The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1070. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898. PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

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RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

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

(Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS	0 1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0 2
LETTER CARDS	0 1½
(2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)	
NEWSPAPERS	0 0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0 1
REGISTRATION FEE ..	0 3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under	0 9
(each extra pound or part, 3d.)	
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof	0 1
(Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	

PACKETS.

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

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

TERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

PACKETS.

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

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s. d.
LETTERS.—Each ½ ounce or under	0 2½
POST CARDS	0 1½
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0 3
NEWSPAPERS	0 1
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under...	0 2½
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces	0 3
Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...	0 1
PRINTED PAPERS (other than 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.

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place through which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust 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.

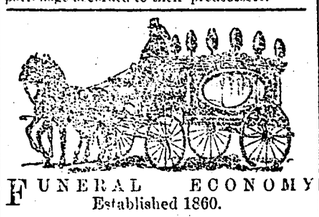
We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectfully soliciting a renewal of support, desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will always endeavour to make our columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, we will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT
(Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, and hope by moderate charges and prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor.



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.
Orders promptly attended to.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOK SELLER, 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.

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

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

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

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

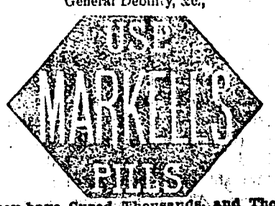
Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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

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.

Dr. JONNAH'S COUGH BALSAM
Dr. Jonnah's Cough Balsam positively cures coughs, colds, sore throats, bronchitis, asthma and all chest complaints. It relieves immediately and quickly makes a permanent cure. Suited for young and old. It is pleasant to take and contains no opiate. Obtainable at all chemists and grocers. 1s. per bottle.

For Disordered Liver,
Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, General Debility, &c.,



They have Cured Thousands, and They will Cure You.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

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.

☞ 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.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself shesdy like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt sknow. Besides dere ish deso differences: ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can sometimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off, all der year round, mit some moneys. —Joseph.

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.

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.

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

THE DEPRESSION in the JEWELLERY TRADE.

ANOTHER STOCK BOUGHT by PAYNE, the Sturt street jeweller.

THE Stock of M'Eldean and Welshaw, Little Collins street, Melbourne, secured at a big discount for cash.

TO be offered to the public at sensational prices.

ABOUT 950 gold bar BROOCHES, all splendid designs, to be sold at bargain prices.

UPWARDS of 700 different designs in Ladies' RINGS. 72 solid gold rings to be sold at 9/6d and 19/6, each; reduced from 30/ and 32/6d. A lot of magnificent designs in English-made rings, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, &c., 30/ to £10—7/6d is the Fundental price. Two (only) ladies superb diamond rings, £19 each—M'Eldean and Welshaw's price for these rings was £35 each.

50 PAIRS GOLD LINKS to be sold from 19/6d to 25/. Gold sealings, studs, earrings, chains, bracelets, hearts, gent's ring 15/ chains, long gold watch chains, silver watch chains, &c., all at bargain prices.

ABOUT 130 GOLD BANGLES and BRACELETS to be sold at bargain prices, starting at 12/6d each.

WATCHES.—35 ins-metal watches reduced from 30/ to 11/6d. 27 carats solid silver watches, 15/6d, 27/6d, and 50/, reduced from £2, £3 10/s, and £4 15/s. A few 14 carat gold Waltham, filled cases, £3 5/ and £3 15/s each. Gents 18-carat solid gold Waltham, £7 10/, usual price £12 10/; and I will sell gents' 18 carat gold Waltham at £12 10/ each, usual price £1. The above prices are all for brand new watches.

SHORT-WIND WATERLURYS reduced from 22/6d to 16/6d each. During sale a reduction of 3/s in the £1 will be made on wedding rings and keepers.

ORDERS from the country attended to immediately. Fresh lines will be shown in the window every day.

FOR real sound reliable watch work go to PAYNE'S. No bother with your watch after you have had it repaired there. Upwards of 6000 watches repaired at Payne's during the last four years. Address—GEO. PAYNE, Watchmaker, Sturt Street, Ballarat.

RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.
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RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WISE and BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST and most STYLISH Clothing in Australia from
LINCOLN, STUART & CO.
Proprietary Limited,
233 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

Our Suit to Order at 42/- is marvellous value made from All-Wool Tweeds Vicunas or Serges, fast colour, in perfectly fitting, beautifully finished.
A Splendid Suit to Order, from any Material, £3 3/-
To Measure, Capital Trousers, 10/6.
A Special Line, very good Patterns, 12/6
Dress Suits to Measure, 84/-
Clerical Suits to Measure, £5.
Golf or Cycling Suits, 35/-
Riding Breeches, 25/-
Waterproof Tweed or Cloth Overcoats.
Band and other Uniforms, Riding Habits, &c

5,000 pieces of Woollens to select from.

We supply Ready-made Men's Capital Tweed Suits 21/-
Famous Ballarat Serge Suits, Indigo dye 25/-
Sergerette Suits any shade, 30/-
Excellent Tweed or Serge Trousers, 5/11.
Rainproof Tweed Cycling Suits, 32/6.
Black Waterproof Overcoats full capes, 15/9
Fancy Tweed do., 13/6.
The Greatest Assortment of Boys' Clothing in Australia.
Elegant Tennis Shirts from 2/11
Undressed White Shirts, Linen Fronts & Cuffs, 2/-, 2/11, 3/3.
Warm Travelling Rugs, 13/6
Gent's splendid Balmoral Boots 6/6, 9/6

It is Cars, all kinds Cheap.
Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," also Patterns of all kinds, and Self measurement Forms posted free. Write for them.
The Largest Stock in Australia of Woollens, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Underwear, Ties, Shirts, Rugs, Blankets, Bags, &c. It will pay you to write to, or call upon us. We will send you enough Good Victorian Tweed to make a Man's Suit, for 10/-, trimmings included.

LOST MANHOOD
Nervous Debility, &c., from youthful folly, excesses or any cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Book posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a hideous tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Write PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Woman's Salvation.
The wife's welfare within her own control. Book posted free. It will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived. Write PROF. B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Sufferers from *Boyish Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped envelope, and I will forward full particulars—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidentally found a cure.* Address, HAROLD S. BRUE, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—My New TRIPLE-POWER FEMALE PILLS. Restore Regularity instantly, no matter what cause, how long standing, or what has failed. Nothing can resist them. Box posted, 5s. 6d. Write—Professor GARFIELD, West Collins Street, Melbourne.

GENTS—Latest American PREVENTATIVE. Simple and effectual. Last for years. Posted, 2s. 6d. (stamps 2s. 10d.). Write Prof. Garfield, West Collins-st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Write for free particulars of Madam Hedburg's American remedy, to restore regularity at home yourselves Without Medicine. H. A. DE LEON, agent, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Dr. Boxwell's Female Pills (registered) restore regularity, any cause. 5/6 box. All chemists.

A GRAND
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
FOR
AUTUMN & WINTER
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY.
For Assortment and Prices, beats everything.

NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS,
In all the Newest Colorings, in every fashionable texture.

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS,
In blacks and colors, at any price.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
In Braids, Jets, Sequins, and Spangles—so much worn.

The very latest in
RIBBONS, LACES, TORCHONS, FURS,
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

A very Nice Assortment of the Newest
Flannelette and Wool Tartan Blousings
So much in demand.

GRAND VALUES IN
Flannels, Sheetings, Cretonnes, Flannelettes,
And hundreds of Plain Manchester Lines.

200 PAIRS BLANKETS,
All Sizes, Prices, and Colors, direct from the makers.

SPECIAL VALUE IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
Has been replenished with an entirely New Stock of
Suits, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, K.B. Suits, Mackintosh and Oilskin Coats.
A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS for WINTER WEAR
In Mens', Womens', and Childrens', from the best makers, at prices lower than any house in the colony.

SUITS TO ORDER from a fresh range of Patterns, which for Style, Fit, and Price, cannot be beaten.

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

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR CATalogues of the world-renowned HUMBER BICYCLES, the SINGER and SWIFT BICYCLES, and the numerous other makes for which we are SOLE AGENTS for Beaufort district!
If not, we will be pleased to give you all particulars, and to sell you one for either £10 or £30, for cash or time-payment, and give a guarantee with each machine for 12 months.
We have pleasure in intimating that we have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the district for the famous
"QUAKER" GRAIN & FERTILIZER DRILL,
And will be pleased to forward Price List and particulars to any address. Call on us and inspect the "QUAKER" SEED DRILL, and judge for yourselves its superiority over all other makes in the market at the present time.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Crockery, and Produce Dealers.
AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Highest Price given for Gold.

HAWKES BROS.,
Importers and General Merchants,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.
IRONMONGERY, TIMBER, FURNITURE, PRODUCE.
Largest Stocks in the District.
LOWEST PRICES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.
Shearing Requisites a Specialty.

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 sent him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers,*"

and he will do his utmost to entitle him 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 Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, 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 Farmin
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 per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L10 15s per ton; roller-made, L11 per ton; pollard, 1s per bushel; bran, 11d per bushel; oats, white, 1s 11d per bushel; Algerian, 1s 8d per bushel; Cape barley, 3s; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, L7 10s per ton; hay, sheaves, L2 to L2 5s per ton; straw, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton; chaff, L2 15s per ton; onions, 7s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 1s 3d; butter, potted, 10d; hams, 9½d per lb; bacon, 8½d per lb; cheese, 6½d per lb; eggs, 1s 4d per dozen.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Thursday.

Wheat, 4s 9d; oats, 1s 11d to 2s 2d; bran, 1s; pollard, 1s. Barley—English, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; Cape, 3s. New potatoes, L5 to L5 5s. Peas, 3s 6d. Hay—Sheaves, L2 to L2 7s 6d; manger, L2 5s to L2 10s; straw, L1 5s to L1 10s. Flour, to L12. Butter.—Factory, 1s 5d to 1s 8d; prime dairy, 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Cheese.—Prime, 4½d to 6½d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—286 head came to hand for this day's sale, about one-third consisting of good and prime quality, balance principally useful, a few inferior. There was a full muster of the trade, good and prime qualities meeting with fair competition at fully last week's value; whilst medium and useful sorts, although fairly well competed for, ruled somewhat lower than the previous sale. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 10s to L12 7s 6d; good do, L8 10s to L9 10s; medium, L6 10s to L7 10s; prime cows, L7 to L8; good do, L5 10s to L6 10s. Averages—Jno. M'Millan, 8 bullocks, L10 17s 6d; A. Lang, 35 do, L10 15s 1d; Muntham, 14 do, L10 0s 9d; Muntham, 17 cows, L6 13s 2d; R. Bullen, 10 bullocks, L9 8s 3d; Campbell Bros., 9 do, L9 7s; Manson, 9 do, L9 0s 10d; Heenan and Brothers, 8 do, L9; Heenan and Brothers, 2 cows, L7 7s 6d; Whittakers, 9 bullocks, L8 9s 8d; W. J. Lyons, 20 do, L7 12s. Calves—19 penned, including some good and prime vealers, which sold well; best to 98s 6d. Sheep—A smaller supply than expected was yarded for to-day's sale, viz, 3302, and mainly consisted of useful to good qualities, a fair proportion being prime. There was an average attendance of buyers, competition opening fairly well at about last week's rates; but as they progressed had a slight fluctuating tendency, and, taking sales altogether, very little, if any, alteration from last week's advanced rates can be quoted, firming towards the close. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 17s 6d to 18s 7d; good, 15s to 16s 6d; medium 13s 6d to 14s 6d; prime ewes, 16s to 17s 6d; good, 14s to 15s; prime merino wethers, 14s to 15s; good, 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Lambs.—177 yarded; suitable trade lots sold well, as under:—Prime, 12s 6d to 13s 3d; good, 11s to 12s; medium, from 7s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Co., Ltd., report:—Cheese.—New, 6d to 6½d; medium, 5½d. Best Dairy Butter.—Prime, to 1s 5d; medium, 1s to 1s 3d; inferior, lower. Eggs, 1s 5d per dozen. Bacon.—Sides, from 7½d; middles, 8½d per lb; hams, 9d. Turkeys.—Cocks, 6s to 10s 6d; hens, 4s 6d to 6s. Fowls.—Young roosters, prime, to 4s 3d; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Ducks—Prime, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; medium and light, from 2s 6d.

Thursday.

Wheat.—Prime, 4s 6d. Flour.—Town roller, L12. Barley—Prime malting, 5s 6d; good, 5s to 5s 3d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; Cape prime to 2s 9d; medium do. to 2s 6d. Oats.—Prime stout whites, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; medium to 2s 8d; prime Algerian milling, 2s 4d; feed, 2s 1d; seed to 2s 5d; inferior, 1s 10d. Bran, 1s. Pollard, 1s. Maize.—Prime flat to 2s 7½d. Peas—Machine threshed, 3s 9d; hand do. 4s 6d. Potatoes—Sydney, L7; Tasmanian, L7 10s; Warrnambool, L6. Onions—Prime, L6 10s. Chaff—Medium to good, up to L3 5s; prime, L3 7s 6d to L3 10s. Hay—Manger, L4 5s; chaffing, L2 17s 6d to L3. Straw, 30s to 40s.

GEELONG MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (4th inst.):—

Sheepskins—A full muster of buyers and brisk competition. We submitted a good supply, and sold all as follows:—Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium, 18d to 24d each; good to superior, 30d to 40d each; extra to 50d each. Country and station skins, short and faulty, 1d to 1½d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound, extra to 5d. Lambskins 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides—An average supply, and a firm market. We sold all at satisfactory prices:—Picked heavies to 4½d per pound, extra ditto, 5d per pound and over. Good conditioned salted, 2½d to 3d per pound; other sorts 2½d to 3d per pound. Kip, to 3½d per pound. Calf, to 6d per pound; cut and damaged ditto 1d per pound.

Tallow.—A good enquiry, and sales at extreme rates. Oddments and country mixed lots selling freely.

The Hon. Francis Longmore has gone the way of all flesh. A singular man in many respects (writes the Melbourne correspondent to the "Ararat Advertiser") was the old warrior, truly one of the ancient and fast disappearing type of fighters, who revelled in the days when politics were taken seriously, and were not accompanied by vulgar exhibitions of waterthrowing and gross personal abuse. No man understood the art of vituperation better than Francis Longmore, but it was invariably vituperation directed at the public character of object, and not the exercise of mere personal spleen. Many politicians in Victoria, provincial politicians be it noted, bore a grudge against Mr Longmore for his scathing denunciations of them and of their opinions, and the old man was made to suffer socially by their ill-feeling. Not that he cared, however. Like the jolly young waterman "for their loving or liking he little did care;" his opinions were his own, and in a free country and under a constitution he was at perfect liberty to express them as he pleased. When in charge of the Lands Department Mr Longmore gained the respect and admiration of all his officers. Ever a hard worker himself, he was most solicitous for the men under him, and though there have been good Ministers before and since, none has rivalled the popularity of Mr Longmore. It is said that the veteran felt his defeat at the last election very much, and the disappointment helped to depress him to such an extent that his already enfeebled constitution could not rally under the attacks of disease and decay. With him there has gone another link with the stirring past, and among a large circle of friends and acquaintances the severance is deeply deplored.

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, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England

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

DR. LETHBRIDGE
(LATE OF MELBOURNE),
HAS
COMMENCED THE PRACTICE
Of his Profession at the house recently occupied by Dr. Adam.

DR. D. O. WHITE,
M.B., CH.B.,
May in future be consulted at the residence lately occupied by Mr Ellingsen, next to the Victoria Timber-yard.

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.

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(Next Mechanics' Institute),
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The Leading Ballarat Photographers.

High class work at moderate prices.
Modern and up-to-date styles and sizes.
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ENLARGEMENTS FRAMED, complete, from 20s. Write for Price Lists.
Bridal and Bridesmaids' Bouquets, the latest styles kept at the Studio.
Appointments by letter or wire.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Opposite *Courier* Office, STURT ST.,
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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 8TH MAY, 1898.

Church of England.—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "To Emmaus and back." Holy communion. Waterloo, 3 p.m.; St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "The wise and the foolish builder."

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Middle Creek, 2.30 p.m., Mr McGowan.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Chute, 3 p.m., Rev. H. Robinson; Raglan, 3 p.m., Mr Waldron.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

The Beaufort Fire Brigade desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a donation of 10s from Mr J. R. Wotherspoon.

Attention is directed to the concert in aid of the Beaufort Benevolent Society, to be held in the Societies' Hall next Wednesday evening, and at which Beaufort and Ballarat performers will be heard.

A social evening is to be spent at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Tuesday next, and subscribers towards the illuminated address which is then to be presented to Dr. B. J. Adam, prior to his departure from Beaufort, are invited to attend.

We regret to record the death of Mrs T. Wright, second daughter of Mr W. Willox, Raglan, which sad event occurred at Brunswick from peritonitis, after only a week's illness on Thursday, 28th ult. The remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Saturday. The coffin was conveyed from the local railway station by Messrs Stevenson and Sons. Rev. H. Robinson read the P.M. burial service.

Another case of typhoid fever, brought to Beaufort from the Apollo Bay district, occurred on Tuesday, the sufferer being Mr Thos. Adamthwaite. Having been in ill health for some time, Mr Adamthwaite came to Beaufort to recuperate, but contracted the disease mentioned, and was taken by his friends to the Ballarat Hospital.

At the tennis court on Wednesday afternoon, Mr E. W. Hughes, the president of the Beaufort Tennis Club, presented the racquets given by the President and Dr. Adam, and won in the recent tournament for mixed doubles by Miss Eva Nickols and Mr E. R. Enscoe, who played from 15 behind scratch. At the conclusion of the presentation, Mr Hughes referred to the early departure of Dr. Adam from Beaufort, and stated that all the members would very much regret the fact that the Doctor was leaving them for good, as he had always taken the greatest interest in the Club's affairs. He wished the Doctor every success.

The annual social, arranged to give a night's enjoyment to the young ladies who attended to the tables at the Middle Creek annual pic-nic, was held in the Public Hall (writes our correspondent) on Friday, 29th ult. The night was beautifully fine, and attracted a large crowd of people. At about 9 o'clock fully 50 couples were present tripping the light fantastic to the sweet strains of the violin, the music being generously supplied by Messrs H. Dunn and T. White. Mr M. O'Brien officiated as M.C., and gave great satisfaction. The catering was done by Mr E. Iles, of Ballarat, in his usual style. At the interval for refreshments, Mr G. Davis, on behalf of the young ladies, thanked all present for their attendance, and hoped they would spend an enjoyable night. Dancing was kept up with very few intervals until a quarter to 5 o'clock, when a most enjoyable night was brought to a close.

The rainfall for the past fortnight at Beaufort amounted to 29 points.

The rifle match to have been fired on Queen's Birthday between Learmonth and Beaufort has been abandoned owing to the sanction of the officer commanding rifle clubs being refused to the Learmonth Club.

The death of Mr Henry Martin, of Waterloo, is recorded with regret. Deceased was an old and respected resident. His age was 65 years, and the cause of death was breaking up of the system. The remains are to be interred in the Waterloo Cemetery to-day, at 3.30 p.m.

The monthly meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Tuesday; Captain Johnston in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was received from the Country Fire Brigades' Board, asking what is necessary to be done to the fencing, and stating that Mrs Andrews had written regarding the erection of a dividing fence and repairing the old fence, and suggests that she might pay the whole expense, if she could use the station block as a clothes-drying ground.—The secretary replied that the fence was in a disgraceful state and left the matter to the Board to decide. He thinks that the captain's letter referred to his trying to get the land for himself. These letters were endorsed. As some of the ordinary hose was out of repair, it was decided to use the demonstration hose for fire purposes, and that the hose be repaired by the members next Tuesday night. W. French was placed on the active members' list, in lieu of E. Haggis, and was given attendance marks for the last two fires. R. Sinclair and G. Pringle were placed on the reserve list. Resolved that the Board be informed of the state of the bell tower. The secretary was also instructed to ask permission of the Board to solicit donations at fires for the purpose of paying members who have been detained from work. Votes of thanks to the chair and to Mr Wotherspoon for a donation of 10s concluded the business. [The captain has since received a reply stating that provided Mrs Andrews pays the entire cost of the fencing, she can use the Brigade's ground for clothes-drying, on condition that it does not interfere in any way with the Brigade, or the drying of their hose. This arrangement, however, if accepted, is terminable at the Board's option, and is not for any specified term. The secretary and the chief officer think that the Brigade would be entitled to the old fencing.]

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr Francis Longmore, ex-M.L.A., which occured at his residence, Commercial-road, Malvern, on Sunday. Mr Longmore, who has reached the age of 72 years, was able, until a few weeks ago, to visit his friends, and even to come into the city, but it was noticeable that he appeared to be fast breaking up. A native of county Monaghan, Ireland, he was educated at a Presbyterian school, and was learning farm work, when, in 1839, he emigrated with his parents to Sydney. He went on to the land in the new country, but in 1852 relinquished farming for business pursuits, when he came to Melbourne as a commission agent. For two years subsequently he was on the Ballarat gold-fields, and in 1856 resumed farming, this time at Learmonth. His first serious essay in public life was in 1861, when he unsuccessfully opposed Mr Service in Ripon and Hampden. At the next general election (Mr Service not being a candidate) Mr Longmore secured the seat against Mr C. G. Morton. His political views brought him into association with the ultra radicals, and he was at no time a silent member. In 1871 he took office as Minister of Railways in the Duffy Cabinet, and in 1875, when Mr (now Sir Graham) Berry formed his first short-lived Ministry, Mr Longmore became Minister of Lands. In 1877, when the Berry Ministry was re-installed practically intact, Mr Longmore returned to the Lands department, and threw away the scabbard. He was profoundly disappointed, when, in 1880, he was left out of the third Berry Ministry, and very much surprised, when, in 1883, he lost his seat for Ripon and Hampden. He was accustomed to dwell with pride upon the ease with which he held it, and would lay stress upon the fact that 11 elections only cost him £13. After a long spell of farming in Gippsland he returned to public life to oppose his former colleague, Sir James Patterson, in Castlemaine, when that gentleman formed his Cabinet. He was easily defeated. In 1894 he made another attempt to re-enter the Assembly—this time successfully. He defeated Mr Keys at Dandenong and Berwick, but last October Mr Keys recaptured the seat.

The prolonged violent tolling of the fire-bell about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning considerably startled the residents of Beaufort. A big glare was visible in Livingstone-street, and a crowd quickly collected. Mr G. Cuthbertson's bakehouse was on fire, and the flames had obtained such a strong hold that the destruction of the property appeared inevitable. The local firemen, aided by Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, however, worked with a will, and as there was a splendid pressure of water available, they had the satisfaction of confining the fire to the bakehouse and quickly extinguishing the flames. It appears that the baker, Alfred Rimer, was getting the oven ready preparatory to putting in a bath of loaves. He had drawn the hot coals from the furnace, and finding the oven too hot, went outside for a short time, leaving the door open. On returning, and while moulding the dough, he detected a sack lining on the rafters alight, and after throwing a couple of buckets of water on the flames without avail, he aroused Mrs Cuthbertson and family and ran to the firebell to give an alarm. It is supposed that a spark from the furnace ignited the sacks. The lining boards and rafters of the bakehouse were badly charred, and a quantity of flour stored in an adjoining room was damaged by water; in fact, the contents of the bakehouse were destroyed. Mrs Cuthbertson (who manages the business) estimates her loss at £40, and was not insured. Out of 50 or 60 bags of flour, 14 bags were considerably damaged. The owner of the premises, Mr Jeremiah Smith, made an arrangement with Messrs Stevenson and Sons, carpenters, to repair the damage done to the building for £60. This loss, however, was covered by insurance in the Victoria Company.—Mr Cuthbertson, in an advertisement elsewhere, thanks the Fire Brigade for the excellent work done by its members. About six weeks ago the lining ignited in a similar way, but very fortunately was discovered and the fire extinguished before any damage was done. At this time the town water supply was turned off at night, and had the fire obtained the same hold as on Saturday, the premises must have been gutted. On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, there was another alarm tolled, a foul chimney at the residence of Mr J. R. Wotherspoon being the cause.

"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

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 2ND MAY, 1898.

Present—Crs Flynn (voted to the chair), Lewis, Cameron, Stewart, Sinclair, Douglas, and Beggs.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From League of Victorian Wheelmen, asking for reply to former letter re erection of finger posts and danger signals in the shire.—Cr Sinclair stated he had been appointed the League's consul for the Shires of Ripon and Lexton. A tin plate, with blue lettering, was supplied, and the council was asked to erect them. Most councils were doing it, and the cost was very little, as they could be fastened on trees or the corners of houses. He would undertake to get the required number from Melbourne, and give them to the engineer to have them erected. He moved that the plates be erected. Seconded by Cr Beggs. Cr Lewis thought the cost should be first ascertained, and moved an amendment accordingly. Seconded by Cr Flynn. But the amendment was withdrawn on the understanding from Cr Sinclair that less than 20 would be required, and the motion was carried.

(The President, Cr Cushing, took his seat during the course of Cr Sinclair's remarks.)

From Treasury, forwarding account (for completion) for L380, equivalent for licenses, and also for L459 14s 9d, proportion of municipal endowment.—Attended to.

From City of Melbourne, inviting attendance of delegates at a conference of municipalities in Melbourne on 19th inst., with a view to taking united action to promote the acceptance by the people of the colony of the Commonwealth Bill.—Cr Lewis moved that the President be requested to attend the conference as the delegate of the council. Seconded by Cr Stewart. The President asked if the council fell in with the views expressed. Cr Sinclair said that personally he was in favor of federation, but thought the council should not interfere with politics. He wished it to be understood that he was not speaking against federation, but that the council should not discuss it, nor send a delegate. It was the Government's work, and the council should leave it alone. Cr Lewis did not agree with Cr Sinclair, as this was not a case of party politics, but a big thing for the whole country. He thought the council should send a delegate. The motion was carried by five votes to two; Crs Sinclair and Douglas being in the minority.

From City of Ballarat, soliciting co-operation in petitioning the Government to pass a short bill making compulsory the vote of the people on the question of Federation.—Cr Lewis did not see why any man should be compelled to vote. Cr Sinclair understood that if 50,000 votes were recorded in its favor [illegible] Mr Gillies said that if 50,000 voted for and 51,000 against, then federation would be lost. He did not think the council should interfere in any way, and moved that no action be taken. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried.

From Department of Lands and Survey, notifying appointment and gazettal of Messrs David Madden, Michael Costello, and Robert Cairns as managers of the Skipton Town Common.—Received.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, forwarding copy of letter received from Secretary for Lands, re wire netting loans, and stating that if councils on forfeiture of an allotment will notify the Department of any claim it may have against the late lessee thereof with respect to wire netting the matter will receive consideration, a statement to be furnished showing amount of original advance and the balance remaining unpaid, and each case will be dealt with on its merits.—It was generally considered that the matter did not affect the shire, but it was decided, on the motion of Crs Lewis and Cameron, that the council co-operate with the Municipal Association in the matter.

From Dr. Adam, resigning his position as health officer for the north and west ridings, owing to his departure from the district.—Accepted with regret on motion of Crs Sinclair and Flynn.

From Dr. Chas. F. Lethbridge, applying for appointment as health officer in the room of Dr. Adam, whose practice he had taken over, and stating that he had recently been health officer of the Shire of Anglesey for more than 12 years.

A similar application was received from Dr. White.

As the vacancy had to be advertised in accordance with the Health Act, Cr Flynn moved, and Cr Beggs seconded, that the salary be the same as before, namely, L10 per year, and that applications, returnable at next meeting, be invited by advertisement. Carried.

In the event of a doctor's services being required under the Health Act before next meeting, the secretary was empowered to engage one.

From Wm. Madden, Skipton, asking for the lighting of the street lamps at the same price as last year.—Granted on motion of Crs Cameron and Lewis.

From Madden Bros., Skipton, asking for an order to enter Mooramong Estate for stone for contract No. 64.

Also from W. Bradshaw, asking for orders to enter Mooramong and Langi-Willi Estates for contract material.

Both applications granted, on motion of Crs Flynn and Lewis.

From John Crawford, Skipton, claiming L7 for material and damage caused by Charles Bradshaw on account of his contract, No. 55, East riding.—No action, the engineer stating that the contract was not completed, and that the amount would be kept back if the contractor could not come to terms with Crawford, when the council would have to assess the damages.

From Public Health Department, forwarding list of typhoid fever cases reported since 26th ult., and asking that they may be included in the report of the officer of health.—Received.

From Dr. Gardiner, Ballarat, reporting four district cases of typhoid fever admitted into the Ballarat Hospital.—Received.

From Dr. Donaldson, reporting that Elsie Ellen, the daughter of Joshua Nickolson, of Snake Valley, had typhoid fever.—Received.

From P. K. Downey, health inspector, Beaufort, as follows:—

"I am sorry that the occasion should render it necessary for me to again have to defend myself, but as Cr Stewart persists in aspersing me in the council meetings (*vide* press report), I am compelled to do so in justice to myself and the position I hold. Cr Stewart stated at last meeting that I insulted him at the previous one, when I merely defended myself by rebutting an unwarranted accusation made by him, and he then, without even attempting to justify what he had said, starts afresh with a series of unfounded assertions—that I sent the man under me to do the work I was paid for, and that I tried to influence his vote, etc. Now, I hereby challenge Cr Stewart to prove that there is one iota of truth in any one of these rancorous assertions. Should he succeed in proving them I will pay £1 to the Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society, but should he fail to do so, he should pay the money, and thereby 'vindicate his honor.' As to what he says about my claiming to keep typhoid fever out of Beaufort, when there was plenty of it here, my remarks to which he refers were in the present tense and were literally correct when used, and could in no sense be construed as prophetic. Surely Cr Stewart can discriminate between past and future time."

Cr Lewis moved that the letter be not received, as he did not think any officer of the council should write such a letter like that, and should be written to and told so, too. Seconded by Cr Beggs, and carried.

From J. Jess, Middle Creek, asking to be allowed to erect a wire-netted spring gate at his own expense on the road between blocks 37 and 3E, and about a mile north of the main Ararat road, as he found such a gate necessary to keep rabbits from adjacent lands off his property. Thos. Liston and six ratepayers using the road added their certificate that they had no objection whatever to the erection of the gate, and prayed that the necessary permission be granted.—The standing orders having been suspended on the motion of Crs Flynn and Lewis, Mr Jess said he only wanted the gate closed at night, and not in the day time. Both sides were rabbit-proof, and this was the only part that was not, and allowed the rabbits to get in. There was very little traffic on the road. Cr Lewis thought that in this case, as the neighbours had reported that they had no objection, the application could be granted now. Cr Flynn did not think it advisable to depart from the usual custom, and having ascertained that Mr Jess was not in a hurry to erect the gate, moved that the application lie on the table for a month, and in the meantime the engineer to report. Seconded by Cr Lewis, and carried.

(Cr Russell here took his seat.)

From Philip Russell, undertaking to transfer to the council land sufficient for a road one chain wide through allot. 7, sec. 23, and [illegible] of Mawallok, pre-emptive right, parish of Mawallok, on condition that the council make and maintain the road.—Cr Lewis said that Mr Russell wanted the road to the homestead. The engineer, pointing out the place on the map, said that anyone coming from Ararat or Streatham to Beaufort had to go round this long point, and that the required road would be very much closer. Cr Sinclair considered that as the land was made a gift to the shire it should be accepted. The President said the making of the road was a matter for the West riding members to look after. Cr Russell moved that the council accept the offer. Seconded by Cr Stewart, and carried.

From Wm. McFarlane, claiming £1 for clearing logs out of the Middle Creek running through his paddock.—Cr Flynn remarked that he always set his face against persons doing work and asking payment, and although it was no doubt done with the best intentions, it would benefit Mr McFarlane considerably, and if he wanted it done he should have acquainted the council first. He moved that the claim be not allowed. Seconded by Cr Russell. Cr Sinclair said he would be voting in the dark, and considered the engineer should be asked to report upon it. Cr Beggs objected on the same grounds as Cr Flynn to a man doing work without being asked and then requiring payment after. The engineer said Mr McFarlane had been burning logs on Crown lands, to which he had no claim at all. The motion was carried.

REPORTS.

Dr Adam, health officer, north and west ridings, reported as follows:—he communication from the Public Health Department, dated 29th March, '98, with reference to the surroundings of typhoid fever cases occurring in Beaufort, I have the honor to report:—(1). John DeGraaf: This was a case in which the infection was contracted at Allandale, and there has been so far no other case arising from any infection from this case. Dr White has been in attendance and has issued instructions for the isolation of the case. NOTE: Complaints have been made that a Mrs Abrey, a midwife, practising in Waterloo, is a constant visitor to the house, which is not right and should not be permitted. (2). Harold Rasdall. In this case the infection is traceable to Lexton; the mother of the boy also having been laid up at the house of Mr G. Smith's father with typhoid fever. Two other cases have occurred in the family of Mr G. Smith—no doubt due to infection from Harold Rasdell. (3). William Jaensch. This case arose locally, and was attributed to the fact that the boy was in the habit of drinking out of puddles and waterholes. The drinking water of the house was obtained from an iron tank and the milk from their own cows. (4). Kate McKay. In this case the premises were in an insanitary condition, there being no W.C. attached to the residence. The water supply was from the old goldfields reservoir, which also forms the sole supply for other families without so far causing any outbreak of fever. At the place where Mrs McKay obtains the water there is probably a greater risk of pollution owing to the Lake Goldsmith road running close to the reserve, and the water at that side being shallow would hold in suspension a greater quantity of solids in suspension. (5). Alice Edward. Infection in this case contracted in Kingston. Under the care of Dr. White. (6). David Little. Infection in this case may be traced to the patient drinking out of holes in the bush when at work. No other cases in the family. (7). David Humphreys. It is difficult to say much with regard to this case, as the patient resided at different places, but I might point out that the George Hotel at which he resided in Beaufort is immediately opposite a large culvert where the drainage lodges, and in the hot weather becomes very offensive. There has been a great deal of sickness (chiefly diarrhoea) at the hotel this summer. Several other cases of typhoid have occurred, viz., Mrs Carver, where the infection is probably due to an offensive drain in front of the house. The Carvers are milk vendors, and I have taken steps to have them prevented from supplying milk in the future. (2). John Cheeseman. In this case the premises are insanitary, owing to the fact that the bushes around serve as closets for the men around, and there is frequently a very offensive odour perceptible. Cheeseman was in the habit of drinking water from holes in the bush, and the supply for the family was obtained from holes in the Ding Dong Gully. There is, I understand, another case at the Trawalla Hotel, one of the Jaensch children being the victim. I would conclude by pointing out the necessity of keeping all drains flushed frequently and the free use of disinfectants, and also that orders given for the isolation of cases should be enforced, as I regret to say such orders are frequently disobeyed.

Cr Russell mentioned that he had met Mr Manifold at Warrnambool, and that having lost six cows, he got a dairy herds inspector to inspect his cows. He (Cr Russell) thought the council ought to get such an inspector in this district to prevent pollution of the milk supply.

Cr Sinclair—A lot of cows would have to be killed in Beaufort, as they live on horse-dung here.

Cr Russell said he had inquired whether there was any difficulty about inoculating cattle, and was told that it was easily done, but it wanted an expert.

Cr Lewis moved that the report be received, which was seconded by Cr Sinclair, who said he was very much surprised to hear of the dreadful insanitary state of Beaufort, and thought that something should be done. The President remarked that very few householders in Beaufort employed the nightman, and in consequence the nightsoil was buried in gardens. He suggested that the council make a by-law compelling all householders to employ the nightman.

Cr Russell said he would like to stir up the council about these health matters.

Cr Beggs said that he had moved in this matter three years ago, when it was referred to the north riding members, who were to meet shortly and take the question up thoroughly, but that meeting had not taken place yet.

The secretary drew attention to there being further reports on the subject.

