; fowls, 2s to 4s for prime, 1s 6d to 2s for inferior; ducks, 2s 6d to 4s; geese, 4s to 5s.

GEELONG MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (22nd inst.):—

Sheepskins—The market keeps very firm, with a strong demand from both local fellmongers and shippers. We submitted a full supply, and sold all at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small 20d to 24d each; medium 30d to 40d each; good to superior 48d to 60d each, extra to 66d. Country and station skins, short, 1d to 2d per pound; medium to good, 3d to 4d per pound; superior, to 5d per pound; lambskins, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Hides—We sold all to hand at prices about equal to late quotations. Heavies to 4d per pound, extra higher; good conditioned light and medium salted, 2½d to 3½d per pound; other sorts, 1½d to 2d per pound; kip, 1½d to 2½d per pound; calf to 4d per pound, cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow—The market is rather quiet, but we have made sales of mixed, in shipping order, at satisfactory prices, and our usual supply of oddments at current rates.

Serious rioting has taken place at Servos, a town of Asia Minor, between the American Christains and Mahomedans. The fighting was of a desperate nature, 340 Americans and 60 Moslems being killed.

Depatches from Cairo report that the cholera epidemic in Egypt is spreading rapidly. It is stated that 165 deaths have occurred among the members of the Egyptain Expedition while marching between Assouan and Kosheh.

"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, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

The departure of the S.S. Fram from Melbourne, with a cargo of produce for Durban, Natal, is noticeable because it represents a step in what is hoped to be a further development of colonial trade with South Africa.

The COMMISSIONERS of SAVINGS BANKS are now granting

LOANS TO FARMERS

in sums of £200 and upwards

AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

and 2 per cent. in reduction of principal.

LEASEHOLDERS may borrow Money

To make Land Freehold and pay off Liabilities.

The Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. will pay off the Loan in 25½ years.

Full Particulars and Application Forms may be obtained at any Post Office or Commissioners' Savings Bank, or by letter addressed

The Secretary,

Commissioners of Savings Banks,

29 Market-street, Melbourne.

SIGH NO MORE, LADIES, SIGH NO MORE.

"If men were deceivers ever,"

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT'S

FRENCH SAFETY PILLS

Will NEVER deceive you. They restore regularity, no matter why, or how long delayed, when everything else fails. Take no others!! SAFE, SURE, SPEEDY. Box posted, 7s 6d; Extra Strong, 20s (guaranteed A1).

Sold only by LEO. HAUTMONT, R.M.D., NORTH MELB. All Letters Burned!

H. GILLOCH,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

SMITH BROS.

CHEAP CASH BUTCHERS,

HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT,

Wish to notify that they are taking their father's business, as Family Butchers, on 1st June, and solicit a share of public patronage. None but the best quality of meat kept. The following is our list of CASH PRICES:—Prime Roasts, 4d; Boiling Beef, 3d; Rump Steak, 5d; Beef Steak, 4d. Sausages—beef 4d, pork, 6d. Chops, 3½d. Mutton—fore quarter 2d, hind quarter 2½d, legs 3d, side 2d. Corn Beef, 2½d to 3d.

[A CARD.]

DR. ADAM.

M.B., C.M.,

May in future be Consulted at his Private Residence (next to Police Station.)

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

AND

REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON,

Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises lately occupied by Mr J. B. Cochran, HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HIGHEST CLASS OF DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES.

Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and faithfully dispensed under personal supervision.

Mr Harris having had considerable experience in country and leading Melbourne houses, customers can rely on having their requirements faithfully and promptly attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, Junr., R.D.S.,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT

May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold at lowest prices.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Teeth extracted painlessly with cocaine, ether, chloride of ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

☞NOTE THE ADDRESS—

HAVELOCK-STREET

(Next Mechanics' Institute),

BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 26TH JULY, 1896.

Church of England—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "A study of the law of sin and death, and of the law of the spirit of life." Waterloo, 3 p.m. Subject, "The Holy Trinity." St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "Jesus Christ's teaching in parables."

Presbyterian Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Rev. A. Adam, M.A.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the English speaking countries of the world the centenary of the death of Ayrshire Bard, Robert Burns, was this week honored. In fact, the shepherd on the Australian and New Zealand plains, the diggers in Californian and Columbian mines, the sailor on the deck, the soldier in the barrack, in short wherever men of British birth or descent are found, there are the admirers of the great Scottish bard, animated by a warmth of admiration which is entirely exceptional; all the warmer, perhaps, because of his marred and imperfect life, and because he who has been the cause of imparting so much happiness to the world was himself, on the whole, so unhappy. Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Shakespeare have, perhaps, more than other poets, left the impress of their mind on their compatriots, but not one of them has leavened the thought and speech of the great mass of his countrymen as thoroughly as Burns, for he was essentially "one of the people" in birth, breeding and instincts; and though it is not intended to assert that he equals these intellectual giants in perfect development and poetical results, he has taken more closely to men's bosoms than any of them, if we except, perhaps, the baird of Avon, whose admirers belong more exclusively to the educated classes and to habitual playgoers. The poor man whom Burns' vigorous assertion of the native nobility of manhood has enabled to bear up more courageously under the proud man's contumely and the insolence of office; the patriot of every social rank, whose sentiment he has clothed in the noblest language; the youthful lover for whom he has uttered, more exquisitely than he himself was able, the sweetest and tenderest accents of passion; the man whose heart glows with sympathy for every living being, and who sees not even the mouse, "wee sleekit, cow'rin' tim'rous beastie," turned up in her nest, nor the "mountain daisy" crushed with the tearing ploughshare, without a pang and an outburst of human feeling, recognise in Burns a magnificent benefactor. It has been truly said of Burns that even allowing, perhaps, that many others have ascended to prouder heights in the region of Parnassus, none have ever outshone him in the charms, the sorcery of fascinating conversation, the spontaneous eloquence of social argument, or the unstudied poignancy of brilliant repartee; nor was any man ever gifted with a larger portion of the *vivida vis animi.* His personal endowments were perfectly correspondent to the qualifications of his mind; his form was manly; his action energy itself; devoid perhaps in a great measure of those graces, of that polish, acquired only in the refinement of societies where in early life he could have no opportunities of mixing; but where such was the irresistible power of attraction that encircled him, though his appearance and his manner were always peculiar, he never failed to delight and to excel. His figure seemed to bear testimony to his earlier destination and employments. It seemed rather moulded by nature for the rough exercises of agriculture than the gentler cultivation of *belles lettres.* His features were stamped with the hardy character of independence, and the firmness of conscious, though not arrogant, pre-eminence, the animated expressions of countenance were almost peculiar to himself; the rapid lightnings of his eye were always the harbingers of some flash of genius, whether they darted the fiery glances of insulted and indignant superiority, or beamed with the impassioned sentiment of fervent and impetuous affections. As regards the keenness of his satire it is hard to say whether it was his forte or his foible; for though nature had endowed him with a portion of the most pointed excellence in that dangerous talent, there can be no doubt but that he suffered it rather often to be the vehicle of personal, and sometimes unfounded animosities. But in this respect Burns should not now be too severely dealt with. He paid for his mischievous wit as dearly as anyone could. And it should be remembered that the vivacity of his wishes and temper was checked by habitual disappointments, which sat heavy on a heart that acknowledged the ruling passion of independence, without ever having been placed beyond the grasp of penury. His soul was never languid or inactive, and his genius was extinguished only with the last spark of retreating life. All his life Burns had to maintain a hard struggle with cares; and he often had to labour under those depressions to which genius is subject; yet his spirit never stooped from its lofty career, and, to the very end of his warfare with himself and with fortune, he continued strong in its independence. The love of posthumous fame was the master passion of his soul, which kept all others in subordination, and prevented them from running into that disorder which his great susceptibility to all those objects which pleased his fancy or interested his heart, and the vivacity of all his emotions might, without this regulating principle, have produced. Possessing an eloquence that might have guided the councils of nations, and which would have been eagerly courted by any party, he would have perished by famine rather than become the tool of any faction or party. He had a loftiness of sentiment that raised him above making his genius a hireling even in a good cause, and his laurels were never stained by a single act of venality. While honoring the memory of Burns let us bear the fact in mind that there is not, as has often been affirmed, anything positively demoralising or seductively impure in his writings—to the pure all things are pure—there is nothing that can for one moment be put in comparison with the deliberate and pernicious prurience of the modern sensation novel which finds its thousands of readers. Well may Scotland hold up her head. All her sons and daughters think more highly of their country that Burns was of it. Let a Scotchman travel where he will, he is, if otherwise worthy, made more worthy for Burns' sake. And now all over the world the name of Robert Burns is cherished with an undying love.

THE report of Mr J. J. Fenton, the assistant Government Statist, is full of interest, and the information it contains is most important. The tables relating to public debt show that, of the 207½ millions borrowed by the Australian Governments, 196 millions were raised in London, and only 11½ millions in the colonies; that of the annual interest payable, £77,000,000 has to be remitted to London, and only £740,000 is payable locally; also that about five millions of the debt will fall due within the next five years. The latter circumstance ought to stimulate the Australasian Governments to take concerted action with a view, says Mr Fenton, to not only secure general uniformity as to future loans in respect to rate of interest, currency, and periods of interest payments, thereby creating, without federation, one great Australian stock which could be readily taken over at any time, without the necessity of conversion, by a Federal Government whenever constituted, but also to obtain some reductions in the present heavy charges made for the flotation and management of public loans. From the returns of the banks of the colonies it may be seen that the deposits now amount to close on a hundred millions sterling, as compared with twenty-three millions in the public savings banks. It appears, however, that the estimates of the population are still unsatisfactory, owing principally to the defective records of emigration by sea. At the time of the last census the aggregate population of the seven Australasian colonies was in round numbers 3,809,300, and at the end of 1894 it was estimated at 4,153,700, thus showing an apparent increase in three and three quarter years of 344,440. This number is made up of 283,400 excess of births over deaths, and 61,000 excess of arrivals over departures. From Mr Fenton's point of view a very serious mistake has been made, and it appears that too little has been allowed respecting the net emigration, according to British returns, to Australasia from the United Kingdom, from which country the great bulk of our emigrants are drawn. If Mr Fenton is correct in his statements, there can be no doubt but that the population of Australia is overstated by fully 40,000.

Local and General News.

There was practically a clean sheet at the Beaufort Police Court on Monday, the one debt case listed having been settled out of court. Mr F. Beggs and Captain Bridges, J's.P., were the magistrates in attendance.

A man employed on the regrading works at the Green Hill, named James Davis, met with a minor accident on Saturday last. He was engaged with others in closing the "gate" of a ballast truck partly loaded, when the first finger of his left hand got caught between the door and the side of the truck, and it was badly crushed. He was admitted to the Ararat Hospital, when it was found that fortunately the bone was not broken.—"Advertiser."

A sensational statement was made by John Barr Stevenson at the City Court, Melbourne, on Tuesday, whilst giving evidence in the case of Leader v. Tuthill. The witness swore that on the previous day, while at Bacchus Marsh station, he was approached by Mr Tuthill, who, after a few preliminary remarks about the case, offered him £5 to refrain from giving evidence. Mr Tuthill subsequently went into the witness-box, and emphatically denied the allegation.

A meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club was held at Vowles' Camp Hotel on Monday evening. Present — Messrs Parker (in the chair), Hayres, Vowles, E. H. Welsh (secy.), and Harris. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following accounts were passed for payment:—A. Parker, L1 11s 6d; Mrs Welsh, 15s. The secretary read a rough balance-sheet showing the receipts to have amounted to L10 0s 6d and the expenditure to L11 8s, thus leaving a credit balance of 12s 6d. He also stated that L1 was outstanding on members' tickets. Mr Vowles moved that a sweepstake of 10s for an unlimited dumber of greyhounds be run on Wednesday, 19th August. Seconded by Mr Hayres, and carried. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr Tindale to see if permission could be obtained to run the match on Langi-Kal-Kal Estate. The meeting then terminated.

The Beaufort Football Club played a match against a team from Eurambeen and district in the Beaufort Park on Saturday last, and although a handicap of five extra men was conceded to the visitors, the game resulted in a very easy victory for Beaufort by 15 goals 20 behinds to nil. E. P. Welsh captained the locals, and O'Brien acted in a similar capacity for the visitors. The game was one-sided from start to finish, the visitors not having a possible chance to score, and only once getting the ball past the centre. The goal-kickers were—W. White (4), McDougall (4), L. Lilley (2), Wilson, D'Arcy, E. P. Welsh, E. Lilley, and Brennan. McNamara (Beaufort) played the best game of the forty, being well supported by E. Lilley, W. White, D'Arcy, and Wilson. Those who played best for the losers were—Ball, O'Brien, Sandaland, Panther, and O'Loughlin. Mr T. Murphy umpired for the first half, but the visitors objected to his keeping strictly to the rules, there being too many free-kicks for infringements to their liking. Mr C. White acted for the second half, when the game was a "rough and tumble," which suited the visitors better.

At the Melbourne City Court on Tuesday (says the "Star"), the charge of criminal libel preferred against Mr F. H. Tuthill by Mr Leader, P.M., was called on before Mr Panton, P.M., and Messrs Learmonth and Power, J's.P. Mr J. L. Purves and Mr Oldham appeared for the complainant, and Mr D. Gaunson for the defendant. Mr Purves, in opening the case, contended that the defendant had, since 1894, continually attacked the complainant, who had been compelled to take the present proceedings. He dealt at considerable length with the letter sent on 1st July last by Mr Tuthill to the Solicitor-General, in which he made several serious charges against Mr Leader, and demanded a Board of Enquiry. The letter referred to was put in, as was also a letter written by Mr Tuthill, and published in "The Star" on the 29th November, 1894. A witness named John Barr Stevenson deposed to the defendant having made disparaging remarks about Mr Leader. Mr Gaunson contended that the letter in which the alleged libel was contained was a privileged communication, and that the prosecution had failed to show that the defendant acted maliciously. Mr Tuthill gave evidence, in which he denied the allegations made by Stevenson, and stated that he had written the letter in good faith. Mr E. P. Wynne, barrister, also gave evidence for the defence, with a view to prove that Mr Tuthill had not acted hastily in the matter, but had made the complaint to the Solicitor-General after careful enquiry. Mr Wynne further stated that he was under the impression that Mr Leader had frequently acted in an insulting manner towards Mr Tuthill. Mr Panton, P.M., considered that a prima facie case had been made out, and committed the defendant to take his trial on 17th August.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Shire of Ripon and Hanpden was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Skipton, on Saturday evening to consider boundaries of new shire, and to form a Ratepayers' League to watch over the interest of the district. Mr Chas. Cairns was elected chairman. Apologies for inability to attend were received from—Mr J. Mack, J.P., Berrybank; Mr E. G. Austin, Borriyallock; Mr R. Chirnside, Carranballac; and from Mr Kennedy, Fingal Park, enclosing the sum of L1 towards the funds of the Ratepayers' League. It was proposed by Mr R. Cairns, seconded by Mr T. Budge—"That a Ratepayers' League be formed, to be called the Skipton Ratepayers' League, to watch over all matters of interest to the ratepayers in the district, and that a fee of 2s 6d be charged for membership." This was carried. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr R. Chirnside, Carranballac, president; Messrs Thos. Kennedy, Fingal Park, E. G. Austin, Borriyallock, and Mr Chas. Cairns, vice-presidents; Mr Thos. Cleveland, secretary; Mr H. M. Elder, treasurer. On the motion of Mr R. Cairns, seconded by Mr T. Budge, it was resolved that all members of the league form the committee, seven to form a quorum. It was proposed by Mr H. M. Elder, seconded by Mr Jas. Murray—"That the boundaries as pointed out be accepted for the new shire, to start from the boundary of the Shire of Grenville south along the east boundary of the Shire of Hampden to the Gnarkett bridge, thence west along the southern boundaries of the parishes of Gala, Nite Vite, and Carranballac south to Emu Creek, thence northerly along creek to boundary of the Shire of Ripon and Mortlake, thence westerly along said boundary to the boundary of the Shire of Ararat, thence northerly to the Streatham and Mount Emu road, thence north-easterly along the said road to the Mount Emu Creek bridge, thence along the Emu Creek to the starting point."—Carried. On the motion of Mr Dixon, seconded by Mr R. Cairns, the secretary was asked to obtain all parish maps required and empowered to enrol members. The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight.—"Star."

The rainfall for the week ending yesterday at 9 a.m., at Beaufort, amounted to 40 points.

The last of the art series in connection with the publication of "Broader Britain" has been received by us from Mr E. Welsh, local agent. Sydney harbour is shown among a number of excellent views.

Two children of Mr E. Holdsworth, of Cannum, found a tin labelled "baking powder" in a hollow tree and tasted its contents, which proved to be arsenic. A doctor was sent for and emetics administered with success. Mr E. Holdsworth is the nephew of Mr J. Holdsworth, of Beaufort.

The Beaufort Football Club try conclusions with the Stawell Club in connection with the Wild-McGibbony (Ararat) trophy in the Beaufort Park on Wednesday next. The local team will be represented from the following:—Welsh (3), Lilley (3), White (2), Cowel, Harris, Wilson, Fitzpatrick, Tilley, McNamara, Nolan, D'Arcy, Scott, Cheeseman, Loo, Brennan, McDougall, Sands, Rogers, Moore, and W. Buchanan.

On Thursday afternoon Superintendent O'Callaghan received a telegram from Constable Bourke, of Snake Valley, reporting that Mr James Whelan, farmer, of that place, had died somewhat suddenly on the previous evening, at the residence of his son at Carngham. The deceased was 91 years of age, and the cause of death is supposed to have been apoplexy. The matter has been reported to the coroner.—"Star."

Our Stockyard Hill correspondent writes:—Mr G. Crebbin, who has been relieving at the Stockyard Hill and Lake Goldsmith State schools, left on Thursday. During his stay here—about six months—he has been deservedly popular, taking a keen interest in all local matters. In school he has proved himself an efficient officer; outside, as secretary of the Stockyard Hill and Lake Goldsmith pic-nic committee, and captain of the local football club, he will be greatly missed. Mr Abrahams, his successor, has been appointed to the charge of these schools, which will be more satisfactory than the continual changes which have been indulged in of late.

On Wednesday afternoon Captain Eddy, Adjutant of the Victorian Rangers, conducted a judging distance parade of the D Company, and also examined Lieutenant Dimelow for the confirmation of his commission. The examination was conducted on the Market Square, Lieutenant Dimelow being required to put the company through squad drill in two ranks, then to exercise them in various company formations; after which he had to conduct the form of attack and practically explain how he would utilise the men on outpost duty. After the examination had been concluded the men were formed into an advance guard by Captain Jenkins and marched out on the Picnic Road, officers and non-commissioned officers being exercised on the route in estimating the distance to various targets and men previously stationed at from 250 to 800 yards from given points on the road. The weather was fine, and the parade proved very interesting and profitable. The half-yearly inspection of the company will be conducted by Col-Otter as follows:—Ararat, 12th August; Moyston, 13th; Beaufort, Wednesday, 19th.—"Advertiser."

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Fiery Creek Guild was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday. There were 26 members present, the president (Mr Drummond) occupying the chair. The secretary withdrew his motion regarding branch societies. Misses Stewart, McRae, Audas, and Messrs Timmins and W. Stewart were elected members on the motion of Messrs C. Troy and Sinclair. Dr. Adam, Mr Kilgour, and the secretary were appointed a committee to arrange programme for social night next Wednesday. The president apologised for the absence of Mr Humphreys, who regretted that he could not be present on account of having met with an accident, and Mr Drummond then filled the vacancy by reading his essay on "The missing country of Europe." Prior to this Mr Sinclair was voted to the chair. The essay was a splendid one, and dealt with Poland from hundreds of years back up to the present time, Mr Drummond finishing by making some eloquent remarks regarding Britain. Mr Sinclair thanked Mr Drummond on behalf of the members of the Guild, and hoped that it would not be the last that Mr Drummond would give. Dr. Adam also congratulated Mr Drummond. Miss M. Nickols, on behalf of the ladies, thanked Mr Drummond for his excellent paper. Mr Tulloch moved that a vote of thanks be accorded the essayist. Seconded by Mr C. Troy, and carried. Mr Drummond responded in a neat speech, and pointed out the necessity of young people learning the history of nations, and something about "deeds that won the Empire," etc., and hoped that he would be able to give the society another essay at some future date. It was decided to meet at 7.30 next night, each member being allowed to bring a friend. There are now 37 members in the society, which proves that interest is being manifested in it. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

The trial of the prisoners against whom a grand jury has returned a True Bill, in what is known as the Rand raid, at the beginning of the year, was entered upon on Monday. The accused are Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Sir John Christopher Willoughby, Bart., Raleigh Grey, the Hon. Henry Grederick White, the Hon. Robert White, and the Hon. Charles John Coventry. They are charged under section 11 of the Foreign Enlistment Act, with making war upon a friendly State. The accused are being dealt with in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court, which has been especially composed for this trial by three judges—The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell), and Lord Justices Pollock and Hawkins. It was lately announced that counsel for the accused would question the applicability of section 11, or any portion of the Foreign Enlistment Act, to the offence charged, and that if the court held that the Act applied, they would plead guilty. On Monday Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., who appeared for the accused, at once moved that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that the Foreign Enlistment Act was vitiated so far as its application to any part of Rhodesia was concerned, through the absence of any proclamation that it had been brought into effect there. Such a proclamation, he pointed out, the Act specifically required. The Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster) replied by arguing that the Act warranted a general indictment. Their Lordships decided to reserve their decision.