Health Inspector Downey reported that he had examined the culverts at Messrs Vowles and Cuthbertson's, and was of opinion that the stench arising from them has been caused in a great measure by the extreme dry season, there not being a sufficiency of rain or water from the reservoir to flush them and keep them pure. The conduits having such slight gradients cause the little water in them to stagnate, and therefore the noisome effluvia complained of is exhaled at either end in accordance with the course of the wind. The nuisance at Mr Buchanan's was caused by the drainage from Mr Skewes' residence flowing through an open drain on unenclosed property and becoming blocked by some parties digging in it for worms but that has been rectified by one of the council's employés cleaning it out. With reference to the disposal of nightsoil, it is now about two years since he drew the attention of the council to this matter. He was not satisfied then, nor was he now, for sanitary reasons, as to the suitability of the place where it is deposited, such place being above the township; and as the ground becomes saturated with it it must ultimately pollute the creek from there which runs through the township, and may any day cause an outbreak of disease similarly to that lately experienced at Lexton. At the time referred to he selected what he considered a suitable place for a depôt, about a mile east of the township and south of the railway line, and the health officer then (the late Dr. Johnston), after inspecting the place, reported favorably of it to the council. He thought that place would be found suitable still for the required purpose. One thing is certain, and that is that a change of depôt is required. But there is a possibility of having it dealt with in another way, that is by adopting one of the methods propounded for deodorising and converting the article into a marketable manure in such a way as to produce satisfactory financial results. He had no objection to a slaughtering license being granted to Welsh Bros., of Raglan.

Dr. Adam also reported that he had examined the drains to which the council called his attention. The large drain running from Ding Dong past the allotments of Mr Buchanan and Mr Holdsworth is in a very bad state, being simply a chain of crabholes, in which the drainage lies stagnating and festuring in the sun, and forms a fruitful breeding ground for germs. He recommended that it be thoroughly disinfected, and that the bottom be paved with brick. The gutter in front of Mr Cuthbertson's is very foul, the drainage coming through Mr Cuthbertson's property from the adjoining property being principally responsible. The only remedy he could suggest was to keep all the discharging drains thoroughly disinfected. The drain at the Camp Hotel should in his opinion be an open paved drain, instead of covered in as at present, as it must be impossible to clean it in its present condition, as all sorts of decaying matter must lodge in it and give rise to offensive odours. The great difficulty during the summer was of course the want of water to thoroughly flush out all the drains, that being most necessary, especially in the low-lying portions of the township where there is not much fall. As regards the disposal of nightsoil, he understood that some of the inhabitants bury it in their gardens—a most disgusting and insanitary practice—while others cart it away and throw it down the most convenient hole, whence it may readily contaminate water channels. He suggested that the council employ the nightman to dispose of all nightsoil within the precints of the township, and so put an end to the present haphazard and dangerous practice. A list of births and deaths from March '97 to March '98 were appended:—Beaufort—Births 39, deaths 17. Waterloo—Births 16, deaths 7. Raglan—Births 14, deaths 5. Total births, 69; total deaths, 29.

Cr Flynn stated that a contract had been let that day for repairing and cleaning out the drain near Buchanan's.

The reports were received on the motion of Crs Lewis and Flynn.

Cr Beggs said that about three years ago it was shown that out of 500 or 600 householders—he forgot the exact number—only about 72 availed themselves of the services of the nightman. It was his wish then to strike a small rate, and if it was not enough to pay the nightman, that it should be augmented by the council, and it would be to the nightman's benefit to see that all employed him. A by-law should also be passed, making it compulsory on all householders to employ the nightman. It might be an additional expense to householders, but he did not see how they could avoid it. They had allowed the matter to go on too long without taking action, and the full council should now take it up and pass a by-law to that effect.

Cr Sinclair thought the question wanted more consideration. The north riding members could meet and bring up a report, when there would be something definite to go upon. The councillors of Creswick had visited Ararat last week to see the sanitary arrangements there, and this council should write to other councils to see what they were doing.

Cr Flynn said that about three years ago this matter was advanced as far as at the present time. The north riding members each took a copy of the Health Act referring to it, and finally came to the conclusion that they could not bring anything forward without levying a special rate, which they were averse to doing at that time. That was why it was left over, the councillors not desiring to involve the ratepayers in any further taxes. But he was afraid that, having gone so far, that must now be done.

Cr Russell pointed out that it was the duty of the council as the Local Board of Health to take action in this matter, and also as regards the inspection of dairy herds.

The President mentioned that it was a very important matter, and that although the expense would fall on Beaufort, it concerned the people of the country just as much, as they were liable to suffer from infectious diseases in the town. It was the duty of the council to take the matter up at once. They had thought over it for three years, and here now were contagious diseases in the neighbourhood. It was a lucky thing that they had not spread more, as according to the report of the health officer the germs of the disease were everywhere—in gardens, waterholes and creeks. A ratepayer in the town had told him that if a by-law was carried he would erect an incinerator and convert the matter into manure.

Cr Beggs stated that the company at Ballarat which formerly offered to deodorise the nightsoil could not do it now, as it was defunct.

Cr Lewis moved that the President and the north riding members form themselves into a committee to draw up the necessary by-law and submit it to the next meeting for approval. Seconded by Cr Russell, and carried.

Health Inspector Downey also reported that on the 18th ult. his attention was called to a man said to be sick in a hut at Mr C. Tomkins' brickyard, whose name was Alfred Thomas Rowan, and who said he came from Rupanyup and was in destitute circumstances. He called in the health officer (Dr. Adam) to see him, and he pronounced the case typhoid fever, requiring every attention. He immediately took steps for his removal to the Ballarat Hospital, where he was admitted next day. The accounts for removal and requirements, amounting to £3 16s 5d, were attached.—Received; the accounts being included in the pay-sheet.

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

I have the honor to report that I examined the bridge on the Trawalla road at Carngham. It is old and getting weak, but I think it will last a year or two more, as I have had it strengthened. Just before I saw it a bullock waggon loaded with timber weighing between 5 and 6 tons went over it. The new road in Panther's lane has been completed, and also the new road by the school at Raglan. Contractor Watkin has finished his contract at Mt. Cole, and will soon complete the new metalled road at Chute. He has also commenced the new bridge at Raglan. The new metalled road to the cemetery at Skipton is partly made. The dams that were dry at Mortchup, Keating's, Enuc, Exell's, Hannah's, Dunnet's, on the Ballarat road, the Waterloo road, and the Mt. Cole road, have been cleaned out. Simper has finished the repairs to the bridge at Lillirie and to the Carngham bridge. Madden Bros. have commenced the new bridge at Mortchup. I expect that all the other work that is let will be proceeded with shortly. There is an abundant supply of water in Beaufort now for both the town and the railway. The miners are supplied too, and pipes fixed in the race for people living near it. When the man was doing this work, he found that at the place where the pipe had been removed that supplied Mr Wm. Williams' another pipe had been put in and concealed so that it could not be seen without removing earth; a cork was put into the end of the pipe. From the surroundings it was evident that water had been used freely about Williams' premises. The pipe was taken out, and the gap filled up, pending the council's pleasure in the matter.—Received.

In answer to Cr Flynn, the engineer said that he concluded the water had been freely used about Williams' premises from the fact of the vegetables and plants being green, and a tank being always full of water.

Cr Flynn said the caretaker should have been able to discover it before. He was told at Raglan that it was a common occurrence, and certainly thought if the caretaker had been doing his duty properly that he should have seen it before, knowing this to be one of the leakages. Further, he thought the council should take action by making an example of people who took the water, and that the supply to such should be cut off altogether.

Cr Beggs agreed with that.

Cr Lewis asked if there was no remedy, and was informed by the engineer of a recent prosecution on a similar charge, when a fine of L1 was imposed, with L1 3s costs.

Cr Flynn moved that the case be submitted to the Municipal Association for a legal opinion, with a view to a prosecution. Seconded by Cr Lewis, and carried.

Cr Douglas inquired as to how far Madden Bros. had proceeded with the bridge at Mortchup, stating that winter would soon be here, and it would be hard to get along at the side.—The engineer stated that the bridge would be finished in about a fortnight.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Salaries, L38; Mrs Taylor, L1 10s; secretary (petty cash), L5; Arnall & Jackson, L1 0s 9d; Dr. Adam, L5; Dr. Donaldson, L5; P. K. Downey, L2; J. A. Bourke, L1 5s; C. T. G. Ivey, L1 5s; A. Parker, 17s 6d; J. Tompkins, L1 9s 6d; J. Whitla, L1 10s; Health expenses, L3 16s 5d; fox rewards, L1 17s 6d; J. Whitfield, L9 6s 8d; R. Gibson, L8; E. Hill, L8; W. McFarlane, L4; W. Stevens, L5 1s 8d; W. Harris, 15s; J. Gillespie, L7 13s 4d; C. Menzie, L1 6s 8d; J. Star, L1; R. Bell, L3; T. Nugent, L8; A. Edwards, 6s 8d; M. Meehan, L11 4s; W. O'Sullivan, L1 3s; H. E. Webb, L3 13s; W. Johnston, L1 0s 3d; W. Pedder, L4 12s 6d; H. M. Stuart, L7 2s 6d; Hawkes Bros., L4 0s 1d; J. Smith, L5 2s 6d; Carmichael & Broadbent, L8 3s 4d. Contract payments—Carmichael & Broadbent, L37 19s; Madden Bros., L12 10s; Nunn Bros., L5; A. R. Slater, L11; H. F. Watkin, L137 19s.

With reference to the health expenses account for L3 16s 5d, Cr Flynn explained that it was in connection with a typhoid fever patient whom the health inspector had removed to the Ballarat Hospital. Cr Sinclair, while not complaining about the charges, which were reasonable, thought it very hard that the council should have to pay in the case of a swagman, and that the Government should pay it. The President remarked that it would be found that the Government would not pay it.

TENDERS.

Cont. No. 72.—Re-cutting a channel in Market Reserve, Beaufort.—H. F. Watkin (accepted), L47 6s; Carmichael and Broadbent, L47 15s.

Cont. No. 73.—Making 14 chains of the road from Waterloo to the Main Lead.—Carmichael and Broadbent (accepted), L83 10s; H. F. Watkin, L93 17s.

Cont. No. 74.—Forming and gravelling 30 chains of the road from Beaufort to Shirley.—H. F. Watkin (accepted), L89 8s 6d; Carmichael and Broadbent, L96 16s; Madden Bros., L98 4s.

Cont. No. 75.—Supplying 550 cubic yards of metal on the Skipton and Streatham road, and spreading, &c.—W. Bradshaw (accepted), L115 2s 6d; C. Bradshaw, L134 12s 6d. With reference to this contract, Cr Stewart requested the engineer to see that the specifications were strictly carried out, as the price seemed very low.

MOTION BY NOTICE.

Cr Stewart moved, in accordance with notice, that the resolution fixing the salary of Health Inspector Downey at L8 per annum be rescinded. He said that when Mr Downey wrote asking for his salary to be raised to L10 as promised by Captain Bridges, he (Cr Stewart) said he thought he was too well paid for all that he had to do, and thought so now, as the duties were not very great. He would also like to know how often he visited Waterloo and Raglan on duty as health inspector. In that letter mentioned Mr Downey prided himself on having kept typhoid fever out of Beaufort, but since then there had been many cases, so that anyone would think he had neglected his duty since he wrote the letter.

Cr Russell said that although it had not come officially before them, Mr Downey was promised an increased salary.

Cr Douglas seconded the motion, and said as the east and west riding inspectors only got L5 per year, the north riding inspector should perform his duties at the same remuneration.

Cr Lewis did not think there was any comparison between the duties of the health inspector of the north and of the west ridings, nor even of the east, as the township of Beaufort was far bigger than either of them. He did not think that Mr Downey was paid too much.

The motion was negatived by one vote, the voting being as follows:—For—Crs Stewart, Douglas, Russell, and Cameron. Against—The President, Crs Lewis, Beggs, Flynn, and Sinclair.

The President mentioned that it took a two-thirds majority to rescind a motion.

Cr Russell gave notice to move at next meeting that the specifications of all contracts in the shire be sent to Snake Valley and Skipton.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The President and Crs Beggs and Douglas were selected to sign the water rate book.

The President mentioned that Dr. White had spoken to him in reference to the council procuring a supply of anti-toxin, which, in cases of diphtheria, was very effective, but as it was a very dear drug chemists as a rule did not keep it in stock, and while it was being sent for to Melbourne a case might prove fatal. The Board of Health would supply it to the council at first cost.

It was decided, on the motion of Crs Flynn and Russell, to procure a small lot, to be supplied to any doctor in the district at cost price.

The council then rose.

FLORAL SHOW AND SALE OF GIFTS.

The second annual floral show and sale of gifts under the auspices of the Beaufort Presbyterian Church was held in the Societies' Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, and despite the dull times and the unfavorable season, not only attracted large crowds, which meant a financial success, but also interested them and proved that some advancement had been made in horticulture under most adverse conditions. The judge of the chrysanthemum blooms, Mr Hutchison, gardener at Captain Bridges' Trawalla Estate, who acted in the same capacity at the initial show last year, bore testimony to the fact of this, by remarking that far better blooms were exhibited this year. Although there were only two local exhibitors, namely, Messrs R. J. Pedder and H. Skewes, they clearly proved that chrysanthemums can be grown to perfection here, and no doubt the example set by them will result in a much greater competition next year. The choice blooms on exhibition were much admired, a very handsome Madam Carnot bloom (shown by Mrs J. C. Ware, of Yalla-y-Poora) receiving particular attention. In addition to this lady, Mrs Vansellow (of Maryborough) exhibited some magnificent blooms, and succeeded in taking pride of place in the open class. There was also a nice collection of button-holes and sprays, besides several beautiful floral designs. In the local sections, Mr Pedder secured three firsts and a second, while Mr Skewes obtained one first and one second prize. In the open class Mrs Vansellow was first, and Mrs Ware second. For gentlemen's buttonholes and ladies' sprays, Mrs Hobbs gained first in each section. Two ladies were so delighted with the pretty buttonholes exhibited by Misses Annie McRae and Winifred Ingram that they gave special prizes. The prize for best floral design was won by Miss Amy Harris with a handsome easel and picture, composed principally of roses and cactus dahlias. Mrs J. W. Harris, senr., and Miss Davis also showed a pretty lyre and churn respectively.

The ladies had decorated the hall most gorgeously with flowers and evergreens, and the sight was a very imposing one. There was also a fine collection of fancy needlework and cakes and confectionery. The prize for apron was won by Miss Whitcombe, and Miss A. McRae was the successful competitor in the pincushion section. Miss McFarlane judged the aprons and Mrs Turner, Misses Lewis and Jackson the pincushions and floral designs; while Mesdames D. McDonald and Ware made the awards for cakes and confectionery. The following were the prize-takers in the latter class:—Eggless cake, Miss L. Stuart; scones, Miss K. Wotherspoon; collection of pastry, Miss Adam; collection of confectionery, Miss A. Adam.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the Rev. A. Adam, M.A., formally opened the show. He remarked that he had seen a good many shows opened, but all were somewhat different, there being no set rule observed. But there was the same thing in all—the strong desire to sell, and not always so strong a desire to purchase. He complimented the ladies on the beauty of their handicraft, expressed the church's obligation to the ladies and gentlemen who had worked so well in their efforts to make the show a success, and hoped the ladies would succeed in clearing off everything in the room. They were not in so prosperous a condition as 12 months ago, and the effects of the bad season had been felt, but would not, he hoped, ruin their bazaar. He then declared the show opened.

The ladies quickly got to work, and effected a good number of sales. The needlework stall (which was presided over by Mesdames D. McDonald J. Tompkins, and A. Stuart, Misses Adam and Grant) contained, besides gifts, pretty and useful articles of ladies' handicraft, the result of labours at various sewing meetings. Tasty refreshments were willingly dispensed by Misses McRae, Wotherspoon, W. Wotherspoon, A. Adam, Jackson, L. Jackson, and Tulloch. The flower stalls were very attractive, choice pot plants, button-holes and sprays making a pretty display. These were in charge of Misses K. Wotherspoon, Gray, Davis, Pedder, Wright, Edward, and M. Morris. A bran-pie, chiefly patronised by children for the sake of toys, was attended to by Misses Effie Tulloch and Dot Buchanan and Master Bertie Buchanan. Miss J. McFarlane had the care of a galvanic battery, and Master Willie Pedder a shooting gallery. Besides these sources of revenue, Masters Wright and Cheeseman looked after a post-office. Throughout the evening business was fairly brisk. The hall was crowded to excess, and patrons were both interested by the floral displays and delighted with the entertainment. The scene at night, illuminated by fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns, was very pretty. Mr J. R. Wotherspoon was in good voice and gave a pleasing rendition of "In the gloaming," for which he was loudly cheered. A number of children, prettily robed in pink, blue, and cream, as fairies, sang and danced to the delight of the audience, and when the colored lime-light was thrown upon the stage, the tableaux vivant was indeed a pretty sight. The item gave unbounded pleasure. The second tableaux represented a number of children in night-gowns and caps holding lighted candles, with "a bogey man"—a young fellow with blackened face. This was also heartily applauded. Mr J. Carmichael sang "The blue Alsatian mountains" with good effect and was cordially received. A very pretty Maypole dance followed. Children were again attired in pink, blue and cream, wearing garlands of flowers on their heads. The dancing was splendidly executed, and the audience were not slow in expressing their appreciation. The training of the children was admirably done by Miss L. Stuart, who deserves great credit for the enjoyable entertainment provided. The concluding item, a duet, entitled "Reuben and Cynthia," in which the nature of the gathering was humorously localised, was capitally given by Messrs Carmichael and [illegible].

An excellent entertainment was again provided on Thursday night. The tableaux vivants were once more effectually reproduced, and the singing and the dancing by the "fairies," together with the Maypole dance, evoked much applause. The Misses Adam sang a very pleasing duet, entitled "Rosalie"; Miss Adam, Miss A. Adam, and Miss Hughes accompanying on the zither, guitar, and violin respectively. Mr Lorrimer, of Ballarat, also skilfully played a couple of violin selections. A male hat-trimming contest created great amusement. There were ten competitors, and having been supplied with material, they set to work. The initial difficulty of threading a needle—a fine eye and a coarse thread being mischievously supplied by the fair sex—was a source of much fun. Misses Davis and Yates officiated as judges, but as one selected Mr R. A. D. Sinclair's specimen of millinery for the prize and the other favored Mr W. Hill's trimming, Miss Adam was called in as umpire, with the result that Mr Hill was awarded a bachelor's ornamented pincushion. A few pot plants remaining unsold were disposed of by Mr D. McDonald by Bruce auction.

The takings amounted to about L45—a very satisfactory result, and no doubt pleasing to the committee and Miss Adam and Mr R. J. Pedder, the honorary secretaries, who worked so hard to ensure success. The needlework stall realized L17, the admission tickets L13 15s, the flower stall L5 4s, the refreshment stall L5, the fish pond L1 2s, and small sums were obtained from the remaining sources of revenue.

Appended is the result of the competitions:—

FLORAL COMPETITIONS. — Champion bloom, Japanese. Prize 5s.—R. J. Pedder. Champion bloom, Chinese. Prize 5s.—R. J. Pedder. Best 12 chrysanthemum blooms, any variety. First, 7s 6d; second, 2s 6d.—R. J. Pedder, 1; H. Skewes, 2. Best six do. First, 7s 6d; second, 2s 6d.—H. Skewes, 1; R. J. Pedder, 2. Best collection do. First, 7s 6d; second, 2s 6d.—No award. Best 12 do.; open to all comers. First, 7s 6d; second, 2s 6d.—Mrs Vansellow (Maryborough), 1; Mrs J. C. Ware (Yalla-y-Poora), 2. A Madam Carnot bloom, exhibited by Mrs Ware, was highly commended. Best floral design. Prize 5s.—Miss Amy Harris. Best three ladies' sprays. Prize 1s.—Mrs Hobbs. Best six gentlemen's buttonholes. Prize 1s.—Mrs Hobbs.

FANCY WORK.—Best apron, material not costing more than 2s. Prize 2s.—Miss Whitcombe. Most original pincushion. Prize, 2s.—Miss A. McRae (Scotch thistle).

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY. — Best cake, to be made without eggs, and not to be less than 1lb. in weight. Prize 1s.—Miss L. Stuart. Best layer cake, iced. Prize 1s.—No entry. Best collection assorted pastry; two dozen. Prize 1s.—Miss Adam. Best scones; one dozen. Prize 1s.—Miss K. Wotherspoon. Best collection assorted confectionery. Prize 1s.—Miss A. Adam.

Good democrats in Victoria (says "Atticus," in the "Leader") cannot think of the passing of Francis Longmore unmoved. He was a strong and uncompromising believer in the rights of the people, and a man who fought for those rights hard and long. The son of an Irish farmer, he carried his distrust of the landlord with him to Australia, where the sentiment was turned to popular advantage. I met him last at a luncheon of some kind at the Exhibition, and he told me of a pet antipathy of his—a miserly squatter owning an enormous tract of land. One day when out riding, the man of many acres met a "traveller" "humping bluey" across one of his paddocks. "Look here", cried the squatter, "I can't have you fellows tramping my grass down. You're the second——man I've met this week!" Throw open the lands was long his war cry—throw open the lands!

> We all recall the message when
> The clods upon his coffin fall.
> The sexton is most just of men,
> He 'tis who does that for us all.

Some time ago the Country Fire Brigades Board submitted their estimate of works as the Act requires for the sanction of the Chief Secretary and Treasurer. They proposed to expend £5000 beyond their ordinary annual outlay, but Sir Geo. Turner and Mr Peacock, after checking the items, reduced the amount to £3000, which meant that the three interested parties—the Government, the insurance companies, and municipalities—should each contribute £1000. The board have agreed to the reduction, and Mr Peacock has accordingly given it his sanction. The general question with regard to the loan is meanwhile hung up, owing to the action, or rather want of action, on the part of a number of objecting municipalities. Mr Peacock, after hearing all the objections which could be offered to the raising of the loan, urged the municipalities to meet the board in conference, but up to the present the former have not in any way responded to the suggestion. He is meanwhile awaiting suggestions from the dissenting bodies relative to proposed amendment of the Act, and does not propose to take any definite action in recess, so as to deprive the councils of the right to ventilate their grievances. However, when the question of the loan is again revived, and he finds that the municipalities are not prepared to make any suggestions for the amendment of the Act he will approve of the loan, which he holds would in itself conduce to the much greater brigade efficiency and more economical working of the system.

A disgraceful scene occurred at the North Melbourne Town Hall on the 27th ult, in connection with a federation meeting. The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Attorney-General) and Messrs A. Deakin and Watt, M's.L.A., were on the platform, the chair being occupied by the Mayor (Mr O. Wadick). The meeting was divided in feeling, and the anti-federationists, who constituted a noisy minority, were decidedly unruly. Mr Maloney, M.L.A., prior to the chairman's remarks, moved that the same time be allowed to speakers opposed to the bill, but this motion was declared lost. Violent interruptions were frequent, and when Mr Deakin rose, he received a distinctly hostile reception. After the usual motion in favor of federation had been moved and seconded, Mr Maloney stepped forward to move an amendment. Referring to Mr Deakin's statement that the meeting was packed, he said "I stamp that statement as a wilful lie." Mr Deakin replied and treated the remark with contempt, whereupon Mr Maloney advanced towards the table and hissed a challenge to fight, calling him a coward. He then worked himself into a frantic passion and taking up a tumbler of water threw the contents in Mr Deakin's face. Instantly the hall was a sea of struggling humanity, and a free fight was only prevented by the police, who were present in force. The meeting was hastily declared closed and the lights were ordered to be turned out.

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 substitute

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, 2ND MAY, 1898.

(Before Messrs Flynn and T. Beggs, J's.P.)

W. Schlicht and Son obtained an order against Francis Doyle and A. Bravo, for goods sold and delivered, for L16 2s 9d, with 5s costs; also against F. Yates, for L23 14s 4d, with 4s costs.

T. J. Orde, Crown lands bailiff v. J. Chapman.—Cutting undersized timber on Crown lands. Defendant admitted the charge, but pleaded ignorance of the law. Complainant did not wish to press the charge, and stated that very little timber had been cut. Fined 2s 6d.

Same v. C. McKinnon.—Charged with cutting timber on Crown lands without a license. Complainant stated that he did not wish to press the charge, as defendant had always had a license before. Fined 5s.

The court then rose.

MINING NEWS.

Hancock and party are still getting payable returns at Poverty Point. 15oz. 12dwt. was their reported yield last week; but it is whispered that the party are getting considerably more gold than is made public. Norman and party are erecting a whim. Thompson and party are still boring in Baker's paddock. Lennon and party, who picked an oz. out on Monday, expect a good yield this week at Madman's Gully. Day and party had 2oz. 5dwt. up to Thursday night. Cochrane and Ballantyne have been beaten by the water, and are drawing the slabs.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, 30th ult.:—Hancock and party, 15oz 12dwt; Collins, 4oz 3dwt 3gr; Ah Mee (purchases), 5oz 1dwt; Argyle (Bending and party), 2oz 7dwt; Trompf, 2oz 3dwt 3gr; Day and party, 4oz 0dwt 21gr; Crocker, 5oz 8dwt 12gr; Lilley, 1oz; Pitcher, 1oz 7dwt 22gr; Taylor, 1oz 10oz; sundries 9oz.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follows:—Golden Eagle, 15oz 17dwt; Last Chance, 7oz 15oz; Roan Horse, 6oz 14dwt; Craswellor, 10dwt; Marterson, 10dwt.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery, and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. H. HALPIN.

Mr W. H. Halpin, who has occupied the position of assistant stationmaster at Burrumbeet for some time, was tendered a valedictory social by the residents of the district on the eve of his departure from the district. The gathering was held in the A.N.A. Hall, Windermere. Mr Halpin has been a very obliging—an agreeable officer—willing at all times to do all he could to oblige all classes. He acted strictly in accordance with the rules laid down for his guidance, but was esteemed by all for his very genial disposition in so doing. As a citizen he was an acquisition to the place, and the district will feel his loss. He took a leading part in all social affairs for the welfare of the district, and was a very prominent member of the Burrumbeet and Ercildoune Coursing Club, being treasurer and holding other offices also. He was secretary of the Sparrow Club since its inauguration, in fact he was mainly the founder of it. He was also a very prominent member of the Windermere branch of Australian Natives' Association, being vice-president, and was one of the delegates appointed to represent the branch at the last conference, which was held in Bendigo. On behalf of the residents of the district, Mr Thos. Harding, J.P., who was chairman, presented Mr Halpin with an illuminated address and a handsome silver teapot; in so doing he spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr Halpin, stating that he was one of the smartest railway officers he ever met. On behalf of the Sparrow Club, Cr. R. J. Dobson presented Mr Halpin with a magnificent secretaire, and spoke in glowing terms of Mr Halpin's sterling worth; a straighter, more upright man he had never met. Cr. J. Dickie, Mr D. Dickie, president of the A.N.A., Mr Jas. Feery, and others supported the previous speakers. The address was as follows:—

"To Mr William H. Halpin, at a complimentary social tendered to him at the Natives' Hall on the 22nd April 1898, on the occasion of his leaving the district, after pursuing a career of some years as assistant stationmaster at our local railway station. Dear Sir,—We beg that you will accept this small token of our great respect and esteem. As an officer of the Railway Department you have displayed marked ability, and we wish to express our deep gratitude for your kind and genial manner towards us, also for the knowledge and wisdom always so carefully exerted by you in the best interest of your employers and the public. It is with deep feelings of regret we are losing you from the district, where your sterling worth and straightforward honesty of purpose has won for you the very highest regards from the residents of the district, and that yourself and Mrs Halpin may long continue to enjoy the blessings of health and happiness, and that your future may be marked with the prosperity it deserves, are our most earnest and sincere wishes.—(Signed) THOS. HARDING, J.P., ALEX. TAYLOR, CR. R. J. DOBSON, CR. JOHN DICKIE, on behalf of the residents of the district."

Mr Halpin responded in a very neat and sensible manner, though feelingly. He stated he regretted leaving Burrumbeet, but was pleased that he was not leaving his friends altogether, only going to Middle Creek, some few miles distant. He thanked them very heartily for the very handsome address and the costly and magnificent piece of plate presented to him that evening. In his opinion he had done nothing to warrant such treatment. As a public servant he had done his duty to the public or all classes without fear or favor, and it was indeed very gratifying to him to see that his efforts were appreciated in such a marked manner. Hr Halpin took his seat amidst applause. The usual toasts were proposed. The following gentlemen rendered songs, recitations, and anecdotes during the evening:—Messrs Thos. Harding, J. Dickie, Jas. Feery, D. Dickie, H. Dobson, R. J. Dobson, R. Harding, H. Harding, and Hobill. Altogether a most enjoyable and pleasant evening was spent. The guest of the evening proposed the health of the chairman and vice-chairman in a very neat speech. He referred to the chairman, Mr Harding, as the greatest acquisition the district ever had for his enterprise in endeavoring to advance the interests of the district. He also spoke in glowing terms of the vice-chairman, Cr. John Dickie. Those present then sang "Auld lang syne," and dispersed.—"Star."

GAZETTE NOTICES.

A gold mining lease (No. 1548), of 15a. 2r. 13p., is awaiting execution to S. Hancock, Beaufort.

Mr C. A. Topp, Under-Secretary, has been appointed returning officer to take a poll on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Australian Federal Constitution. The day for voting has been fixed for the 3rd of June next, the poll opening at 8 a.m. and closing at seven p.m. The poll will be taken at every polling place appointed under the Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890.

A sale of Crown lands is to be held at Skipton on the 31st May, when 35 town lots will be offered.

"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.

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 substitute

Russia has undertaken to guarantee Japan freedom of trade in Corea.

"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.

Mr W. Anderson, M.L.A., died on Tuesday.

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

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Captain Sampson, commanding the United States squadron at present blockading a portion of the north coast of Cuba, is following up the success he achieved by the shelling of Matanzas, and on Saturday he detached three warships from the fleet to bombard Port Cabanas. The vessels opened fire upon the forts, and the Americans claim to have totally destroyed the harbor defences. The Spanish authorities at Cabanas, on the other hand, maintain that the forts are intact.

News has been received that a brilliant battle has been fought between the American squadron, under Admiral Dewey, and the Spanish Manila fleet. The Spaniards claim to have gained a victory, though they admit that they have sustained heavy losses. Both fleets fought stubbornly, and during the engagement several Spanish vessels were disabled. The Governor of the Philippine Islands telegraphs that the American ships are taking refuge from the fire of their antagonists behind foreign merchantmen anchored in the vicinity.

The Marquos de Estella, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, telegraphs to the Spanish Government that the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey forced the entrance to the harbor of Manila during the night and at daybreak opened a strong fire on the arsenal, with the object of causing the magazines to explode. The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Montojo, assisted the forts, and obliged the American war-ships, after four hours' hard fighting, to take refuge behind some merchant vessels in order to land their wounded. The Spanish warship Maria Christina (? Reina Christina, 3250 tons, 175 knots, six 6.2-inch guns) was burned during the engagement, and Captain Cadarso, her commander, killed. The Don Juan de Austria (built 1887, 1130 tons, 8 knots, four 4.7-inch guns) was blown up by the ignition of her magazine. The loss of life on both sides was heavy. The news of the battle caused intense enthusiasm in Madrid, and when the Minister of Marine informed the Cabinet of the reported Spanish victory, they immediately sent a cable of congratulation to Admiral Montojo.

Later news with regard to the naval engagement at Manila, between the Spanish fleet and the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey, show that the American ships, after a temporary withdrawal, renewed the attack with redoubled vigor and succeeded in completely defeating the Spanish admiral. The cruiser Castilla (wooden, 3342 tons, 14 knots, four 7.8-inch guns) was burnt, while the Don Antonio de Ulloa (iron, 1130 tons), and the Miudnano severely damaged, and several smaller vessels sunk by the Spaniards to avoid capture.

It is rumored at Washington that Admiral Dewey, commanding the American squadron, lost two ships and 500 men in the engagement near Manila. The Spaniards are reported to have lost 2000 men, but the forts had not been silenced. The Spaniards claim that the victory virtually rested with them, because the American fleet without a base will have great difficulty in re-coaling and re-fitting their vessels.

Later reports with regard to the American attack on Manila state that the United States squadron is blockading the port. The loss to the Spaniards is stated to have been understated in the reports cabled to Spain by the Governor-General of the Philippines. The news of Admiral Dewey's success has caused great rejoicing throughout the States.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, has informed Queen Christina, the Queen Regent of Spain, that Fort Cavite has been razed to the ground.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Chas. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has telegraphed that after two hours' severe fighting at Manila the Americans completely annihilated the Spanish fleet, and that Admiral Montoio, commander of the Spanish fleet, admits a total loss.

Manila is in flames owing to the explosion of petroleum bombs.

It is reported in America that Admiral Dewey, who commands the American fleet, has cabled that Manila has surrendered to America.

Great excitement prevails in Madrid, and martial law has been proclaimed.

Marquis De Estella, the Governor of Manila, reports that he is able to repel the landing of the Americans.

The concentration of United States troops at Tampas, in Florida, is being carried on, and the men are being assiduously drilled and exercised daily. It is estimated, however, that the attacking force will not be able to embark for Cuba for at least ten days to come.

The Spaniards have destroyed the wreck of the United States cruiser Maine, lying in Havana Harbor, in order to prevent the Americans from raising the vessel in the event of Havana being captured.

Her Majesty's cruiser Pallas, one of the vessels of the North American and West Indian squadron has been ordered to Santiago de Cuba, an important port on the south-east of the island, in consequence of the British consul, Mr F. W. Ramsden, having been threatened by the populace.

The Japanese Government has issued a proclamation announcing the neutrality of Japan in the war between Spain and the United States. It is considered a notable circumstance that Germany, Austria and Russia have so far refrained from proclaiming their neutrality, especially in view of the strong sympathy with Spain manifested by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Mr Warren, general manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, received a cable message informing him that telegraphic communication between Manila and Hong Kong is interrupted. This means that the Philippine Islands are cut off for the time being from the rest of the world. Until the cable is restored or the news is carried by ship to Hong Kong we shall not get the details of the fight.

The violent denunciation of the Government by Senor Salmeron in the Cortes on Wednesday night has had the effect of intensifying the ill feeling in Madrid against the present Ministry. Serious rioting has occurred in the capital, and Senor Segasta's house was surrounded by an angry mob shouting "Down with the Government." Military officers in ordinary dress mingled with the Republicans, and joined in their denunciation of the Monarchy.

The feeling of mortification and rage excited in Spain by the news of the reverses in the Phillipines is being taken advantage of by the adherents of Don Carlos. Carlist agents are circulating throughout the country pamphlets which discredit the present dynasty, and advocate the Legitimist claims.

One of the immediate effects of the war with the United States has been a sudden rise in the price of wheat throughout Spain. That has produced great suffering amongst the poorer classes. At Talavara, to the south-west of the capital, many of the people are without bread. This has led to several risings against public authority, and the rioting in the city is reported to be of a serious character.

The American Government requires all Spanish subjects resident in the United States either to register their names, addresses, and occupations, or to leave the country.

Reports from Lisbon state that the Cape Verde squadron has arrived at Cadiz to pick up the Porayo, second-class battleship, and three cruisers, before crossing the Atlantic.

As a reward for the brilliant success achieved by Rear-Admiral Dewey in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila and capturing the city, the Government has promoted him to the rank of Admiral. [Prior to this appointment, there were no officers in the United States navy of higher rank than rear-admiral.]

The British cruiser Immortalite has been ordered to join the gunboat Linnet at Manila for the protection of British interests.

The Chinese residents at Manila, who number about 25,000 out of a population of 300,000 are panic stricken, and have applied to the British Consul, Mr E. H. Rawson-Walker, for protection. Mr Rawson-Walker is willing to afford the protection asked for, but the Spanish authorities have refused permission. [Wholesale massacres of the Chinese have been frequent in the history of the Phillipines since they have been under Spanish rule.]

The American authorities at Washington ridicule the assertion reported to have been made by Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, that Manilla has been set on fire by petroleum bombs fired by the American warships. They are of opinion that, if the city is in flames, as stated by Senor Sagasta, the Spaniards themselves applied the torch, in order to fulfil their threat that if defeated they would leave the city a heap of ruins.

Six of the fastest vessels under command of Captain Sampson have coaled at Key West, and have sailed to join the Hampton Roads squadron, the whole afterwards proceeding, it is believed, to Puerto Rico. The fleet will then comprise four battleships, two armed and three protected cruisers, and five fast scout vessels.

The occupants of several English yachts lying off Malaga, in the south of Spain, have been molested and mobbed by the inhabitants of the city, probably under the impression that the vessels belonged to the United States.

No fighting in yesterday's reports. Quieter feeling at Madrid. Excitement in Spain subsiding. Duties on cereals suspended by Spanish Cortes. Advance taxes proposed by Premier Sagasta the Cortes Budget Committee declines to sanction. A surcharge of 20 per cent. instead.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS AND ACUTE INDIGESTION.

AN ASTOUNDING AND MIRACULOUS CURE.

BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

The following is an absolutely true and concise account of the astounding cure of the well-known jockey, Mr T. H. Lampard, of 15 Fisher-street, Adelaide (S.A.), from acute chronic indigestion and partial paralysis through the use of a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To trainers and jockeys especially, and to the general public as well, this narrative will prove of astounding benefit and interest:—

"I have been a sufferer for years," says Mr. Lampard during the interview, "with chronic indigestion, and internal injuries received accidentally from horses. A horse threw me heavily when I was about 16 years of age and I lay unconscious for six hours. I was carried home to where I was then living at East Wellington, South Australia, and for days after was totally unable to move. I was again badly injured when riding the horse 'New Babylon,' on the old course at Adelaide. The year following, the horse 'Saunterer," which I owned and rode, fell with me at Nairne Races, and rolling on me, broke my left shoulder blade, fractured some of my ribs, and bruised me all over, so that my body went quite black. All this knocking about did not improve me. I began to feel a strange numbness in my limbs. This increased as time went on, until one part of my body went quite dead, and I could not feel anything whatever when a needle was pushed into that part. I had plenty of medical advice, and consulted no less than seven doctors. Some relieved me for a time, but others were not able to benefit me at all. I afterwards got very bad, and resolved to try the various patent medicines that I saw advertised, and I really think I tried almost everything that was recommended as a cure from my complaints. Amongst other things I tried an Electric Belt, but that was not of the slightest use, and I got so disgusted with it that I burnt it. I spent no end of money on various preparations, and with the sole exception of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, none of them benefited me at all. About June last I had a pamphlet from Dr Williams' Medicine Co. handed to me, and on reading it found a case something like my own, so I resolved to give Dr Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. I sent for half-a-dozen boxes and took three of them before feeling any benefit. However, from that time I felt a distinct improvement, until at last I was completely cured of complaints that had troubled me very severely for more than twenty years; but to make doubly sure, I have continued to take the Pills right up to the present. My cure is the more remarkable, because I was not able to take the Pills at all regularly, in fact everything was against the Pills, for frequently I had only very bad water to drink, and was greatly exposed to changes from heat to cold, and the usual back country manner of living. Before taking them I was almost a skeleton, and my weight was only 8st. 5lb., now I weigh 10st. 6lb. Lately my friends at Quorn have remarked how wonderfully well I am looking, and I tell them it is Dr Williams' Pink Pills I have to thank for it. I know that many friends of mine have been taking the Pills after seeing the wonders they have worked in me. It might interest you to know that I have given away no less than a dozen and a-half boxes of these Pills. I would not be without them if they cost £1 per box.

Congratulating Mr Lampard upon his return to good health our reporter withdrew.

These pills are not like other medicine, and their effects are permanent. They act directly on the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anæmia and rheumatism, weak heart, scrofula, consumption, erysipelas, and to restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health. They are also a splendid nerve and spine tonic, and thus have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache. They are sold by chemists, and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Salisbury Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne, at 2s 9d a box, or six for 15s 3d, but are genuine only with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

See that your chemist does not substitute something just as good when making your purchases. The just as good kind cost him less money, and he is looking out for his pocket, not your health.

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.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"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.

THANKS.

I DESIRE to tender my sincere THANKS to the members of the Beaufort Fire Brigade and others for working so energetically and extinguishing the fire at my bakehouse on Saturday morning last. Their prompt and well-directed efforts saved a lot of property, for which they deserve every credit.

G. CUTHBERTSON.

Beaufort, 5th May, 1898.

R. A. D. SINCLAIR and E. W. HUGHES present their compliments to those gentlemen who so kindly subscribed to the Illuminated Address to be presented to Dr. B. J. Adam, and request the pleasure of their company at the Shire Hall on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 8 p.m.

Ladies' Safeguard (Registered.)

French Safety Pills. The QUICKEST, SUREST, and BEST MEDICINE FOR RESTORING REGULARITY, no matter why or how long delayed. They NEVER FAIL! Use no others! May be taken at any time by the most delicate lady. Box sent free from observation, 7s 6d; extra strong, 21s. Guaranteed A1. Address—

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT, R.M.D.,
Victoria-street, North Melbourne.

All Letters Burned.

Send Six Stamps for my invaluable pamphlet and particulars.

V. R.

GRAZING LANDS.

TENDERS will be received by the Board of Land and Works up to noon of Thursday, the 26th May, 1898, for the right to Graze on the undermentioned land from the 1st June, 1898, to the 30th June, 1899. 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 73. Grazing block (No. 6325)—840 acres, parish of Langi-kal-kal, formerly licensed to T. Stevens, west of and adjoining allotments 6 and 7 of section B.—(*Forests*, S.F.93/957.)

Lot 74. Grazing block (No. 6491)—370 acres, parish of Langi-kal-kal, formerly licensed to J. Trengrove, east of Waterloo Swamp in Raglan State Forest.—(*Forests*, 1927/67.)

Lot 77. Grazing block (No. 7106)—667 acres, portion of Timber Reserve, north of Trawalla Creek, parish of Langi-kal-kal, formerly licensed to G. Boyd.—(*Forests*, F.3933.)

R. W. BEST,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Melbourne, 28th April, 1898.

GRAND CONCERT will be held in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, on 11TH MAY, 1898. Proceeds in aid Ladies' Benevolent Society. Ballarat and local talent. Followed by SOCIAL evening. Refreshments provided. Tickets 1s each. C. T. BRIERLEY, R. WHITRICK, hon. secretaries.

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HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

BRIERLEY AND WHITRICK, TYPISTS, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, House, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents. Loans negotiated and arranged at lowest possible rates of interest. Large amounts available on good security, from 4½ per cent. upwards. Shorthand and Type-writing taught. Day and evening classes. Loans advanced on Mining Scrip and Furniture at very cheap rates. Special agents for Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Accounts collected for business people. FURNIVAL CHAMBERS, 32 LYDIARD STREET.

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.

DOUGAL'S REGISTERED LIST containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price, 1s 6d, post free, 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, Eng. Est. 1844. A fortune may await you.

This book can now be obtained from W. C. RIGBY, Adelaide; GORDON & GOTCH, Mel., Brisbane; GEO. ROBERTSON & CO., Mel., Sydney, Adelaide Brisbane.

BRAVE LIFE GUARD.

PERILS OF THE WARFARE SURFMEN ENGAGE IN.

They Risk Their Lives to Save Others, but For Them In Time of Danger There Is No Helping Hand—True Tales From the Life Savers' Logbooks.

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IS THE life of a coast guardsman attended with such hardship and danger that society should care for him when no longer able to care for himself? The promoters of the plan now before the country to establish a system of national relief for surfmen who become disabled in the line of duty and for the families of those who sacrifice their lives in behalf of others need not look far for cases to strengthen the claims of this heroic body of men. Scarcely a great wreck takes place that does not leave one or more rescuers worse off than the rescued. In writing these stories of heroism at sea I have preferred to dwell upon the particulars of life saving in the strict sense. But the loss of life among savers is, alas, too often a necessary part of the story.

When the Elizabeth from Belfast, Me., went down in the entrance to San Francisco harbor Feb. 21, 1891, with 17 of her crew, the chances of giving help were of the faintest, yet Keeper Charles Henry of Fort Point station lost his own life and imperiled his crew because the traditions of the service are, "Never say fail." The Elizabeth crossed the outer bar in the afternoon with a fresh leading wind. Her captain declined the proffered aid of tugs, declaring that his ship could sail in alone. The tugs attempted to follow the ship, but couldn't keep up.

As the seas grew heavier the captain hailed the tug Alert and offered $25 for a tow. The skipper of the Alert asked $50, and as the Elizabeth was driving rapidly on shore, her captain offered to split the difference and make it $37.50. At last, when the ship was almost on the rocks, he offered $60, but the tug captain declared he couldn't save her then. Seeing the ship becoming unmanageable, however, he passed a hawser on board. It broke just as he got the Elizabeth headed offshore. Half an hour was passed in getting another line aboard. Meanwhile both vessels had drifted toward Point Bonita. The tide was ebb, and the tug could not make headway with the ship until her sails had been furled and her yards braced back. Unfortunately the hawser again broke, but the tug Reliance was within hail and came to the assistance of the Alert. Before the Reliance could get hold the Elizabeth struck on Four Fathom bank and for the first time hoisted signals of distress. The decks were swept by heavy seas, one of which struck the captain and disabled him. A cutter was lowered, and it immediately swamped, but the people, three in number, were taken on board the Reliance. The dingy was then hoisted out, and the captain's wife, with two children, was transferred to the Reliance. Meanwhile the Elizabeth had pounded over the shoal, losing her keel. She floated, but was leaking badly.

The distress signals when hoisted quickly alarmed Keeper Henry at Fort Point station, who launched the lifeboat without delay. It was blowing a gale, with a choppy sea, so that the surfmen could make little headway with the oars. Fortunately the tug Relief came along outward bound and took the lifeboat craft in tow. Night had set in intensely dark. Both boats shipped heavy seas, but plowed ahead until they reached Point Bonita, when the tug captain advised Keeper Henry to turn about, but the brave fellow declared that he must sail on until he reached the vessel whose signals of distress had been sighted from the lookout. Just at that moment a heavy sea picked up the lifeboat and hurled her under and athwart the bow of the tug. To save her being stove Keeper Henry cut the tow line. The crew bent to their oars and only with the severest efforts saved the boat from being driven on the rocks toward which the fierce wind, a strong eddy and the heaving sea carried her. Finally she met with the tug Alert going in from the bar, and asking for a tow passed a hawser on board. In the excitement and haste the short piece which had been cut loose from the Relief was used. As soon as the line was fast the tug steamed ahead slowly, but in getting under headway the lifeboat took a broad sheer, filled with water, and when she righted the rudder was gone and along with it Keeper Henry, who had been steering. The first instinct of the surfmen was to save their leader. Seizing a hatchet, one of them severed at a blow all but one strand of the hawser, when on second thought, inspired by the roar of the sea lashing the rocks close at hand, he realized that the boat, once loose from the tug, would surely go to pieces. The tug was hailed to turn back and save a man overboard, but the roar of the tempest and breakers drowned the voices.

The Alert steamed ahead into still water, and her captain confessed her totally disabled and unable to help the lifeboat further. Left to themselves, without a rudder, the gallant surfmen put back toward the roaring breakers, bent on recovering their mate. But getting into a flood tide their craft became unmanageable, and they were carried in spite of themselves back into the bay. They reached the station at 9 o'clock, having broken three oars in the struggle.

The sequel to this itself shows that heroism in the coast guard is not exceptional. The Elizabeth, which had gone into splinters within 45 minutes after she struck, lay off Bonita point. The crew of the Fort Point station joined forces with that of Golden Gate and at 10 o'clock set out through the storm to lend whatever aid they could to the wrecked people. The night was so bitter that owners of horses refused to allow them to go out at any price to haul the beach apparatus. So the men themselves were harnessed in traces like animals and dragged the load for hours over heavy rocks to the beach, where they arrived at daylight. After a tedious search a few survivors were found and cared for. Eighteen had perished, victims of their captain's misplaced confidence, if no worse. To this useless sacrifice must be added that of brave Keeper Henry of Fort Point life saving station.

In 1891, on the 4th day of June, Keeper William Clark of the Erie life saving station was drowned while attempting with his crew to rescue imperiled people on board the steamer Badger State, stranded in a northeaster off the piers of Erie harbor. There were 86 people, including nine passengers, on board the Badger State. She struck at 2:15 in the morning, and the 2 o'clock beach patrol saw her almost immediately, waved his lantern as a signal to her master and hurried to the station house with the alarm.

In a few minutes after his arrival there, or at 3:15, the lifeboat Dobbins was under way to the wreck manned by Keeper Clark and six surfmen. In their haste they failed to don life preservers, although the belts lay on the thwarts of the boat ready for an emergency. The vessel lay on the outer bar 150 or 200 yards from shore. The lifeboat reached her soon after 4 o'clock, for the surfmen had pulled like heroes across the bay, where the water was as yet comparatively smooth. In the lake, however, the water was rough, and the captain of the Badger State, hearing the signals of approaching tugs, preferred to wait for them to pull his vessel off rather than attempt to land his people with the lifeboat. He asked Keeper Clark to lay by and wait events, especially to help get a line from the tugs to the wreck in case the latter came to his assistance. In an hour or more the first tug hove in sight, and a line was passed from the Badger State into Clark's hands, who immediately shouted, "Oars!" and the crew pulled for the tug, then 600 feet away, with a strong lateral current running between. This current bore the line to the leeward with such power that the lifeboat could not get within 40 feet of the tug. By this time both tug and boat had drifted on to dangerous shoals. In the confusion of orders the line was let go and communication with the stranded vessel broken. Keeper Clark at once turned his boat toward the Badger State, intending to pull back, pick up the line and try again. His course lay with the troughs of the sea, and in a few moments a mighty wave arose alongside the boat, lifting her to its lofty crest, while another struck her, rolling the frail thing completely over. As she went Clark called out, "We are going to catch it now!" All hands were held beneath the boat and there clung to her bottom, expecting that, as usual, she would right herself. In this she failed, but sank deeper and deeper, only her keel remaining unsubmerged.

With great skill the surfmen dived from out their prison, and all succeeded in reaching the keel. "We'll have to ride her in this way," exclaimed Clark, who clung to the sternpost, and as each wave would gather and sweep over the narrow raft called to his struggling companions, "Look out!" But warning was useless for himself and the man nearest him when another tremendous wave rolled lengthwise over the boat, striking those at the keel fairly in the chest with awful power, and carried Clark along with it some yards. Being

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS WAVE ROLLED LENGTHWISE OVER THE BOAT.

a splendid swimmer, he turned and struck out for shore. Again and again the waves broke over, but he was seen time after time to arise and buffet the strong seas. All at once he disappeared, carried down probably by the weight of his heavy clothing and long rubber boots, which had had time to fill with water.

Seeing their captain drown before their eyes had a saddening effect upon the men, but they did not wholly despair. The man who had been washed off with Clark managed to regain his hold. As best they could they signaled to shore for aid. The boat drifted into the breakers, where the ship's yawl, which had put off when the lifeboat capsized, dare not venture. The men succeeded in throwing off their boots and heavy clothing, and as they were torn from their hold by the breakers struggled ashore nearer dead than alive.

Although the accident occurred in the daytime in the presence of two tugs and of a steamer's crew, with boats at hand, no one risked his life to go to the aid of the imperiled life savers. But for their own pluck and skill the entire crew would have shared the fate of gallant Keeper Clark.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

"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, Brains. 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.

"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 substitute

IN A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE.

Early in February of this year (1891) I was traveling in a third-class carriage in the neighborhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily dressed; the other a typical working woman. She had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticoat, with a shawl wrapped round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Deed, but I was," responded the elder woman, "I thocht I was at deith's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter wi' ye?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin', and my stomach fair turned at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors, one after anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frien' telt me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and ilka bottle I had ta'en it a mouth I was a' richt and could eat and work well as ever."

Then they went on talking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to hear some good said about Mother Seigel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters fraught with gratitude for health regained. Here's one. We hope lonely suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August, 1892," says the writer, "I began to feel low, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what little I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region.

"My breathing got to be very bad, and I wheezed as if the windpipe were clogged and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but little rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the morning.

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime water, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay helpless in bed.

"Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was *anointed by the priest*. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any relief.

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I got for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a little more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) MRS HENRIETTA FURMAN, 2 Great Britain Street, Cork, March 17th, 1891."

A good letter, a circular letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too. A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile that ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs Henrietta three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep talking about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.

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.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was rowed during the heaviest gale that has been known upon the Thames for many years, and the usually placid bosom of the river was lashed into an angry sea by the strong northeasterly wind. It was natural that whoever won the toss and got the sheltering of the Middlesex shore would win the race very easily, and fortune smiled for Oxford.

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.

Bread riots of a serious nature have broken out at Bari in the south-east of Italy, and at that town it was found necessary to call out the Roman soldiery, who in their efforts to quell the disturbance, killed five of the rioters.

The hottest region on the earth is on the south-western coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For 40 consecutive days in July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, night or day, and often to run up as high as 128.

"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.

It is said that the Irish language is dying out. Ten years ago 64,000 people spoke nothing but pure Irish. In 1891 there were only 38,000. In 1881 there were 885,000 who could speak Irish and English, and last year there were only 642,000.

One of the most curious sights in England is the cemetery of the Duchess of Newcastle's favorite dogs at Oatlands Park, Surrey. There are now no fewer than 60 buried there, and each dog is honored with a separate tombstone and inscription.

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.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS ENDED.

TORTURED FOR 13 YEARS.

BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS SAVE ANOTHER LIFE.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD SURPRISED AT THE REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

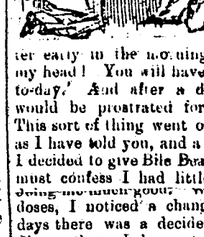
THREE LEADING DOCTORS FAIL TO EFFECT A CURE.

AND PATENT MEDICINES WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Mrs Jane Colman, who resides at Beaumont-street, Hamilton, Newcastle, is a native of Kent, England. She is 57 years of age, being the mother of 11 grown-up sons and daughters. Mrs Colman has resided in Hamilton for the last six years, and is well-known throughout the district.

A reporter from the "Newcastle Herald" called on Mrs. Colman to get particulars of her illness, and miraculous cure by Bile Beans, and in answer to his enquiries she said:—

"For 13 years I had been in delicate state of health. My first symptoms were



in the head. At times I would be seized with most excruciating pains at the base of the skull, followed by retching and periodical pains in the temple and back of the head. I became restless at night, and suffered from a total loss of appetite, only taking a cup of tea occasionally. I had several of the best doctors in Newcastle in attendance on me from time to time, and tried many kinds of patent medicines; but I could get no permanent relief. It became a common thing for me to have to get out of bed and sit for an hour or two at a stretch. It seemed, too, that what little I did eat I could not digest. Dreadful pains would now and again come into my back and kidneys, and especially under the shoulder blade. The pain in the shoulder seemed to stab me like a knife. Then, too, I used to feel utterly helpless; to merely walk about the house was hard work for me, and I always felt sick. My eyes grew dull, nearly everything had a blurred look, and I really felt 'like a log of wood.' The least exertion prostrated me. I could not stand for ten minutes without getting restless and fatigued, my feet becoming numb as if

pins and needles were being stuck in them. I would often exclaim to my daughter early in the morning, 'Oh, Emma, my head! You will have to stay at home to-day.' And after a day's washing I would be prostrated for several days. This sort of thing went on for 13 years, as I have told you, and a short time back I decided to give Bile Beans a trial, tho' I must confess I had little hope of their being much good. When about a fortnight's doses, I noticed a change, and in a few days there was a decided improvement. Since then I have steadily improved, and to-day I can truthfully say I've not been in as good health for 20 years. The various ailments disappeared gradually. My brain got clearer, and I can now sleep well at night without ever feeling a headache or any pain. My appetite is splendid. I am always ready for my meals. My daughters are astonished sometimes at what I can eat."

"How long have you been taking Bile Beans?" queried the reporter.

"It is now about eight weeks, I think."

"Now, Mrs Colman, do you attribute your cure solely to Bile Beans?"

"I do absolutely," was the emphatic reply. "I have used no other remedies lately. Of the beneficial effect of the Beans I cannot speak too highly. They have done me a wonderful amount of good in every conceivable way; in fact, I am to-day quite a new woman. I have not the slightest objection to my name being publicly referred to in connection with this matter, because I realise that the facts should be known by those who have suffered as I have."

Bile Beans are an undoubted specific for Biliousness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Female Weakness, Pale-faced Girls, Irregularities, Bad Breath, Pimples, Blotches, Dizziness, all Liver and Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Heart Palpitation, Pain in the Back and Side.

Bile Beans are obtainable from chemists and storekeepers generally. Price, 1s 1½d per box. Victorian agents, Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Flinders-street, Melbourne. Bile Beans are not an ordinary medicine, but a carefully compounded scientific preparation.

Sydney proper has an official capital value at the present of L43,435,000, while her suburbs are valued at L44,925,000, the land, warehouses, hotels, shops, and dwellinghouses of Greater Sydney having a value of L87,975,000. The total capital value of the municipalities of New South Wales is set down at L122,713,000, or a falling off as compared with the year 1893 of L21,584,000.

Reports from the out districts of Riverina show that the present prolonged drought is somewhat appalling in its costliness to stock owners. During the past month train loads of feed—compressed lucerne and other hay—have been delivered at Narandera, Jerilderie, Hay and Wanton, for the sustenance of stock where the natural grasses have wholly given out and dried up. At Widgiewa, one of the largest stock raising stations in the district, the expenditure upon these kinds of food is L1400 a month, and smaller states in proportion. The principal portion of compressed lucerne comes from the Maitland and Hunter districts.

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.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that a majority of the apples and pears are gathered, a large share of attention should be given to the fruit room; no odoriferous substance should be brought into it, and decaying fruit should be instantly removed; the temperature should be kept low—from 40 to 50 degrees being the most suitable. In the later districts, wherever a brick wall with a northern aspect exists, grapes, peaches, and others of the more tender kind of fruits might be planted, so that they will ripen earlier than if fully exposed. Blackberries come in useful, and they may be planted in any out-of-the-way place. Where further extension of the orchard is intended one year old trees may be obtained and planted in nursery rows, whence they could be easily transplanted, either the next or the following year. Young orange trees may be laid in the ground in a warm situation for transplanting to their permanent sites in spring. Late pears that do not ripen well may be placed in dry sand. Cuttings of currants should be laid in the soil as soon as they are taken off to be prepared and planted at leisure. Grapes may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall; the shoots required for planting may be laid in the ground until there is leisure to prepare them. Any young apple trees that are naturally slow in commencing to bear, such as Northern Spy, may be root-pruned. Dress old strawberry beds with decayed manure, and dig some in around berry bushes. Every pains should be taken to destroy insects in fruit trees, including scale on grape vines.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Ground for transplanting onions should be got ready by trenching if necessary and manuring. Earth up celery four weeks before it is wanted for use. Dig up chicory and plant in boxes in a dark place to blanch for salading. Sow spinach and leeks for early crops. Plant mint in boxes on a hot bed. Cover endive to blanch. Clear away dead leaves from rhubarb and seakale, and commence to force. Run black thread over rows of young peas to deter sparrows. Rubbish heaps may be turned over and all that is fit used as manure. Heavy soils may be manured some time before being planted, but light soils should not be manured until immediately previous. Gas-lime may be applied to land infested with noxious grubs, if it can be permitted to lie idle for a few weeks. The following seeds may be sown in May:—Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, cress, carrot, leek, lettuce, mustard, onion, onion bulbs, parsnip, peas, potatoes, radish.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The planting of shrubs, trees and other plants should be proceeded with whenever the weather will permit; also alterations in the plan of the grounds, and the laying down of new beds. The transplanting may be carried on. Boxwood and other edgings may be replanted. Dahlias should be lifted as soon as the stalks are withered. Discard inferior chrysanthemums, and plant better varieties in their place. Proceed with layering the branches of shrubs and trees. Cuttings of coniferous trees and shrubs may now be put in. The present is the best season for transplanting lilies; L. auratum should be planted a little deeper than others. Pansies, daisies, and other delicate plants that were removed to cool situations may now be returned to the flower garden. Soft-wooded plants, such as fuchsias and daturas, should be placed in very rich soil. As delphiniums are liable to be injured if left in the ground through the winter, it is advisable to lift now and keep them in pots until spring. Where slugs abound, it is advisable to place a ring of zinc around each patch of bulbs and other tender plants. In pruning plants of clematis, a distinction should be made between those that flower on the wood of the previous year and those that flower on the young shoots. In planting new shrubberies, the permanent plants should be placed at the proper distance apart, while the intervals may be occupied by other and commoner kinds, which may be cut back as the space is required by the permanent subjects.

PLANT HOUSES.

Discourage the growth of summer flowering shrubs by reducing their water till the wood ripens. Water plants in the early part of the day. Keep the glass clean for admission of light. Continue to fumigate all plants liable to the attacks of aphides. Pot plants of such as lily of the valley, deutzia, gracilea and other shrubs for forcing. Pelargoniums and others in growth must have good supplies of water when the soil becomes dry.

Excruciating Neuralgia.

Tried

EVERYTHING WITHIN REACH.

NO RELIEF.

CLEMENTS . . .

. . . TONIC

SUCCESSFUL.

MR. JAMES CURRAN, HUNTER-STREET, WEST MAITLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, writes on August 14th, 1896:—I can hardly express the pleasure it gives me to write a few lines in favor of Clements Tonic. To any person similarly afflicted it is sufficient for me to say I was a sufferer from neuralgia. I tried everything I ever heard of within the reach of my means, but all without relief, until my attention was happily directed to a testimonial setting forth what I now know to be the well-deserved virtues of Clements Tonic. After the first bottle I felt relieved, and when I had finished seven bottles, my neuralgic pains had left me entirely.—Yours gratefully,

JAMES CURRAN.

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

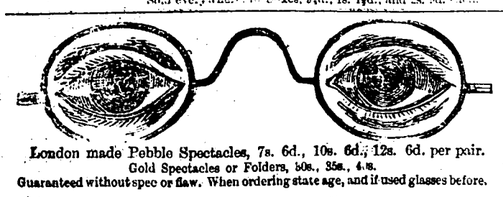
Weak Stomach; Impaired Digestion; Disordered Liver;

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 Roseate 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, 9d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.



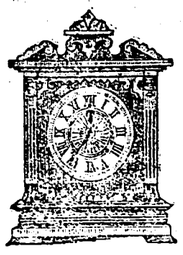
When in Town call and have your Eyesight tested GRATIS.

London made Pebble Spectacles, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. per pair.

Gold Spectacles or Folders, 50s., 35s., 4s.

Guaranteed without spec or flaw. When ordering state age, and if used glasses before.

Watch Repairs Guaranteed.



Silver Keyless Ladies' Watches, 25s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s.

Solid Gold Keyless, £4, £5, £6.

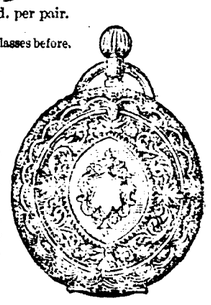
Gents' Silver Rotherham English Levers, £4 10s., cheapest and best timekeeper ever made, extra quality, £5 10s., £6 10s., £7 10s.

18 carat Gold, £22, £25, £30.

Keyless Nickel Watch (the Miners' Friend), in transparent dust-proof Gelatine Case, 15s., 20s., complete.

TRY ONE.

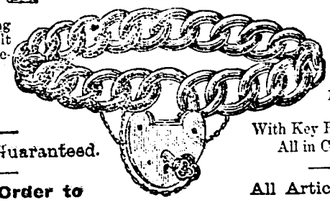
Send P.O.O., and secure genuine article.



8-day Walnut striking Clock, White or Gilt Dial, first-class movement

15 in. high, 30s.

18 " 35s.



Solid Gold Bangle, with Snap Padlock, 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 60s.

15 carat Gold, 60s. 70s., 90s., 100s.

With Key Padlock, 10s. extra.

All in Cases complete.

Every Article Guaranteed.

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148 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

NEAR TOLMAN'S BANK.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers ... publisher may continue to send them ... paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.

5. The court have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

APPLICATIONS FOR MINING LEASES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

Attention is called to the following regulations under part 2 of "The Mines Act 1890," twenty third-schedule:—

4. Every applicant for a lease to mine on private property shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these regulations; but during the seven days immediately preceding the day on which he leaves his application with the warden, he must do the following things—

(A). Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if there be no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice on the form in the appendix A thereto.

(B). Post similar notices at the office of the warden, and at the post office or police court, whichever is the nearest to the land.

(C). Deposit with the clerk of the warden the sum of £5 sterling, &c.

Objections will be raised to the granting of all leases where the above requirements have not been fully complied with.

RE MINING LEASES.

It is notified for general information that applicants for Mining Leases are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

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.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news. You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols. for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain Celt." This is the poem:—

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men don't stand a chance;
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.
On our pants, once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue;
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.
Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite, however small,
Or when the cold of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

WOOL RATES.

The Railway Commissioner has fixed the following charges for the conveyance of wool per ton:—

	To Melbourne.		To Geelong.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beaufort ...	25	6	22	6
Buangor, ...	27	0	24	0
Dobies ...	30	0	27	0
Middle Creek ...	27	0	24	0

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 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.

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. 1071. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898. PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

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

(Urgent letters are on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS	0 1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0 2
LETTER CARDS ... ... (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)	0 1½
NEWSPAPERS	0 0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0 1
REGISTRATION FEE ..	0 3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under (each extra pound or part, 3d.)	0 9
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	0 1

PACKETS.

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

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

TERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

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

PACKETS.

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

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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.

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place through which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust 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.

We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectfully soliciting a renewal of support, desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will always endeavour to make our columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, we will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

ARTHUR PARKER, Proprietor.

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT

(Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, and hope by moderate charges and prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor.

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.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOK SELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Agent for the *Weekly Times, Herald, Riponshire Advocate, Sportsman, Leader, 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.

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-Doloureux
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, it is a spurious article.

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, 1 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.

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

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.

Dr. JENNER'S COUGH BALSAM

Dr. Jenner's Cough Balsam positively cures coughs, colds, sore throats bronchitis, asthma and all chest complaints. It relieves instantly and quickly makes a permanent cure. Suited for young and old. It is pleasant to take, and children like it. Obtainable at all chemists and grocers. 1s. per bottle.

For Disordered Liver,

Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, General Debility, &c.,

USE MARKELL'S PILLS

They have Cured Thousands, and They will cure You

Obtainable from all Chemists and Grocers, 6d. and 1s. per Box.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

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 it had not been put in mind of it.

☞ 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.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt shnow. Besides dere ish dese tifferences; ven you don't got some shnow you gant make em; but you can sometimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off, all der year round, mit some moneys.—Joseph.

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.

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.

ALBION HOTEL,

GENERAL STORE,

NEWS AGENCY

—WATERLOO.—

Good Accommodation. Moderate Charges

T. D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

THE DEPRESSION in the JEWELLERY TRADE.

ANOTHER STOCK BOUGHT by PAYNE, the Sturt street jeweller.

THE Stock of M'Ilbiean and Welshaw, Little Collins street, Melbourne, secured at a big discount for cash.

TO be offered to the public at sensational prices.

ABOUT 950 gold bar BROOCHES, all splendid designs, to be sold at bargain prices.

UPWARDS of 700 different designs in Ladies' RINGS. 72 solid gold rings to be sold at 9s 6d and 10s 6d each; reduced from 20s and 32s 6d. A lot of magnificent designs in English-made rings, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, &c., 30s to £10—7s 6d in the £ under usual price. Two (only) ladies' superb diamond rings, £19 each—M'Ilbiean and Welshaw's price for these rings was £35 each.

80 PAIRS GOLD LINKS to be sold from 10s 6d to 20s. Gold scarf-pins, studs, lockets, chains, necklets, hearts, gent's rings, fob chains, long gold muff chains, sovereign cases, &c., all at bargain prices.

ABOUT 130 GOLD BANGLES and BRACELETS to be sold at bargain prices, starting at 12s 6d each.

WATCHES.—35 un-metal watches reduced from 30s to 14s 6d. 27 gents' solid silver watches, 15s 6d, 27s 6d, and 50s, reduced from £5 £3 19s, and £4 15s. A few 14-carat gold Waltham, filled cases, £3 5s and £3 15s each. Gents' 10-carat solid gold Waltham, £7 10s, usual price £12 10s; and I will sell gents' 18 carat gold Waltham at £12 10s each, usual price £21. The above prices are all for brand new watches.

SHORT-WIND WATERBURYS reduced from 22s 6d to 10s 6d each. During sale a reduction of 3s in the £1 will be made off wedding rings and keepers.

ORDERS from the country attended to immediately. Fresh lines will be shown in the window every day.

FOR real sound reliable watch work go to PAYNE'S. No bother with your watch after you have had it repaired there. Upwards of 6000 watches repaired at Payne's during the last four years. Address—GEO. PAYNE, Jeweller, near the Post Office, Sturt street, Ballarat.

RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.

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RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WISE

and BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST and most STYLISH Clothing in Australia from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO.

Proprietary Limited,

238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

Our Suit to Order a 42/- is marvellous value made from All-Wool Tweeds Vicunas or Serges, fast colour, is perfectly fitting, beautifully finished. A Splendid Suit to order, from any Material, £3 3/-

5,000 pieces of Woollens to select from.

We supply Ready-made Men's Capital Tweed Suits 21/- Famous Ballarat Serge Suits, Indigo dye 25/- Sergerette Suits any shade, 30/- Excellent Tweed or Serge Trousers, 5/11. Reinproof Tweed Cycling Suits, 32/6. Black Waterproof Overcoats full capes, 15/9 Fancy Tweed do. 18/6. The Greatest Assortment of Boys' Clothing in Australia. Elegant Tennis Shirts from 2/11 Undressed White Shirts, Linen Fronts & Cuffs, 2/-, 2/11, 3/3. Warm Travelling Rugs, 13/6 Gents' splendid Balmoral Boots 6/6, 9/6

To Measure, Capital Trousers, 10/6. A Special Line, very good Patterns, 12/6. Dress Suits to Measure, 84/- Clerical Suits to Measure, £5. Golf or Cycling Suits 35/- Riding Breeches, 25/- Waterproof, Tweed or Cloth Overcoats. Band and other Uniforms, Riding Habits, &c

Hats, Caps, all kinds, Cheap.

Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," also Patterns of all kinds, and Self-measurement Forms posted free. Write for them.

The Largest Stock in Australia of Woollens, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Underwear, Ties, Shirts, Rugs, Blankets, Bags, &c. It will pay you to write to, or call upon us. We will send you enough Good Victorian Tweed to make a Man's Suit, for 10/-, trimmings included.

LOST MANHOOD

Nervous Debility, &c., from youthful folly, excesses or any cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Book posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom life is but a hideous tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Write PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Woman's Salvation.

The Wife's welfare within her own control. Book posted free. It will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived. Write Prof. B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Sufferers from *British Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped envelope, and I will forward full particulars—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I accidentally found a cure*. Address, HAROLD S. BRUCE, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—My New TRIPLE-POWER PILLS Restore Regularity instantly, no matter what cause, how long standing, or what has failed. Nothing can resist them. Box posted, 5s. 6d. Write—Professor GARFIELD, West Collins Street, Melbourne.

GENTS—Latest American PREVENTATIVE. Simple and effectual. Last for years. Posted, 2s. 6d (stamps 2s. 10d.) Write Prof. Garfield, West Collins st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Write for free particulars of Madam Hedburg's famous remedy, to restore regularity at home, perfected **Without Medicine**. MADAME HEDBURG, 326, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Dr. Bokwell's Pennyroyal Pills (registered) restore regularity, any cause. 5/6 box. All chemists.

A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

FOR

AUTUMN & WINTER

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY.

For Assortment and Prices, beats everything.

NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS,

In all the Newest Colorings, in every fashionable texture.

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS,

In blacks and colors, a very price.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

In Braids, Jets, Segum, and Spangles—so much worn.

The very latest in

RIBBONS, LACES, TORCHONS, FURS,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

A very Nice Assortment of the Newest

Flannelette and Wool Tartan Blousings

So much in demand.

GRAND VALUES IN

Flannels, Sheetings, Cretonnes, Flannelettes,

And hundreds of Plain Marchester Lines.

200 PAIRS BLANKETS,

All Sizes, Prices, and Colors, direct from the makers.

SPECIAL VALUE IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Has been replenished with an entirely New Stock of

Suits, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, K.B. Suits, Mackintosh and Oilskin Coats.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS for WINTER WEAR

In Men's, Womens', and Childrens', from the best makers, at prices lower than any house in the colony.

SUITS TO ORDER from a fresh range of Patterns, which for Style, Fit, and Price, cannot be beaten.

J. McKEICH,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

NEILL STREET,

BEAUFORT.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR CATALOGUES

of the world-renowned HUMBER BICYCLES, the SINGER and SWIFT BICYCLES, and the numerous other makes for which we are SOLE AGENTS for Beaufort district!

If not, we will be pleased to give you all particulars, and to sell you one for either £10 or £30, for cash or time-payment, and give a guarantee with each machine for 12 months.

We have pleasure in intimating that we have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the district for the famous

"QUAKER" GRAIN & FERTILIZER DRILL,

And will be pleased to forward Price List and particulars to any address. Call on us and inspect the "QUAKER" SEED DRILL and judge for yourselves its superiority over all other makes in the market at the present time.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Crockery, and Produce Dealers.

AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Highest Price given for Gold.

HAWKES BROS.,

Importers and General Merchants,

NEILL STREET,

BEAUFORT.

IRONMONGERY, TIMBER, FURNITURE, PRODUCE.

Largest Stocks in the District.

LOWEST PRICES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

ADAMS MARS

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.

Shearing Requisites a Specialty.

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 sent 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 Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

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

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ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 1d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 15s per ton; roller-made, L12 per ton; pollard, 1s 1d per bushel; bran, 1s 1d per bushel; oats, white, 1s 10d per bushel; Algerian, 1s 9d per bushel; Cape barley, 3s; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, L7 10s per ton; hay, sheaves, L2 to L2 5s per ton; chaff, L2 straw, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton; onions, 6s 6d per cwt; butter, 15s per ton; butter, fresh, 1s 4d; butter, potted, 10d; hams, 9½d per lb; bacon, 8½d per lb; cheese, 6½d per lb; eggs, 1s 4d per dozen.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Thursday.

Wheat, 4s 6d; oats, 1s 11d to 2s 2d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 1d. Barley—English, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; Cape, 3s. New potatoes, L5 to L5 10s. Peas, 3s 9d. Hay—Sheaves, L2 to L2 5s; manger, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; straw, L1 5s to L1 10s. Flour, to L12. Butter—Factory, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; prime dairy, 1s 3d to 1s 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Cheese.—Prime, 5d to 6½d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—229 head was the supply penned for this day's sales, only a small proportion consisting of prime beef, balance principally being made up of good and useful descriptions, with a fair number little better than inferior. There was an average attendance of the trade, and whilst good and prime pens were well competed for at last week's rates, others were not in such keen demand, prices for such ruling lower. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 10s to L12 5s; good, L8 10s to L9 10s; medium, L6 to L7 10s; prime cows, L6 10s to L7 10s; good, L5 10s to L6. Averages:—M'Millan, 9 bullocks, L11 4s 2d; Campbell Brothers, 9 do, L9 5s 7d. Calves—22 forward, principally medium, selling to 63s. Sheep—4983 were yarded for to-day's sale, a much larger proportion than usual consisting of good and prime descriptions. There was a full muster of buyers, still the tone of the market in the opening sale was somewhat weak, but as bidding progressed it showed a slight improvement. Notwithstanding the fluctuations, good and prime descriptions were in request at prices slightly under last week's high rates; medium and useful qualities also showing a decline in values. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; good, 15s 6d to 16s 6d; medium, 13s to 14s; prime crossbred ewes, 16s to 17s, extra 18s to 19s 9d; good, 14s to 15s; best merino wethers, 10s to 11s 7d; merino ewes to 10s 9d. Store Sheep—2000 yarded, chiefly in very low condition all of which were cleared at satisfactory rates. Lambs—536 to hand, a small proportion being up to trade requirements, which realised late rates, others easier. Prime, 12s to 13s; good, 10s 6d to 11s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Co., Ltd., report:—Cheese.—New, 6d to 6½d; medium, 5½d. Best Dairy Butter.—Prime, to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; inferior, lower. Eggs, 1s 4½d per dozen. Bacon.—Sides, from 7½d; middles, 8½d per lb; hams, 9d. Turkeys.—Cocks, 8s to 11s; hens, 5s to 6s 6d. Fowls.—Young roosters, prime, to 4s 3d; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d. Ducks—Prime, 4s to 5s.

Thursday.

Wheat.—Prime, 4s 6d. Flour.—Town roller, L12. Barley—Prime malting, 5s 6d; good, 5s to 5s 3d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; Cape prime to 2s 9d; medium do. to 2s 6d. Oats.—Prime stout whites, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium to 2s 2d; prime Algerian milling, 2s 4d; feed, 2s 1d; seed to 2s 3d; inferior, 1s 10d. Bran, 1s. Pollard, 1s. Maize.—Prime flat to 2s 5½d. Peas—Machine threshed, 3s 9d; hand do. 4s 6d. Potatoes—Sydney, L7; Tasmanian, L7 15s; Warrnambool, L6; New Zealand, L7 5s. Onions—Prime, L6 5s. Chaff—Medium to good, up to L3; prime, L3 2s 6d. Hay—Manger, L3 5s to L4 5s; chaffing, L2 12s 6d to L2 18s 6d. Straw, 30s to 40s.

GEELONG, &c., MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (11th inst.):—Wool—The third series of the London wool sales commenced on the 3rd, with a large attendance of English and Continental buyers, but no Americans. Competition was fairly animated, but prices generally showed a decline of five per cent. on the closing rates of last series. The total available for these sales, including old stocks, is 206,000 bales. Since the opening night a slight improvement has taken place in best merino greasy, but scoured wools and all low and wasty greasies, including crossbreds, are weaker, and the withdrawals of these sorts have been rather heavy.

Sheepskins—We offered a full supply to the usual attendance of buyers, who competed freely for all sorts. We made a clearance, and have to report a firm market. Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium, 18d to 24d each; good to superior, 30d to 42d each; extra to 50d each. Country and station skins, short and faulty, 1d to 1½d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound, extra to 5d. Lambskins 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides—We had a good supply, and sold all at late quotations. Picked heavies to 4½d per pound, extra ditto to 5d and over. Good conditioned salted, 3d to 3½d per pound; other sorts 2½d to 3d per pound. Kip, to 3½d per pound. Calf, to 5½d per pound; cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow.—A good demand at firm rates. We have effected sales of prime mixed at very full prices, and our usual weekly supply of oddments, &c., at current rates.

At Korumburra, a child named Rich, clad in a flannelette nightdress, was standing before the fire when the flames caught the dress and burnt the child so severely that it died next morning.

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, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

The Italian socialists and republicans have planned an extensive revolt, which includes Switzerland and 23 provinces. Martial law has been proclaimed in Naples, Florence, Missini, and Leghorn. In Milan cannon were used by the troops, which mowed down the rioters in the streets, killing about one thousand.

Ladies' Safeguard (Registered.)

French Safety Pills. The QUICKEST, SUREST, and BEST MEDICINE FOR RESTORING REGULARITY, no matter why or how long delayed. They NEVER FAIL! Use no others! May be taken at any time by the most delicate lady. Box sent free from observation, 7s 6d; extra strong, 21s. Guaranteed A1. Address—

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT, R.M.D.,
Victoria-street, North Melbourne.

All Letters Burned.
Send Six Stamps for my invaluable pamphlet and particulars.

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

DR. LETHBRIDGE
(LATE OF MELBOURNE),
HAS
COMMENCED THE PRACTICE
Of his Profession at the house recently occupied by Dr. Adam.

DR. D. O. WHITE,
M.B., CH.B.,
May in future be consulted at the residence lately occupied by Mr Ellingsen, next to the Victoria Timber-yard.

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. Cochrad, 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.

RICHARDS & CO.,
The Leading Ballarat Photographers.

High class work at moderate prices.
Modern and up-to-date styles and sizes.
The newest size, "THE YORK."
ENLARGEMENTS FRAMED, complete, from 20s. Write for Price Lists.
Bridal and Bridesmaids' Bouquets, the latest styles kept at the Studio.
Appointments by letter or wire.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Opposite *Courier* Office, STURT ST.,
BALLARAT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 15TH MAY, 1898.

Church of England.—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "The divine command to parents concerning children." Trawalla, 3 p.m.; St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "Blessed are the living who live in Christ; blessed are the dead who died in the Lord." In memoriam.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Rev. A. Adam, M.A.; Lexton, 11 a.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m., Mr McGowan.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Mr Ellingsen; Mt. Cole, 11 a.m., Main Lead, 3 p.m., Beaufort, 7 p.m., Rev. H. Robinson; Raglan, 3 p.m., Mr Davis; Chute, 3 p.m., Mr Waldron.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

ONE of the penalties of a reverse in warfare, as in politics, is that of party enmity, and unfortunately for the Spanish Premier the advice of Talleyrand, the famous French diplomatist, to a young aspirant for political honors, "not to be too much in earnest," cannot in this instance be applied to those who have control of Spain's destinies. The first reverse which Spanish arms met in the struggle with America has been the signal for an uncontrolled attack on Senor Sagasta, his Ministry, and even the dynasty of Spain itself. With the capture of Manila last week by the Americans, and the virtual capitulation of the whole of the Phillippines, Spain's power has for ever gone in the East, and the erstwhile world-wide and world-powerful empire of the Castilians, already a thing of the past, is gradually becoming as impotent as the smallest of nations to-day. Invariably diplomatists, as the penalty of defeat, are crushed with obloquy. In warfare defeat means disgrace; victory, glory and honor, apart almost from any merit, and apart from the consideration of the condition of affairs under which the negotiations or contests were conducted. Li Hung Chang, in the Chino-Japanese struggle, narrowly escaped with a sound head on his shoulders as the outcome of Japanese successes, and only a combination of internal circumstances requiring the control of one, if not the one, level head in China, brought him back to position and power again. Dr. Jamieson, in the Rand raid two years ago, failed, and was sentenced to imprisonment. It would be too much to speculate what would have been the verdict had he succeeded in his mission. Would Wellington at Waterloo, and Nelson at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, have been regarded as military and naval heroes had the result of these engagements been otherwise than gloriously successful to British arms? These questions are answered by the questions of to-day. For success, Commodore Dewey is advanced to the rank of full Admiral; for failure in Cuba during the two years' warfare, General Weyler was re-called; and both these events are now descending with crushing weight upon the head of Spain's Premier, and the fury of the populace of Spain has even carried its subjects so far as to threaten a revolution in favor of deposing the infant King Alphonso, and setting up Don Carlos or Republicanism in his stead. To the excitable Spanish nation, fanned with generations of revolution in her colonies, and with a historic past extending over centuries of world empire, this sentiment appeals with irresistible force, and such an outcome from reverses was a natural sequence to a people who are fired with a recollection of what they once were, and what no doubt they really believe they are at the present day under an efficient Government—a nation to be reckoned with in warfare, and a power to be feared. But nevertheless the power of Spain of the days of Philip has disappeared as effectually as does the mist under a noon-day sun. To-day she is shattered by a revolt abroad, at war with a powerful foreign power, with certainty of ultimate defeat, and last, but by no means least, the very foundations of dynasty are sapped by dissensions at home, and the nation is to all appearances tottering to its fall. Either one of these circumstances would be sufficient of itself to accomplish it at end. The Cuban war was steadily and surely draining the life-blood of the nation by the steady outflow of capital and countless human lives to no good purpose; the war with the United States of America makes defeat certain; and the addition of Carlist and Republican revolts, if continued, must inevitably bring the nation to its knees before the world; and well might the Premier of the Castiles appeal to the inborn patriotism of the race to save the nation from internal revolt while danger abroad is so imminent. Never was such a unanimity more needed at home in the history of any country. The demonstrations of the mob in Madrid, which excitedly clamoured "Down with the Government," is a danger at a greater even than the thunder of the American guns at the portals of the nation, for then, though humbled, their honor will be vindicated, and their interests be maintained in common. Whether the patriotism of Spain will respond and close up the breach at home, is as yet a question to be answered. The appearances are to the contrary. Englishmen in this respect form a striking contrast. From the days of Caesar, when the tribes, almost continually at strife with one another, united at the approach of the Roman legions and virtually repelled them, to the more recent events in the British Parliament, when the Eastern question was so black for England a few weeks, the appearance of a common danger has been the instant signal for unity. Political differences are as effectually sunk for the time as if they never existed, and the whole energies of the nation are directed to repelling the common enemy. In this trait lies one of the secrets of England's success in the struggle for national life. Contrast this with the scene witnessed in the Spanish Parliament last week, and it is not at all difficult to understand the impotence of the nation in time of strife abroad. Even the living sinews of war—the officers and soldiers of the army—united with the populace in their denunciation of the administration whose greatest and only sin is defeat—a condition which in the natural course of events becomes the portion of every nation at some period of its history. With the political parties of the decadent monarchy this failure at war is the principle upon which an outbreak of discontent becomes popular. But with the proletariat, with the peasants who have to bear the actual brunt of strife in increased taxation and the giving up of many comforts of life, who feel the pinch of privation, which this deplorable condition does not reach the upper strata of society, there is a deeper feeling responsible for this discontent. Already, if we are to believe the statements of statisticians, the world's stocks of wheat are low—considerably below actual requirements; already it has been found necessary to repeal corn taxes in Spain in order to give some measure of relief to the poorer classes, and as even these have sufficient intelligence to know that warfare restricts production, and that the pinch is felt greatest in the nation at strife, the necessity of providing their daily bread will become a greater consideration even than the American war, and the attempts to overthrow the ruling of the dynasty of Spain will be to them merely a means to the end of securing a peace under which they may be allowed to provide, first of all, for their own daily requirements.

Local and General News.

A vacancy exists for a head teacher (sixth class) for the Chute State school, near Beaufort.

Messrs Neil Bros., of Amphitheatre, sent to London by the steamship Victoria a ton of apples as a trial, and the consignment has turned out splendidly, bringing between 10s and 19s a case.

We regret to report the death of Mrs Jas. Wright, which occurred at Beaufort on Thursday, from consumption, at the age of 42 years. The remains are to be interred in the local Cemetery to-morrow afternoon.

One of the earliest pioneers of mining in the Carngham district, in the person of Mr John Box, has passed away. The deceased was an old resident of Preston Hill, and was connected with some of the gold mines in the early days around Carngham.

Donald Murchison, a carter employed by Messrs Schlicht & Son, of Beaufort, about a fortnight ago fell from the shafts of a waggon, and one of the wheels passed over his thigh. Luckily no bones were broken, and he was able to resume work after receiving surgical treatment; but the thigh subsequently became much inflamed, and as it was feared that serious results might ensue, Murchison was removed to Ballarat on Thursday and admitted into the hospital.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Monday evening. Present—Messrs Sinclair (vice-president), Browne, J. Jackson, Parker, and McDonald. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following accounts were passed for payment:—A. Parker, 13s; Geo. Robertson & Co., L4 16s 6d. The secretary stated that the books ordered to be re-bound had been selected and were now ready to be sent away. He also stated that he had arranged with Mr Stuart to repair the spouting on the building, and that Mr Francis' tender had been accepted at 3s per ton for 20 tons of half green and half dry firewood. The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The annual quadrilateral rifle match of the Victorian Rangers will be fired at Williamstown on 22nd June, between teams of 10 from the four branches of the regiment. The following are the representatives of D Company in the teams:—Officers' team, Lieut. Troy; permanent staff team, Sergeant-Major Brittain; non-commissioned officers' team, Q.M.-Sergeant Marsh; privates' team, Private Kilbeg or Private Taylor. This match is generally fired on 25th May, but as there is no parade of the regiment in Melbourne on Queen's Birthday the rifle match has been postponed to the date mentioned.

Mr Warden Johns sat as a Compensation Court on Monday at Beaufort. In the matter of the application of William Dickman for a mining lease of 52 acres on the private property of Louis Watkin and Helen Prince, Raglan, applicant said he had come to an agreement with the landholders, and was willing to abide by their offers (to pay £5 per acre for any damage done on or below the surface). He did not expect that more than 10 acres of both pieces of land would be damaged by mining operations. The Warden, who said that he did not know if the Mines Department would accept the agreements, or whether they would want a fixed sum stated, recommended the acceptance of the agreements, remarking that they were very rough and unsatisfactory, but that if the Department chose to accept them he would not say anything against them.

Mr R. E Johns, P.M., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Monday. W. Schlicht and Son sought to recover from Jas. Smith the sum of L8 13s 5d for goods sold and delivered. L1 having been paid on account since the service of the summons, an order was made for L7 18s 5d, with 4s costs. Jas. S. Cameron sued Francis Doyle and Annie Brave for money lent and work and labor done, L3 12s 6d. Doyle disputed the debt, but admitted owing 25s. Plaintiff deposed that the defendants had borrowed 30s, but had not kept their promise to pay it back. He worked 8½ weeks, and they agreed to pay him 5s per week and to board him. When he asked for payment Doyle said he would give him in charge if he spoke to him again about it, and also that he would not pay him anything. In cross-examination, plaintiff said that 30s, and not 27s 6d, was the amount of money lent. Doyle—"I think you are making falsehoods." The P.M.—"Don't use such phrases here." Plaintiff was not aware that he was charged for lodging and washing. He had not only worked for five weeks, but 8½ weeks. Francis John Doyle deposed that his sister had engaged Cameron at 5s per week, but he did not know from what date. He then said he wanted the case postponed till the P.M. sat again, as his sister took a note of the date. Mr Johns, however, refused the request, stating that Doyle would have to suffer for his negligence. Doyle, continuing, said that plaintiff was charged 9d per week for his washing and 7s 6d per week for his board for 7 weeks previous to the agreement to pay him 5s per week. (Plaintiff produced a baker's bill showing an average of 6 loaves a week in proof of his not having boarded with Doyle.) Cameron took 7 weeks to brick a stable and put up two partitions, which any ordinary boy of 14 could have done quicker. He proposed marriage to his sister, and when she would not have him he proposed to his mother. The cause of this disturbance was because he could not get either, and this was his revenge. The P.M. remarked that there was no revenge about it, as plaintiff was simply claiming what was his due. Defendant could not put in his claim without notice. Doyle stated that the stalls were not according to specifications, and complained that Cameron had found fault with another man who was engaged to repair the roof of the house. The P.M. allowed plaintiff 5 weeks' work at 5s, in addition to the 30s, money lent, making an order for L2 15s, with 3s 6d costs. Doyle asked to be allowed time to pay the money, offering to pay 2s 6d, but it was not granted.

Mr H. J. Richards, the ever popular and obliging schoolmaster who has had charge of the Toomboon State school for the past twelve months, has been transferred to Middle Creek, near Beaufort, and (says the "Walhalla Miner" of 20th ult.) he made his departure last week to take up his duties after the Easter vacation. During his short stay in Toombon, Mr Richards, by his pleasing and sociable manner, endeared himself not only to his scholars, but to all residents alike, and much regret was expressed at his removal. The gentleman referred to is very fortunate in getting a school at Middle Creek, it being only about two hours' ride from the picturesque city of Ballarat, and also means promotion. This is the second opportunity that has been afforded Mr Richards of changing schools, as a few months ago a school was placed at his disposal in the mallee district; not caring for the locality, however, he wisely declined the promotion. As a lover of all manly sport, Mr Richards' form will be greatly missed from the cricket and football fields, being a prominent member of both clubs, in whose interests he was a hard worker. We join the Toombon residents in wishing Mr Richards every success and prosperity in his new sphere of labor.

As soon as the full Court decided favorably to the view that Mr Panton, P.M., was not biassed in respect of the dealing with wine licenses, that gentleman wrote to the Solicitor-General on the subject of [illegible] is reported to have said that as he had been cleared of the imputation made against him, he was quite prepared to resign his position if, in the opinion of the department, his action would lessen friction in the administration of justice and facilitate public business. The matter has, it is said, been under the consideration of the Solicitor-General, and, though no official reply has been made, it is understood that the Minister will avail himself of the opportunity of reconstituting the Bench, at the same time thanking Mr Panton for his handsome conduct in the matter.

"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.

Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., member for Ripon and Hampden, addressed a fairly well attended meeting of his constituents at Skipton on Saturday night on the subject of Federation. Mr Chas. Cairns was voted to the chair, and suitably introduced the speaker. Mr Austin commenced his address by referring to the great importance of the federal movement upon the future history of the Australian colonies. After a very clear and lucid explanation of the chief provisions of the Constitution Bill, the speaker went on to state that though he disagreed with some of the clauses, notably that referring to the one-man-one-vote, he could see that concessions would have to be made and minor principles put aside, so that the great object in view might be achieved, and he therefore declared himself strongly in favor of Federation. The address was attentively listened to throughout and the speaker's remarks were frequently punctuated with applause. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Austin on the motion of Messrs J. Murray and A. Angus, and the meeting closed with the usual compliment to the chairman.—"Grenville Standard."

A concert and social was held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night, in aid of the funds of the local Benevolent Society. It was arranged by Messrs Brierley and Whitrick, of Ballarat, and the performers were principally from that city. The Rev. R. Hosken acted as chairman. Mr R. Whitrick having played a pianoforte overture, Mr C. J. O'Sullivan sang "Nil desperandum" in a pleasing manner, and rendered another song as an encore. Later in the evening he also effectively sang "The village blacksmith," and with Miss O'Sullivan rendered "Pulaski's banner." These were the best vocal items on the programme. The following contributed towards the performance:—Miss S. Ellis, song, "The carnival"; Mr Mat. Thompson, funny stories and recitations (encored); Mr G. Curry, recitation, "His Peddy and the ropes" (encored); Misses Day, duet, "The wind and the harp"; Miss O'Sullivan, song, "The Valley by the sea"; Miss M. Ellis and Mr R. Whitrick, pianoforte duet, with bell accompaniment; Miss S. Ellis, song, "I live for thee"; Mr C. Eastwood, song, "Buggins, he ought to know, you know" (another comic song being given as an encore); Mr G. Curry, stump speech; Master Geo. Whitrick, violin solo, "The blue bells of Scotland" (with pianoforte accompaniment by Mr R. Whitrick); Misses Ellis, duet, "Life's dream is o'er, farewell"; Mr Mat. Thompson, funny stories (encored); Misses Day, duet, "The flower gatherers"; Messrs Mat. Thompson and G. Curry, comic sketch, entitled "McGuinness and O'Hara." The comicalities of these two caused considerable mirth. A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to the performers on the suggestion of the chairman. Mr Brierley responded, and mentioned that Ballarat performers would come at any time for their expenses and give an entertainment in aid of the Ballarat hospital. He thanked the young ladies who had so nicely decorated the stage, also Mr Holdsworth for hospitably entertaining the performers and thus saving expense, and the Rev. R. Hosken for presiding. There was a fair attendance, the takings being between £7 and £8, and the audience was certainly very appreciative. About 90 attended the social afterwards. Dancing was indulged in till early morn; the music being supplied by some of the Ballarat performers, Misses Schlicht (2), Day, Kelly, and Mr L. Grant. Light refreshments were provided by Mrs J. Day. It is estimated that the Ladies' Benevolent Society will benefit to the extent of about £5.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victim from the weak and delicate, the persevering use of these remedies will invariably cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin thoroughly dried, Holloway's Ointment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for ten minutes twice a day, and his Pills taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can now be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

MINING NEWS.

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The following are the reported local yields for the week ending Saturday last:—Hancock and party, 6oz. 8dwt. [this yield is privately said to have been 8oz. 15dwt.]; Crocker and party, 4oz.; Argyle, 1oz. 14dwt.; Collins and party, 1oz. 9dwt.; Pitcher, 5oz. 10dwt.; Trompf and party, 1oz.; Day and party, 9oz. 2dwt.; Taylor and party, 1oz. 7dwt.; White and party, 1oz. 12dwt.; Baker, 1oz. 7dwt.; Lennon and party, 3oz. 1dwt. 6dwt.; sundries, 12oz.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follow:—Last Chance, 11oz. 6dwt.; Golden Eagle, 10oz. 14dwt.; Roan Horse, 5oz. 13dwt.; Martin's Home, 5oz. 10dwt.; Traveller, 10dwt.; Mafeking, 10dwt.; Rose, 5dwt.; Martin (pure seed), 8oz. The Rising Star have got below, and will wash off next week. The pumps are working well.

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.

Two children of a settler named Stirling, at Hay River, were burned to death on Wednesday night, the house catching fire during the parent's absence.

DEPARTURE OF DR. ADAM.

—o—

PRESENTATION OF ILLUMINATED ADDRESS.

What was perhaps the most enthusiastic "send-off" for many years past in Beaufort took place on Tuesday night in the Shire Hall, when some 35 residents of the town and district—a thoroughly representative gathering—met for the purpose of honoring that popular gentleman, Dr. Adam, and presenting him with an exceedingly pretty illuminated address. The table presented a charming picture, thanks to the taste displayed by Mrs R. A. D. Sinclair and the Misses Wilson, and although the repast was only a light one, yet everything was of the choicest, and the decorations were beautiful in the extreme. These ladies may rest assured that the company highly appreciated their efforts in making so nice a display.

Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. (who came specially from Melbourne by the express) was voted to the chair, having on his right the guest of the evening and his successor (Dr. Lethbridge) and on his left Dr. White.

The Chairman gave the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen," which was loyally honored, and the National Anthem was sung.

Mr H. M. Stuart proposed "The Parliament of Victoria." The present Parliament, he said, bears favorably with those of the last 20 years, but he would like to see a stronger opposition. Sir George Turner had done yeoman service in the cheeseparing business of retrenchment, and had brought the country back to prosperity, but he really thought that any man using the same tactics could have done that, because if all the revenue was heaped up and nothing taken out it was bound to accumulate into a surplus. Parliament was equal, if not superior, to those elected years ago.

The Chairman returned thanks. He felt that the want of the Parliaments which he had been in was that of good leaders. It could not be said that Sir George Turner was an ideal leader of the Government, nor had the Opposition an ideal leader. He agreed with Mr Stuart that Sir George Turner had done good work in financing the country. He was now going in for progressive works, but he (Mr Austin) hoped he would not burden the country with more taxation, nor borrow money to carry the works out, as he believed that would mean fresh taxation to the people, and they were taxed as high as they can bear now. The local Parliament was not before the country so much as the attempt to form an Australian Parliament. Some had asked why he had kept his views silent, but he had been trying his best to get one of the Convention delegates to give an address at Beaufort, and was sorry to say he had not been able to do so. In the near future, however, Mr Kirton would give the main address and he (Mr Austin) would speak shortly on Federation. He hoped that after hearing their views the majority here would be in favor of federation. (Hear, hear.) He had studied the matter closely, and had come to the conclusion that it was the best thing for Australia. Although it did not contain all he desired, he was prepared to accept the Bill, and did not think it possible that any ten men could frame a Bill which the whole country could readily accept. Federation would be of great benefit to the country, and under the Bill alterations in the constitution could be made as the people of the colony thought desirable. If the Bill was accepted the people would be doing a great thing for Victoria. He hoped that in future Parliament would be spoken of as well as it had been to-night. Although members differ in views, they were sincere, and a strong opposition was decidedly necessary to bring out all points of view. It was necessary to have all classes represented, so as to bring in legislation suitable for all.

Song, "The warrior bold," Mr Wotherspoon.

The glasses having been charged with champagne for the toast of the evening, the Chairman said it fell to him to propose "Health to Dr. Adam, with long life and happiness wherever he may take up his abode." He did so with regret, and at the same time it gave him pleasure to see so many here to do honor to their worthy guest. They would regret with him that Dr. Adam was leaving his native town, as no man had his heart and soul in Beaufort more than he. (Hear, hear.) There had not been any movement for the advancement of Beaufort but that Dr. Adam was willing to give his time and money towards it. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they could find a man more deserving of honor than Dr. Adam, or one whom they would be more sorry to lose. He could say feelingly that he felt very sorry. Dr. Adam had been a personal friend of his and a schoolmate who had sat at the top of the class while he (Mr Austin) was at the bottom. (Laughter.) But that made no difference as regards their friendship, and he had never grudged Dr. Adam his ability. He was glad to find that Dr. Adam was coming to Beaufort. They had been the best of friends politically, and he had been his local chairman since he (Mr Austin) had had the honor to represent them in Parliament. They were well aware of the action he took regarding the butter factory. Dr. Adam had no axe to grind for himself, and no profit to gain from it, but as they knew well enough it was simply to help Beaufort and district. He became chairman of directors, and although unfortunately the factory was not a financial success, that did not deter Dr. Adam from putting his heart and soul in it. And in other things taken up locally Dr. Adam was always to the fore. They would greatly feel his loss, and he could only hope that his successor (Dr. Lethbridge) would have his heart in Beaufort the same as Dr. Adam had. If he stood on his legs for an hour he could not say all that he felt concerning the loss of Dr. Adam. It must be a severe blow to his old father (whom he was pleased to see here) to part with his son, but felt sure there was some pleasure to him to see his son held in such high respect in the place where he was born. He hoped that Dr. Adam would never forget this town, and in drinking health and prosperity to Dr. Adam, he asked them to couple the name of Mrs Adam.

The toast was most enthusiastically drunk and honored with Scotch fire, three cheers and a "tiger," and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr Wotherspoon then sang "Say au revoir, but not good-bye," the company joining in the chorus.

Cr. Sinclair, in presenting Dr. Adam with an illuminated address, remarked that most people would say, "Dr. Adam, it affords me very much pleasure to present you with this address"; but it did not afford him pleasure, although it would do so to hear that Dr. Adam was going to remain in Beaufort, and then there would be no occasion to present the address. It was with feelings of deep regret that he made the presentation on behalf of the people of Beaufort and district, and as showing the good feeling existing towards Dr. Adam, he might state that people had given spontaneously, and that there was no need for Mr Hughes and he to go round begging. He regretted very much for many reasons that the Doctor was leaving, for he had been connected with all the institutions of the town. As chairman of the Butter Factory Co. he had worked for the advancement of the district, and although it had proved an utter failure because the farmers had not responded in the manner they should have, it was not the fault of the Doctor. The mining industry had a friend in Dr. Adam, who, as chairman of the Prospecting Association, was not trying to make money, but to spend it to the advantage of the district, and when money was wanted no one so willingly and freely put his hand in his pocket as he. As vice-president of the Mechanics' Institute his loss would be very much felt by the book selection committee, he having always selected books for the good of the young people, and not believing in too much fiction. They found him in the Agricultural Society foremost in exhibiting, not to take money, but to help the Society, and the farmers would also lose a good friend. The Tennis Club, of which he was vice-president, would feel his loss very much indeed, he being always ready to give trophies and help this manly game. As president of the Cricket Club and a good supporter of the Football Club, he took a great interest in the games, and if the young fellows misbehaved themselves in any way he was the first to put his foot down and tell them of it; in fact, the Doctor was never afraid to speak his mind. He would find names on the address of members of all these institutions, besides those of old friends. Mr Sinclair regretted having omitted the names of Messrs F. Beggs and J. W. Harris, junr., but these would be added. They had not overrun the constable before knowing what money they had, and intended making a present to Mrs Adam of a piece of plate. While the Doctor would be missed, the sweet smile of his wife would also be missed in Beaufort. (Hear, hear.) The address was then read, as follows:—

To B. J. ADAM, M.B., C.M.,—We the undersigned, on behalf of the residents of Beaufort and the surrounding district, desire to express our deep regret at your departure from amongst us, and ask your acceptance of this address as a slight token of the great esteem and regard we have always had for you. During your residence in the district you have prominently identified yourself with all our various institutions, clubs, and organizations, and at all times have willingly assisted in an energetic and practical manner every movement undertaken for the advancement of the town and district. You have gained the respect of all who have had the privilege of your friendship, and have endeared yourself to those who have come in contact with you by your straightforward and manly bearing, and your kind-hearted and sympathetic nature. The medical profession is honored by having in its ranks one so popular and talented, and whose kindly advice has never been sought in vain. Though our loss will be great, we sincerely trust that in your new sphere of labour all your efforts will be crowned with success, that God's blessing may be bestowed upon yourself, your good wife and family, and that you may ever enjoy health, happiness, and prosperity.—We are, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,—R. A. D. SINCLAIR, J. MCKEICH, JAMES EASTWOOD, EDWIN H. AUSTIN, M.L.A., DONALD MCDONALD, GEORGE LEWIS, C. W. VOWLES, E. W. HUGHES, JNO. R. WOTHERSPOON, DONALD STEWART, H. M. TURNER, ARTHUR PARKER, THOS. TINDALE, D. O. WHITE, J. W. HARRIS, junr., FRANCIS BEGGS.

[The picture, which is encased in an handsome gilt frame, is prettily decorated with flowers, a forest scene by moonlight, showing trees and a reindeer, a view of Beaufort from Camp Hill, and a portrait of Dr. Adam's late residence, with a family group in front in the garden. The inscription is neatly done in old English, and the whole is an excellent specimen of the lithographer's art, reflecting great credit on Messrs Niven & Co., Ballarat, from whom it was procured.]

(Cheers). Mr Sinclair having been reminded by Mr Stuart of Dr. Adam's connection with the Athletic Club, said that the doctor was a prominent member of so many local societies that if he repeated them all he would be talking all night. In handing the Doctor the address, Mr Sinclair again expressed regret at his departure. As the poet says—

> "The sweetest of dreams has a wakening,
> The longest of days has an end;
> But sad are the moments of taking
> The last fond leave of a friend."

He hoped Dr Adam would live many years and enjoy good health and happiness. (Applause.)

Dr. Adam, who was cordially received, said it was with very mixed feelings indeed that he rose to respond. He had stood before them on many occasions, but never on one of this kind—an occasion which only occurred once in a lifetime. He felt somewhat like a culprit at the bar accused of all sorts of crimes, to which he must plead not guilty. He knew it was out of the goodness of their hearts that they said so many kind things about him, but he would be largely wanting in modesty—and he thought he had a few shreds of it left—if he allowed them to say so much about him without disclaiming somewhat. He felt that all were his friends here, and that half of his friends in the district were not represented, and was also certain that he had their good wishes. He was not born in Beaufort, but so close to it that he looked upon himself as a native, and certainly had the good of the district at heart, and felt the greatest friendship and respect for those living here. He had now been 10 years practising his profession here, and had met with universal kindness and goodwill from the residents generally, and if that would keep him here they would find him

here till his dying day. No one regretted more than he severing the links which bound them together. He had been thinking it over for years past, seeing in spite of all their efforts that the district was declining from the palmy days when he was here first. As he had greater responsibilities than then, he had taken all things into consideration, and thought it best to take his departure. Mr Austin had kindly mentioned his father, with whom was the severest parting of all. His father and he had always enjoyed the fullest confidence in each other—not many fathers and sons could say that—and before finally taking this step he naturally consulted his father, who agreed with him that the step was to his advantage. He could not enter into their feelings publicly like this, but all would know how severe was the parting to both of them. He hoped the parting would not be for long, his great hope being that when his father felt he could no longer carry on the good work he was engaged in in the district he would follow and live beside him. One great comfort which he had in settling in the district was his being so near to his own loved ones. When he came here 10 years ago he had not the slightest intention of settling in Beaufort, quite another sphere having been chosen for him—a sphere which would perhaps have been better financially had he chosen it—but he was influenced by his father, mother, and sisters being here. He succeeded beyond anticipations, and decided to remain. His only regret was leaving all the good friends of Beaufort. He did not suppose that any man could boast of truer friendship than that existing towards him—feelings which he thoroughly reciprocated. He could assure them that he would always have the district at heart, and would be very glad to hear of the prosperity of those remaining behind. He really hoped that the efforts made would advance the district, and that Beaufort would yet boom. There were possibilities in it which only wanted developing to make it thrive once more. He hoped that day was not far distant. If they discovered a quartz reef, boomed a few butter factories—(laughter)—and started a few other industries, he would not say but that the tide of fortunes might waft him to these shores again. But he would have to come to a distinct understanding with Dr. Lethbridge, as he had debarred himself from practising here. In passing he would introduce Dr. Lethbridge. Having been closely associated with him for the past few weeks—although not knowing anything of him before, except that they knew mutual friends—he thought they would find in him a very worthy successor indeed. He did not say that out of any feeling of praise for himself. Everybody wanted to know what the new doctor was like, and so many expressions of sorrow were made use of before him at his (Dr. Adam's) departure, that it must have been embarrassing in a way and made Dr. Lethbridge feel he was *de trop*, but they would find him settling down as a capable and experienced practitioner, and thoroughly attentive to the duties of his profession. The beautiful memento of his sojourn in Beaufort, he could say without any hypocrisy whatever, was truly artistic and of beautiful design, and the severest critic could not find any fault with either its coloring or design. He would be proud and pleased to put it in a prominent place in his new home, wherever it may be. It was not the design, but the sentiments expressed in the wording and the signatures at the bottom that he valued, and his only regret was that there was not room for more of the names of his friends and well-wishers. The signatures represented all classes of his friends and supporters, and, as Mr Sinclair said, were representative of the different institutions and bodies with which he had been associated, and whose welfare he had at heart. There was also very pleasant souvenir of his old home and a peep of Beaufort, which would serve to remind him, were anything needed, of the very happy and pleasant days spent here. He also had to thank them heartily for the sentiments expressed about his wife and for the hint voiced by Mr Sinclair of a presentation to her. He was sure she would be deeply moved and greatly pleased at this recognition of herself. She came as a perfect stranger to Beaufort, and had met with as much kindness as he, and feels deeply her departure. He would have liked his family to have grown up amongst his friends, but had explained the reason which rendered that impossible. He did not know that he had much more to say, and if he omitted anything they would excuse him on the grounds of the natural feelings one has at such a time, so that one could not think of everything he would like to say. What he had said was assuredly from the bottom of his heart. He hoped in the future to see them all again at many more gatherings, as he would make it his business to come to Beaufort as often as he could. A doctor's life bound him down to the place he chose so that he could not get away as often as he liked, but he certainly would when he got breathing space come back and shake hands with old friends. Mr Austin had used the expression that he (Dr. Adam) had sat at the head of the class and he (Mr Austin) at the bottom. Mr Austin was now at the head of the class, but he was not exactly at the bottom. If he had envied him then, he had great pleasure in saying that he did not envy Mr Austin now; but he had been very glad to help his old friend to the position he occupied as member of the district, and sincerely hoped they would carry on the good work and elect him again and again. So long as he sails straight he hoped he would be their representative, but when he began to wobble or show signs of it they should turn him out. (Laughter.) Once again he thanked them heartily for their presentation and for the sentiments expressed in the very handsome illuminated address. He thought it a capital idea, and while they might have presented him with something more useful or ornamental, this was a thing that would never fade and would last as long as he lasted. He would take good care of that, and point to it with pride and pleasure. With these remarks he would now subside and make room for some one else. (Prolonged applause.)