Sir Henry Wrixon has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council.

There are 150,000 more acres under wheat cultivation in N.S.W. this year than there were last year.

MINING NEWS.

The following are the reported local yields for last week:—Bending, 10oz 2dwt; Wright and party, 1oz 7dwt; McCracken and party, 1oz 6dwt; Trompf and party, 1oz 10dwt; Hellyer and party, 1oz 3dwt; Lilley and party, 18dwt; Baker, 17dwt.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were—Golden Gate, 2oz 4dwt; Red, White and Blue, 1oz 12dwt; Golden Eagle, 1oz; Crasweller, 15dwt; Martin, 8dwt. The Volunteer Company are now engaged in sinking their shaft deeper. The Last Chance Company are cleaning the boiler, overhauling machinery, and erecting a puddling machine on the brace. Robertson's party are sinking a new shaft. Vale's party are prospecting.

BALLYROGAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Ballyrogan Debating Club was held on Saturday night last. The night was beautifully fine, and the attendance of members and visitors was large. Mr Jas. Stewart occupied the chair, and the usual routine business being disposed of, called on Mr J. Lewis for his promised essay on Federation. The essayist dealt with the subject in an able manner, pointing out the advantages to be gained by federation. A discussion followed, but no argument was raised against federation. The following took part in the discussion:—Messrs P. Gordon, Ford, Stewart (2), and Brownless (as a visitor.) A vote was then taken, 17 being in favor of federation, and 2 against. The social hour was a very enjoyable one. The following songs and recitations were ably rendered by the various members:—Mr P. Gordon, song, "Grand to be alive, boys"; Mr J. McLeod, song, "Polly with the long nose," and in reply to an encore gave "I'd like to be a baby." Mr H. Gordon, recitation, "How the trooper saved the child"; Mr Norris, song, "The light brigade"; Messrs McRae and Brunton, dialogue, "Lochiel's warning"; Mr McDonald, song, "The green volunteers"; Mr J. Lewis, song, "Alice Ben Bolt"; Mr A. Gordon, recitation, "New boots"; Mr Allan McDonald, recitation; Mr R. Lewis, song, "Husband taming"; Mr Norris, song, "The anchor's weighed"; Mr McRae, song, "Grace darling." Votes of thanks to the ladies, visitors, and chair, brought the meeting to a close. The next night of meeting is to be devoted to forming a scheme to provide for the aged poor. The annual social in connection with the club is to be held at Mr Stewart's "Fair View" on the 21st August, and the members of the club are hard at work, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success.

A majority of members of the committee appointed by the Cape Assembly to inquire into the Transvaal raid, report that they find that Mr Cecil Rhodes directed and controlled Dr Jameson's raid, and that his conduct is not consistent with a premier's duty, and that even if Dr Jameson was primarily answerable for the raid, Mr Rhodes was responsible for the final steps taken. The minority of the committee report that they find that Mr Rhodes was not aware of Dr Jameson's intended raid, and further that Mr Rhodes is personally unliable for the letters which were passed between the officials of the South African Chartered Company and Dr Jameson.

A family named Sueezewell, at Port Melbourne, consisting of eight persons, have been poisoned by eating rabbit pie. They are, however, reported to be all recovering. The remainder of the pie will be forwarded to the Government analysis for his inspection.

"In this colony," writes a trenchant critic, "company law is 30 years to the bad, and is foully encrusted with the hoary rogueries of those three decades; countenanced by the antiquity of the abuses."

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.

Country members have a grievance, which found expression in the Assembly on Thursday night. They strongly protested that the Railway department in selecting men to carry out public works gave an undue preference to the unemployed of the metropolis, almost entirely ignoring the claims of labourers in their districts. Mr M'Lellan drew attention to the matter by expressing the hope that able-bodied men in the country used to pick-and-shovel work would not be passed over for employment in their districts in favour of "those wretched crawlers who never did a day's work in their lives, and could not do it if they were given L1,000." Objection was taken to these men being termed "crawlers" and the member for Ararat thereupon designated them "city and suburban gentlemen," who ought to be paid in proportion to the value of the work they performed. He was afraid that in paying these men a minimum wage for work not performed the House was fast arriving at the stage when encouragment would be given to gross corruption. Other country members joined in the appeal that the local unemployed should receive a fair share of the work in their district, and to show that this had not been the case, Mr M'Leod related that one of his constituents had to come to Melbourne before he could be put on the local works. "This man is now within the precincts of the House, and I can produce him," said the member for Portland. "Lay him on the table," replied Mr McLellan, amid much laughter. Mr Cook was taken to task for boasting that he had secured work for 500 of his constituents. It was suggested by Mr Russell that Mr Cook had mistaken his avocation; he should have kept a registry office. "Yes," interjected Mr T. Smith. "Cook's labour bureau would sound well."—*Argus.*

ARARAT MINING BOARD.

The above board met at the Town Hall, Stawell, on Monday, there being present—Mr W. H. Jones (chairman), and Messrs Williamson, Bath, Magee, Hodgetts, Curnick, Humphreys, Browne, M'Kay, and Burke.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Acting-Secretary for Mines, requesting reports upon the following applications for land:—D. McKerral, 20a, Beaufort; A. Smith, 20a, Beaufort.—Received.

From the Maryborough Mining Board, forwarding a copy of a resolution to the effect that the board objected to any alteration in either the 66th or 67th sections of the Land Act, and asking the board to co-operate in preventing any change.

Mr Williamson proposed—"That this board fully endorses the resolution of the Maryborough Mining Board." Seconded by Mr Bath, and carried.

From the Raglan divisional members, reporting favorably on the application of Dugald McKerral.—*Received.*

Mr Bath proposed—"That the Minister of Mines be asked to issue instructions to the mining registrars that before registering any mining tenement or residence area, the registrar shall endeavor, as far as possible, to ascertain whether such land is included in any uncancelled registration, or is incapable of being a residence area, and if it appear so to be, the registrar shall refuse to make such registration." Seconded by Mr Williamson, and carried.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr Curnick, seconded by Mr Hodgetts—"That the clerk be instructed to write to the Castlemaine Mining Board, asking the board to be good enough to supply this board with a copy of the letter in their possession from the Department, *in regard to the destruction of rabbits on the goldfields commons, wherein the Department recognised its responsibility* to destroy the rabbits when the funds of the common were exhausted."

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr Humphreys, seconded by Mr Hodgetts—"That the matter of suggestions to be offered to the Hon. the Minister of Mines in reference to the proposed Amended Mines Bill be deferred until such time as copies of the bill be sent to the board, and future arrangements be left in the hands of the chairman of the board."

Mr A. Cumming was appointed auditor for the Beaufort United Common.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Borough Council for the use of the hall for holding the meeting.

Mr J. B. Burton, M.L.A., was present during the meeting and was accommodated with a seat at the table. He thanked the members of the board for their courtesy, and before retiring a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to him for the courteous consideration he had always given to matters connected with the mining industry referred to him by the board.—Abridged from *Ararat Advertiser.*

"CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" is a guaranteed cure for all Blood and Skin diseases. It is the most searching Blood cleanser ever discovered, and it will free the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

A special commissioner writing to "The Times" from Hong Kong gives a startling account of the barbarities perpetrated by the Japanese in Formosa since the cession of the island to them at the close of the recent war. The Japanese had hard fighting to encounter before they subjugated the Black Flags and other Chinese inhabitants of the island, but since armed resistance was quelled it is stated that the Japanese troops have been treating the population with the greatest severity and cruelty. According to "The Times" correspondent, the Chinese population are being decimated by their conquerors. Over sixty villages are said to have been burned, and 1,000 of the islanders killed.

"Table Talk" writes:—Mr Harry Lucy says that those who have seen the Queen at public functions within the last two years have been struck by her altered appearance. She walks with difficulty with the aid of a stick, and when the Prince of Wales is at hand gratefully accepts the offer of his arm. Wherever her residence may be fixed, a lift becomes a necessity, it being practically impossible for her to mount a staircase. It is this infirmity which finally made it impossible for Her Majesty to open Parliament in person when the whirligig of time brought round the ordinarily accepted opportunity of the predominence of a Conservative Ministry. Happily, this weakness and the general appearance of decrepitude it lends to the Queen's coming and going is due to local weakness. She suffers from rheumatism, which attacks her in the knees and makes walking a burden. Otherwise the Queen is in a condition of good health almost miraculous for her age. A noble lord, whose personal relations with Mr Disraeli have brought him into constant and intimate relations with Her Majesty, says that, having occasion for a long interview on her return from the Riverina, he was amazed at her vigor both physical and mental. "As far as any one can judge," he said, "there is no reason why the Queen should not fulfil all the functions of her high position for another dozen years." As this would bring her age up to 89 the forecast seems sanguine. But it is made deliberately, by one having the fullest opportunities of observation and the closest avenues of information. Whilst such a career would beat the record of crowned heads it creates a quite unique position for the Prince of Wales. There is no parallel in history to the case where the Heir Apparent has been so long Prince of Wales.

There is no sign of the deadlock in the Rutherglen Borough Council, owing to the decision in the Holland-Ireland case, being overcome. The council meeting lapsed for want of a quorum for the third time, and as the time for holding the annual elections is fast approaching, and no revision court has been fixed to revise the voters' lists, the Governor in Council will have to come to the rescue and adjust matters.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The following applications for licences have been approved:—S. Baldwin, 321a. and 485a., under 123rd section, in parish of Lungi-kal-kal.

The following transfer of a licence has been approved:—From A. Andrews to G. Topper, 3a., under 99th section, in parish of Eurambeen.

Application of grant approved.—Wm. Hy. Smith, 19a. 3r. 32p., under 18th section, in parish of Beaufort.

The Blood is the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical capabilities. If the blood is diseased the body is diseased. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds are solicited to give Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Sparrows during the fruit season destroy such large quantities of grapes, cherries, and other soft fruits that vignerons and orchardists are clamouring for measures to secure their destruction. To meet their wishes, Mr Sterry and Mr Lazarus, M.L.A.'s, have introduced a bill requiring the Government to destroy sparrows on unoccupied Crowns lands, and directing municipal councils to suppress these troublesome birds, defraying the expenses out of the general rates. Councils are empowered to appoint inspectors to see that the provisions of the act are carried out, and to serve notices on land-owners or occupiers requiring them to destroy sparrows on their property. Penalties are provided for failing to take steps to kill or poison the birds, and the inspector is authorised, in the event of the occupier failing to destroy the sparrows, to enter upon the land and lay poison on giving due notice, and he is not to be held liable for any injury, other than wilful, caused to any live stock, poultry, land, grass, or fences by reason of using such poison. The expenses incurred in carrrying out this work have to be paid by the owner or occupier.