The Chairman invited Dr Adam's worthy father to make a few appropriate remarks.

The Rev. A. Adam remarked that it was with mixed feelings he came and saw such a large gathering to do honor to his son. Of course it was very unpleasant indeed to think of his going away, and still more so, as he had said, when the relationship on both their parts and on the part of his wife was extremely pleasant. She had proved an excellent helpmeet to him and a sweet friend and companion to all of them. It was very pleasant, too, when a painful thing was done so nicely. He did not know an evening—excepting perhaps the tobacco smoke—he had enjoyed more in Beaufort. He felt that the address and speeches made were the feelings of their hearts, and it was a proud moment to him to think that after 10 years' life in Beaufort his son should have made so many true and sincere friends. It was very pleasant to think that all had done so much for his son, and, although his father, he did not think they had said more than he really deserved, for he certainly had identified himself with everything in Beaufort. It was often said that to deserve success was a better thing than to win it. It must be very pleasant to his son to think that his old classmate had risen to a high place in the colony as a counsellor of the nation, and had come expressly from Melbourne to sit in the chair and do honor to him. Mr Austin had shown so much kindness and friendliness to the people of the district as to deserve the position he occupied, and he joined in the hope that they would have him as their member for a long time. He had not only grown older, but wiser, and was better fitted to occupy the position. If the good opinion and good wishes of so many friends would win his son success in his future life, then he should be very successful indeed.

Dr. Adam asked his friends to convey to their relatives of the fair sex his sincere gratitude for their many expressions of goodwill for his success. He also thanked Mr Austin for attending at personal inconvenience, as well as friends coming from a distance.

Mr Hughes expressed regret at Dr. Adam's departure and wished him success, considering him to have been the most useful man which Beaufort had had since the time of the respected citizenship of the late Mr John Wotherspoon.

The toast of "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Cr Sinclair, who hoped that Drs. Lethbridge and White would work in love and harmony here for many years.

Song, "The good-bye at the door," Mr J. W. Harris, junr.

Dr. Lethbridge, in the course of his response, said that the speeches given that evening would spur him into doing his duty to the district, and if he had made as many friends as Dr. Adam at the end of his career he would feel that he had done all he desired.

Dr. White referred to Dr. Adam having extended the hand of friendship to him 9 months ago, and to Mrs Adam being held in genuine respect wherever he went. Although his acquaintance with Dr. Adam was short, few had a warmer place in his heart, and he trusted that wherever he settled his future would be blessed with health and prosperity.

Song, "Boys of the Old Brigade," Mr Jas. Eastwood.

Mr T. J. Oride gave the toast of the "Pastoral, agricultural, mining, and commercial industries," which was responded to by Messrs G. Lewis, J. McRae, J. W. Browne, and J. R. Wotherspoon.

The health of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr Hughes, and acknowledged by Mr Austin before leaving to catch the 11.20 train, when Mr Hughes occupied the chair. "Federation" was given by Mr H. H. Jackson; Mr P. K. Downey responding. The healths of Messrs Hughes and Sinclair, secretaries to the movement, were proposed by Dr. Adam, and responded to by these gentlemen. Recitations were given by Messrs Hall and Sinclair, and songs by Messrs Stuart and Wotherspoon. A very convivial gathering terminated by the Scotchmen singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the Englishmen and Natives rendering "God save the Queen."

BEAUFORT UNITED COMMON

The managers of the above common met at the secretary's office on 9th inst. Present—Messrs Humphreys, Flynn, and Browne (secretary.)

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

From secretary, reporting balance in bank, as per pass book, L18 18s 2d; cash in hand, L3; making a total credit of L21 18s 2d; fees received to date for current half-year, L29 5s; unpaid fees due on stock registered, L5; making the total assessment to date L34 5s; amount due to herdsman, L5.

From the herdsman, reporting that 1500 sheep and 30 head of cattle passed through the common since last meeting, and that he had not laid any poisoned wheat on the common since date of last meeting, but would attend to the worst infested places during the present month.

The reports were received, and it was left in the hands of Mr Flynn to put on a man at Waterloo to lay some phosphorised wheat if found necessary.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Herdsman, L5; secretary, L2.

The meeting then adjourned.

"CLARKES 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

Mrs Patterson, living at Bridge street, Richmond, was on Wednesday afternoon found lying on her bed drunk with a dead child, 2½ years old, in her arms. While nursing the infant the neighbours had called the woman's attention to its state, but the mother took no notice. The child's body was very dirty, and showed signs of long neglect. The premises, too, were filthy.

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 substitute

Farmers never viewed their prospects so anxiously as they do now, when for the fifth year in succession the skies refuse to fructify the soil.

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 on other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

AN ENORMOUS RUSH OF GOLD SEEKERS GOING IN.

SOUND ADVICE FROM AN INHABITANT.

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike, there are thousands who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness, disease, and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventurers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold-laden north:—

Skagway, March 1st, 1898.

Dear Sirs,—My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon Goldfields. For ten years I have followed the occupation of prospecting, timber-estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy, as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were helping me, and their continued use "put me on my feet again," to use the common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country, and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can form even the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the journey. Before starting I added to my outfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can honestly say no part of my kit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many occasions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbour. In going over the trail one has to wade through mud more than a foot deep, and ford streams waist-deep in ice-cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snow-shoes, and you may depend upon it Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the twofold purpose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me, and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,
JOHN PI HE.

A remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom the after-effects of la grippe, influenza, dengue fever, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c., is possessed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. They are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. A trial of this remedy will convince the most sceptical.

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Salisbury Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne, enclosing the price, 2s 9d a box, or six boxes for 15s 3d. These pills are no a purgative, and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Area of land which may be sold by auction increased.—1a. 3r. 35p. allotment 16, section 2, parish of Beaufort.

The following application for a grant has been approved:—Laura J. S. Nicholls, 9a. under 76th section, parish Langi-Kal-Kal.

The following applications for transfers have been approved:—From Wm. Smith to Annie Bravo, 9a., parish of Trawalla; from administrator of F. B. Smith to Luke Smith, 20a., parish of Beaufort.

"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, Brains. 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.

On Tuesday a tent at Gembrook, occupied by William Edward Smart, 76 years of age, was found in ashes, amongst the ruins being the body of the owner of the tent.

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.

The first 50 tons of beet sugar from the Maffra beet sugar works have been put on the Melbourne market, and sold at satisfactory prices.

"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.

The returns prepared by the Mines Department for April show that the gold for that month amounted to 65,395 oz, and for the four months ending April to 240,149 oz. This gives an increase of 7927 oz on the yield during the corresponding period last year, when the total was 232,222 oz.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPORT.

A report has been received at Washington from Admiral Dewey, which shows that the engagement with the Spanish fleet was even more one-sided than was at first supposed. Seven cruisers, three gun-boats and a transport ship were destroyed and 250 wounded prisoners taken and many were killed; whilst the American loss was none killed and a few wounded, and no vessels injured. Admiral Dewey demolished the forts at Manila, but promised not to bombard the city so long as the American warships were not molested, but Cavite was shelled and occupied, and Manila can be captured at any moment. Whilst holding Manila at his mercy Admiral Dewey will await reinforcements from California before taking the city.

President M'Kinley has sent a message to Congress regarding the successful operations of the United States fleet at Manila. He says that it is impossible to measure the victory by ordinary standards, as the moral advantages far outweigh the material ones. The nation's heart, he declares, throbs with gratitude at the triumph of a just cause. The President recommends Congress to formally thank Admiral Dewey for his highly distinguished conduct; and the officers and men of the fleet for their gallantry. Congress adopted a resolution giving effect to the President's recommendations.

Reports from New York state that the programme with regard to Cuba has been altered, and 61,000 soldiers are to be sent as a first instalment, consisting of 16,000 regulars and 45,000 volunteers, leaving at Florida 25,000 volunteers as reserves. General Miles will command the invading army, and will land the forces at several points to sweep the Spanish provinces, and will relieve the distress in Havana.

The authorities at Madrid have ordered rations for 40,000 troops to be sent to Puerto Rico.

The American Congress has authorised the feeding and arming of the Cuban insurgents.

General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader in Cuba, says that he welcomes the American alliance, and declares that if his troops are adequately supplied with munitions of war he will be able to "finish" the Spaniards.

The statement telegraphed by Marshal Blanco that the United States man-of-war Cincinnati was ashore on the Cuban coast turns out to be incorrect, as the vessel has rejoined her squadron.

It is announced that Admiral Dewey, acting under instructions from the United States Government, has offered to administer the Government of the Philippine Islands, through the Spanish authorities, until such time as a final settlement is arrived at, provided that the Spaniards abstain from acts of war during the interval. Admiral Dewey realises that it is impossible to trust the insurgents.

Details of the naval engagement at Manila indicate remarkable gallantry on the part of the Spanish officers and men.

The Spanish Government is becoming much alarmed at the rapid spread of the political discontent engendered throughout Spain by the failure of the Spanish arms in the recent naval battles, and also by the extreme scarcity and dearness of bread. Serious riots have occurred at Linares, in the south, and it was found necessary to call out the local troops, who fired on the rioters, killing 14 and wounding 60

Admiral Dewey, in his report to the United States Government respecting his victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor, states that he allowed the enemy an opportunity of surrendering. Admiral Montijo, however, refused to surrender, declaring that he would "fight and die." The Spanish fleet, adds Admiral Dewey, was surprised by the American warships when anchored off Cavite.

The American cruiser Vicksburg, 1000 tons, six guns, and the revenue cutter Morrill, one gun, have had a narrow escape from destruction by a Spanish battery at Havana. The Spaniards lured them on to chase a Havana schooner, the result being that they came within range of the Santa Clara battery, which was masked. A sharp fire was opened by the battery on the warship, which caused considerable damage to the riggings and deck fittings. Both vessels had a narrow escape.

It is stated that the intention of the Americans is, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, which they believe will be the result of an engagement, to blockade and, if necessary, capture the island of Puerto Rico.

The reports from Washington state that the United States Government has chartered 30 ships to convey 25,000 troops to Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The American Congress has sanctioned the enlistment of 10,000 volunteers from the Southern States, as it is believed that they will be immune from the yellow fever so permanent in Cuba.

The Spanish squadron which recently left Cape Verde, has turned up at Cadiz. On learning the position of the Cape Verde fleet President M'Kinley has decided to land his forces on Tuesday, and start the expedition to the Philippine Islands in a few days.

The entire American army has been ordered to the front; the cavalry to be stationed at New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa, and the infantry at Tampa.

The Spanish transport steamer, Montserrat, which recently ran the blockade at Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, has succeeded in leaving the port, and has again successfully run the blockade and entered Havana harbor.

The Spanish Government estimate that the supply of wheat in Madrid is only sufficient to last for a month. Purchases are being made abroad.

The Spanish Ministry has declared that unless additional credits are granted by the Parliament, they will be unable to supply food for the troops in Cuba or coal for Puerto Rico. The Spanish Chamber has, therefore, adopted war bills.

Marines from the German ships laying at Cadiz met and fraternised with the Spanish marines, marching through the streets linked arm in arm.

On the outbreak of war the Government at Washington determined to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the insurgents. Lieutenant Rowan, an American officer, landed on 25th April, for the purpose of communicating with Garcia, the insurgent leader. He was also instructed to enter into arrangements for supplying the insurgents with arms, ammunition, and medical stores. Lieutenant Rowan has returned safely, and announces that his mission has been a complete success. Acting under advice, a shipment of 7000 rifles for the use of insurgents is being at once forwarded by the United States Government from Tampa, in Florida.

A great outburst of patriotic feeling is inspiring the people of the United States, and wealthy citizens are equipping regiments at their own cost, while many members of the leisured classes and undergraduates are serving as private soldiers in the ranks.

The United States Congress has decided to present Admiral Dewey with a sword of honor and his officers and men with medals, in recognition of their brilliant victory over the Spaniards in Manila Harbor.

A brisk naval engagement has taken place near Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. Three Spanish gunboats patrolling the coast line were met by the United States torpedo boat, Winslow, 142 tons 25 knots, belonging to Commodore Sampson's squadron. A sharp fight ensued, and the Spanish vessels, one of which was disabled, were compelled to retire to Cardenas.

Admiral Dewey, who has proposed to administer the Government of the Philippine Islands through Spanish officials, finds that the rebels on the islands are altogether beyond control. British residents in Manila have informed Admiral Dewey that the greater portion of the populace is in a starving and destitute condition consequent upon the rise in prices of food and the scarcity of supplies.

A blockade of the northern coast of Cuba from Bahia Honda to Cardenas, and of Cienfuegos, on the south coast, is being stringently maintained by the United States navy, no less than 47 warships of various classes being engaged in watching the various ports.

Full particulars have been received of the decisive engagement in Manila Harbor on Sunday, the 1st inst., between the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey and the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Montijo. The first five ships of the American squadron, the cruiser Olympia leading the way, passed the forts on Corregidor Island through the Bocachica Channel without being observed. Sparks from the funnels of the cruiser Boston, however, attracted the attention of the garrison, and the Spanish gunners fired three times at the advancing enemy. The fire, however, was harmless, and the guns were soon silenced by an answering fire from the American warships. The United States fleet continued to advance, although two submarine mines were exploded in their vicinity without doing any harm. Soon the attacking squadron arrived in front of Manila, when it was discovered that the Spanish warships were drawn up in line of battle opposite Cavite, 10 miles south-west of the city. They were under the protection of the forts, but had not steam up. The Spanish fleet consisted of 10 large and six small vessels. The engagement was opened by the Spaniards firing at the foe, but the distance being 5000 yards, or nearly three miles, the fire was ineffectual. The American cruiser Olympia, which was armed with four 8-inch and 10 5-inch guns, reserved her fire until within a distance of 4000 yards, when she replied with the 8-inch guns, the crew shouting, "Remember the Maine." After a terrible fire had been kept up by the American ships for three hours, most of the Spanish vessels were disabled and sinking. The Spaniards were at a tremendous disadvantage, as they had been surprised and outmanœuvred, and the enemy's ships had a much greater weight of metal. Nevertheless, aided by the forts, the Spanish ships fought heroically. The Spanish flagship Reina Christina, a cruiser of 3520 tons, armed with six 6·2 inch guns, advanced to meet the Olympia, but a rain of shells from the American cruiser compelled her to retire, completely riddled with shot. Her boiler at the same time exploded, and she was soon in flames. Admiral Montijo was slightly wounded, but he remained on board until the ship was almost sinking. At this stage the fighting ceased, the Americans taking two hours for breakfast and a much-needed rest. Then the engagement was resumed, and the Americans completed their victory in the most decisive manner. The Spanish cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, 1130 tons, four guns, made a magnificent fight, and finally sank with all on board. Her colors were nailed to the mast, and her lower guns kept up firing until they disappeared beneath the waters of Manila Harbor. In the second engagement the fighting was far less furious than in the first, and within an hour and a half all the Spanish ships had been destroyed. During the first hour the Spaniards made two desperate efforts to destroy the enemy's ships with torpedoes, but the latter were sunk by the American quick firing guns before they could get within striking distance.

General Merritt, of the American army, will command the corps which will support Admiral Dewey in the subjugation of the Philippine Islands. General Merritt subsequently will assume the control of the internal affairs of the islands.

Mr John Long, Secretary to the Navy in the American Government, doubts the accuracy of the report that the Cape Verde Squadron is at Cadiz, and until the report is verified Captain Sampson's instructions will not be altered.

The "Daily Telegraph" reports that it is unofficially stated that the ambassadors of the foreign countries at Washington are discussing a movement in favor of bringing about peace between America and Spain.

The French mail steamer Lafayette, which was allowed to enter and leave Havana with mails and passengers, took away with her fully 1200 foreign residents of Havana who were anxious to return to their own countries. Crowds assembled at the wharf and hooted the departing passengers, saluting them with shouts of "cowards."

Queen Christina of Spain has conferred a decoration upon the captain of the Lafayette for his bravery in facing the American blockading squadron.

The declaration made by China that she intends to take up a position of neutrality during the present war between the United States and Spain has caused not a little disquietude in America.

Marshal Blanco, the Spanish commander in Cuba, has issued a decree forbidding the sale of all articles of food, his object being to secure all the food supplies for the Spanish troops. As a consequence of this edict thousands of reconcentrados (the Cubans who were compelled by the Spaniards to leave the country districts, and concentrate in the towns and military stations), are in a starving condition.

The Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States have directed the clergy to offer up daily prayers for the victory of their country in the war with Spain. [There are 14 Catholic archbishops in the United States, the head of the hierarchy being Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.]

The American Government, having accepted the offer of Mr Sanford B. Dole, the President of the Hawaiian Republic, to place the islands at the disposal of the United States, is using Honolulu as a coaling station. All the available supplies of coal at that port have been purchased by America.

BOARD OF ADVICE.

A meeting of the Board of Advice for the School District of the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon was held at Mr Browne's office on Saturday afternoon. Present—Messrs Browne (chairman and correspondent), Topper, Cameron and Parker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Education Department, forwarding extract from Postmaster General's report *re* improper use of franked envelopes.—Received.

From same, asking for list of private schools in the district.—Attended to.

From same, intimating that the Department cannot supply filters to schools, but have no objection to their use when subscribed for by local residents; also that head teachers are required to keep all spoutings in repair.—Received.

From same, per head teacher Trawalla School, requesting Board to get repairs asked for done as soon as possible.—Received, and rooms at teacher's quarters to be papered and lined.

From same, notifying the following appointments of head teachers:—W. C. Johns, Amherst; J. H. Fenton, Mt. Cole Flat; H. J. Richards, Middle Creek; Miss L. P. Lyttle, Chute, and later, to Connell's.—Received.

The Chairman stated that he had taken charge from Mr Tilley, head teacher Beaufort school, of a balance of 2s 1d, money left over from contributions towards purchasing a filter. The filter cost 26s and 28s 1d was subscribed.

The Chairman reported having had certain small repairs effected at the Beaufort, Sailors' Gully, and Main Lead schools; also the granting of holidays to Beaufort, Trawalla, Chute and Sailors' Gully schools, and the use of the Middle Creek school to the Picnic Committee.—Action confirmed.

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

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

A terrible tragedy occurred at Footscray on Wednesday. A man named M'Carthy, foreman at the Yarraville sugar works, left his home after dinner to resume work. At that time his wife and three children were apparently all right. On his return home again he was horrified to find two of his children, Teresa and Alice, aged 3 and 9 years, lying dead with their skulls battered. A boy named Gerald, aged 6, was also on the floor close by unconscious and with a frightful wound in his head. In another part of the room Mrs M'Carthy was lying with her throat cut in two places, a gash over the heart, and a wound on the forehead. Near her lay a knife covered with blood. The husband immediately sent for Dr. Webb, who pronounced the two girls dead. The boy and mother, who were bleeding freely, were taken to the hospital, where it was found that the former was suffering from a dreadful fracture of the skull. The medical opinion was that the wounds had been inflicted with a claw headed hammer. M'Carthy could give no reason for his wife committing the crimes, and the cause of the tragedy is a mystery.

A Life-time of Indigestion!
Absolutely Incapacitated
for Business.

Was Sceptical, and had no faith in any medicines but what doctors prescribed. When his friend worried him, he threw prejudice aside, took Clements Tonic,

now

Mr L. T. Forrest, Angas-street, Adelaide, South Australia, writes on January 6th, 1897:—I cannot longer withhold my testimony as to the efficacy of Clements Tonic. From early manhood until my present age, which is 41, I suffered very seriously from indigestion, which manifested itself in various forms—constant drowsiness, lasting and splitting headaches, which frequently absolutely prevented me from attending to my business. I had not the slightest faith in any medicines, except those prescribed by the leading doctors, and consequently spent a large portion of my income in professional advice and chemists' drugs without permanent benefit. About six months since, when on a holiday, compelled by my old enemy, indigestion, a friend fairly worried me into taking a few doses of Clements Tonic. Against my will and long-standing prejudice I was forced to admit feeling relieved, but even then thought it only temporary. However, my friend induced me to continue for a little longer, and I must now confess with deep gratitude that for six months I have had no symptoms of the old trouble. I can get through my work without difficulty, and feel young again. I trust that other sufferers may gain the same relief as yours faithfully,

L. T. FORREST.

TEXAS MINING COMPANY.

STARTING THE MACHINERY.

An interesting ceremony took place at the mine of the Texas Company, Snake Valley, on Saturday afternoon, when the machinery was set in motion for the first time. There was a large attendance of persons from Ballarat, Snake Valley, and Carngham interested in mining, and there was also a large gathering of ladies. The mine is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the township of Snake Valley, and about a mile east from the Star of the West mine. The company's lease comprises an area of 60 acres. The mine is worked on the co-operative principle, the party numbering twenty-five. Up to the present the shareholders have expended the sum of L700. Previous to the present machinery being erected the mine was worked with a windlass, but after sinking to a depth of 38 feet 6 inches a heavy flow of water was met with, and as the miners were unable to cope with it with the windlass, it was deemed advisable to erect machinery. The plant is a most compact one, and comprises a 12½-inch cylinder engine, winding gear, and a steel boiler. The machinery was purchased from the Sal Junk Company, Elaine. The engine and boiler houses are constructed of galvanised iron. There are poppet-legs 66 feet high and a tramway from the brace 40 feet long. The mine is being worked for alluvial, and the company expect to meet the tributaries of the famous Picton leads, which produced a considerable quantity of gold in the early days. After light refreshments had been partaken of, and the parties had inspected the plant,

Mr J. Calvert, chairman of directors, made a few appropriate remarks, in which he referred to the splendid work done by the party. The company had a fine plant, and he trusted that good results would follow the working of the mine. The present prospects were most favorable, very fair specimens having been obtained from trials with the dish. The company had called tenders for sinking the shaft to a depth of about 120 ft, but the price sent in was considered to be excessive, and it was decided to do the work with wages men. Operations would be proceeded with forthwith. In conclusion Mr Calvert referred to the excellent firewood which had been obtained, and stated that the company had accepted a tender for this commodity at a cheap rate, the wood being easily got. Mr Calvert then called on

Miss Charlotte Stevenson to name the engine. The young lady said that she had much pleasure in naming the engine the Queen of the Valley. As she did so, she broke a bottle of "gold top" over the fly-wheel in the orthodox fashion. The engine was set in motion by Mr E. Richards, engine-driver.

Mr C. Stewart, inspector of mines, in moving the toast of "Success to the Texas Company," hoped that the expectations of the shareholders would be realised, and that the profits would give them handsome dividends. He had pleasure in testifying to the faithful erection of the machinery, and spoke of the excellence of the plant. The toast was honored with enthusiasm.

Mr Brumfield, the mining manager, made a suitable response. He thanked those present for the hearty manner in which the toast had been drunk. The company had a lease of 60 acres. He had no doubt as to the future of the mine. They had met with favorable indications as far as they had gone—(applause)—and as far as his knowledge of the character of the country was concerned, he believed that the shareholders had a good property.

Mr P Serjeant (Ballarat) referred to the prospects of the mine, and Mr A. Cook (local manager of the Bank of New South Wales), and Mr Cameron (of Snake Valley), spoke in a similar strain.

Mr Cameron proposed the toast of "The engineer," which was replied to by Mr A. A. Williams, who said he greatly appreciated the kind things which had been said regarding him. He had done his best, and if his efforts had been successful he was all the more pleased. (Applause.)

The toast of "The ladies" and "The press," having been honored, the gathering dispersed.—"Courier."

GALE IN SYDNEY.

A great gale prevailed along the coast of New South Wales on Thursday, 5th inst., and Friday, and four vessels were lost. The small steamer Victoria and the steam lighter Minnie sank in Sydney Harbour, whilst the passenger steamer Maitland went ashore at Cape Three Points and 18 lives were lost. Though three lives were lost in the attempt a line was at length got on shore and the remainder of the crew and passengers saved. The steam collier Merkeworth foundered near Newcastle and eight lives were lost. The crew had abandoned the vessel, but the boat was capsized over and over again. Four of the crew were lost during the capsizes, and five others, including the captain, died in the boat, and their bodies were thrown overboard. Three reached land safely, but of these two were paralysed, and lay where they were washed ashore until rescued.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By *all* trains on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th May, tickets at Holiday Excursion fares will be issued to and from all stations, available for return till 31st May inclusive. Trains will only stop as per time-table.

(By order), R. G. KENT, Secretary.

WANTED, a quantity of MILCH COWS or forward Springers, by a cash buyer. Apply by letter to this office on or before Tuesday.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have authorised MR. J. W. BROWNE, of Beaufort, to Collect all Monies owing to me, and his receipt will be sufficient discharge. All having Accounts against me will kindly forward them to Mr Browne.

BASIL J. ADAM.

Beaufort, May 10th, 1898.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

No person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property unless before or on the Tenth day of June, 1898, all rates on such property shall be paid.

The Rate Collector will attend at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, from the 2nd to the 10th June, both days inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving rates.

J. W. HARRIS, Shire Secretary.

Beaufort, 13th May, 1898.

SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
GROCERIES, &c.,
FROM
H. & R. SCHOFIELD
(NEXT GOLDEN AGE HOTEL),
—HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT,—
Where you can get a GOOD ARTICLE at a REASONABLE PRICE.

A Trial Solicited.

Autumn and Winter
NOVELTIES
NOW SHOWING AT
MANCHESTER HOUSE.

New Millinery,
Mantles,
Jackets,
Capes,
Furs, &c.,
At Popular and Moderate Prices.

New Dress Materials,
Check Blousings, &c.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Men's & Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c.,
A SPECIALITY.

Men's, Women's, and
Children's Boots & Shoes,
GOOD AND CHEAP.

We guarantee our Prices are the Lowest, and we cordially invite comparisons all round.

GEO. H. COUGLE,
Family Draper,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

BRIERLEY AND WHITRICK, TYPISTS, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, House, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents. Loans negotiated and arranged at lowest possible rates of interest. Large amounts available on good security, from 4½ per cent. upwards. Shorthand and Type-writing taught. Day and evening classes. Loans advanced on Mining Scrip and Furniture at very cheap rates. Special agents for Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Accounts collected for business people. FURNIVAL CHAMBERS, 32 LYDIARD STREET.

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.

DOUGAL'S REGISTERED LIST containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price, 1s 6d, post free, 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, Eng. Est. 1844. A fortune may await you.

This book can now be obtained from W. C. RIGBY, Adelaide; GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne, Brisbane; GEO. ROBERTSON & Co., Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide Brisbane.

PRESENTATION TO MR. H. J. RICHARDS.

(FROM THE *Walhalla Chronicle.*)

One of the most enjoyable socials that has been held at Mount Lookout for some considerable time took place on Saturday at the State school.

After several dances and songs had taken place, Mr. D. Smith, manager of the Victoria Cliff G.M. Co., was called on behalf of the residents to present Mr Richards with the two testimonials. The first, a magnificent gold medal from the children attending the Aberfeldy State school, of which Mr Richards was the head teacher for over three years, the second, a purse of sovereigns from the parents and other residents of Mt. Lookout. Mr Smith, in presenting these testimonials spoke for some considerable time on the good Mr Richards had done for the people.

In reply, Mr Richards, who was greatly moved, said,—

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,—I must thank you who have clubbed together and presented me with these two testimonials. The handsome gold medal which is from the children is the more important, as my work in this part has been to educate the young. Since my arrival at Mt. Lookout I have found the children most obedient and always ready and willing to do anything I ask them both in and out of school. I have done my utmost to advance them, and I am pleased my work in this direction has been valued, which this present to-night shows. I was very sorry when I got notice of removal after so long a stay, and am pleased the removal is not very distant, but whether near or far I can never forget them, and this medal will be always treasured by me and will remind me of the good times we spent together. Once more thanking the children I will now deal with the second testimonial, which is from the parents and other residents of Mt. Lookout. I beg to thank you most kindly for this present. From the very first day I came to the Mount I found the people very friendly and always ready to assist me in any undertaking. They have often greatly inconvenienced themselves in assisting me, and I can never forget their gratitude. In sporting matters I found all willing to lend a hand, and I must say that the successes of the various sports were due not so much to my energy as to those around. If I wanted the chips to get in form for a football match one asking was always sufficient. All would train. Of course I have spent a lot of my time in sporting matters, but such work was always a pleasure to me, especially as I got such assistance. "Unity is strength and also success." It gives me intense pleasure to think to see that my presence for the past three years among you has been so highly appreciated, and that you have rolled up on this occasion. I must thank Mr Smith for the kind remarks passed on me to-night on behalf of the donors. I will now close by once more thanking you for both souvenirs.

All then rose and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow"; three ringing cheers were then given and the dancing proceeded with.

Messrs Hagg, Stevensons, Andersons, Scott and Marka are worthy of the best praise for the way in which they worked to make the event a success.

The music was attended to by Messrs Scott, Anderson and Marka, while D. Svenson, acting as M.C., kept affairs going merrily till the break up.

Thanks is also due to Miss Jones and Messrs Hall, Major, Davidson, Svenson, Anderson, Owens, and Peter Drummond for songs and dances rendered during the evening.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR SAMUEL FISHER.

AN ASTOUNDING CURE EFFECTED BY BILE BEANS.

READ MR FISHER'S LETTER.

The following letter was received from Mr Samuel Fisher, one of Newcastle's prominent men, who for years has been a terrible sufferer from Headaches, Insomnia, Loss of Appetite, Pains in Chest and Shoulders, and various other ailments. During twelve months of his illness Mr Fisher lost 56 lbs. in weight, and his friends give up all hope of his recovery. A really marvellous cure has been effected in his case, however, and he is today as well as ever he was in his life. He says he cannot speak too highly of Bile Beans, the remedy that restored him to health. Mr. Fisher's letter reads as follows:—

"Cleary-street, Hamilton, Newcastle,
January 8, 1898.

"To the Bile Beans Manufacturing Company, Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to testify as to the medicinal value of your Bile Beans, and, with the idea of benefiting my fellow-sufferers, I write to tell you what they did for me. For a long time I had been very ill—so bad that my friends thought I would not get over it. I lost my appetite, could not sleep for headache, got up every morning with pains in the chest and between the shoulders. My life was a misery to me. Anyone in Waratah, where I resided, can tell you I was a sufferer for over 12 months. My doctor said I ought to go for a change, but business affairs prevented me so doing.

I tried so many patent medicines that I felt like a walking chemist shop. I continued to fall away, losing 56lbs. in twelve months. Acting on a friend's advice I commenced taking Bile Beans, and to my astonishment in a couple of days my condition was greatly improved. I continued the use of them, and to make a long story short, after taking a few boxes I am as well as ever I was in my life. I can eat, sleep well, and get about without fatigue. All pains have vanished, and my friends say I look remarkably well. I am well known about Newcastle, and in a spirit of gratitude will be pleased to answer any questions re my discovery.

"Yours gratefully,
"SAMUEL FISHER."

Bile Beans are an undoubted specific for Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Female Ailments, Liver Trouble, Costiveness, Piles, etc. They may be obtained at all chemists, price 1s. 1½d per box. Victorian agents, Rocke, Tompsitt, and Co., Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Be sure you get the genuine. Take nothing that the chemist says is "just as good," but which is an inferior article on which he gets a larger profit.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that a majority of the apples and pears are gathered, a large share of attention should be given to the fruit room; no odoriferous substance should be brought into it, and decaying fruit should be instantly removed; the temperature should be kept low—from 40 to 50 degrees being the most suitable. In the later districts, wherever a brick wall with a northern aspect exists, grapes, peaches, and others of the more tender kind of fruits might be planted, so that they will ripen earlier than if fully exposed. Blackberries come in useful, and they may be planted in any out-of-the-way place. Where further extension of the orchard is intended on ground not yet in proper condition, year old trees may be obtained and planted in nursery rows, whence they could be easily transplanted, either the next or the following year. Young orange trees may be laid in the ground in a warm situation for transplanting to their permanent sites in spring. Late pears that do not ripen well may be placed in dry sand. Cuttings of currants should be laid in the soil as soon as they are taken off to be prepared and planted at leisure. Grapes may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall; the shoots required for planting may be laid in the ground until there is leisure to prepare them. Any young apple trees that are naturally slow in commencing to bear, such as Northern Spy, may be root-pruned. Dress old strawberry beds with decayed manure, and dig some in around berry bushes. Every pains should be taken to destroy insects in fruit trees, including scale on grape vines.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Ground for transplanting onions should be got ready by trenching if necessary and manuring. Earth up celery four weeks before it is wanted for use. Dig up chicory and plant in boxes in a dark place to blanch for salading. Sow spinach and leeks for early crops. Plant mint in boxes on a hot bed. Cover endive to blanch. Clear away dead leaves from rhubarb and seakale, and commence to force. Run black thread over rows of young peas to deter sparrows. Rubbish heaps may be turned over and all that is fit used as manure. Heavy soils may be manured some time before being planted, but light soils should not be manured until immediately previous. Gas-lime may be applied to land infested with noxious grubs, if it can be permitted to lie idle for a few weeks. The following seeds may be sown in May:—Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, cress, carrot, leek, lettuce, mustard, onion, onion bulbs, parsnip, peas, potatoes, radish.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The planting of shrubs, trees and other plants should be proceeded with whenever the weather will permit; also alterations in the plan of the grounds, and the laying out of new beds, and transplanting may be carried on. Boxwood and other edgings may be replanted. Dahlias should be lifted as soon as the stalks are withered. Discard inferior chrysanthemums, and plant better varieties in their place. Proceed with layering the branches of shrubs and trees. Cuttings of coniferous trees and shrubs may now be put in. The present is the best season for transplanting lilies; L. auratum should be planted a little deeper than others. Pansies, daisies, and other delicate plants that were removed to cool situations may now be returned to the flower garden. Soft-wooded plants, such as fuchsias and daturas, should be placed in very rich soil. As delphiniums are liable to be injured if left in the ground through the winter, it is advisable to lift now and keep them in pots until spring. Where slugs abound, it is advisable to place a ring of zinc around each patch of bulbs and other tender plants. In pruning plants of clematis, a distinction should be made between those that flower on the wood of the previous year and those that flower on the young shoots. In planting new shrubberies, the permanent plants should be placed at the proper distance apart, while the intervals may be occupied by other and commoner kinds, which may be cut back as the space is required by the permanent subjects.

PLANT HOUSES.

Discourage the growth of summer floweringshrubs by reducing their water till the wood ripens. Water plants in the early part of the day. Keep the glass clean for admission of light. Continue to fumigate all plants liable to the attacks of aphides. Pot plants of such as lily of the valley, deutzia, gracilis and other shrubs for forcing. Pelargoniums and others in growth must have good supplies of water when the soil becomes dry.

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 largest fund expended yearly by any country on behalf of its army is that of Russia, the latest military budget of which amounted to L42,500,000.

New South Wales has in 2½ years spent nearly L5,000,000 more than Victoria upon public works and railways.