Shearers from Victoria are now beginning to cross the border en route for the earlier sheds of N.S.W. Reports from the out districts indicate that shearing this year will be most satisfactorily carried on. Men who have been interviewed say they are quite satisfied with the terms offered by pastoralists, and express a hope that they will be permitted to work amicably with their employers. The back country is described as in splendid condition, and so far everything points to a largely increased olip.

A terribly sudden death occurred at the Royal hotel, Orange, while a meeting was being held. Mr Fredk. Treweek, a well-known justice of the peace, was moving the first resolution, when he said, "The chair is slipping away from me," and then fell to the floor. He was removed to an adjoining room, where he died within a few minutes.

In view of the recent case of Holland v Ireland, the St. Arnaud Borough Council refused to sit on Monday night, awaiting legislation in connection with the matter. Eight councillors were present, but they would not proceed with the business.

A British barque, the Clan Caladh, 466 tons, which took a cargo of jarrah from Australia to Hong Kong, took fire in the harbour just before the steamer Cuthrie left for Australia, and after having discharged her timber. The vessel had to be scuttled.

Pope Leo XIII. is exerting his influence to defeat if possible the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which was introduced and passed its third reading in the House of Lords a week ago. The measure has yet to come before the House of Commons, and Cardinal Vaughan, Vicar Apostolic of the diocese of Westminister, acting at the request of the Pope, has issued a direction upon the subject to the Catholic members of that Chamber. His Eminence enjoins these representatives to oppose the bill in the House of Commons by every means in their power. This clerical injunction, although it may be obeyed by the majority of the Irish Nationalist members and the few English Catholics in the House of Commons, can have little effect upon the bill. It has passed the House of Commons by substantial majorities on numerous occasions, and, now that it has for the first time passed the Lords, can hardly fail to become law.—"Argus."

A Georgetown telegram states that two men recently found a slug at the Macdonald rush which yielded 112 oz of gold.

A constable at Kuranda, Queensland, recently shot a carpet snake 16 feet long, which was covered with the true cattle tick.

A large area of mallee country is now available for selection. It is nearly all first-class wheat-growing land, and is situated in the counties of Karkarooc and Tatchera.

Two prospectors have arrived at Georgetown, Queensland, with 250oz of dollied gold, which they said they obtained on the old Gilbert diggings.

The Viceroy declares that it is the policy of China to balance equally the commercial rights accorded both to the French and English.

Large quantities of vegetables from Victoria continue to pass through Albury by rail *en route* for Sydney. During the past six weeks upwards of 800 tons have been imported in this way.

News has been received at Long Reach, Queensland, from Strathdarr Station, of two men having been poisoned. One, named Steel, succumbed, and the other, whose name has not been ascertained, is in a serious condition. It is supposed that poison was mixed in the contents of a cake.

Alluvial diggings four miles from Korong Vale, known as the Woolshed Rush, continue to attract attention. There are between 300 and 400 miners working on the field, which is now assuming a more permanent character. The best recent record was 25 oz from about eight loads. The bulk of the men are, however, not earning more than 15s to 30s a week.

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

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I think the sooner this discussion on severance between the parties is put an end to the better, as the statements in your issue of the 11th inst. are not reliable. To make this plain to your readers, I will only refer to that part of your letter referring to road making—a subject that you admitted in your issue of 20th June you knew nothing about. Here are your own words, that you had no personal knowledge of how the work on any road in the east riding was done, and could not, therefore, accuse the breakers of cheating. So far as the question of breaking and cheating is concerned, I will have something to say at the proper time and place. I beg to draw your attention to your remarks about the road known as Hill's Lane, and also the Lake Goldsmith road. You start with Hill's lane by stating that you doubt my veracity. Now, I ask you why you remain in doubt, or why you disseminate doubtful garbage of this sort to your readers? On a previous occasion I pointed out to you that you were receiving unreliable information, and that you should see for yourself. In place of adopting this course, you go on to the Lake Goldsmith to Carngham road, and by the positive and emphatic way you write, you would lead your readers to believe that you were interested in the works of that contract. My contention was that by using surface gravel on the last section made with crushed metal there could be a saving effected to the ratepayers of £141, and with superior metal; and if there is any proof wanting there are the roads to prove it, for the same traffic had to pass over both sections—surface gravel and crushed metal. I am referring to the crushed metal section as I saw it three years since—not since the cartage of the metal for the new section—so that miserable subterfuge of yours is all moonshine about none of this traffic going over the surface gravel section. I am satisfied the farmers of Lake Goldsmith will bear me out in this, although you state that my statements here are unreliable, like all my other statements. Time will show whose statements are reliable. You say positively there was no gravel left where we obtained it from, and that I know this full well, as I helped to cart it on to my son's contract; and further, if there is any left, which there is not, it would not pay to cart it, as it would have to be carted a distance from 3 to 5 miles. Hear my version. Now the distance from Boyd's Lane to the end of the gravel road next the crushed metal section is two miles. There were 1200 loads between grave ling the road and maintenance used, and I deny carting any of it out of the paddocks; and I also say that there is plenty of gravel left in the same place where we obtained it from to gravel the last section that was made with crushed metal; and further, that the distance is neither 3 nor 5 miles, as stated by you. Now, sir, it is quite apparent that either you or I must be notoriously given to lying, and the sooner the odium or stigma is removed from the innocent party to the discussion, the better. You seem to be positive you are right, I am equally positive I am right; we cannot possibly be both right. There is only one way out of the difficulty, to place the matter beyond all manner of doubt before the readers of the *Advocate*, and it is this: I am prepared to place £5 in the hands of the president, if you will place a like amount in his hands; then you appoint one of the councillors, and I will appoint another; you come with your friend to the disputed ground, I will do likewise; and if you prove to their satisfaction that there is no gravel there, or that the distance is 3 to 5 miles, or that I carted or helped to cart it, then you can draw the silver; if you fail to do this, I will take the cash, and if I do, I will pay the two referees £1 each for their time and trouble. The one of us that does not come to the scratch will certainly be acting the part of a cowhearted poltroon.—Waiting your reply, I am, &c.,

JOHN SHEEHAN.

Snake Valley.

[It seems to us that our correspondent is only too glad to drag a red herring across the track by making the most of petty grievances and avoiding the vital point, namely, severance. We have already stated that it is our desire to set personal matters on one side, and get to the crux of the question. But Mr Sheehan does not attempt to refute our arguments. After contending that surface gravel is superior to machine-broken metal, and, in illustrating a road in proof thereof, stating "*To the present day* there is scarcely the mark of a wheel on the surface gravel section, while the section made with crushed metal was cut from end to end down to the formation," he wheedles out of it by trying to make it appear that he was referring to three years ago, and before the carting of the metal for the new road cut up the metalled section. We are satisfied that our readers will want better proof than Mr Sheehan has given before they will believe that gravel makes better roads than metal. With regard to the gravel taken from Lillirie, we do not mean that there is actually none left, but that there was not sufficient to make the new road with, and that as it had to be carted a greater distance, the new road could therefore not have been made as cheaply as the one for which Mr Sheehan's son contracted. Our informant tells us that he saw Mr Sheehan carting, but admits that he has made a mistake in the distance, which he now states is about 2½ or 3 miles. He sticks to his information that comparatively little gravel remains there, and points out that the owner of the land complained at the time of the manner in which the surface of his paddock was being torn up to find enough gravel for that contract, meaning Mr Sheehan's, junr. A man may state what is untrue from ignorance or misconception, but to say he lies is to charge him with the highest dishonour. Having no personal knowledge of the locality from whence the gravel was obtained, or of who did the work, we had to rely on what information we could gather. And as it came from a reliable source, we think that it rests with Mr Sheehan to disprove it. There is no occasion to make any wager, Mr Sheehan, being so positive that he is right, should have no difficulty in advancing the proof; and when he does that, we shall be manly enough to acknowledge that our information was incorrect.—ED. *R. A.*]

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—By inserting the following paragraph you will oblige me and, perhaps, eventually, it will be the means of benefiting the community at large in this district. I have been here now getting on for three years, and what I have seen leads me to the conclusion that there are auriferous reefs in the district. I have had a good deal of experience in New Zealand in quartz mining, where some of the richest reefs in the world have been found, and the more I see of this locality the more I am impressed with the idea that there are payable reefs in existence here. No doubt there are numerous lodes which would be barren, as there are in other countries, but it is highly improbable that they are all void of the precious metal. The reason that I speak so confidently on this subject is that I myself, in alluvial digging here, have got small portions of quartz literally impregnated with gold, and they did not seem to have travelled any great distance, from their appearance. Now, sir, if a few business men and others who are possessed of means would take this important matter in hand, and send out some competent men to prospect, I believe their labour would eventually be crowned with success I need not mention that the finding of payable reefs in the district would not only benefit business men, but would be the means of giving employment to a number of men who are now but making an existence about the old alluvial workings.

JOHN CASHEL.

LAISSER-FAIRE.

(By Lady Cook, nee Tenessee C. Claflin.)

The do-nothing policy is one which commends itself to a multitude of minds. There is a general hesitancy in human nature to make a new departure, whether in religion, politics, or social customs, except under strong persuasion or compulsion. The propriety of a change may be universally admitted to be desirable, but the hindrances stand, like lions, in the way. Habits, precedents, vested interests, inveterate prejudices, and constitutional timidity, affect the most well-disposed inclinations. Most persons fear to take the initiative, and hope that others will do the business instead. They are so exceedingly apprehensive of what may be thought of them should they be the first to move hand or foot, that they do nothing themselves and restrain their friends through their example. *Laisser-faire* is a cowardly method of meeting the growing needs of the day. It is vicious in principle, and destructive in practice. It is the refuge of the indolent and the recreant.

Its disciples are like the silly children who open their mouths and shut their eyes, and pretend to wait for what God will send them. But it was not by an idiotic policy like this that men have raised themselves to their present level. It was not thus that the great ones of the world in past times led their brethren on from vantage point to vantage point, and from victory to victory. They vanquished oppressions, sometimes setting their feet upon the necks of kings. They fought valiantly against ignorance, and the vices and brutalities which it fosters. They scoffed at superstitions, though their lives paid the forfeit. They were rich in resource and fertile in invention. And the fundamental article of their religion was ever the natural equality of Man. When the majorities the world over—the dull heads and the unfeeling hearts—shrieked "Privilege!" these chosen ones shouted back, "Liberty!" And against all opposition and obstruction their motto was, "Press forward."

When the world's vast work shall be computed, with how little will the followers of *laisser-faire* be justly credited. What will they have done to benefit or aid mankind? Others will have removed mountains, and made the crooked straight, bridged oceans, and discovered new worlds, slain monsters, and created things of beauty, robbed life of its evils, and death of its terrors; but these will account for nothing and worse than nothing.

The potential energy of one intelligent and determined person is almost incredible. We have only to read the lives of the world's pioneers in all branches of thought and action, to see how much may be accomplished by the industry of one man of genius. Their projects were usually met by universal ridicule or by persecution, but, undeterred by malice and "the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind," they pushed straight on, conscious that they were right, and scorning impediments. The greatest difficulty they could encounter was always the *vis inertia* of stupidity or the love of *laisser faire*.

It is pleasant to know that the objects for which we have fought, in season and out of season, for a quarter of a century, are at length arousing general interest. The legal and social equality of the sexes are no longer subjects to be neglected or laughed at, but to be fairly met. Investigation has laid bare the innumerable cruelties and injustices of the old regime. Our best women are filled with a noble discontent. Chivalrous men, and lovers of justice, are anxious to assist in the impending reformations. Discussion regarding them multiplies every day, and free ventilation on their aims and advantages will most powerfully aid to their introduction. Attention is especially directed to the subject of Marriage with its attendant laws and customs. In Hungary they are struggling for a Civil Marriage Bill. It has passed its second reading in the Lower House by a majority of one hundred and seventy five, but may be, for a time, defeated by the Clerical party in the Upper House. Throughout the civilized world there is a general unrest in this and kindred topics. The most conservative people in existence are the Jews. Their conservatism is of the cast-iron type. Therefore we regard it as a triumph to our cause that the *Jewish Chronicle* this month endorses marriage reform in a leading article, "The Bitter Cry of the Deserted Wife." In the Conference on Rabbis, just held at St. Petersburg, it says, "A series of questions relating to Jewish Marriage, Divorce, and Chalitza laws, and bearing directly on the question of wife desertion," were submitted. "The position of a deserted wife is one of great hardship and often of an infinetely pathetic character. As the Jewish laws stand at present she is at a terrible disadvantage, for unless the husband consents to give "get," she has no rights, and can obtain no redress. The sole right of obtaining a divorce rests with the husband. And very often the knowledge of this fact emboldens an unscrupulous husband to levy blackmail on his wife's relatives . . . But for the great mass of those wives whose husbands have gone abroad without leaving any trace behind them, absolutely no remedy exists, and the poor woman is doomed to a state of perpetual widowhood. The stern and relenting operation of the obsolete laws creates untold misery . . . The Commission of Rabbis have, however, declined to grapple with the question, but suggested to the Government the advisability of convening a Special Conference of Rabbis of the Empire to deal with it, and to propose remedial measures. This important proposal is one of great moment for the future of Judaism. It will constitute a new historic departure from the *laisser-faire* policy"

All honor to the Rabbis! As the Irish would say, more power to them! The heads of the Jewish Church are in advance of our own. It is from the Bishops that the most stolid opposition to all marriage changes comes. Marriage, however, is an essentially civil question in which ecclesiastics, *qua ecclesiastics*, should have neither voice nor vote. It is high time that the boundaries of Church and State were better and more sharply defined, for the *non possumus* of the priests has everywhere operated too long against the rights of civilians. The great Locke, in his noble "Plea for Toleration," wrote, "It is not my business to enquire into the original of the power or dignity of the clergy. This only I say, that whencesoever their authority be sprung, since it is ecclesiastical, it ought to be confined within the bounds of the Church, nor can it in any manner be extended to civil affairs; because the Church itself is a thing absolutely separate and distinct from the commonwealth. The boundaries on both sides are fixed and immoveable. He jumbles heaven and earth together, the things most remote and opposite, who mixes these two societies, which are in their original end, and business, and in everything, perfectly distinct, and infinitely different from each other." Wise words these, true for all time, and which, if carried into effect, would remove the Bishops from the House of Lords, and confine the clergy to spiritual affairs. For in England, as throughout Christendom, ecclesiasticism is the chief support, rampart, and bulwark of the doctrine of *laisser-faire*.

Mr Chas. Wilson, of Goyura, while going home from Hopetoun was thrown from his horse. The horse returned home riderless, and a messenger being sent out Mr Wilson was discovered in an unconscious condition, having been about 12 hours lying on the track. He was taken to Hopetoun and placed under the care of Dr Weld, who holds out no hope of recovery. Mr Wilson, who was formerly a resident of Ararat, has died.

The seventh half-yearly report of the Bank of Victoria just issued shows that the business done enables the directors to propose the payment of 5 per cent. on preference shares whilst L31,411 is carried forward, against L26,761 brought forward, from the previous half-year. The gold and realisable assets held by the bank amount to L1,708,104.

Walter Giffen, brother of the South Australian cricketer, is doing well at the Lucky Hit mine, near Blumberg, S.A., 20 miles from Adelaide. His last crushing, without cyanide treatment, yielded 40oz from 20 tons. A 5½oz nugget was found in the next claim.

Gross receipts of wheat and flour by rail at Melbourne, Williamstown and Port Melbourne for the first 28 weeks of the year are returned at 367,182 bags, as against 1,202,466 bags in 1895, and 1,396,181 bags for the corresponding period of 1894.

At Brunswick Police Court on Wednesday, John Holland and Samuel Doyle were each fined L5 for taking part in Sunday's riot, and Jeremiah Slattery L5 for inciting a prisoner to resist arrest. Doyle and Slattery pleaded guilty.

A messenger at the Tearoha Post Office, N.Z., suddenly developed signs of insanity on Tuesday. He induced the postmaster, Mr T. E. Clough, to accompany him to a paddock a little distance away, and then fired two shots at him from a Martini-Henry rifle. Fortunately both shots missed, and the would-be murderer was then overpowered and secured.

The Turkish authorities in Crete are desirous of putting a stop to the Christian Assembly at Canea, and with that end in view they renewed their disorderly proceedings in the town, maltreating and robbing many inoffensive persons, and causing a panic among the Christian population. Marines were landed from the British, Austrian, and Italian warships anchored in the roadstead, and this timely demonstration of an armed force prevented serious bloodshed.

Reports, showing the serious consequences of the protracted drought in England, are being published daily. In Leicestershire the people are experiencing all the inconvenience and loss associated with a water famine.

Extensive decorations were erected in honor of the Royal wedding of Prince Carl of Denmark to the Princess Maud of Wales, which was solemnised on Wednesday. Pall Mall, St. James street, and Picadilly were all most beautifully decorated, being lined with Venetian masts, from which was suspended across the street flags and festoons of all colors, forming a beautiful canopy. In addition to this the troops were formed up all along the roads. The clubs were specially noticable for their artistic decoration, being dressed with bunting. In the evening all the West End Clubs and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated with electric light and various designs.

An important arrest has been made in Barcelona in connection with the anarchist outrage. M. Ribot, a wealthy merchant, was on Wednesday arrested on a charge of concealing an anarchist after the outrage of June last, when a bomb was thrown into the midst of a procession about to enter into one of the Barcelona churches, and which caused the death of six people and serious injury to 50 others.

The Health and Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood, waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

The opposition offered in the House of Commons by the landlord class to the provisions of the Irish Land Bill has now been in a great measure withdrawn, and the bill is likely to pass in its amended form.

T. IRVINE, ESQ., TATHAM, RICHMOND RIVER, N.S.W.,

Writes under date February 20, 1891:—"I write to let you know that I am a patron of your wonderful Clements Tonic; I have been a great sufferer, and have read of Mrs Mœller's cure in the newspapers; her case was nothing to mine, but, thank God, through her letter I am cured, and after the doctors had *pronounced sentence of death on me.* I am very grateful to Mrs Mœller for her letter; I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others cured of serious diseases by the use of Clements Tonic; I have suffered terribly from liver and kidney disease. Two years ago my strength began rapidly to decline, I had dull headache, completely lost my appetite, and was almost blind (failure of sight is a symptom of Bright's disease.—Ed.) I had tiger claw cramps in the calves of my legs, and severe rheumatic pains, followed by diarrhœa; strength continued to fail, accompanied by extreme pallor of the face puffed under the eyes, and persistent swelling of legs, knees and ankles, and my whole body was swollen to a wonderful size; sharp shooting pains pierced the heart and frequently chills and fever attacked me. The swelling was so bad that I was afraid to ever drink a glass of water. I consulted a doctor and he examined my water and he said it was a bad case of liver disease, and also Bright's disease of the kidneys; he prescribed medicine and liniments with mustard baths. I said, "Doctor, if you will cure me, I will PAY YOU WHAT YOU LIKE." He replied, "I CAN HOLD OUT NO HOPE FOR YOU." I said, "That is very hard." I never like to take a man's money," said he," without telling him the truth, and I will come to you at any hour of the night you may send for me." He thought I should soon die. I gave his treatment a fair trial, but the swelling of my body increased so much that I had to remain in bed. The pains increased and extended all down the side, and my eyesight was now almost completely gone. I consulted another eminent medical man, who after sounding me and testing my urine, said I had Bright's disease. I asked him if he could cure me. He said he would do his best, and if I would continue his medicine I should improve. I did so, and it had little more effect than water. Two friends of mine called my attention to Mrs Mœller's letter in the paper, who has been cured by the same disease by Clements Tonic. I procured a supply, and taking it strictly in accordance with the directions, the swelling began to go down. I kept up the use of Clements Tonic, and now, thank God, I am cured; my swellings have all subsided; my eyesight is as good as ever. I took a good many bottles, but that is nothing, as IT HAS CURED ME, and I cannot describe its value."

Mr Irvine's case needs no comment. We have no need to eulogise our remedy when disinterested people give such endorsement as the above.

Mr Turner will deliver his budget speech next Tuesday.

The acceptance of the modified scheme of arrangement of the Commercial Bank of Australia by the committees representing the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow depositors has caused a large rise in the deposit receipts and preference shares of the bank.

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

Mr Rhodes describes the most horrible atrocities committed by rebels round the Shiloh district. One white woman had evidently crept into a hole in the ground to hide and was stoned to death. A little white baby was put into a mealie stamping block and pounded to death.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 4 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln, England.

Essendon and Collingwood now tie for first place among the metropolitan football clubs.

The Minister of Mines hopes to place his bill for the amendment of the Mines Act before the Cabinet soon after the budget has been delivered.

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 therefore can take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins 13½d. each.

It is understood that the Treasurer in his budget will make an important announcement with regard to the Government aid in the development of the colony's mining resources. A vigorous policy is expected to be disclosed in the direction of fostering the mining industry.

Phenomenal heat is being experienced on the European continent.