"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.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures of the Police Magistrate, Mr R. E. Johns, for the month of June, 1898:—

Gordon, 1st June, at 2 p.m.
Scarsdale, 2nd June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.
Beaufort, 6th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Geelong (licensing court), 7th June, at 11 a.m.
Allendale, 8th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Linton, 9th June, at 10 a.m.
Sebastopol, 9th June, at 3 p.m.
Ballarat, 10th June, at 10 a.m.
Learmonth, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
Creswick, 14th June, at 10 a.m.
Ballarat East, 16th June, at 10 a.m.
Bungaree, 16th June, at 2 p.m.
Buninyong, 17th June, at 3.15 p.m.
Ballarat, 20th June, at 10 a.m.
Rokewood, 21st June, at 11 a.m. (Warden's Court, at 10 a.m.)
Skipton, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.
Carngham, 22nd June, at 2 p.m.
Moyston, 23rd June, at 12 noon.
Ararat, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
Smythesdale, 28th June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat East, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

IN A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE.

Early in February of this year (1894) I was travelling in a third-class carriage in the neighborhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily dressed; the other a typical working woman. She had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticoat, with a shawl wrapped round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"'Deed, but I was," responded the elder woman, "I thocht I was at deith's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter wi' ye?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin', and my stomach fair turned at the sicht o' food. I went to three doctors, one aifter anither, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frien' tells me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en it a month I was a' richt and could eat and work weel as ever."

Then they went on talking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to hear some good said about Mother Seigel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters, fragrant with gratitude for health regained. Here is one. We hope many suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August, 1892," says the writer, "I began to feel now, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what little I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region.

"My breathing got to be very bad, and I wheezed as if the windpipe were choked and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but little rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the morning.

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime water, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay be plea in bed.

"Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was *anointed by the priest*. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any relief.

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I sent for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs Honoria Brennan, 42 Great Britian Street, Cork, March 17th, 1894."

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too. A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile that ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs Brennan three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep telling about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.

Ranjitsinhji expresses the opinion that Trumble is the best all-round cricketer in Australia.

All the flowers of the Arctic region are either white or yellow, and there are 762 varieties.

An old man named Simmonds was sent to gaol by the Carlton Court for six months for brutally assulting his aged and infirm wife.

The libel action brought by Mr R. T. Vale, M.L.A., against the proprietors of the *Australasian*, was announced to have been settled when called on in the Banco Court on Monday, the defendants making an expression of regret for the unfortunate allusion to the alleged physicial defect of the plaintiff.

"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.

It is estimated that there are about 3000 sexagenarians in Victoria who would have to be assisted by old age pensions, involving a total outlay of about L89,000 a year.

The Presbyterian Church of Victoria offers three prizes—L5, L3 and L2 for the three best essays on "The Sabbath—Its Obligations and Advantages."

In Victoria the sowing season is rapidly passing away, and farmers are dubious about putting in seed that may not germinate or may die away for want of moisture after it sprouts.

For the wheat producer the fact that the world's crop in 1897 fell short of that of the highest recorded yield by rather less than 10 per cent, has meant, even before the sharp rise now in progress, an extra 15d per bushel upon the average price obtained for the 1896 crop, or, say, an addition of about L140,000,000.

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 it. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle. Wholesale depôt 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

ORIGIN OF A NOVEL.

The Author's Account of the Writing of "Ships That Pass In the Night."

I gathered much of the material out of which the book was built at Petershof, a mountain health resort, probably identified by many people. I was there myself for six or seven months, and during that time was too ill to have any thought of writing a book or to take mental notes of the sufferers around me. It was more than a year after leaving Petershof, when I was supposed to have gained a certain amount of strength, that I was strongly urged by those who loved me to take up my writing once more, and, moreover, my hand, which for some time had been entirely useless, was still a very troublesome member, often fickle and uncontrollable. But this did not fret me so much as the bereftness. It was that which made me feel that it was only folly to waste the time and energy on attempts which were foregone failures. I should never have gone on with my task but for the tender solicitude of the friends to whom the little book was dedicated. It was written chiefly in their home, and I count it my greatest pleasure in remembering how deep an interest they took in every sentence and how gratified they were when I seemed to be less dissatisfied than usual with my morning's efforts.

And here perhaps it would not be out of place to say that before falling ill I had attained to a certain amount of quiet success, having of course, passed through the usual round of disappointments, all of them well merited and useful as stepping stones in the apprenticeship which every workman must have. But I confined myself almost entirely to the short story, for I felt and had been told, too, that this was the best way of preparing for a longer and more sustained attempt, and I had no wish to rush headlong into a novel and then have cause to regret my hastiness. But after waiting some time I did begin a novel, and had written about 12 chapters of it when I was obliged to give up work, and the 12 chapters were laid on one side and afterward burned, a circumstance which has ever since caused me unmixed satisfaction. But to return to the book which was not burned.

The suggestion that I should go back to my old occupation weighed heavily on me, for I was quite out of practice and out of touch.

When I began my work again, I had no idea of inventing a story about Petershof, but as I bent lazily over the blank sheet of paper memories of the Kurhaus came crowding over me, and much to my own astonishment the first chapter contrived itself. But that did not help me greatly, for I could not think what to make out of the characters which I had thus casually introduced on the scene, but I went on in a dull kind of way, not knowing from one sentence to another what I was going to say next. And, indeed, it was not until I arrived at the thirteenth chapter that I felt I was beginning to take hold of my people and to form some vague idea of what might possibly be done with them. But, for all that, it was a very vague idea, and, indeed, the dimness of purpose pursued me to the last word of the book. The great drawback was that I could not use my hand for more than a quarter of an hour or so at a time, and in consequence of this hindrance my work seemed to me hopelessly disconnected, done in such snatches and without the advantage of continuous application. But, with the exception of a word here and there, I made no alterations, and the pages stand just as I originally wrote them. The second chapter in the first part, containing a few details about my heroine's life previous to her departure for Petershof, was written last of all and gave me some trouble. I knew of course that I should have to account for Bernardine's existence and refer, however briefly, to her surroundings, but I put this off to the end, shirking the difficulty until I was obliged to turn and face it. In reading novels I have always felt irritated when the author gives a long and detailed account of the back history of his characters, and I determined to try and avoid a tediousness from which I myself had so often suffered, just at a point, too, where my interest had been aroused in the present, and where the past seemed an unwelcome intrusion. So I made my second chapter as short as possible and felt more than thankful that Bernardine had only one relation.—Beatrice Harraden in McClure's Magazine.

Open In His Methods.

"No, sir," vociferated the alderman, "when I got any talk to make with the representative of a corporation, you don't find me sneakin into any locked room. In fact," he continued, with an approving smile at his own wisdom, "I find it is the best plan to git out into the middle of a vacant lot, where you can be sure they ain't anybody in hearin distance."—Indianapolis Journal.

"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 per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

'RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.'

We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater usefulness on our part. When a neighbour or friend asks for the loan of the local paper, tell him or her that for the small sum of

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

In addition to complete and impartial reports of all local meetings, an interesting

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

Business men should note that as the Local Paper is extensively read in the district, it therefore affords a splendid advertising medium.

All Articles Post Free. Every Article Guaranteed.

Send P.O.O. and Secure Genuine Goods.

— Send your Order to —

H. A. COLLINS,

THE JEWELLER,

148 Elizabeth-st. (near Colonial Bank) Melbourne.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.

5. The court have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

APPLICATIONS FOR MINING LEASES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

Attention is called to the following regulations under part 2 of "The Mines Act 1890," twenty third-schedule:—

4. Every applicant for a lease to mine on private property shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these regulations; but during the seven days immediately preceding the day on which he leaves his application with the warden, he must do the following things—

(A). Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if there be no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice on the form in the appendix A thereto.

(B). Post similar notices at the office of the warden, and at the post office or police court, whichever is the nearest to the land.

(C). Deposit with the clerk of the warden the sum of £5 sterling, &c.

Objections will be raised to the granting of all leases where the above requirements have not been fully complied with.

RE MINING LEASES.

It is notified for general information that applicants for Mining Leases are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

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 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

The number of monarchs who have ruled in various countries of Europe is:—Great Britain, 35; France, 34; Germany, 39; Russia, 51; Spain, 32; Denmark, 39; Sweden, 53; Turkey, 35. The average reign has been 20 years.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the ordinary expenses of the navy were only L6000 a 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.

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.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news. You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols. for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain Celt." This is the poem:—

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men don't stand a chance;
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.
On our pants, once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue;
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.
Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite, however small,
Or when the cold of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

WOOL RATES.

The Railway Commissioner has fixed the following charges for the conveyance of wool per ton:—

	To Melbourne.		To Geelong.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beaufort ...	25	6	22	6
Buangor, ...	27	0	24	0
Dobies ...	30	0	27	0
Middle Creek ...	27	0	24	0

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 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.

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. 1072. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898. PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

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

(Urgent letters are on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS	0 1
REPLY POST CARDS	0 2
LETTER CARDS	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 (each extra pound or part, 3d.)	0 9
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	0 1

PACKETS.

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

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

TERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

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

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place through which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust 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.

We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectfully soliciting a renewal of support, desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will always endeavour to make our columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, we will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT
(Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, and hope by moderate charges and prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor.

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.

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.

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 the 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
Childrains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Scalds	Yaws

The Ointment and Pills are Manufactured only at
533 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.
N.B.—Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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

W. Baker has ON SALE the following lines:—Rimu Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kauri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.
Sashes, doors, and all kinds of Joiner's work made to order at the lowest possible prices.
Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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.

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 Carefull Shod.

Dr. JENNER'S COUGH BALSAM
Dr. Jenner's Cough Balsam positively cures coughs, colds, sore throats, bronchitis, asthma and all chest and lung complaints. It relieves instantly and quickly makes a permanent cure. Suited for young and old. It is pleasant to take, and contains no injurious drugs. Obtainable at all chemists and grocers. 1s. per bottle.

For Disordered Liver,
Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, General Debility, &c.,
USE MARKELL'S PILLS
They have Cured Thousands, and They will cure You.
Obtainable from all Chemists and Grocers, 6d. and 1s. per Box.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

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.

☞ 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.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt shnow. Besides dere in dese tifferences: ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can sometimes shenerally always make der advertising come right, svay quick off, all der year round, mit some moneys.—Joseph.

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.

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.

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

THE DEPRESSION in the JEWELLERY TRADE.
ANOTHER STOCK BOUGHT by PAYNE, the Sturt street jeweller.
THE Stock of M'Eldean and Welshaw, Little Collins street, Melbourne, secured at a big discount for cash.
TO be offered to the public at sensational prices.
ABOUT 950 gold bar BROOCHES, all splendid designs, to be sold at bargain prices.
UPWARDS of 700 different designs in Ladies' RINGS. 72 solid gold rings to be sold at 9s 6d and 16s 6d each; reduced from 20s and 32s 6d. A lot of magnificent designs in English-made rings, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, &c., 30s to £10—7s 6d in the £ under usual price. Two (only) ladies' superb diamond rings, £19 each—M'Eldean and Welshaw's price for these rings was £35 each.
80 PAIRS GOLD LINKS to be sold from 10s 6d to 20s. Gold scarf pins, studs, sockets, chains, necklets, hearts, gent's rings, fob chains, long gold muff chains, severe gentlemen's, &c., all at bargain prices.
ABOUT 150 GOLD BANGLES & BRACELETS to be sold at bargain prices. Starting at 12s 6d each.
WATCHES.—35 un-metal watches reduced from 30s to 14s 6d. 27 gents' solid stem winders, 15s 6d, 27s 6d, and 50s, reduced from £4, £6 10s, and £4 15s. A few 14 ct. gold hunters, fitted jewels, £3 5s and £3 15s each. Ladies' 10-carat solid gold Waltham, £7 10s, usual price £12 10s; and I will sell ladies' 14-carat gold Waltham at £12 10s each, usual price £21. The above prices are all for brand new watches.
SHORT-WIND WATERBURYS reduced from 22s 6d to 10s 6d each. During sale a reduction of 3s in the £1 will be made on wedding rings and keepers.
ORDERS from the country attended to immediately. Fresh lines will be shown in the window every day.
A real sound reliable watch work go to PAYNE'S. No both r with your watch after you have had it repaired there. Upwards of 6000 watches repaired at Payne's during the last four years. Address—GEO. PAYNE, Jeweller, near the Post Office, Sturt street, Ballarat.
RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.
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RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WISE and BUY the BEST CARPET and also a SUITING Clothing in Australia from
LINCOLN, STUART & CO.
Proprietary Limited,
238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

Our Suit to Order at 42/- is marvellous value made from All-Wool Tweeds (Vicuna or Serge, fast colour) to perfectly fitting, beautifully finished. A Splendid Suit to Order, from any Material, £3 3/-. To Measure, Capital Trousers, 10/6. A Special Line, very good Patterns, 12/6. Dress Suits to Measure, £4/-. Clerical Suits to Measure, £4. Golf or Cycling Suits, 25/-. Riding Breeches, 25/-. Waterproof Tweed or Cloth Overcoats. Band and other Uniforms. Riding Habits.
5,000 pieces of Woollens to select from.
We supply Ready-made Men's Capital Tweed Suits 27/-. Famous Hallstat Serge Suits, Indigo dye 25/-. Sergerette Suits any shade, 30/-. Excellent Tweed or Serge Trousers, 5/11. Rainproof Tweed Cycling Suits, 32/6. Black Waterproof Overcoats full capes, 15/9. Fancy Tweed do. 18/6. The Greatest Assortment of Boys' Clothing in Australia. Elegant Tennis Shirts from 2/11. Undressed White Shirts, Linen Fronts & Cuffs, 2/-, 2/11, 3/3. Warm Travelling Rugs 13/6. Gents splendid Balmoral Boots 6/6, 9/6.
Hats, Caps, all kinds. Cheap.
Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," also Patterns of all kinds, and Self-measurement Forms posted free. Write for them.
The Largest Stock in Australia of Woollens, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Underwear, Ties, Shirts, Rugs, Blankets, Rugs, &c. It will pay you to write to, or call upon us. We will send you enough Good Victorian Tweed to make a Man's Suit, for 10/-, trimmings included.

LOST MANHOOD
Nervous Debility, &c., from youthful folly, excesses or any cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Book posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom life is but a hideous tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Write—PROFESSOR B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Woman's Salvation.
The Wife's welfare within her own control. Book posted free. It will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived. Write Prof. B. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Sufferers from *Youth Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped envelope, and I will forward full particulars—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and, when all had failed—*how I accidentally found a cure*. Address, HAROLD S. BEST, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES.—My New TRIPLE POWER FEMALE PILLS Restore Regularity instantly, no matter what causes, how long standing, or what has failed. Nothing can resist them. Box Posted, 2s 3d. Write—Professor GARRMAN, West Collins Street, Melbourne.

GENTS.—Latest American Preventative. Simple and effectual. Last for years. Posted, 2s 6d (sealed). Write Prof. Garfield, West Collins St., Melbourne.

LADIES.—Write for free particulars of Madame Hadburg's American remedy, to restore regularity at home yourselves Without Medicine. HANDS LEAD regardless. Fingers—Hy. Melbourne.

LADIES.—Dr. Dupont's Female Pills (original) restore regularity in 48 hours. Safe. Sure. Price 2s 6d. Write—Dr. Dupont, Collins Street, Melbourne.

A GRAND
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
FOR
AUTUMN & WINTER
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY.
For Assortment and Prices, beats everything.

NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS,
In all the Newest Colorings, in every fashionable texture.

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS,
In blacks and colors, at any price.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
In Braids, Jets, Segum, and Spangles—so much worn.
The very latest in
RIBBONS, LACES, TORCHONS, FURS,
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
A very Nice Assortment of the Newest
Flannelette and Wool Tartan Blousings
So much in demand.
GRAND VALUES IN
Flannels, Sheetings, Cretonnes, Flannelettes,
And hundreds of Plain Manchester Lines.
200 PAIRS BLANKETS,
All Sizes, Prices, and Colors, direct from the makers.
SPECIAL VALUE IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
Has been replenished with an entirely New Stock of
Suits, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, K.B. Suits, Mackintosh and Oilskin Coats.
A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS for WINTER WEAR
In Men's, Womens', and Childrens', from the best makers, at prices lower than any house in the colony.
SUITS TO ORDER from a fresh range of Patterns, which for Style, Fit, and Price, cannot be beaten.
J. McKEICH,
DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR CATALOGUES of the world-renowned HUMBER BICYCLES, the SINGER and SWIFT BICYCLES, and the numerous other makes for which we are SOLE AGENTS for Beaufort district!
If not, we will be pleased to give you all particulars, and to sell you one for either £10 or £30, for cash or time-payment, and give a guarantee with each machine for 12 months.
We have pleasure in intimating that we have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the district for the famous
"QUAKER" GRAIN & FERTILIZER DRILL,
And will be pleased to forward Price List and particulars to any address. Call on us and inspect the "QUAKER" SEED DRILL, and judge for yourselves its superiority over all other makes in the market at the present time.
J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Crockery, and Produce Dealers.
AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co. Highest Price given for Gold.

HAWKES BROS.,
Importers and General Merchants,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.
IRONMONGERY, TIMBER, FURNITURE, PRODUCE.
Largest Stocks in the District.
LOWEST PRICES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
ADAMS MARS
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.
Shearing Requisites a Specialty.

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 sent 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 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, Cbute, Waterloo, Euramboen, 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 Farmin
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.

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ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 15s per ton; roller-made, L12 per ton; pollard, 1s 1d per bushel; bran, 12d per bushel; oats, white, 2s per bushel; Algerian, 1s 10d per bushel; Cape barley, 3s; rye, 4s 6d; potatoes, Warrnambool, L7 per ton; Ballarat, L6; hay, sheaves, to L2 per ton; straw, to L1 10s per ton; chaff, 2s 6d per cwt; onions, 6s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 1s 4d; butter, potted, 10d; hams, 8½d per lb; bacon, 8½d per lb; cheese, 6½d per lb; eggs, 1s 4d per dozen.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Thursday.

Wheat, 4s 6d; oats, 1s 11d to 2s 2d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 1d. Barley—English, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; Cape, 3s. New potatoes, L5 to L5 10s. Peas, 3s 9d. Hay—Sheaves, L2 to L2 5s; manger, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; straw, L1 5s to L1 10s. Flour, to L12. Butter.—Factory, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; prime dairy, 1s 3d to 1s 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Cheese.—Prime, 5d to 6½d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle—212 head came to hand for to-day's sale, principally consisting of useful quality, but a small proportion ranging from good to prime. There was a good muster of the trade, and as the supply was well within requirements, competition accordingly was brisk, at prices (more especially for good and prime pens) showing an advance on last week's values, closing very firm. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L11 to L12, extra to L13 5s; good, L9 to L10; medium, L6 10s to L8. Prime cows, L7 to L7 10s; good, L6 to L6 10s. Averages—Merino Downs, 10 bullocks, L12 7s 3d; Ripple Vale, 30 do, L9 12s 3d; M'Donald, 20 do, L9 11s 6d; Campbell Brothers, 9 do, L8 17s 9d; Wool Wool Estate, 15 do, L7 10s 6d; Muntham, 22 cows, L6 15s 3d. Calves—17 forward, which met a brisk sale at improved prices; best to 77s 6d. Fat Sheep—5438 was the number penned for to-day's sale, a larger proportion than usual consisting of good and prime crossbreds and comebacks, balance chiefly useful, with a few inferior. The attendance of buyers was hardly up to the average. Sales opened somewhat dull, and continued so all through, prices obtained for all descriptions showing a decline on last week's values; closing weak. Quotations: Prime crossbred wethers, 16s to 17s 6d, odd sheep to 20s; good, 14s to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 14s 6d to 15s 6d, extra 16s to 17s, a few to 21s; good, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; good merino wethers, 11s to 11s 5d; medium, 9s to 10s; merino ewes to 7s. Lambs—455 yarded, the majority being only in store condition, and competition not being favorable, remained unsold; others were taken by the trade; useful to good at 9s to 10s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Messrs Fisken, Valentine & Co.—10 lambs for Mr J. Ringin, Mortchup, at 7s. By Messrs Macleod and Booth.—111 comeback and crossbred ewes for Mr G. Exell, Stockyard Hill, 9s 2d to 14s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling and Crawford.—91 comeback wethers and ewes for Mr J. Greenbank, Snake Valley, wethers 5s 3d, ewes 4s 9d; 15 crossbred and comeback ewes for Mr L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, wethers at 9s, ewes at 6s 9d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Co., Ltd., report:—Cheese.—New, 6d to 6½d; medium, 5½d. Best Dairy Butter.—Prime, to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; inferior, lower. Eggs, 1s 6½d per dozen. Bacon.—Sides, from 7½d; middles, 8½d per lb; Hams, 9d. Turkeys.—Cocks, 6s to 10s; hens, 5s to 6s 6d. Fowls.—Young roosters, prime, to 4s 3d; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d. Ducks—Prime, 4s to 5s 3d.

Wheat.—Prime, 4s 6d. Flour.—Town roller, L12. Barley—Prime malting, 5s 6d; good, 5s to 5s 3d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; Cape prime to 2s 9d; medium do. to 2s 6d. Oats.—Prime stout whites, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium to 2s 2d; prime Algerian milling, 2s 4d; feed, 2s 1d; seed to 2s 3d; inferior, 1s 10d. Bran, 1s. Pollard, 1s. Maize.—Prime flat to 2s 6d. Peas—Machine threshed, 3s 9d; hand do. 4s 4d. Potatoes—Sydney, L7 15s; Tasmanian, L8; Warrnambool, L6; New Zealand, L7 15s. Onions—Prime, L6. Chaff—Medium to good, up to L3; prime, L3 5s. Hay—Manger, L3 5s to L4 5s; chaffing, L2 12s 6d to L2 17s 6d. Straw, 30s to 40s.

GEELONG MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (18th inst.):—

Sheepskins—A full muster of buyers, and a firm market. We submitted a full supply, and cleared all at satisfactory prices. Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium, 18d to 24d each; good to superior, 30d to 42d each; extra to 50d each. Country and station skins, short and faulty, 1d to 1½d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 4½d per pound, extra to 5½d. Lambskins 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides—An extra large supply, and good competition—prices being fully up to late rates. We cleared all as follows:—Picked heavies to 4½d per pound, extra ditto to 5d and over. Good conditioned salted, 3d to 3½d per pound; other sorts 2½d to 3d per pound. Kip, to 3½d per pound. Calf, to 5½d per pound; cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow.—We have made sales of good mixed at full prices, both for shipment and local use, and our usual weekly supply of oddments, at current rates.

"CLARKES 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 curet have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, as 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations

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, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England

Dr. W. J. Gray, of Elmore, and Sergeant-Major Ross were out shooting birds on Tuesday afternoon. In getting through a fence the doctor's gun went off, and the charge entered just about the right hip, causing a fearful wound. He was taken to his residence, but expired at about 9.30 p.m.

Ladies' Safeguard (Registered.)

French Safety Pills. | The QUICKEST, SUREST, and BEST MEDICINE FOR RESTORING REGULARITY, no matter why or how long delayed. They NEVER FAIL! Use no others! May be taken at any time by the most delicate lady. Box sent free from observation, 7s 6d; extra strong, 21s. Guaranteed A1. Address—

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT, R.M.D., Victoria-street, North Melbourne.

☞ All Letters Burned.

Send Six Stamps for my invaluable pamphlet and particulars.

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

DR. LETHBRIDGE (LATE OF MELBOURNE), HAS COMMENCED THE PRACTICE Of his Profession at the house recently occupied by Dr. Adam.

DR. D. O. WHITE, M.B., CH.B., May in future be consulted at the residence lately occupied by Mr Ellingsen, next to the Victoria Timber-yard.

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.

Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of

RICHARDS & CO'S.

NEW INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.

Instantaneous Photographs on the Dullest Days.

—The latest styles and sizes.—

YORK PANEL, SALON, AND RECHERCHE, PARIS PANELS, AND RENAISSANCE IN PLATINOTYPE.

Permanent Enlargements in Gilt Frames, 15s; Oak and Gold Frame, 20s.

Bridal and Bridesmaids' Bouquets, the latest Styles kept at Studio. Two distinct positions taken of each sitter, and two proofs submitted.

RICHARDS & CO.,

The Leading Ballarat Photographers,

Opposite *Courier* Office, STURT ST., BALLARAT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 22ND MAY, 1898.

Church of England.—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "The ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Waterloo, 3 p.m.; St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "The great crisis; a word for Federation." Holy communion.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Trawalla, 3 p.m.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Mr Cunnington; Middle Creek, 11 a.m. Raglan, 3 p.m., Beaufort, 7 p.m., Rev. H. Robinson; Chute, 3 p.m., Mr Cunnington.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

In the present phase of their history the Australian colonies have been not inaptly likened to a turbid chemical solution, fermenting with strange forces, and trembling upon the point of crystallisation into some new and strange form. But from our knowledge of what that new form is to be—a question which will be decided in the affirmative, all being well, a fortnight hence—it can hardly be looked upon as a strange condition in the ordinary sense of the term. Strange usually, though not necessarily, would imply a condition of dubious benefit, whereas during the past twelve months we have happily been educated up to the grand question so much so as to view the coming federation in the true light of a national blessing, and are prepared to embrace that condition of our national life with perfect confidence as to the future. Yet with equal truth it might be said that we have the turbid chemical solution, and are trembling upon the point of crystallisation. In Victoria and New South Wales especially is this the case. The mother country has the malcontents in force, misguided by the ill-advised advocacy of Mr. Lyne (a capable leader of the New South Wales Opposition), Sir George Dibbs, and Mr Want (who has resigned his place in the Cabinet in order to be able to fight against the cause). True enough these gentlemen, with a considerable following, have raised the banner of federation—but a federation at a price to be dictated by them, and accepted by the other colonies without consultation! In Victoria the no-federation party on present constitutional grounds is divided into two forces—the McLeans, the stock tax, high-priced beef contingent, and others of the school of Messrs. Higgins and Hancock, whose opposition is based on the absence of the referendum, and the inclusion of equal States representation in the Senate. In the mother colony the anti-federal party have distinctly demonstrated their inability to produce a better measure, owing principally to the fact that their manifesto bears only one side of the question. In Victoria, however, the opponents of the cause on the lines of the Constitution Bill have not committed themselves to such a fatal move. And while they confine their arguments against the measure to general objections, it will be difficult to diagnose their case and convince them of their error. This constitution, which we are about to enter, must like all similar measures bear the impress of human hands, and as such it must necessarily follow that defects will be noticeable, but notwithstanding this, to the impartial and right thinking individual, desirous of advancing his own condition and the welfare of his country, it has yet merit enough to be praised without damning exceptions and accepted by the people without the distraught fear of any national misfortune casting its mantle over them. Defoe in his wrath declared the Englishmen to be the mud of all the races, and Emerson in his reply remarked that as water, sand and lime make mortar, so many temperaments marry well, and by well managed contrarieties develop a drastic character such as the English. Here, then, we have the same conditions. The oppositionists of the McLean school, supported by prejudiced statistical returns, the Higgins-Hancock class, combined with the contingent across the border in the freetrade colony led by the triple team, Messrs Lyde and Want and Sir George Dibbs—these, and the many minor classes who seek the remedy of fancied grievances in our proposed constitution, ought and would marry well, to borrow Emerson's words. Mr. McLean is quite confident that Victorian real estate will decline in value in any case up to the amount of thirty millions; other intelligent constitutional authorities do not agree with him. Those of Mr. Higgins' school are positive that equal State representation is fatal; this is disproved in the fact that under no other scheme whatever could the smaller colonies be induced to enter the federation. Mr. Hancock declares for federation only with the referendum; this is provided in an indirect but quite as effective form in the double dissolution and joint sitting of the two Houses. New South Wales objectors declare that under this constitution the entire Riverina trade will be a free gift to Victorian railways, while all Victorian opponents to the Bill are quite as unanimous that New South Wales has the advantage under the railway clauses. Here, then, is a paradoxical position, but most fortunately the case is not so bad as that of the patient when doctors disagree. Rather it is a matter for hearty congratulation that, when considered side by side, the objections raised by opponents in each colony all point most positively to the utter ruin of the colony under the federal compact! The healthy nature of the patient is hence seen in the disagreement of the doctors. However, though no misapprehension may be felt as to the quality of the vote which will be cast in Victoria on June 3rd—a date which is now rapidly approaching—the friends of the cause cannot be too diligent in their advocacy for its acceptance. In this direction much good work can be done by the various branches of the Australian Natives' Association, one of whose foremost planks is to secure this most desirable end. With public meetings close at hand no doubt enthusiasm will be stirred up, and it will undoubtedly bear good results. It is therefore pleasing to note that Mr. J. E. Mackey is fulfilling his pledge to the electors of Ripon and Hampden by taking the opportunity to address a public meeting on the subject in the Societies' Hall to-night, and that on a subsequent date a meeting will also be addressed by Messrs. J. W. Kirton and E. H. Austin, M's.L.A. These meetings are sure to inculcate a little more local enthusiasm into the federal movement, which, when once thoroughly aroused, will no doubt be carried along with great success.

Local and General News.

A young man named James Wright, residing at Beaufort, who is supposed to be suffering from typhoid fever, was admitted into the Ballarat Hospital on Thursday.

Mr Thos. R. Oddie, J.P., has been appointed chief deputy returning officer for Ripon and Hampden for the purpose of the polling for the acceptance or rejection of the Australian Federal Constitution. The polling places are the same as at the last parliamentary election. The arrangements for taking the poll have been made.

For some time past the Scotchmen of the district have been itching for another Haggis supper, and remembering the fun derived from the first one, it is expected that there will be a large attendance at the meeting to be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening, when the necessary arrangements are to be made.

During the second series of London wool sales some sensational prices were obtained for Australian scoured wools. A parcel of eight bales of washed lambs' wool from the Langi Willi Station of the late Mr Philip Russell brought, for the e times, the almost record rate of 3s 10½d per lb., while the average, according to Messrs Dalgety and Co.'s advices, was 2s 10¾d per lb. for all the lambs' wool from that run.

The Bishop of Ballarat has forwarded to all the Anglican clergymen of this Diocese, a special form of prayer and an additional verse to the National Anthem, for use in the Federation services on Sunday next. The prayer is as follows:—Almighty God, giver of all wisdom, Who art the author of peace and lover of concord, and makest men to be of one mind, be pleased to bestow upon our people, now called to exercise their votes, on a proposal for federating the Australian Colonies, the help and blessing of the Spirit of Thy Grace, in the discharge of their momentous duty. Deliver them from prejudice and passion; endure them with singleness of heart and clearness of judgment; and grant in Thy mercy, that their united suffrages may issue in the true and lasting good of the inhabitants of this great Continent; the safety, honor, and welfare of our Sovereign and her Empire; the firm establishment of Christian civilisation in this region of the earth; and, above all, the great glory of Thy most Holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. And the verse reads:—

Lord God of Hosts, we pray
That this whole people may
United stand;
So that Australia be
One Nation, vast and free,
Mighty, and serving Thee;
God bless our land.

St. John's Mutual Improvement Society held their first meeting for this session on Thursday evening in the Sunday school-room. The meeting was not well attended, consequently the business was postponed.

No person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property in the Shire of Ripon, unless all rates on such property shall have been paid before or on the 10th day of June, 1898.

A man named Henry Maglinski, who is employed at Mr J. Holdsworth's slaughter-yard, Beaufort, met with an accident on Tuesday. The bone-crusher having become clogged, Maglinski put his left hand into the mouth of the crusher to remove the obstruction, with the result that the thumb was torn off at the second joint and the bone broken between the second and the third joints. The bone of the middle finger was also broken between the second and the third joints, while some of the skin was torn off the back of the hand. Dr. White was called in to attend to the sufferer, and found it necessary to amputate the thumb.

Another accident occurred the same day. Michael Franc, a resident of Beaufort, was carting salt, and whilst jumping off the load his foot slipped and he fell, the wheel passing over both his feet. Fortunately, no bones were broken, though Franc had his feet badly bruised and the skin torn off his insteps. Dr. White attended to the sufferer.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Waterloo branch of the Australian Natives' Association, held at Vowles' Camp Hotel, Beaufort, on Tuesday evening, the secretary was instructed to write to the Board of Directors asking why notice had not been taken of the branch's request for a Convention delegate to be sent to Beaufort to address a public meeting on the subject of federation, and also to inquire if any arrangements had been made with Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., relative to this matter. [Messrs J. W. Kirton and E. H. Austin, M's.L.A., are to deliver addresses on federation at Beaufort on Saturday, 28th inst.] Two benefit members were elected, and the president and secretary were appointed to co-operate with the other lodges of the town in an endeavour to get a reduction in the fees for medical attendance.

Four players of the Beaufort tennis club journeyed to Ararat on Saturday last to play a match against a four of that town, and after a most exciting and enjoyable afternoon's play the match resulted in a tie, each side scoring 47 games. The following were the scores:—Webb and Brett (A) beat Breen and McKeich (B) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; D. Thomson and Byrne (A) beat Breen and McKeich (B), 6-1, 5-6, 5-6; Eascoe and Tilley (B), beat Webb and Brett (A), 6-1, 6-5, and also beat Dr. Thomson and Byrne (A), 6-1 and 5-6. Webb for Ararat, and Eascoe for Beaufort, showed by far the best form, the volleying and general play of both being frequently applauded by the onlookers, of whom there were about 40. The players were entertained at afternoon tea, which was kindly provided by the ladies of the club, a good number of whom were present. The return match will probably be played at Beaufort within a week or two. The "Chronicle" says that an earth court is being prepared at the local ground so that the Ararat players may not be at a disadvantage in going to such places as Beaufort, where only a ground court is used. The local team intends to practice hard on the new court and play Beaufort for all they are worth.

A meeting of the Middle Creek Football Club, convened by Mr H. J. Richards, took place in the Public Hall on Saturday night; Mr Halpin in the chair. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President, Mr W. Halpin; vice-presidents, Messrs H. Dunn, F. Porter, C. Taylor, and J. Pearson; secretary and treasurer, Mr H. J. Richards; committee, Messrs T. White, W. Jess, A. McDougall, J. Pearson, M. O'Brien, J. Jess, and D. McPherson. The club's colours are to be red, white and blue. Saturday, at 3 p.m., was fixed as practice day. The following patrons were appointed:—Messrs R. F. Toutcher and E. H. Austin, M's.L.A., R. Sinclair, T. Beggs, W. G. Pickford, J. McKeich, J. Eastwood, D. McDonald, G. Davis, M McGahey, O. W. Vowles, W. Kelly, J. Parker, and Drs. White and Lethbridge. Members were then enrolled, viz.:—H. J. Richards, W. Halpin, P. Russell, T. Roche, G. Kelly, T. Stapleton, T. Franks, J. Jess, T. Robertson, T. Liston, G. Kennedy, M. Stapleton, T. White, W. and T. Fay, M. O'Brien, K., W. and J. Simpson, D. McPherson, W. Jess, A. McDougall, M. O'Loughlin, J. McDonald, E. and P. O'Brien, J. Brennan, H. Hillman, and H. Dunn. A team from the above will be chosen to play Beaufort at Beaufort on June 4th. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Ministers are now preparing the measures to be submitted to Parliament next session. The Government programme of public works includes some large schemes of water supply for the mallee, and probably an instalment of railway construction. Though the details have not yet been worked out, there is ample borrowing power still available to obtain the necessary funds. The Treasurer proposes to reduce our interest by obtaining authority to convert, as the opportunity occurs, a large portion of the loans, amounting to about L16,000,000, falling due at various periods during the next 10 years. An amendment of the Water Act is in preparation, to relieve the trusts of pressing liabilities, as recommended by the water commission. Several amendments of the land acts will be submitted, in the direction of modifying the conditions of tenure into some degree of correspondence with the quality of the country, and to conform more intelligently with the purpose of settlement in promoting production, thereby enforcing improvements of doubtful value. There will probably be some amendment of the Factories Act in details which are found, by the operation of the act, to require adjustment. The electoral system is found to be cumbrous, and behind the times in so far as the registration of electors is concerned, and an effort will probably be made to amend the procedure, so that rolls may be brought closer up to date, and that everyone may have a vote, which can be done by requiring everyone to take out a right and vote on it, the document being endorsed by the returning officer every time it is used. One adult one vote will also be proposed. The Government will not proceed further with the Charities Bill, which was introduced last year, but met with so much opposition that it was laid aside. The Infant Life Protection Bill will be brought up for revision, to more effectually provide against child murder by means of deferred periodical payments to the nurses. There will also be a bill to check alien immigration, by requiring an educational standard on the lines of the Natal Act.

James Hancock, eldest son of Mr S. Hancock, of Southern Cross, was adzing some timber for the mine yesterday, when the adze slipped and inflicted a nasty gash on his shin bone.