"AS A SAFE, PERMANENT, AND WARRANTED CURE" for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, 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." Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

A young man named John Cranwell a laborer, residing at Auckland, has committed suicide by exploding a charge of dynamite in his mouth. The charge blew his head completely off.

The bill introduced by the Minister of Agriculture to provide for Government inspection of all live stock, meat, dairy produce, and fruit intended for export does not interfere with the intercolonial trade.

Trial shipments of tinned meats have been sent from Japan to America.

On 17th ult., 200 houses were burned in Tekatamura, Japan.

Russia has obtained concessions on the islands of Roze and Wol-mi-too from the Corean Government.

Gippsland mines are now supplying about a third of the total coal consumption of the colony.

In moving the second reading of the Insolvency Bill in the Assembly on Tuesday, the Attorney-General explained that it was drafted with the view of coping with serious evils which had arisen in connection with insolvency matters. It was a quarter of a century since the insolvency law was amended, and the necessity of the measure was obvious. He condemned the tactics of those trustees of insolvent estates who hovered around the Insolvency Court, "like sharks waiting for a dead body to be thrown overboard," in expectation of persons filing their schedules, so that they might run round to the creditors, and by "all sorts of fairy tales" get the trusteeship of the estate. Some of those men carried on business which was, in his opinion, quite as nefarious as that of highwaymen, and when installed as trustee did practically what they pleased with the estate, always transacting the business to their own advantage. It was notorious that tens of thousands of pounds belonging to insolvent estates had been improperly dealt with by some of these men, and they were able to bribe those who ought to have exercised some control over them. The Court would in future have full power over these trustees, and would see that insolvent estates were properly dealt with. Compositions were to be made public, and the Court could refuse to sanction them if any creditor had not received fair treatment. Conditions could be attached to the granting of certificates of discharge, and settlements on wives had to be registered, as it had been found that much of the swindling in connection with insolvencies had arisen from the absence of such a provision. The bill enlarged the power of the Insolvency Court, so that it could deal with various matters which came within its purview, but with which it could not now interfere. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Sir John M'Intyre. The Opposition asked that the discussion should be deferred for a fortnight, as the bill contained many novel and important provisions, which required time for consideration, but the Ministry would not accede to the request, stating that the bill might be again brought forward on Tuesday.—"Argus."

The Solicitor-General intimated in the Legislative Council on Tuesday his intention of recommending a large remission of the penalty of L3,400 incurred by Councillor Ireland in sitting and voting inadvertently after he was disqualified by a small business transaction done by his firm with the municipality. The costs of the case, however, which were heavy, the Governor in Council had no control over.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD—"We have seen hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say:—"It is the finest 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." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 6d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Judge Molesworth on the partnership between Mr M. W. Fergusson, now insolvent, and the late Mr Colin M. Longmuir, general manager of the City of Melbourne Bank:—"Fortunately cases of this kind are very rare, and I hope that I shall not often hear of bank managers and gentlemen like Mr Fergusson working together to the great injury and terrible loss of innocent people. Innocent creditors and shareholders are walking about the streets of Melbourne owing to these nefarious practices between your (Mr Bradam's) client and the bank manager. I have some feeling for the innocent sufferers by these disgraceful practices, and I cannot help expressing it."

Shortly after noon on Monday, Mrs Prosser, of Neutral Bay, Sydney, heard a shot, and running into her husband's bedroom found him lying on the floor with blood flowing from his head. She endeavoured to raise him, and he pointed a revolver at her and fired two shots. One bullet grazed her neck and the other missed her altogether. Prosser died shortly afterwards.

The Legislative Assembly on Thursday spent hours discussing a motion expressing the opinion that it was expedient to construct a railway from Rupanyup to Banyena to carry out the recommendation of the Railway Standing Committee. After this motion had been passed, with conditions attached to it, Mr Madden introduced his bill to amend the Crimes Act, making estate agents criminally responsible for rents and other moneys they collect, and also auctioneers for the proceeds arising from the sale of goods entrusted to their care. The hon. member also gave notice of a bill to prevent useless fertilisers and manures being sold as the genuine article. The third reading of the Companies Bill was then agreed to, and the measure was sent on to the Council after Mr Murray Smith and Mr Downes Carter had commented on the injudicious manner in which it has been dealt with by the Assembly. The Commissioner of Customs moved the second reading of the Customs Act Amendment Bill, and after explaining its provisions, the motion was agreed to and the bill committed *pro forma*. At 11 o'clock the House adjourned till Tuesday.—*Argus.*

Auctioneer's Preliminary Notice.

CLEARING SALE AT BEAUFORT.

MR WM. SMITH, Butcher, having retired from business, will submit to public auction, a large quantity of effects, &c.

Date of Sale and full particulars in future advertisement and posters.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. cash deposit, will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 3rd August, 1896, for the following works:—

EAST RIDING.

Cont. No. 30.—Clearing on Mt. Emu Reserve.

Cont. No. 31.—Making a small dam at Madden's Flat.

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 32.—Forming, sanding, and building log culvert near Joseph Pitcher's, Raglan.

WEST RIDING.

Cont. No. 33.—Gravelling road at Baangal.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort; those for the East riding at the Man of Kent Hotel, Snake Valley; and for the West riding, at the Ripon Hotel, Skipton.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, July 24th, 1896.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

MR A. KILGOUR, PRACTICAL TAILOR, BEAUFORT,

Begs to notify the residents of Beaufort and surrounding district that he has removed to more commodious premises in HAVELOCK-ST., next Mechanics' Institute (late Mr G. Ison's premises), and would take this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers and the public generally for the support and courtesy extended to him during the past 2 years, and trusts by close attention to business, good workmanship, and prices to suit all purses, to merit a continuance of their support and the favour of a recommendation to their friends.

A choice collection of English, Irish, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds and Coatings always on hand. Hunting, Riding, and Bicycling Outfits a specialty. My Motto still the same, "NO FIT, NO PAY." NOTE THE ADDRESS—

A. KILGOUR, PRACTICAL TAILOR, Havelock-street (next Mechanics' Institute), BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING for the present suspended Milling operations at Beaufort, I hereby notify my constituents throughout the district that, pending re-opening, they can be supplied as usual with FLOUR—ROLLER and STONE—POLLARD, BRAN, WHEAT, etc., of the usual first-class quality, at my Store, at the Railway Station, Beaufort, which will be in charge of Mr J. W. Harris, senr., whom I have appointed as my Manager, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge for all moneys paid to him on my account.

While thanking the merchants and others of Beaufort and the surrounding district for the liberal patronage they have for the last 25 years accorded me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

W. C. THOMAS.

Flour Mills, Murtoa.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Agent for the *Weekly Times, Herald, Riponshire Advocate, Sportsman, Free Lance, Australian Journal, Argus, Australasian, &c.* While thanking his numerous old customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the Address—Next Door to Bank of Victoria.

JAS. CUTHBERTSON wishes to notify the public of Beaufort and district that he has fitted up STEAM CHAFF MILLS in the late John Owen's premises, opposite Camp Hotel, LAWRENCE-ST., BEAUFORT, where he is prepared to supply all kinds of produce at lowest possible prices. Best Hay Chaff, 4s per cwt.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Dark Bay Horse, star and snip, white feet, R near shoulder.

Black Horse, star, JM near shoulder.

If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 1st August, 1896.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

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., ⅜in., 1in., 1¼in., cedar, vide and narrow boards
Cedar table legs, all sizes
French casements, doors, sashes
Mouldings, architraves, skirtings
Broad palings and shingles
A stock of all sizes of hardwood always on hand
Also GEELONG LIME.

WINTER 1896.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

COUGLE'S

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

THIS WEEK,

Grand Display

NEW MILLINERY,

NEW MANTLES,

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW UMBRELLAS,

&c.

The Best Value in the trade.

GEO. H. COUGLE,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

AN ORANGE RIOT.

STREET FIGHTING AT BRUNSWICK.

THE BATTLE OF THE RIVAL FACTIONS.

HEADS BROKEN AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

It is just 50 years since the last Orange riot took place in Melbourne, and the peaceful portion of the community had begun to feel entitled to hope that the disgraceful faction fighting of 1846 would never be renewed in Victoria. On Sunday, however, a fresh outburst of violence at Brunswick, on a scale of far greater magnitude, and embracing a much larger number of participants, showed that the flame of the old rancour, so far from having become extinct, still burns with undiminished fury. For about three hours on Sunday the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of Protestants and Catholics—the majority of whom were natives of Australia—fighting with the ferocity of wild beasts for a politico-religious principle which has no *raison d'etre* in Ireland. During the height of the disturbance there could not have been fewer than 25,000 persons present, and the savage determination with which the fighting was carried on, in defiance of the efforts of about 50 constables, showed that the spirit of the old *odium theologicum* has flourished with surprising vigour even in a country of specially secularised institutions. The trouble arose out of the declared intention of the local Orange Lodge to hold a service in the Wesleyan Church in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, it having been arranged that the members of the lodge should march thither in regalia.

Soon after 2 o'clock the open space in front of the Sarah Sands Hotel was crowded with persons of all ages and sexes, who spread from the footpath on the one side across the tram track to the hoardings on the other. Boys perched on the tops of the hoardings like sparrows on a wall, and filled every available niche whence a view could be obtained from roof and tree and lamp-post. In the street the mass meeting of Irishmen was constituted informally, and had it not been for the fact that every second man present had a piece of green ribbon in his coat and a blackthorn in his hand no one would have suspected that a political meeting was preparing "to discuss the Irish question." The crowd extended for about half a mile down the main street, where buggies, cabs, and bicycles moved slowly and cautiously through the press of the people, who had come out in their thousands to enjoy a "pleasant Sunday afternoon" of the very latest description. Presently a drag drawn by four chestnuts and filled with Orangemen and Orangewomen, sporting the colours of their order, drove briskly up from town, and there was a low threatening growl from the pedestrians. But the ops it looked imminent passed, and so did the drag, but not a more forcible protest, though it was stopped further down by the chairman, who were face hands were laid on the hated emblems, and those who wore them. However, the people were beginning to get roused, like animals when they smell blood, and the approach of the last vehicle was eagerly awaited. It came at 4 o'clock, open to carry contending [illegible] Orange crusaders. No one could say with absolute certainty exactly who started the first fight, but the front of the procession seemed to be suddenly [illegible] with stout [illegible] renewed [illegible] capsizing [illegible] with extraordinary rapidity [illegible] standing [illegible] their blows, [illegible] their heads and shoulders with a [illegible] up and down chopping motion, directed with a kind of [illegible] blow, which was necessitated by the crush. One in a helmet was especially [illegible] in his attacks, but the Orangemen held the position, although blood was flowing freely from their heads, until the plunging horse, maddened by the ill-aimed blows, which missed their aim and rained down upon his haunches, left in the middle of the road. Here and there in the crowd the black helmets of the constables could be seen bobbing up and down like corks in the sea, as they attempted to shoulder their way to the scene of the disturbance; but none of them got near the buggy, and in a few moments a volley of stone metal, supplemented by another attack with the blackthorns, did severe damage to the Orangemen. To overturn the buggy was an easy task for the mob, and the occupants, bruised and bleeding, had the defiled colours torn from them by 20 pairs of eager hands. Wm. Macdonald and a man named O'Sullivan were very severely injured, the former by a blow from a piece of bluestone, and the latter by a stick.