A steady soaking rain fell at Beaufort on Sunday and Monday, when 54 points fell. This was increased on Tuesday by an additional 7 points. More rain is badly needed by farmers. In many cases the early sown crops have not germinated, and fears are entertained that re-sowing will be necessary.

The sub-committee, consisting of the President and the North riding members, appointed by the Riponshire Council to draft by-laws relating to the disposal of nightsoil in Beaufort, met on Saturday. It was decided to recommend that the double pan system be established in the township; that 250 pans and 50 patent covers be purchased and supplied to ratepayers at cost price; that the rate for the nightman's services be fixed at 3d per pan per week; that the engineer select a suitable site for a manure depot, to be approved of by the council; that two household incinerators be purchased for use by anyone requiring them in typhoid fever cases; and that occupiers desiring the return of their own pans must provide an extra one and have it branded.

A complaint has been made to us about the dangerous practice of bicyclists riding through the streets at night without lights, and it is suggested that the Shire Council should pass a by-law, giving the police power to prosecute offenders. It would not be a bad idea at the same time to prevent people from driving vehicles and riding horses along the footpaths, which are every-day occurrences and decidedly dangerous to pedestrians.

The conference convened by the Mayor of Melbourne to discuss the question of Federation, was attended by over 200 delegates, and resolutions were enthusiastically carried favoring the Commonwealth Bill and pledging the councils to support the passage of the measure. It was mentioned that there were only four councils against the bill. Speeches strongly supporting the adoption of the bill were made. Riponshire was represented by its President (Cr. Cushing).

The Ballarat Orchestral Society being desirous of giving an entertainment at Beaufort in aid of the Ballarat Hospital, a few residents met, by request of Mr J. Jackson, at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening. It was stated that there would be about 30 performers, including some of the best vocalists and instrumentalists of Ballarat, and that consequently a rare musical treat would be afforded. The Society wanted a guarantee of £10 to meet its expenses. Mr Jackson undertook to find out if this sum would cover the whole of the performers' expenses, and also to get the names of the performers, to submit to a meeting that night week. As this date falls on a public holiday, the meeting will be held on Wednesday night instead.

The death of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, which occurred at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, will cause a profound feeling of regret throughout the Empire, and his long and brilliant career will be reviewed with sorrowful interest wherever the English language is spoken. For over two decades Mr Gladstone has been a prominent figure in British politics, and even his opponents admitted and admired the brightness of his genius. For some months past the deceased statesman has been slowly dying, a painful disease hastening his end, which, in view of his wonderful vitality, might not otherwise have occured for years. It was barely an exaggeration to say that the whole country was at Mr Gladstone's bedside. He had faced the great issue before him with the pious resolution that was to be expected of him. He was capable almost to the last of being seen and solaced, and, though in terrible pain, enjoyed complete happiness, and calmly took leave of celebrities who were permitted to see him. The manner in which he bore his distressing illness, and prepared for death, evoked the utmost admiration as a magnificent closing to an illustrious career. The British Government propose to tender Mr Gladstone a public funeral, and to erect a monument to his memory, following the precedents set in the cases of Chatham and Pitt.

If it be that we must pause to consider the cost of federation (says the *Argus*), then by all means let us do so. Sir George Turner, in his St. Kilda speech, declared, after examining the figures closely, that federation would cost Victoria £125,000 a year. That is to say, to erect and maintain the new machinery necessary for the government of United Australia, Victoria will have to contribute 2s 1¾d each per annum. Sir George Turner's estimate might be considerably reduced, but it may be accepted as the highest total a very cautious Treasurer can bring out as a result of his calculations. Anti-federalists say that the loss will be £355,000 by reason of the abolition of sugar and border duties. That is ridiculous. If £355,000 is not paid in sugar and border duties, it remains in the pockets of the people. Where, then, can there be a loss? The losses through the abolition of border duties are purely imaginary. Taking the duty off an Australian and putting it upon a German product does not injure the taxpayer. Further, Sir George Turner assured the people on April 14 that federation would not involve new taxation.

"In speaking at the municipal conference in the Melbourne Town-hall on Thursday, the mayor of Adelaide (Councillor Tucker) expressed the opinion that the local government bodies were even more in touch with the people than their members of Parliament, and if he be correct in his view, the attitude of the great bulk of the people upon the Commonwealth Bill cannot be doubted, for their municipal mouthpieces could not be more enthusiastic in their advocacy of the measure. The mayor of Adelaide observed that, in South Australia, as in Victoria, there were some honest objectors to the bill, and many who opposed it from personal motives and the sheer love of misrepresentation. Some of the workers said that they did not want the bill because it would give the Victorian workmen an opportunity to swamp them, but he deprecated the theory that the workers in one part of Australia were inferior to their fellow-workers in another part of the continent. For his part, if he thought for one moment that federation was going to interfere with the interests of the workers in his colony, he would have hesitated before he became such a strong advocate of the Constitution Bill. Alderman Bradley, of Hobart, in seconding the motion, observed that the Tasmanians as a whole would welcome the removal of the border restrictions, for it would mean that they would be able to deal with people of their own race, instead of sending to Germany for goods which could be made better and more cheaply in Victoria.

Kalymna Estate, the property of the late William Wyatt, has, the "Ararat Advertiser" learns, been leased to Mr H. Beggs, formerly of Bushy Creek, Glenthomson, who also purchased the stock and implements at a valuation.

It is notified that supplementary lists of non-ratepaying electors for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly will be made upon Wednesday, 1st day of June next, and that persons who are not already enrolled will be entitled to have their names entered on such lists by obtaining electors' rights from the registrars for their respective divisions, or their deputies, before or on that date.

It will be interesting to farmers and other stock owners throughout the colony to learn that the railways will, from Tuesday, allow a reduction of one-third in the freight charges of all kinds of fodder. The same concession was made about this time last year, in consequence of the drought, and it was very largely availed of. It was withdrawn on that occasion at the end of the winter, the improvement of the pastures in the spring removing any reason for its being continued. The concession is renewed now because the same conditions exist, as existed then, though, unfortunately, over a much wider area of the colony.

A conference of mineowners, miners, and tributors met Mr Foster, Minister of Mines, at Bendigo on Monday, relative to the tribute clauses in the new Mines Act. The sitting lasted all day, and eventually Mr Foster declared that he had heard nothing in the arguments adduced to lead him to suspend the clauses even if he had the power, and wanted to do so. However, he announced himself as willing to tacitly allow tributors to go to work under any arrangements they liked with companies until an opportunity occurred for amending the Act. On it being pointed out that mine-owners might thus render themselves liable for a breach of the Act, Mr Foster promised to consult with the Crown Law department on the matter at issue. [The opinion given is that an outsider cannot proceed for an enforcement of any breach of the law in the direction referred to.]

A young man named John Matheson met with a painful accident at Snake Valley on Monday afternoon in a rather simple manner. He was driving a horse attached to an ordinary farm roller, and went to ride on the implement when he slipped and got his foot and leg caught under the heavy roller. Fortunately the horse was quiet, and pulled up immediately on being called upon to stop, otherwise the limb must have been terribly mangled. With the assistance of two or three men who happened to be near by, Matheson was quickly extricated from his perilous position, and conveyed to his home. Dr. Hoysted attended to the injured leg, which was very much bruised and swollen, but was otherwise not seriously hurt.—"Grenville Standard."

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

The outlook in Europe is most grave. At a banquet given by the leading London bankers on Friday evening, Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, made some important remarks on the relations between Great Britain and the European powers. His Lordship referred to the gravity of the foreign outlook, and said that it was necessary that England should look facts in the face. It was surmised that Lord Salisbury's remarks had reference to the serious situation created by the French claims with regard to the Niger and the province of Yunan, in the south of China. At Birmingham also, on the same evening, Mr Chamberlain dwelt upon the situation, and said that by following the policy of strict isolation, Great Britain was liable at any moment to be confronted by a combination of great powers. War, he apprehended, was near, and the danger of a hostile combination was more strongly felt. The next duty of Great Britain, continued Mr Chamberlain, should be "to maintain bonds of permanent amity with our transatlantic kinsmen, whose interests are identical with our own. More definite arrangements between the two countries would be better for both, and also for the world." War, declared Mr Chamberlain, would be cheaply purchased if it resulted in the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack waving together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. The mention made in Mr Chamberlain's speech last week of the possibility of an alliance being formed between Great Britain and the United States, has caused quite a stir in the diplomatic world. Professor Herbert Spencer, the Duke of Argyle, and Sir Charles Dilke, Bart, have expressed their opinions on the question, and are strongly in favor of such an alliance being brought about. Mr G. W. Smalley, the "Times" correspondent at Washington, says that there are very few public men in America who will commit themselves to a statement on the subject without due consideration, but of those who have spoken of the proposed alliance, few have declared against it, and expressions of friendship for Great Britain are universal. When the news of Mr Chamberlain's reference to the juxtaposition of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes reached the soldiers encamped at Tampa, in Florida, they greeted the allusion with cheers and sang 'God save the Queen.'

Continuous loud applause, cheering and shouts of "Bravo" broke out at the conclusion of a remarkably eloquent speech made for the Commonwealth Constitution Bill by Mr Purves, Q.C., at Elsternwick on Thursday night, 12th inst, says the "Argus." The peroration which worked the audience to this high pitch of enthusiasm was:—"Friend and brother, whereso goest thou? Back into the murk and gloom of provincialism, into the black night of parochial politics? No, God forbid! I should say rather, 'Onward, into the glorious sunshine of federation.' . . . Let us claim the right to say 'Advance Australia, our own beloved land.' I go further. I think in that not far distant future we shall see the welding together of all the English speaking races on the face of the earth. I want to see Australia there, 'the last born among the nations'—a noble and majestic figure, clad in robes of dazzling purity; upon her brow a triple crown—'Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood;' in her right hand power, in her left honor and justice; her feet shod with the sandals of progress; and within her golden girdle, 'Peace and goodwill towards all men.'"

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FEDERATION AND TAXATION.

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ADDRESS BY HON. THOS. DOWLING, M.L.C.

Hon. Thos. Dowling, who is one of the representatives in the Legislative Council of Victoria, of this Province, is at present engaged in a lecturing tour, on the subject of Federation and Taxation. During an address the other night, Mr Dowling said—

How and in what manner is the State to obtain the money necessary for carrying on the government of the country? Indeed, as far as I can gather, from the times of Aristotle down to those of Henry George, none have been able to satisfy the most discriminating portion of the human race on this head. Nor has any nation that I know of hit upon the best possible means of raising revenue by direct taxation. This being so, how is it possible for me to say which is the fairest system by which that portion of the State revenue, which must of necessity be raised by direct means, be so obtained? Yet, if it be true that there is one best way of doing anything, there must be a best way of raising taxes. The only way that presents itself to my mind is a Surplus Wealth Tax, which means the wealth possessed by everyone after paying all debts to date of taxing. This is the only source from which the money can be derived. Taxation, therefore, instead of being imposed from time to time in a haphazard and primitive manner on particular classes of men or goods, as has been in the past and is at present, should be levied regularly and equally upon all the classes of the community alike. Taxation goes back to very early times, and was known as direct and indirect. Indirect taxation commenced about the twelfth century when the Parliament of England took the responsibility of the landed gentry and placed it upon streets, etc. For ages when more revenue was required the Customs were looked to to find the needful. Now, up to that point let us trace the history of our own indirect taxes, *i.e.*, the Customs dues. When I first arrived in the colony I remember it was 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, on a few articles. As succeeding Treasurers required more money, duty was placed on numerous articles, after which a protective policy was adopted. Soon it became impossible for these Customs duties to supply the ever-increasing wants of succeeding Treasurers, and direct taxes had to be imposed. I have nothing to say against moderate Customs duties; indeed I think that no country could do without these. It is true that it is the most expensive to collect, and that it falls unduly on the poorer classes of our people, but then the people pay without knowing it, and therefore do not feel it. We may safely leave the matter of indirect taxation where it is, and cherish the hope that when an equitable system of direct taxation is imposed, indirect taxes will be reduced to a minimum. There is only one source from which the State could obtain the required revenue from direct taxation, and that is from the savings of the people. Then why not go direct to that source? There is no necessity for any other tax at all than the Surplus Wealth Tax, and looking beyond the present to Federated Australia, may we not cherish the hope that this direct tax being universally adopted, the new British Australian nation would flourish under a fiscal reign of justice to all, and become the exemplar, if not the envy, of contemporary states.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

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The second of three competitions by members of the Beaufort Rifle Club for trophies valued at 30s, 20s, and 10s, was fired on Wednesday afternoon at ranges of 400 and 500 yards; seven shots at each. W. O'Sullivan, who took the leading place in the previous match, was again first with a score of 67, and has thus made 10 points; D. F. Troy came second with 63, and has 4 points to his credit; A. Wotherspoon was third with 62, making his tally now 4 points; W. McLennan fourth with 60, 2 points; J. Kilbeg fifth with 58, 1 point, and giving him, with his previous 4, 5 points. W. Hill and J. McKeich also scored 3 and 2 points respectively in the first match. The following are the complete scores in Wednesday's match:—

Yds.	400	500	Hc'p	T'l.
W. O'Sullivan...	31	21	15	67
D. F. Troy ...	32	30	1	63
A. Wotherspoon	26	20	16	62
McLennan ...	16	24	20	60
J. Kilbeg ...	27	29	2	58
W. Johnston ...	25	22	11	58
T. Sands ...	24	22	11	57
C. Loft ...	25	19	13	57
J. McKeich ...	27	29	sc.	56
S. Boyle ...	28	12	16	56
J. S. Brooks ...	18	20	18	56
W. Hill ...	28	23	4	55
A. McDougall...	16	16	22	54
J. Johnston ...	16	21	14	51
M. Tyrell ...	24	2	25	51

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.

Uncle Sam and his attitude towards Spain, as described by himself:—Not the warrior, sniffing the battle with eager nostrils and vainly imagining that there is glory in carnage, and vainly seeking the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth; but the judge, sad and stern, merciful and just, regretful yet resolute, drawing on black cap, and pronouncing sentence upon the convicted assassin, who has forfeited the right to live."

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

SKIPTON DISTRICT TURF CLUB.

ANNUAL RACES.

President, Mr R. Chirnside; vice-presidents, Messrs E. H. Austin, M.L.A., D. Stewart, and E. G. Austin, J.P.; judge, Mr Chas. Walker; starter, Mr E. G. Austin; handicapper, Mr W. H. Dakin; clerk of course, Mr C. Daly; clerk of scales, Mr D. Grant; timekeeper, Mr M. Hussey; stewards, Messrs Shearwood, J. Calvert, Shannon, Murray, M'Namara, Smith, Winning, Allen, D. and J. Madden; hon secretary, Mr H. M. Elder.

The Skipton Turf Club held its annual races on Thursday, and the meeting may be classed well to the front among the many successful gatherings that have already been brought off under the auspices of the club. There is something so delightfully free and easy about a Skipton crowd that makes even the veriest stranger feel at home, and outsiders rarely take long in catching the spirit of good fellowship that exists on every hand. Therefore, when the "clerk of the weather" lays himself out to be agreeable on the day of the race meeting, a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon is assured. On Thursday the day was all that could be desired, the attendance of the public was fully up to the average, the entries for several of the races were more numerous than for several years previously, and the racing was always interesting and at times most exciting, so it is not surprising to relate that all, with the exception perhaps of those unfortunates who laid their money on the wrong horse, spent a very pleasant day. Only one serious accident occurred which in any way marred the day's sport, and that was the fatal fall at the hurdles of Dandy Dick, a horse that is well-known in the Ballarat and other districts. Fortunately the jockey, Mateer, was not seriously hurt, though as he owned the horse the loss to him will be somewhat severe.

The course, which is on the town common, presented a most animated appearance. Fully a dozen bookmakers, with their clerks, kept shouting, with lusty voices, their willingness to "lay on the field," and just previous to the starting of a race the noise was simply deafening. "Yankee sweat" tables, and other games of chance, were also numerous, but public patronage appeared to be rather scarce. The phonograph, which is now to be seen regularly on country racecourses, was also present, and the proprietor appeared to do a rattling business. This, with a shooting gallery and an imitation company of the Payne family bell-ringers, whose performances were held in a tent, provided ample recreation for those who did not spend their spare time between the races in Mr M'Fadzean's big publican's booth, which was largely patronised throughout the afternoon.

As usual on such occasions a few individuals were to be seen who had been imbibing too freely, but these gave little trouble to Constables Ivey and Bourke, who were present on duty, and the crowd was, on the whole, very well behaved.

It might not be out of place to state that it is not unlikely that next year's race meeting may be held in a fenced-in course. By running the races on the common no charge for admission can be made, and the club thus lose what should be to them a source of considerable revenue. Besides, a more suitable course could be improved from time to time, as at Carngham and Grenville.

The first couple of items on the programme, the Trial Stakes and Handicap Trot, were run without special incidents, and each was won fairly easy. In the Hurdle Race, however, two falls took place. Star came to grief at the back of the course without damage, but Dandy Dick, striking the hurdle just entering the course, came down with terrible force on his head and back, and injured himself so severely that he had to be shot. The jockey had a narrow escape from being crushed by his mount, and as it was did not come off scratchless, getting badly bruised about the face. The accident was caused through taking the jump too soon, the jockey not being able to see the hurdle clearly for the dust raised by the leading horses. The Skipton Cup brought out a field of five starters and a neck and neck race was won by Fiction, Take All pushing him close all the way home. Eight started for the Pony Race, which was won by Trinket, after a gallant struggle with Jack, who was a good second. The Selling Hack Race fell to Cetewayo, who secured the judge's verdict by a short neck from Lady Grange. The winner was bought in by the owner for £10, of which £2 goes to the club. The last race of the day was run in the dusk, and was productive of the only protest for the meeting, the rider of Take All (Gleeson) appealing against the rider of Donovan for crossing at the entrance to the straight. The race was very keenly contested by the first three horses, a neck separating the first and second. The rider of the winner (Gillies) admitted swerving, but not wilfully, and the protest was dismissed.

Almost the whole of the officers and stewards were present, and worked hard for the success of the gathering. General regret was expressed at the absence of the genial president, Mr R. Chirnside, who is spending the winter at Deniliquin for the sake of his health. Mr E. G. Austin was also missed from his accustomed place as starter, but Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A., took the flag, sending the fields away in fair order, and also measured the ponies and made himself generally useful. Mr C. Walker occupied the judge's box until the last race, the winners of which were picked by Mr J. Calvert. The clerk of the course and scales and the time-keeper were all in their places, and last, but no means least, the hon. sec., Mr H. M. Elder, was here, there, and everywhere, almost at one and the same time, and to his exertions is due to a great extent the harmony that prevailed and the expedition with which the different events were run off. He was rendered valuable assistance by the stewards, and in fact all the officers deserve credit for their share in what was undoubtedly a splendid day's racing. The following are the results of the different events:—

TRIAL STAKES, of £7. Distance about a mile.
T. Simpson's b g Salem Scudder, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb (Thomas) ... 1
G. Wiederman's br g Donovan, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb (Gillies)... 2
G. Caldwell's b g Chance, aged, 8st 9lb (Johnston) ... 3
Other starters—High Caste, Sailor, Flower Girl, Leground, Quarrell.
Betting—6 to 4 Salem Scudder, 3 to 1 Donovan, 6 to 1 High Caste, 10 to 1 others.
The race was won fairly easily by three lengths, the first horse finishing with plenty in him; very little separated the second and third horses. Time, 1 min 57 secs.

HANDICAP TROT, of £9. About two miles. Weight, 11st.
B. Holm's blk m Countess, 60 yds bhd (Dixon)... 1
T. Campbell's br h Victor, 175 yds bhd (owner) ... 2
Mr Connor's ch m Minnie, 200 yds bhd (Ford) ... 3
Betting—Even money Countess, 2 to 1 Martha and Victor, 10 to 1 others.
—Countess took up the running soon after the start, and never giving the field a chance to catch her, won easily by nearly a dozen lengths. Time, 5min 42sec.

HURDLE RACE, of £11 10s. About 1½ miles.
G. Weiderman's br m Mizpah, aged, 9st 5lb (Gillies) ... 1
B. Kier's b g All There, aged, 9st 12lb (Johnston) ... 2
B. M'Nulty's cr h Morocco, aged, 10st 7lb (Blurton) ... 3
Star and Dandy Dick also started.
Betting—2 to 1 on Dandy Dick, 2 to 1 agst Mizpah, 6 to 1 others.
Coming round the back of the course Star fell at the hurdle, but escaped unhurt. The last hurdle previous to entering the straight brought down Dandy Dick, who was in the rear and rose too soon at the jump. It was afterwards found necessary to destroy the animal, which appeared to have broken its back. The winner, Mizpah, had no difficulty in securing the judge's verdict. Time, 2min 57sec.

SKIPTON CUP, of £12. About 1½ miles.
J. Ford's b g Fiction, 6 yrs, 6st 9lb (Gillies) 1
G. Knight's b g Take All, aged, 8st 9lb (Gleeson) ... 2
T. Simpson's b g Salem Scudder, 5yrs, 9st (Thomas) ... 3
Diego and Chattel were the other starters.
Betting—6 to 4 Salem Scudder, 3 to 1 Fiction and Chattel, 10 to 1 others.
Some difficulty was experienced in getting the field away. Fiction was the first to get started and maintained the lead, though at the finish Take All pushed him close. Time, 1min 53sec.

PONY RACE (14 hands), of £5. About half a mile.
W. Foran's blk m Trinket, aged, 8st (Corbett) ... 1
J. Taite's g g Jack, aged, 7st 9lb (Vendy) 2
Jas. Corbett's br m Nettie, aged, 8st 8lb (Blurton) ... 3
Other starters—Sea Breeze, Lady, Frisk, Miss Enoch, Little May, Alma, Lady Bell and Mica.
Betting—Even money Trinket, 3 to 1 Mica, 6 to 1 others.
Jack got the best of the start, and led to within a short distance from home, when he was challenged and beaten after a well-fought finish by Trinket.

SELLING HACK RACE, of £4. About six furlongs.
J. Calvert's ch g Cetewayo, aged, 8st 9lb (Goody)... 1
M. Reidy's b m Lady Grange, aged, 8st 12lb (Johnston) ... 2
J. Ford's b g Irish King, 8st 9lb (Calvert) 3
Other starters—C. C. Quadrant, Fairlight, Floretta, Elingamite, Bobby, Mayflower.
The field quickly strung out, Cetewayo winning by a short neck. The owner bought the winner in at £10, of which £2 goes to the club.

FLYING STAKES, of £8. Five furlongs.
G. Wiederman's br g Donovan, 4yrs, 7st 5lb (Gillies) ... 1
Geo. Knight's b g Take All, aged, 8st 11lb (Gleeson) ... 2
W. Jones' ch g Bradawl, 6st 12lb (Riedy) 3
Other starters—Sailor, Fiction, Chance, May, Le Grand.
A splendid race, the three first horses being separated by about half a length.

CONCERT AND BALL AT NIGHT.

The Skipton people never do things by halves, and therefore completed the day's pleasure by a concert and ball held in the Mechanics' Hall. The proceeds were announced to be divided between the Race and Athletic Clubs, and as the attendance was large, the funds of both institutions should substantially benefit by the entertainment. The programme was provided, with the exception of a couple of items, by local residents, and as the audience was not in a critical mood, every item was warmly applauded. The most deserving of praise were a solo by Mr D. Elder and a quartette by Misses Earles and Elder, and Messrs Winning and M'Intyre. The following was the programme:—Overture, "The steeplechase," Miss Rose Earles; song, "Sentenced to death," Mr P. Green; song, "Never take no for an answer," Miss N. Dixon; song, "Mick M'Caffery," Mr W. Roddis; quartette, "Dame Durden," Misses Earles and Elder, and Messrs Winning and M'Intyre; song, "Forgive those angry words," Mr J. Grist; song, "Those Golden slippers," Mr Cleal; piccolo solo, Mr Jones; skit, "A Joke's a Joke," Messrs H. Jarvis and A. Wilkie; overture, Miss Cotter; song, 'Off to Philadelphia," Mr D. Elder; song, "Whisper and I shall hear," Miss Earles; song, "Makes you feel uneasy," Mr A. Wilkie; quartette, Misses Earles and Elder, and Messrs Winning and M'Intyre; song, "Sullivan's pawned the donkey," Mr W. Roddis; song, "Fallen by the wayside," Mr J. Grist; song, "When Doolan starts shaking things up," Mr J. Baily; farce, "The stupid servant."

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 substitute

A little girl named Williamson, stepdaughter of Mr W. Carter, of Railway-terrace, Kangaroo Flat, had one of her legs either hurt or bitten by a poisonous insect. Mortification has set in. The girl has no recollection of having been bitten by a poisonous insect.

"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.

What constitutes a pleasant Sunday afternoon? asks "Atticus" in the *Leader.* We have noted many peculiar attempts to realise the idea in Melbourne, but last Sunday's was the most astonishing attempt of all. Thousands of people lined the streets to witness the passing of the funeral of the M'Carthy children, murdered at Yarraville by their demented mother; thousands more crowded the St. Kilda Cemetery to watch the interment and gape at the mourners. These people jostled and scrambled for front places, and clambered to such coigns of advantage as the headstones, grave mounds and tomb lids afforded, and behaved very much like a crowd of children about a Punch and Judy show. The women were the worst offenders, and certainly enjoyed themselves. Fancy a pleasant Sunday afternoon at a funeral! A burial as a popular entertainment! A crowd is generally unconscionable and lacking in reverence, but fortunately Melbourne rarely produces a "push" eager to convert a burial into a picnic. "The management should be prosecuted for overcrowding," was the cynical comment of a pressman present.

"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, Brains 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.

M. HENRI GILBERT.

Monsieur Henri Gilbert, a French journalist, who is walking round the world for a wager of L10,000, arrived in Beaufort at 6.55 p.m. on Wednesday evening, and reported himself at the local post-office, Miss Murray, the postmistress, stamping his book with the office stamp. M. Gilbert, it will be remembered, was taken ill at Nhill, where he was attacked by pleurisy, and was laid up for some time, and since his recovery he has come on this far by easy stages. He walked to Great Western from Stawell on Saturday, and was the guest of Mr Turner, and on that evening celebrated his 34th birthday, his health being drunk in bumpers of champagne. M. Gilbert reached Ararat on Sunday. The great pedestrian is a little Frenchman, five feet four inches in height, and with undoubted grit. He is attired in a neat Kahkee uniform, with pith hat, his pants being tucked into his stockings, and on his left arm he wears the tricolor of La Belle France. At Ararat he was introduced to Mr G. W. H. Grano, who had a conversation in French, and cordially wished him success, and he was then escorted to the Ararat Hotel, where he was the guest of Mr Tuson. He left Ararat at 7 a.m. on Monday morning, reaching Dobies Bridge the same evening. His recent attack of pleurisy troubled him considerably and he was compelled to rest there on Tuesday. Continuing his journey on Wednesday, Mons. Gilbert, as stated, arrived at Beaufort that evening. At the Beaufort cutting he met a gentleman, who is believed to have been the tutor at Mr Beggs', Eurambeen, with whom he had a conversation in French. The Frenchman finds it "deefucult" (as he pronounces it) to converse in English. His average walking is three miles an hour. He complained of pains in the instep, but remarked that his respiration was good. Carrying very little money with him, he has to depend upon what he can make by lecturing in French in large centres, and although he is willing to accept hospitality, he is prevented from taking gifts of money. Mons. Gilbert was visited at the Camp Hotel by Cr. Sinclair, a representative of this journal, and other residents, with whom he had a chat, and showed his book containing notes of his travels and interesting views of different towns. The traveller was evidently very footsore. One resident, using a horsey expression, said that the Frenchman was "foundered," and expressed the opinion that he would fail in his object. Mons. Gilbert intends publishing a book on his travels, which is to be printed in English, French, and German, and he anticipates making an additional L20,000 by this means. The Frenchman was disappointed at the Beaufort people not making a hero of him, and said that it was the only town he had gone to where the people had not come out some distance to meet him. He left here about 8.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, his journey that day being to Dowling Forest, a distance of 23 miles, and intended reaching Ballarat the following morning.

M. Gilbert left Paris for his great walk in February, 1895, and he walked through Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, India, Ceylon and Java, and landing at Perth came on *via* Albany, Esperance and Eucla. When at Esperance, he had completed 22,600 miles of his journey, or about half the distance. His full journey will be 41,500 miles, and having now accomplished 23,248 miles, he has 25 months to complete the journey. He is quite confident of his ability to finish the trip in the stipulated time. His record walk was 41 miles in 11 hours, but he does not frequently exert himself, being content if he covers a daily average of 19 miles. He was unfortunate in leaving Albany for Esperance, as he got on the wrong road and was lost, wandering about for 17 days with nothing to eat but "blackboy." He was picked up by a station-owner and taken back to Albany, where he lay for a mouth, and one night some miserable thief stole his gold watch and his diary, written up from India to that stage. His route from here will be through Ballarat to Melbourne, where he is to lecture to the French club. From Melbourne he proceeds to Sydney and Brisbane, where he ships for Saigon in China, and then he walks through Annan and Tonquin to Vladivostock, thence by Siberia to Alaska, and down the west coast of America to Valparaiso. He then crosses through Buenos Ayres to Caracas and takes the steamer to New Orleans, walking thence to New York, Quebec and through Labrador. From there he takes ship to Glasgow and walks to London, and having steamed to Calais, finishes in Paris, where he says "I shall have a sleep."

"I Owe the Perfect Health I now Enjoy to Clements Tonic."

A Constant Sufferer from Liver and Kidneys for Five Years, Resulting in Utter Prostration.

Mr Louis St. Elmo, Adelaide, South Australia, writes on Feb. 13th, 1897:—Just a few lines to let you know the great benefit I have derived from Clements Tonic, to which, properly speaking, I might say I owe the perfect health I now enjoy. Ever since I came to Australia, which is about five or six years ago, I have been a constant sufferer from liver and kidneys, which at times brought on utter prostration, and made life almost not worth living. I tried doctors and medicines without effect—in fact most of them did harm to my system. At last I was persuaded to try Clements Tonic, and I am pleased to say the first dose gave relief, and before I had finished the first bottle I was a changed man. Three bottles completely cured me. I feel in duty bound to write and thank you most sincerely for saving me from what I am sure must have ended in an early grave. I shall be leaving Australia soon, but I will find room in my trunk for a supply of Clements Tonic.—Yours truly, LOUIS ST. ELMO.

A statement of some significance in view of the strained relations existing between England and France has been made by Admiral Dupont, of the French navy. This officer deplored Great Britain's crushing numerical naval superiority over France. He declared that in the event of war France must organise an implacable system of privateering against British commerce.

"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 correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Tientsin, the port of Peking, makes an important statement bearing upon the situation in the Far East. He says that Japan is eager for an alliance with Great Britain, and is ready to land 300,000 troops on the mainland of China for the purpose of checking the absorption of the Chinese empire by Russia.

"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.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Later news from Europe now brings definite intelligence that the Spanish fleet has not, as was previously reported, returned to Cadiz, but that it has arrived at Martinique, an island of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to France, and about 400 miles from Puerto Rico, and the squadron is steaming under full speed for Cuba. It includes, besides a torpedo flotilla, the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Admirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Theresa, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, and torpedo-boat destroyers, Furor, Terror and Pluton. The American fleet, under Captain Sampson, is searching for Admiral Cervers' squadron. His squadron consists of two battleships, two monitors, and five cruisers, and Captain Schley has gone to assist him with one battleship, five cruisers and the Illinois. Owing to the proximity of the Spanish fleet to Cuba the arrangements for the immediate invasion of Cuba have been temporarily suspended. It having been reported that several Spanish men-of-war are cruising off the New England coast New York Harbor is closed at night. San Juan, at Perto Rico, has been bombarded by the American war-ships, and the forts were levelled in a very short time, but the Spaniards deny that any great damage was done, or that there was much loss of life. It is claimed by the Americans that the fort on Morro Island was ruined, two Spanish war-ships destroyed and the town surrendered. An attack was made by three of the minor ships of the American blockading squadron upon the port of Cardenas, but the attack was repulsed by the Spanish gunboats and forts. The American ship Winslow was struck by a shell which penetrated her boiler, and her magazine was struck and an explosion resulted. The Hudson, though injured, towed her out of range. The Americans lost five men.

The British Channel squadron has arrived at Villa Garcia, Spain. The residents threaten not to allow them provisions owing to the belief that the Anglo-American alliance exists.

It is reported at Washington that three additional cruisers have been sighted off Martinique, and are believed to be the Spanish vessels Cisneros, Princess De Asturias, and Camalieua.

Owing to the vigorous and outspoken speech by Mr Chamberlain, the French Government is making great naval preparations.

The London Exchange is depressed.

General Blanco, commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, has exchanged the two American war correspondents recently captured for two Spanish officers captured by the Americans.

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which was reported to be lying at Curacoa, a Dutch island off the coast of Venezuela, left that place on Sunday last at the request of the Dutch officials.

The public and press of the United States complain that the conduct of the French authorities at Martinique in granting coaling facilities to the Spanish squadron constitutes an unfriendly act.

Captain W. S. Schley, who set out in command of the Hampton Roads squadron to effect a junction with Commodore Sampson's fleet, returned on Sunday last to Charleston, in South Carolina. Captain Schley has received instructions to proceed with his squadron to Key West.

The strategy of Admiral Cernera, the Spanish commander, has seriously disconcerted the authorities at Washington, and the views of the naval experts as to the Spanish intentions have been completely upset. They assert that Admiral Cernera has some far reaching plan. Some believe that he is steering for Cienfuegos, though they consider that he is unlikely to reach that port before the squadrons under Commodores Sampson and Schley have effected a junction. Others interpret the delay of the Spanish fleet at Curacoa as evidence of an intention on the part of Admiral Cernera to intercept the United States battleship Oregon and cruiser Marietta on their way from Rio de Janeiro.

Advices from Manila state that the American warships have captured the Spanish gunboat Callao, which was entering the harbor in entire ignorance of the blockade.

It is reported from Madrid that two Spanish gunboats at Havana attacked five of the smaller vessels of the American blockading squadron, seriously damaged one of them, and compelled them all to retire.

American accounts declare that the affair was an unsuccessful attempt by the Spaniards to decoy the American warships under the fire of the Havana batteries.

The American press and public are eager to receive news of a decisive blow against Spain; and the postponement of the invasion of Cuba, the delay in despatching troops to Manila, and the fruitless manœuvres of Commodore Sampson's fleet, which is endeavoring to engage Admiral Cervera's squadron, have caused a feeling of impatience throughout the United States.

Owing to the unsettled state of Spanish affairs at home and abroad members of the Cortes show a marked unwillingness to take office, and considerable difficulty is being experienced in reconstructing the Ministry.

The Spanish reserve squadron, which has been mobilised at Cadiz, consists of five cruisers and two merchant liners specially armed for the occasion. It is expected that the squadron will be ready for sea by the end of this week.

It is announced that out of 125,000 American volunteers summoned to join the army on active service only 65,000 have mustered.

General Merrit, who will command the American forces in the East, states that he anticipates some severe fighting in the Philippines, and that he will require at least 5000 regulars besides volunteer regiments, and that without an adequate force such as he indicates he will be reluctant to take command of operations in the island.

The *Daily Telegraph* contains the statement that the Japanese Government is negotiating with Russia to prevent the permanent acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States. It is also reported that France and Germany are in favor of taking action for the same end.

A system of rigorous censorship is being enforced by the United States Legislature in the hope of effectually preventing the publication of news as to the movements of the American squadron.

The American naval authorities insist on cutting the three remaining British West Indian cables in the hope of isolating and cutting off communication with Marshal Blanco, who commands the Spanish forces in Cuba, and Admiral Cerverns, who is in command of the Spanish fleet in those waters.

The Commandant of the Island of Tortuga, off the north coast of Hayti, has reported to the Haytian Government that heavy cannonading had been heard all day on Sunday off that island, but that a thick fog prevented the battle being seen.

The Spanish squadron, which has been fitting out at Cadiz for the Philippine Islands, consists of 12 ships which are now ready for sea. It is reported that they will proceed at the end of May, via Suez, conveying 11,000 troops to the islands, where according to a recent report the available Spanish troops of European origin were estimated at less than 10,000, possibly 7,000, but there was a large force of native auxiliaries, while on the hills around Manila there was said to be a force of 25,000 rebels ready to descend upon Manila as soon as the first shots are fired.