After this episode the mob became quite unmanageable, and set no bounds to their exuberant joy by tearing from Orangemen and Orangewomen the coloured emblems they had come to fight for. For a few minutes there would be a lull, and then the spectator would see a sudden sprouting of hands and sticks above the level surface of the heads, a short sharp conflict, while the non-combatants surged away in a hurrying wave towards the footpath, and a succession of battered hats, bonnets, parasols, and wardrobe *debris* of every kind thrown up into the air as spoil captured from the victims. As every tram came past, it was jealously scrutinised, and men jumping on the footboards did not hesitate to tear the orange favours and ribbons from the ladies' dresses, as well as from the men's coats. These depredations were seldom accomplished without an exchange of blows among the men, while the ladies kept up an accompaniment of alarmed shrieks.

Most of the fighting was done in a large open space appointed for the mass meeting, and one instance out of many will illustrate the kind of way that each spasmodic struggle arose and terminated. A buggy containing an old man and an old woman was wedged in the centre of the throng, and the old lady who was rapturously watching the progress of a distant scuffle, drew a large orange-coloured handkerchief from the front of her dress, and waved it contemptuously in the faces of the foes. Three men jumped on the buggy like wolves, and in a second the old lady's bounce and handkerchief, not to mention a few wisps of grey hair, were down on the ground, and a lively battle was waged around them. The captor of the handkerchief was knocked down by an Orangemen, who was felled with a blow from a stick by a burly person who had nailed his colours to the mast, so to speak, by sticking his piece of green ribbon into his coat. In less than a minute the fight was raging fifty yards away, and the ancient maxim, "Wherever you see a head hit it," came into existence with the automatic simplicity of a natural law. Many persons who had been lured into gathering a sprig of early wattle had cause to regret their devotion to the Australian national bloom, for the golden wattle blossoms produced unpleasant associations in the minds of the wearers of the green, and there were blows and curses in plenty. In political botany the wattle and blackthorn cannot grow side by side.

On all sides there were cut heads and bleeding faces, but as bags and sticks and stones were the only weapons used the damage seemed to be comparatively unimportant. A cry, however, arose that someone was armed with a knife, and a scene of intense excitement ensued, several voices crying out, "Lynch him, Lynch him." The crowd made a rush, and a young man named James Holland, who had been making himself especially conspicuous, was arrested by the police and dragged into a cab. It looked long odds against the cab ever getting to the watch-house, but the police formed up round it so determinedly that the attempted rescue was abandoned, and the prisoner was duly lodged in the cells on a charge of riotous behaviour, where he was afterwards joined by Jeremiah Slattery and Samuel Doyle, who will have to answer to a similar charge.

A pleasing feature amid the general disturbance was the behaviour of the Rev. Father Lucy, the popular parish priest of Brunswick, who endeavoured with all the force of his eloquence to dissuade his unruly flock from continuing the disturbance. Mounting the front of a cab Father Luby delivered an extempore address of great warmth and power, imploring his hearers, in the name of the Almighty, to disperse and go peacefully to their homes. A few of his listeners shamefacedly dropped the handy pieces of blue tone, with which the locality was well provided, and followed their priest out of the throng, but the greater number, sad to relate, only stiffened their necks and took a fresh grip to their black thorns. Then surging down the street, they joined the vast crowd that was waiting outside the church to greet the Protestants when they came out. It was here that Jeremiah Slattery armed with a pling torn from a fence, led a forlorn hope against the party of police who were conveying young Holland to the lock-up. His attack on Sergeant Brown was carried out with considerable vigour, but reinforcements speedily arrived, and Constable Perrett took the too eager political prisoner. Far into the evening the Police, under Inspector Devine and Inspector Gray, patrolled the streets, and impromptu fights went on in every right-of-way until night came down upon the combatants.

In spite of the attempts to prevent persons proceeding thither, the annual service in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Lodge of the Loyal Orange Institution was held at the Wesleyan Church, Sydney-road, at 3 o'clock. There was an over-flowing attendance, and just before the service commenced members of the various Orange lodges of the metropolis, to the number of about 100, marched into the church in full regalia, and took their places on a large raised gallery specially prepared for the occasion. The Rev. T. Cair, M.A., preached on the subject, "Marks of a true religion." During the latter part of the service hootings and groanings from a large gathering in the street could be plainly heard in the church. Members of the order removed their regalia before going outside the church, but it was clear that many of them did it very reluctantly, and only at the special request of the preacher.

Feeling was strained to a high pitch as the congregation filed out. The Orangemen fully expected they would have to fight their way home, and there was a light of battle in their eyes which showed that the prospect was not displeasing. Some ladies who had reached the public road took saying, "They are fighting in the street." "Oh, by heavens, I must be in it; I haven't been in a fight for 15 years," said a stalwart Orangeman, who, strong North of Ireland [illegible] followed his way through the throng.

After the service the scene outside the church was [illegible]. As far as the eye could see the road was crowded. There were a large number of women and girls in the crowd, and not a few children. The women appeared to be quite oblivious of the dangerous elements among which they mingled. For the crowd was composed of all the elements of a riot, not present, and very little would have caused it to break forth. One thing which made for peace was the fact that being Sunday the hotels were closed, and the religious animosities of the rival sides were not inflamed by liquor.

The leader spirits amongst the Orangemen, and those who had no feminine impediments, marched out into the street, and were met by groans and hootings, and the crowd surged forward to meet them. But there was a large force of police in attendance, and so far as could be seen no actual conflict took place. But there were many scuffles, into the midst of which the police jumped, dispersing the threatening elements very vigorously. The tramcars passing slowly through the mass also tended to break up any dangerous congestion. In the throng there were a great many intent merely on mischief or impelled by curiosity, but having no particular sympathy with either faction. At the least hint of a scuffle they rushed in a headlong mass towards it, and the momentum carried the constants bodily away.

About a hundred yards down the street a four-in-hand drag was seen to be in trouble. This it transpired was a conveyance in which some of the conscientious lights of the Orange body had driven out to Brunswick. There was a determination that it should not convey them back, some of the more impetuous wearers of the green seized the foremost horses. One of these men was in turn seized by a trooper, and a fierce struggle ensued. Another trooper came to the assistance of his comrade, and they emerged from the crowd, dragging a prisoner with them. But meanwhile the horses had become excited, and would not face the throng. One of the leaders was thrown, and the idea of riding back in the drag was abandoned. The leading horses were taken out, and it was driven empty away amidst the hootings and jeerings of the crowd.

When the tumult was at its height in front of the church Inspector Gray addressed the crowd, and threatened them with the reading of the Riot Act. His threat was not taken seriously, however, and its immediate effect was a howling chorus of jeers, boohoos, and ironical laughter. The disturbance had reached high-water mark by that time, however, and as they began quickly to subside the serious reading of the Riot Act, with its possible grevious results, was rendered unnecessary.

Though only three arrests were made it is said that other cases are likely to come before the courts on summons. A solicitor was noted, amongst others, by the police, and, though he denied any more serious interest in the proceedings than that of a mere spectator, it is likely his name will be otherwise associated in the riot.—Abridged from the *Argus*.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kinds are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road miles from home, soon hereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the *same man*, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people *did* wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from a man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr Henry Jackson is a farmer, well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbours and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fulness around the sides. My stomach always felt *burning hot*, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. *In truth, I had no power over myself and could not move without help.*

"I suffered so with *mere pain* that I could not lie in bed, and *for over twelve months I never had my clothes off.*

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicines did me no good, and after attending me for ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith; but there could be no harm in trying. So we went at once to Mr Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. *I can now walk for miles* and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvellous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No words of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber, but is too mean to support local enterprise.

"In the organism of man, as in that of all the higher animals, the materials for the nutrition of every portion of the structure are supplied by the Blood. If the Blood is diseased, the body is diseased." "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. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

A sad occurrence is reported from Orange. Mrs Ford, wife of the local inspector of police, died suddenly from an affection of the heart. Her husband only reached her side in time to see her expire, and, overcome by grief, he fired three shots from his revolver with a view to taking his life. He wounded himself severely, and lies in a precarious condition.

"It the blood is diseased the body is diseased.'—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

There appears to be a movement in Scotland favorable to an extension of business in Victorian produce. Mr Sinclair, it seems, has visited Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, and received the assurance that the best firms are anxious to open up a direct trade. The Gulf line, it seems, has agreed to extend its Manchester service to Glasgow on 100 tons of cargo being guaranteed each trip.

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 dysentry, 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 land owner in the Inglewood district affirms that he has lost fully 200 lambs this season through foxes.

THE WOMAN WITH A PAST.

Her Frequent Appearance In the Drama Is Causing Discussion.

Several high-class English weekly reviews have joined the London Times in exhaustive discussion of the modern society drama, or what Labouchere describes as "realistic Magdalen plays." Beerbohm Tree's latest success, "John-a-dreams," is the usual text employed, but the subject has been made widely comprehensive. Mr. Tree was at first somewhat resentful in resisting the attacks upon his piece. In his latest letter, however, he admits, for the sake of the argument, that the woman with a past has been too frequently upon the stage of late, but he affirms: "Certainly it is, however, that the best and strongest dramatic work which this decade has produced has been that whose subject some of your correspondents have so severely reprobated. The inference, I make bold to say, is obvious. It is the epoch, not the actor or the author, that is arraigned. The taste of the public is undoubtedly for discussion of such problems, as is evidenced not only on the stage, but in the lecture hall, in magazine articles and in novels. The desirability of such a discussion is a matter of opinion. To go to the root of the whole matter, What is an immoral play? I hold that an immoral play is one which deals in a spirit of flippancy with those passions that are the very central fact of life, which makes a jest of virtue, which flatters vice, which panders to the lower instincts of our nature, and which clothes the nakedness of evil with transparent and alluring garments. I challenge any one to point to a single passage of Mr. Chambers' play which could be thus described."

The Times, in summing up the subject, takes the side of the objectors, saying:

"We have had a great deal too much of the woman with a past, and too many of her. If she had been confined to one play, she would still have had an amount of elucidation altogether out of proportion to her importance. But she is forced upon our attention with such persistent assiduity that people who do not want to hear about her find their opportunities of theater going seriously curtailed. She has been elevated into a cult. The leading doctrine of the new woman school, which contains a certain number of effeminate males, is that the one thing worth living and working for is free discussion of unsavory subjects by men and women. When a manager desires to have a little variety in the way of a play which does not turn upon adultery, he has to engage in a prolonged struggle with a playwright resentful of the excision of what he thinks the finest thing in the piece."

THE REPORTER'S REPLY.

He Quickly Discovered That He Wasn't Talking to a Gentleman.

On Monday night a well known operatic star appeared at one of the leading opera houses. It was rumored that she had bet $1,000 on Levi P. Morton. A reporter was sent over to the opera house to inquire into it, but the business manager of the troop would not let the reporter enter behind the scenes. When the opera was over, another reporter was sent over to the hotel where the operatic star was stopping. It was half past 11 when he sent up his card requesting to see the singer in regard to her bet. A moment later the business manager came down stairs and confronted the reporter.

"Do you consider yourself a gentleman?" he was asked.

The reporter said he did and asked what the business manager meant by such a question.

"Well, Miss —— is a lady, and no gentleman would presume to call on her at this hour."

The reporter got somewhat heated by this turn of affairs.

"Have you ever been a newspaper man?" he asked of the business manager.

The business manager said he had.

"Well, then," said the reporter, "you must know that a reporter seldom disturbs any one of his own accord. It was my duty to come here and try to see Miss ——. You might have sent word down that I could not see her. You say that Miss —— is a lady. I do not doubt that, but I will say that she did not get a gentleman for her business manager," and before the business manager could reply the reporter was gone.—Syracuse Post.

She Resented the Criticism.

A young man and a lady were walking in the lobby of the Herald Square theater, New York, the other night discussing De Koven's "Rob Roy." During their talk the words, "It is plagiarism, mere plagiarism," were spoken audibly by the gentleman. Straightway a lady behind him exclaimed, "I dare you to say that again." The gentleman, surprised, looked around and ventured to remark mildly that he had a right to his opinion. "I dare you to say that again," repeated the lady, with flashing eyes. "I am Mrs. de Koven." There was nothing more added, as the reader can imagine, and further criticism of "Rob Roy" was deferred until possibly under more favorable conditions.—Philadelphia Press.

Tried the Ice With His Gun.

Aaron Tracey was found dead on Stillwater pond, near Cherryfield, Me., the other night, with a bullet wound through his head. His rifle was standing upright in the ice beside him, and it is evident that he was trying the ice with it, and that it was discharged by breaking through and bringing up on the hammer.—Lewiston Journal.

A Sensitive Lens.

It is stated of the new 40 inch lens that is being made by Alvan Clark, the telescope manufacturer, that the heat of the hands in polishing it so distorts its focus by expansion that three hours are required to cool it sufficiently for testing.

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, "the finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

FACTS ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

Their Principal Sources—The Cheapest Form In Which to Purchase Them.

The cheapest form in which to buy commercial fertilizers is an important question, and intelligent farmers will be interested in the following, from American Agriculturist, bearing on the subject: Of materials furnishing phosphoric acid, South Carolina and Florida rock phosphate and bones are the most largely used. The rock phosphate contains about 60 per cent of phosphate of lime, which is about the same as is contained in bones. When this rock is ground fine and treated with sulphuric acid, it resolves itself into two substances. One is a soluble phosphate of lime called superphosphate; the other is sulphate of lime—that is, gypsum, or land plaster. These two substances cannot well be separated, so they are sold together under the name of superphosphate. This usually contains 14 per cent of soluble phosphoric acid and can be bought for from $15 to $18 per ton, making the phosphoric acid cost from 5 to 6½ cents per pound.

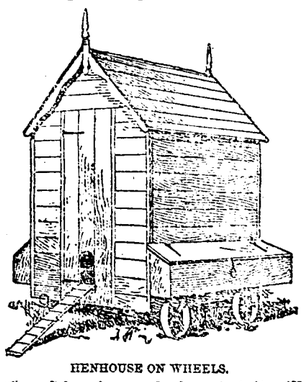
Ground bone or bonemeal contains about 23 per cent of phosphoric acid in an insoluble condition. It also contains about 4 per cent of nitrogen, also insoluble. Both the phosphoric acid and nitrogen become available as plant food by chemical action in the soil. The rapidity with which these changes take place largely depends upon the fineness of the bonemeal. Calling the phosphoric acid in the fine bonemeal worth 4½ cents per pound and the nitrogen worth 15 cents per pound, bonemeal is worth $32.70 per ton. Another source of phosphoric acid is a phosphate of lime produced as a product in the manufacture of steel. It is called by various names, among which are "Thomas slag" and "odorless phosphate." This phosphate contains about 20 per cent of phosphoric acid in a condition that is insoluble in water, but when ground very fine soon becomes available to the plants. This is particularly true on low or mucky ground. It is claimed that phosphoric acid in this form is more easily taken up by the plants than in the form in which it occurs in bones. Calling the prosphoric acid in this phosphate worth 4½ cents per pound, its value is $18 per ton.

The principal sources of nitrogen are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage and yard manure. Nitrate of soda contains about 16 per cent of nitrogen, or from 310 to 320 pounds a ton. As a ton of nitrate of soda can be bought for $46 or $47, nitrogen in this form costs 15 cents per pound. Sulphate of ammonia contains about 20 per cent, or 400 pounds per ton. It costs $70 per ton, which makes nitrogen in this form cost 17½ cents per pound. The amount of nitrogen in dried blood is somewhat variable, 10 per cent being, I think, about the average. The prices are also variable. If it contains 10 per cent of nitrogen, there would be 200 pounds per ton, which, at 15 cents per pound, would make the blood worth $30 per ton. Potash can be bought in the form of muriate of potash, which contains 50 per cent actual potash, for about 4½ cents per pound. In the form of "high grade" sulphate of potash it costs 5½ cents per pound.

Portable House For Poultry.

There is always more or less grain lost in harvesting, shelled off the heads or broken down out of reach of the reaper. When grain was high in price, farmers could afford to ignore this waste and let it seed the land with a volunteer crop.

But in these times every little counts, and even the waste in the grainfields must be picked up and utilized. But



HENHOUSE ON WHEELS.

whose labor is so valueless that it will not cost more than the grain is worth? Mr. and Mrs. Hen are the people to do the work properly, and Rural New Yorker calls attention to the way this thing is done in England. A little henhouse on wheels, large enough for 25 hens, is hauled about from one part of the field to another. Wherever it stops the hens clean up all the scattered wheat for many rods in every direction. They come back to the house to sleep and lay. All the farmer has to do is to move the house and gather the eggs. The hens do the rest. There is progress for you. On many an American wheat farm the hens could make the waste wheat worth a good deal of money.

Items of Local Interest.

The bulletins of the experiment station, Auburn, Ala., will be sent free to any citizen of the state on application to the station.

A writer in The Dixie Farmer emphasizes the loss accruing from the lack of suitable care in the covering of cotton to be shipped long distances.

The soja bean is not only a good forage plant, but it renovates worn land. If cut as the pods begin to ripen, it cures readily into a good hay.

There is now considerable discussion in California regarding the possibilities of profitable rice cultivation in that state.

In southern Georgia at least the Le Conte pear and to some extent the Keiffer are generally grown from cuttings.

Keep the sweet potatoes clean and loosen the vines that have taken root in the middles.

"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. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. For scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Bad Legs, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

At Toowoomba, Queensland, a man named John Smith committed suicide by drowning himself in the corporation well from which the town is supplied with water. The body was removed within half an hour. This was the second suicide in the same town well.

Business man—"You remember that 'ad,' I had in your paper, and took out two months ago? Well, I want to have it put back again." Editor—"Why, I thought you said no one noticed it while it was in." Business man (humbly)—"They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your business is sufficiently important to stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large.—Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising.

"FOR BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper man "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature. Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for £3 worth of goods, and the grocery man or draper will not throw in gratis £1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him if you don't believe us.

To Rabbit Trappers, Carters, &c.

RABBITS received in any Quantity at the FOOTSCRAY PRESERVING WORKS. Highest Price given.

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.

BILLIARDS

CHAS. W. VOWLES begs to announce that he has fitted up a first-class Billiard Table (Alcock's), with patent Imperial low cushions, at the Camp Hotel, Beaufort, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Jas. Tyler & Co.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

ON

Saturday, July 4th, 1896.

They are determined that this Sale will eclipse any previous efforts in the trade.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

Slaughtered at Half-cost.

Do not miss this opportunity of securing LARGE PARCELS for SMALL MONEY.

Call early and secure some of the choicest plums from the pudding of bargains.

Every line in the Warehouse marked down to zero.

If you cannot call, write, as we supply every article at advertised prices.

Our terms during the sale are Cash.

JAS. TYLER & CO.,

11, 13, 15, BRIDGE-ST.,

BALLARAT.

N.B.—Country customers can call at the Warehouse immediately on arrival and get a first-class cup of tea and refreshments gratis.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

LETTERS.—Per ounce or [illegible]	[illegible]
URGENT LETTERS.—Per [illegible] (in addition to the [illegible]	[illegible]
(Urgent letters must be delivered at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, [illegible] as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They are not be delivered if [illegible] persons residing [illegible] any delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)	
POST CARDS	[illegible]
REPLY POST CARDS ...	[illegible]
LETTER CARDS ... (2 for 2½d, 12 for [illegible])	[illegible]
NEWSPAPERS ...	[illegible]
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	[illegible]
REGISTRATION FEE	[illegible]
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under	[illegible]
(each extra pound or part thereof)	[illegible]
BULK parcels of newspapers posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof	[illegible]
(Not less than 5 papers in each parcel.)	
PATTERNS.	
COMMERCIAL PATTERNS.—For every two ounces or under (up to [illegible])	[illegible]
(Such as samples of merchandise, without any [illegible] account*, provided [illegible] bills of lading, [illegible] or cards [illegible] society, [illegible] attorney, [illegible] of, recognisances, [illegible] stock sheets, [illegible] other similar articles.)	
PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 5lbs)	[illegible]

*Remarks such as, "A cheque will [illegible]" "With thankfulness" will render [illegible] 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	[illegible]	[illegible]
POST CARDS ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
REPLY POST CARDS ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWSPAPERS ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over 4 ounces but not over 8 ounces ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 1lbs) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRINTED PAPERS (other than newspapers).—Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lbs) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 1lb) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
REGISTRATION FEE ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARCELS POST, wholly by sea.—Each parcel of 2lbs or under	1	6
Each additional lb or under (up to 11lbs) ...	[illegible]	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 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 befound. 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 at a days when he would not have received a need if he had not been put in mind of it.

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