The British Admiralty is storing enormous quantities of coal at Esquimalt, a British naval base in the North Pacific in British Columbia.

Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a Ministry, and the new Cabinet will include General Correa as Minister of War, and Senor Castillo as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Edward Braddon states that he has advised Sir Wesby Perceval, the Agent-General, to co-operate with Sir Andrew Clarke with reference to the Philippines, and has suggested that the government of the islands should only be given to a peaceable power.

The *Times* correspondent at New York says that an impression prevails in the United States that France proposed a naval display by the European Powers in the West Indies, by way of enforcing the intervention of the Powers on behalf of Spain. The unfavorable attitude of Great Britain to this proposal, it is believed, prevented it from being carried out.

In consequence of the unfriendly attitude of France towards the United States, a large and influential league of American ladies has been formed, all the members of which agree not to purchase any French goods.

It is reported from Havana that a serious disaster has occurred to the crew of an American boat at Cardenas, 76 miles east of the Cuban capital. The crew, numbering 13 men, were engaged in picking up submarine mines, when one of them exploded, and they were all killed.

The Anglo-American Company have informed Reuter's Telegram Company that the United States Government advise that the following telegrams are prohibited in consequence of the United States jurisdiction:—

1. The Spanish Government despatches, except those addressed to the Government of the United States. 2. Telegrams in code or cipher for or from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil, except Government despatches other than Spanish. 3. All telegrams in clear language, containing hostile information against the United States during the war against Spain.

The steamer Saint Paul, 11,629 tons, which was purchased by the United States Government from the International Navigation Company of New York, and converted into an auxiliary cruiser, has had a narrow escape from destruction. The coal bunkers of the vessel, which had 1,300 tons of ammunition on board, caught fire in some unexplained manner. The danger of an explosion was very great, and desperate and sustained efforts were made to extinguish the flames. It was not until after half a day's unremitting exertions that the fire was at length subdued. So intense was the heat that 13 men succumbed to it. Streams of water were kept constantly pouring upon the powder magazines, which were thus kept cool. The coolness and daring of the officers and men, who carried out the work of extinguishing the flames at the imminent risk of their lives, are deserving of the highest praise.

MINING NEWS.

The Nil Desperandum co-operative party at Poverty Point did not clean up last week, but will do so to-day. The adjoining party, the Flying Dutchman, are engaged cutting down their shaft, preparatory to puddling it back. Thompson and party are reported to have gone through 5ft. of nice washdirt and to have bottomed at 102ft. in comparatively dry ground in Baker's paddock near the Racecourse Road. The following are the reported local yields for the week ending Saturday last:—Ah Mee, 5oz. 8dwt; Lennon and party, 4oz. 3dwt.; Argyle, 3oz. 19dwt.; Day and party, 3oz. 6dwt.; Crocker, 3oz. 3dwt.; Collins, 1oz 18dwt.; Pearce, 1oz. 3dwt. 10gr.; Baker and party, 1oz. 3dwt.; Pearce, 1oz. 1dwt. 6grs.; Miles, 1oz.; White and party, 19dwt.; Iredale, 12dwt. 21gr.; sundries, 6oz.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent). were as follow:—Golden Eagle, 10oz. 14dwt.; Last Chance, 6oz. 14dwt.; Roan Horse, 4oz. 11dwt.; Martin's Home, 1oz. 15dwt.; Cresweller, 17dwt.; Marterson, 15dwt.; Ross, 10dwt.; Martin (purchased), 7oz. 14dwt.

Mr Joseph Mack, the well-known squatter of Lismore, has applied for a mining lease over the whole of his Berry Bank station, comprising 14,000 acres, which if granted, will probably be the largest single mining lease in the colony. In expressing the earnest hope that the Berrybank Gold Mining Company will open up another extensive gold-field contiguous to the Pitfield system, the "Grenville Standard") feels safe in remarking that, if "Berry Bank" turns out to be auriferous land, it will prove not only much more profitable to the owner for mining than for grazing purposes, but will also prove of much greater value to the colony in general as a large employer of labor, and as an important factor in adding to the national wealth.

The Lismore correspondent of the "Argus" writes:—Much excitement has been caused in this district through Mr Joseph Mack, of Berry Bank, having applied for a gold-mining lease for the whole of his property. It appears that he has placed it under offer to an English syndicate for gold-mining purposes, but before anything can be done the land must be secured for them. Small quantities of quartz showing good gold, have been found in several places on the run, and mining experts are convinced that there is a rich reef in the district. It is about seven miles from the Pitfield Plains, &c., from which all the leads are bearing that way. If the company is formed, and there is no doubt about this if the lease is granted, boring will at once be gone on with all over the estate. One bore is already down about 120ft., and if wash is found mining on the plains will be proceeded with, a large amount of capital will be expended, and a new gold-field added to the colony.

LET US FEDERATE.

VOTE FOR UNITED AUSTRALIA.

POLLING DAY—3rd JUNE 1898.

"As one who for 20 years has given the whole of my time, energy, and such ability as I have to devising some means by which the condition of the people can be improved, by which their labors can be lightened, I, after a most careful study of the Constitution Bill, declare that it is calculated to give the people of these colonies increased powers of self-government, bring a greater share of happiness to them and thereby improve their moral tone."—W. A. TRENWITH, M.L.A.

"There is nothing to fear under the bill, for the people had really full control and were creators of the Federal Parliament and Executive. . . . Union had made America's grandeur, and it would also make Australia's."—ALFRED DEAKIN, M.L.A.

"I do not suppose anyone thought from the very first that the Convention would be able to frame a constitution which would be perfect, and would meet with everyone's approval."—DUNCAN GILLIES, M.L.A.

"The objectors have really belittled themselves and adopted the narrowest of views on such a momentous issue, just because everything they want is not included in the bill."—MR HURRELL, member of the Melbourne Trades Hall, to his fellow members, Friday, 29th April.

"The bill in all its stages makes the power of the people manifest."—J. H. COOK, M.L.A.

"If the colonies do not now unite they will inevitably degenerate into a collection of petty squabbling states, foreign to each other in all their aims and feelings. . . . The constitution now will strengthen the union of the colonies, and increase their common prosperity."—SIR GEORGE TURNER, Premier.

"It is a great surprise to me that some of the industrial class, who would be among the first to be benefited, are opposing the bill."—HON. A. J. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WARDEN'S COURT.

Mr Johns, P.M., on Friday, 13th inst., held a Warden's Court at the Ballarat Courthouse.

COMPENSATION.

In the application of Chas. Ramsay and David Thomas for a lease of 119 acres 1 rood 4 perches of land situate in the parish of Brewster, near Beaufort, the owner, Captain Bridges, of Trawalla station, claimed compensation.

Mr T. M'Dermott appeared for the applicants, and Mr H. A. Nevett for the owner.

Robert Allen, mining surveyor, gave evidence that the ground applied for was shallow, and could not be worked from one shaft. Mining would cause a subsidence, and would materially affect the selling value of the land. He estimated that the depreciation would be at least a fourth. To construct another dam on the ground would cost L40 or L50. If the present dam were excised, there would still be a portion of the ground on the slope above on which the applicant would be entitled to mine. This would probably lead to the stopping up of the race and ruining the dam.

To Mr M'Dermott—He would not swear that there was not alluvial ground to the depth of 100 feet included in the 119 acres applied for. More than three acres would be required for surface works. The ground was so shallow that it could not be worked from one shaft. He was satisfied that there was no big lead going through the land.

Henry Turner, manager of the Trawalla station, deposed that mining on the ground applied for would injure the property for grazing purposes. He valued the land at 4s per acre for rental. It carried a sheep and a quarter per acre. The selling value of the land was L4 10s per acre. Mining would depreciate the value of the land by a third. The cost of fencing would be about L35 per mile.

Mr M'Dermott addeessed the warden at length, and submitted that the value of the land had been over-estimated, and the probable damage to the land through mining was more imaginary than real.

Charles Ramsay said he proposed to work the lease by first boring for deep ground. He believed the Waterloo lead passed through the lease. The boring would not damage the ground. He did not intend to interfere with the water race.

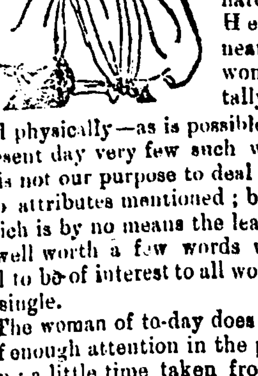
Donald Nicholson stated that he knew the ground applied for well. He believed that the Waterloo lead ran through it. To work the ground three or four acres would be required.

Robert Davidson, mining surveyor, also gave evidence.

The warden said that the assessing of compensation was one of the most unsatisfactory duties which devolved upon the warden, for he had to estimate compensation for damages which might possibly never occur, and yet he had to award substantial compensation in case they did occur. The matter was reduced to mere guesswork, and in the present case he had decided to award L300. He arrived at this sum by allowing L150 for rent, L25 for cost of dam, L75 for depreciation of the property, and L50 for fencing. He would also recommend that a way of access, one chain wide, be allowed to the dam from the south.

Mr M'Dermott announced that the warden might as well have fixed the compensation at three hundred million as three hundred pounds, for his client would have nothing to do with it now. —*Star.*

WHY MEN DON'T MARRY.



Marriage is on the decline, we are told, and one of the chief reasons for this is that the average man is very hard to satisfy. He wants as nearly perfect a woman — mentally, morally, and physically—as is possible, and in the present day very few such women exist. It is not our purpose to deal with the first two attributes mentioned; but the latter, which is by no means the least important, is well worth a few words which cannot fail to be of interest to all women, married or single.

The woman of to-day does not give herself enough attention in the proper direction; a little time taken from the study of the latest fashions and complexion powders, and given to the perusal of medical works with regard to the female organs, would do her a wonderful amount of good. Woman is so constituted that it takes but very little to disarrange the delicate organs of her composition. In consequence she suffers more or less pain at least for a few days periodically, and in some cases all the time. Her sufferings make her morose and bad tempered, and thoroughly unfit to be a companion of her husband or mother to her children. An amiable wife is a constant source of enjoyment to her husband, helping him to bear the worry and cares of business, and cheering his waning spirits. A little care and attention will prevent or at least minimise greatly the sufferings many women go through. Great caution should be used as to the medicine taken, as many of the vile concoctions manufactured now as a cure for all female ailments are more harmful than otherwise, acting in a most violent manner. One of the great beauties of Bile Beans is the gentle manner in which they act, and no woman need fear taking them, as they perform the work in a most soothing way and cause no inconvenience at all. They will greatly benefit all who suffer from female ailments, and often prove efficient in effecting a cure where all other remedies have probably failed.

Bile Beans are an undoubted specific for Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Female Ailments, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Troubles, etc. They may be obtained at all chemists. Price 1s 1½d per box. Victorian Agents, Rocke, Tompsitt, and Co., Flinders street, Melbourne.

Be sure you get the genuine. Take nothing that the chemist says is "just as good," but which is an inferior article on which he gets a larger profit.

FOR SALE, strong covered-in WAGGON, suitable for hawker or carrier. W. O. PEDDER, Blacksmith, Beaufort.

FEDERATION.

ADDRESSES

On the above subject will be delivered by MESSRS J. W. KIRTON AND E. H. AUSTIN M's.L.A., IN THE SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, ON SATURDAY, 28TH INST., At 8 p.m.

A full attendance of electors is requested.

HAGGIS SUPPER.

PERSONS desirous of holding a HAGGIS SUPPER are requested to attend a Meeting at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on THURSDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock.
J. R. WOTHERSPOON, Convener.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

No person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property unless before or on the Tenth day of June, 1898, all rates on such property shall be paid.

The Rate Collector will attend at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, from the 2nd to the 10th June, both days inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving rates.
J. W. HARRIS, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 13th May, 1898.

SAVE MONEY

BY PURCHASING YOUR

GROCERIES, &c.,

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H. & R. SCHOFIELD

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Where you can get a GOOD ARTICLE at a REASONABLE PRICE.

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New Millinery,

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Jackets,

Capes,

Furs, &c.,

At Popular and Moderate Prices.

New Dress Materials,

Check Blousings, &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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A SPECIALITY.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots & Shoes,

GOOD AND CHEAP.

We guarantee our Prices are the Lowest, and we cordially invite comparisons all round.

GEO. H. COUGLE,

Family Draper,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

BRIERLEY AND WHITRICK, TYPISTS, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, House, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents. Loans negotiated and arranged at lowest possible rates of interest. Large amounts available on good security, from 4½ per cent. upwards. Shorthand and Type-writing taught. Day and evening classes. Loans advanced on Mining Scrip and Furniture at very cheap rates. Special agents for Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Accounts collected for business people. FURNIVAL CHAMBERS, 32 LYDIARD STREET.

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.

DOUGAL'S REGISTERED LIST containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price, 1s 6d, post free, 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, Eng. Est. 1844. A fortune may await you.

This book can now be obtained from W. C. RIGBY, Adelaide; GORDON & GOTCH, Melb., Brisbane; GEO. ROBERTSON & CO., Mel., Sydney, Adelaide Brisbane.

WINTER AILMENTS.

ANÆMIA (BLOODLESSNESS).

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS A POSITIVE CURE.

A CASE IN POINT.

A VICTORIAN LADY'S RECOVERY.

(From the Tarangower Times.)

The most devastating and beauty-destroying complaint which females have to contend with in Australia is undoubtedly anæmia. Bloodlessness is a general and terrible weakness which, bit by bit, draws its victim into the grave. Climates and mode of living seem responsible for its appearance in these southern latitudes. Until of late years no adequate cure had been found for it; now, however, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are known throughout the world as the one great specific which invariably baffles this most distressing ailment. Mrs Bowe, of North Maldon, Victoria, thus graphically relates the recovery of her daughter, Miss May. "Up to two years ago," says this lady, "my daughter had been strong and in good health, but she then became thin and pallid in appearance. She constantly had a feeling of depression, and her appetite entirely left her. Always light-hearted, bright and vivacious, this peculiar and distressing change naturally caused us great concern. Several medicines were tried, but she became weaker and more listless every day. The doctor said she was suffering from anæmia, or poorness of blood. We then became seriously alarmed, and consulted different medical men, who prescribed and told Miss May to take as much exercise as possible. She, being fond of flowers, naturally turned her attention to the garden, but had to abandon the work, as the least exertion exhausted her. Often, when I thought she was out taking exercise in the fresh air, I have found her in the drawing room with her head resting in her hands, and in a somnolent state. Then, when disturbed, she would steal quietly to her room, and remain there for hours at a time. At this stage we became extremely anxious concerning her health, and again sought medical advice, as we thought she was going into a decline. It was of no use though; nothing did her any good. She was then so thin and weak that the slightest exertion tired her. She also suffered from severe cramps in the legs.

"Friends then recommended patent medicines, and two or three kinds were tried, unsuccessfully.

"At last I decided to take her away to the country for a change, but just as I was about to do so I saw in the 'Tarangower Times' an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and noticing that people with symptoms similar to those of my daughter had been cured, I determined to give them a trial.

"After using half a box a great improvement was noticeable, and after using three boxes she regained her appetite, was able to sleep with comfort, and was so strong and well that we considered there was no necessity for her continuing to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So she discontinued them. I honestly believe my daughter's recovery was due to this great remedy. She is now as well as ever she was in her life. She has a fine color, is able to eat and sleep well, and can take any amount of outdoor exercise without feeling fatigued. I feel very grateful to Dr. Williams for my daughter's recovery, and would like to have the case made known, as it may induce others who suffer as my daughter did to try this remedy to their benefit, and thus perhaps bring sunshine and happiness to their homes."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature.

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Salisbury Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne, enclosing the price, 2s 9d a box, or half-dozen for 15s 3d. These pills are not a purgative, and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate.

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.

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.

An acute cold is very disagreeable and, if neglected, may prove very serious. In its early stages it may be avoided by the use of camphor if the chest seems "tight," rub it thoroughly with equal parts of camphor and sweet oil, and wear a compress during the night of flannel saturated with the mixture, heated and covered with dry flannel. Three or four drops of camphor in a glass of hot water, taken at night, is excellent. If the throat is a little sore, use a gargle of 10 drops of camphor to a tablespoonful of water, being careful not to swallow this. Rubbing the nose with sweet oil and camphor, and inhaling the fumes of the latter, will help matters when the head feels full with a fresh cold.

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.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that a majority of the apples and pears are gathered, a large share of attention should be given to the fruit room; no odouriferous substance should be brought into it, and decaying fruit should be instantly removed; the temperature should be kept low—from 40 to 50 degrees being the most suitable. In the later districts, wherever a brick wall with a northern aspect exists, grapes, peaches, and others of the more tender kind of fruits might be planted, so that they will ripen earlier than if fully exposed. Blackberries come in useful, and they may be planted in any out-of-the-way place. Where further extension of the orchard is intended ground not yet in proper condition, year old trees may be obtained and planted in nursery rows, whence they could be easily transplanted, either the next or the following year. Young orange trees may be laid in the ground in a warm situation for transplanting to their permanent sites in spring. Late pears that do not ripen well may be placed in dry sand. Cuttings of currants should be laid in the soil as soon as they are taken off to be prepared and planted at leisure. Grapes may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall; the shoots required for planting may be laid in the ground until there is leisure to prepare them. Any young apple trees that are naturally slow in commencing to bear, such as Northern Spy, may be root-pruned. Dress old strawberry beds with decayed manure, and dig some in around berry bushes. Every pains should be taken to destroy insects in fruit trees, including scale on grape vines.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Ground for transplanting onions should be got ready by trenching if necessary and manuring. Earth up celery four weeks before it is wanted for use. Dig up celery and plant in boxes in a dark place to blanch for salading. Sow spinach and beks for early crops. Plant mint in boxes on a hot bed. Cover endive to blanch. Clear away dead leaves from rhubarb and seakale, and commence to force. Run black thread over rows of young peas to deter sparrows. Rubbish heaps may be turned over and all that is fit used as manure. Heavy soils may be manured some time before being planted, but light soils should not be manured until immediately previous. Gas-lime may be applied to land infested with noxious grubs, if it can be permitted to lie idle for a few weeks. The following seeds may be sown in May:—Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, cress, carrot, leek, lettuce, mustard, onion, onion bulbs, parsnip, peas, potatoes, radish.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The planting of shrubs, trees and other plants should be proceeded with whenever the weather will permit; also alterations in the plan of the grounds, and the laying out of new beds, and transplanting may be carried on. Boxwood and other edgings may be replanted. Dahlias should be lifted as soon as the stalks are withered. Discard inferior chrysanthemums, and plant better varieties in their place. Proceed with layering the branches of shrubs and trees. Cuttings of coniferous trees and shrubs may now be put in. The present is the best season for transplanting lilies; L. auratum should be planted a little deeper than others. Pansies, daisies, and other delicate plants that were removed to cool situations may now be returned to the flower garden. Soft-wooded plants, such as fuchsias and daturas, should be placed in very rich soil. As delphiniums are liable to be injured if left in the ground through the winter, it is advisable to lift now and keep them in pots until spring. Where slugs abound, it is advisable to place a ring of zinc around each patch of bulbs and other tender plants. In pruning plants of clematis, a distinction should be made between those that flower on the wood of the previous year and those that flower on the young shoots. In planting new shrubberies, the permanent plants should be placed at the proper distance apart, while the intervals may be occupied by other and commoner kinds, which may be cut back as the space is required by the permanent subjects.

PLANT HOUSES.

Discourage the growth of summer flowering shrubs by reducing their water till the wood ripens. Water plants in the early part of the day. Keep the glass clean for admission of light. Continue to fumigate all plants liable to the attacks of aphides. Pot plants of such as lily of the valley, deutzia, gracilis and other shrubs for forcing. Pelargoniums and others in growth must have good supplies of water when the soil becomes dry.

The Health and Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been at work, they 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.

It is a singular fact, caused by the 1900 not being leap year, that between 1887 and 1910 (a period of 23 years) the present is the only year in which New Year's Day falls on Saturday.

"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.

"TEDDY'S BUTTON."

MILITARY SERVICE OF SONG AT CARNGHAM.

Now that a strong martial spirit has been fostered among so many by the Spanish-American war, the idea of holding a military service of song in aid of the Carngham Presbyterian Sabbath School funds was surely a happy thought, and it is somewhat surprising to have to record a rather limited attendance of the public. However, though the seats of the church were not so well filled as they should have been, a fair sum of money was taken, and after expenses have been met, between L4 and L5 should be available for the purchase of prizes, &c., for the scholars.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the success of the entertainment, and for weeks past the choir, numbering 40 children and about a dozen adult voices, had been practising most assiduously under the able tuition of the organist, Miss L. Carnegie. It was unfortunate, therefore, that on the day previous to the entertainment, Miss Carnegie was confined to her room with an attack of influenza, and could not take her accustomed place at the splendid instrument she so skilfully plays. A postponement was at first proposed, but it was eventually decided to proceed with the service, and Miss Maggie Christie, who is making a study of the pipe organ under Miss Carnegie, proved a very capable substitute at that instrument. So thorough had been the training of the choir that the presence of the leader, though of course greatly missed, did not prove indispensable, the musical portion of the service being rendered in excellent style. Rev. J. S. Drummond gave the connective readings. As it is the intention of the choir to give the service of song at Linton, and perhaps repeat it at Carngham, it would perhaps be as well not to reveal the "plot" of the story; but suffice to say that the narrative is deeply interesting from the commencement to close.

Encores were taken by Messrs W. Carnegie, C. W. Frost, and Master Norman Carnegie. The latter possesses a good treble voice, and sang very nicely "Rest, little soldier." A quartette, "O, the bitter sharp and sorrow," was well rendered by Mrs Drummond, Miss Jean Christie, and Messrs W. and J. Carnegie; and a trio by Messrs Lily M'Fadzean, A. Christie, and L. Frost was also well received. One of the prettiest items of the service was a children's chorus, the pure, sweet voices of the little ones sounding very heavenly indeed.—*Grenville Standard.*

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

NOTHING "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letters she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better.

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup and began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, North-fleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1897," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Corunna House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the sufferings of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures of the Police Magistrate, Mr R. E. Johns, for the month of June, 1898:—

Gordon, 1st June, at 2 p.m.
Scarsdale, 2nd June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.
Beaufort, 6th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Geelong (licensing court), 7th June, at 11 a.m.
Allendale, 8th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Linton, 9th June, at 10 a.m.
Sebastopol, 9th June, at 3 p.m.
Ballarat, 10th June, at 10 a.m.
Learmonth, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
Creswick, 14th June, at 10 a.m.
Ballarat East, 16th June, at 10 a.m.
Bungaree, 16th June, at 2 p.m.
Buninyong, 17th June, at 3.15 p.m.
Ballarat, 20th June, at 10 a.m.
Rokewood, 21st June, at 11 a.m. (Warden's Court, at 10 a.m.)
Skipton, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.
Carngham, 22nd June, at 2 p.m.
Moyston, 23rd June, at 12 noon.
Ararat, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
Smythesdale, 28th June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat East, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

LITTLE WRECKERS.

Scenes Among the Poor Children Who Roam New York's Streets.

As wreckers along the seashore are ever on the lookout for derelicts and for property wrenched from the owners by violence of wind and flood, so, along the human tide of the ocean of a great city, there are wreckers on the anxious watch for anything of value that may be abandoned or placed by accident beyond the control of the owners.

Among the great army of these wreckers in New York who gather from the refuse of the city and from the result of fire and other accident a living or a partial support is a vast band of children, who are conspicuous figures in pathetic pictures of metropolitan life. These children come from their habitations, called homes, and wander about, seeking what may be of value to them in the way of aiding the possibility of existence. Value is a relative matter, and what is worthless to one may be a greatly desired prize to another.

I stood at the corner of Broadway and Pine street, attracted by the actions of two little girls, whose added years would not exceed a single dozen, and in the space of time occupied by Trinity bell in tolling the hour of 12 saw emotions of desire, hope, fear, doubt and joy marked on their baby faces. They were thinly clad for the season, and their unkempt hair hung in confusion over their large eyes as they looked on a little pile of very small boards that workmen on the tall building being erected there had thrown in a heap at the side of the street. An anxious desire to possess themselves of the few pieces of wood was quite evident, and it was quickly followed by hope as they moved toward the coveted prize, and then fear took its place when they saw that a workman was observing them, and doubt held them motionless for a second, but this was quickly followed by a look of real joy when the man gave silent consent to their desires by turning from them. How quickly they grasped the opportunity to gather up the boards! If they had been children of fortune searching for offered jewels of great value, they could not have shown greater delight. Soon their little slender bare arms were filled with the wood that made loads too great for their strength, but off they marched, bending under their burdens, as triumphant as conquerors carrying trophies of war.

At Water street their path was crossed by another little wrecker, who was the proud possessor of a wabbly two wheeled cart that would have broken down under the weight of 100 pounds. On the cart were some shavings, a small piece of oilcloth and a rusty tin pan. The commander of the cart looked at the burden the girls were carrying, and they stopped long enough to observe his load. Each was evidently interested in the fortunes of the others in the same line of trade. The girls turned into Front street and a short distance above Fulton market entered a narrow hallway and began to climb the steep stairs that evidently led to their home.

In a junkshop on Greene street I saw three very small boys who were negotiating for the sale of a miscellaneous lot of iron that ranged from a shingle nail up to a suspiciously new grate. The dealer bought without asking questions, and the question that I asked brought no more satisfactory answer than that "the stuff was picked up all over town." The little wreckers received 22 cents for their iron and then adjourned to the sidewalk, where they "tossed up" to see which one should have the odd penny.—New York Herald.

Balzac and Music.

The De Goncourts tell us, on the authority of Theophile Gautier, that "Balzac abhorred music." Theo did, we know. To him is generally attributed the saying that music was the most expensive noise of which he had cognizance. Balzac did not himself thoroughly understand it, but he was deeply interested in it. He treated it almost sympathetically. He got, so it is said, a learned German to help him to deal with it elaborately, and not a little pleased, it may be remembered, was he with the result.

Had any writer of fiction before Balzac ever analyzed any musical composition with half the thoroughness with which in one of his shorter stories Balzac analyzed "Robert le Diable" and all the method of Meyerbeer? And Meyerbeer, it is worth noting, was in the Paris of Balzac's day, just half a century ago, almost the Wagner of that place and time. He was an innovator scarcely less discussed.—Academy.

Leicester's Ancient Prejudice.

The following story is good enough not to be true, but it is an illustration of the way in which "the young idea learns to shoot" in Leicester. A youngster was asked by his teacher, "Why was Moses hidden in the bulrushes by his mother?" The answer was simple and direct: "Because she did not want to have her baby vaccinated."—Westminster Gazette.

"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 per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

'RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.'

We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognised. A increased circulation means still greater usefulness on our part. When a neighbour or friend asks for the loan of the local paper, tell him or her that for the small sum of

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

In addition to complete and impartial reports of all local meetings, a interesting

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

Presented with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

Business men should note that as the Local Paper is extensively read in the district, it therefore affords a splendid advertising medium.

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."

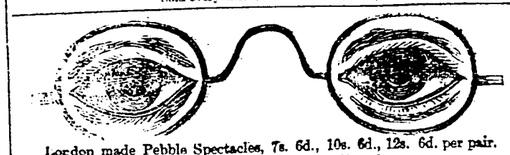
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

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 Bloom of Health, and arousing with the Roseate Hue 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.

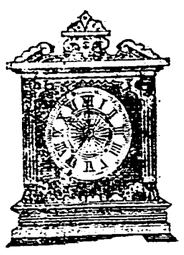
Sold everywhere, in Boxes, 9d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.



When in Town call and have your Eyesight tested GRATIS.

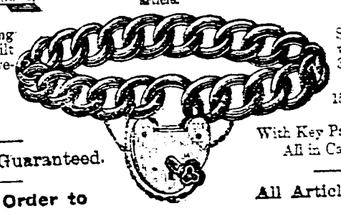
London made Pebble Spectacles, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. per pair.
Gold Spectacles or Folders, 30s., 35s., 40s.
Guaranteed without spec or flaw. When ordering state age, and if used glasses before.

Watch Repairs Guaranteed.



Silver Keyless Ladies' Watches, 25s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s.
Solid Gold Keyless, £4, £5, £6.
Gents' Silver Rotherham English Levers, £4 10s., cheapest and best timekeeper ever made, extra quality, £5 10s., £6 10s., £7 10s.
18 carat Gold, £20, £25, £30.
Keyless Nickel Watch (the Miners' Friend), in transparent dust-proof Gelatine Case, 15s., 20s., complete.
TRY ONE.
Send P.O.O., and secure genuine article.

8-day Walnut striking Clock, White or Gilt Dial, first-class movement
15 in. high, 30s.
18 " 35s.



Solid Gold Pendle, with Snap Padlock, 25s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 60s.
15 carat Gold, 70s., 75s., 80s., 90s.
With Key Padlock, 10s. extra.
All in Cases complete.

Every Article Guaranteed.

Send your Order to

All Articles Post Free.

—THE—

H. A. COLLINS, JEWELLER,

148 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

(NEAR COLONIAL BANK).

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.

5. The court have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

APPLICATIONS FOR MINING LEASES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

Attention is called to the following regulations under part 2 of "The Mines Act 1890," twenty third-schedule:—

4. Every applicant for a lease to mine on private property shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these regulations; but during the seven days immediately preceding the day on which he leaves his application with the warden, he must do the following things—

(A). Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if there be no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice on the form in the appendix A thereto.

(B). Post similar notices at the office of the warden, and at the post office or police court, whichever is the nearest to the land.

(c). Deposit with the clerk of the warden the sum of £5 sterling, &c.

Objections will be raised to the granting of all leases where the above requirements have not been fully complied with.

RE MINING LEASES.

It is notified for general information that applicants for Mining Leases are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

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 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor nowadays to take their country paper, and it is a false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of direct benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't make a place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news. You cannot learn from them who and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land, produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols. for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain Celt." This is the poem:—

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men don't stand a chance;
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.
On our pants, once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue;
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.
Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite, however small,
Or when the cold of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

WOOL RATES.

The Railway Commissioner has fixed the following charges for the conveyance of wool per ton:—

	To Melbourne.		To Geelong.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beaufort ...	25	6	22	6
Buangor, ...	27	0	24	0
Dobies ...	30	0	27	0
Middle Creek ...	27	0	24	0

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 1/3 worth of goods, and the grocery man or draper will not throw in gratis 1/3 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him if you don't believe us.

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1073. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898. PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

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

(Urgent letters are, on arrival at the Post Office in the town to which they are directed, treated as telegrams, and delivered with the utmost despatch. They will not be delivered if addressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messenger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS	0 1
REPLY POST CARDS ...	0 2
LETTER CARDS ... ... (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d)	0 1½
NEWSPAPERS	0 0½
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)	0 1
REGISTRATION FEE ..	0 3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under (each extra pound or part, 3d.)	0 9
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)	0 1

PACKETS.

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

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

TERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

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

PACKETS.

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

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place through which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust 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.

We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectfully soliciting a renewal of support, desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will always endeavour to make our columns as comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, we will aim at improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support.

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT
(Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, and hope by moderate charges and prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor.

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.

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.

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
Costiveness or 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.

W. BAKER,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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

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

Hardwood supplied at Timber Yard prices.

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

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.

Dr. JENNER'S COUGH BALSAM

Dr. Jenner's Cough Balsam positively cures coughs, colds, sore throats, bronchitis, asthma, and all chest complaints. It relieves instantly and quickly makes a permanent cure. Suited for young and old. It is pleasant to take, and children like it. Obtainable at all chemists and grocers, 1s. per bottle.

For Disordered Liver,

Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, General Debility, &c.,

They have Cured Thousands, and They will cure You.
Obtainable from all Chemists and Grocers, 2d. and 1s. per Box.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

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.

☞ 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.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt shnow. Besides dere ish dese tifferences: ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can somedimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off, all der year rount, mit some moneys.—Joseph.

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.

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.

ALBION HOTEL,

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

THE DEPRESSION in the JEWELLERY TRADE.

ANOTHER STOCK BOUGHT by PAYNE, the Sturt street jeweller.

THE Stock of M'Eldean and Welshaw, Little Collins street, Melbourne, secured at a big discount for cash.

TO be offered to the public at sensational prices.

ABOUT 950 gold bar BROOCHES, all splendid designs, to be sold at bargain prices.

UPWARDS of 700 different designs in Ladies' RINGS. 72 solid gold rings to be sold at 9s 6d and 16s 6d each; reduced from 20s and 32s 6d. A lot of magnificent designs in English-made rings, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, &c., 30s to £10—15 6d in the £ under usual price. Two (only) ladies' superb diamond rings, £19 each—M'Eldean and Welshaw's price for these rings was £35 each.

80 PAIRS GOLD LINKS to be sold from 10s 6d to 26s. Gold scarf-pins, studs, sockets, curins, necklets, hearts, gent's rings, fob chains, long gold muff chains, sovereign cases, &c., all at bargain prices.

ABOUT 130 GOLD BANGLES and BRACELETS to be sold at bargain prices, starting at 12s 6d each.

WATCHES.—35 gun-metal watches reduced from 30s to 14s 6d. 27 gents' solid silver watches, 15s 6d, 27s 6d, and 50s, reduced from £2, £3 10s, and £4 15s. A few 14-carat gold Walthams, filled cases, £3 5s and £3 15s each. Gents' 10-carat, solid gold Walthams, £7 10s, usual price £12 10s; and I will sell gents' 18 carat gold Walthams at £12 10s each, usual price £21. The above prices are all for brand new watches.

SHORT-WIND WATERBURYS reduced from 22s 6d to 16s 6d each. During sale a reduction of 3s in the £1 will be made off wedding rings and keepers.

ORDERS from the country attended to immediately. Fresh lines will be shown in the window every day.

FOR real sound reliable watch work go to PAYNE'S. No bother with your watch after you have had it repaired there. Upwards of 6000 watches repaired at Payne's during the last four years. Address—GEO. PAYNE, Jeweller, near the Post Office, Sturt street, Ballarat.

RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S.
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RELIABLE WATCH and JEWELLERY REPAIRS at PAYNE'S

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WISE and BUY the BEST, CHEAPEST and most STYLISH clothing in Australia from

LINCOLN, STUART & CO.

Proprietary Limited,
238 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE, opp. Station.

Our Suit to Order at 42/- is marvellous value made from all-Wool Tweeds Vicunas or Serges, in 8 colour, is perfectly fitting, beautifully finished. A Splendid Suit to Order, from any Material, £3 3/- To Measure, Capital Trousers, 10/6. A Special line, very good. Patterns, 12/6. Dress Suits to Measure, 84/-. Clerical Suits to Measure, 42/-. Golf or Cycling Suits, 35/-. Riding Breeches, 25/-. Waterproof, Tweed or Cloth Overcoats. Band and other Uniforms, Riding Habits, &c.

5,000 pieces of Woollens to select from.

We supply Ready-made Men's Capital Tweed Suits 21/- Famous Ballarat Serge Suits, Indigo dye 25/-. Serverettes suits any shade, 30/-. Excellent Tweed or Serge Trousers, 5/11. Rainproof Tweed Cycling Suits, 32/6. Black Waterproof Over coats full capes, 15/9. Fancy Tweed do. 18/6. The Greatest Assortment of Boys' Clothing in Australia. Elegant Tennis Shirts from 2/11. Undressed White Shirts, Linen Fronts & Cuffs, 2/-, 2/11, 3/3. Warm Travelling Rugs, 12/6. Gents' splendid Balmoral Boots 6/6, 9/6.

Hats, Caps, all kinds, Cheap.

Our Book, "The Philosophy of Dress," also Patterns of all kinds, and Self-measurement Forms posted free. Write for them.

The Largest Stock in Australia of Woollens, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Underwear, Ties, Shirts, Rugs, Blankets, Bags, &c. It will pay you to write to, or call upon us.

We will send you enough Good Victorian Tweed to make a Man's Suit, for 10/-, trimmings included.

LOST MANHOOD

Nervous Debility, &c., from youthful folly, excesses or any cause. Guaranteed CURE. A great Scientific discovery by anatomy. Book posted free, sealed. To young men contemplating marriage, to the married, to young and old, this book is invaluable, pointing out the way of relief to those unfortunate sufferers to whom love is but a hideous tormenting dream, life a torture, the future a blank. Write PROFESSOR E. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Woman's Salvation.

The Wife's welfare within her own control. Book posted free. It will teach you more about prevention in ten minutes than all the years you've lived. Write PROF. E. HERMANN, 41 Collins Place, Melbourne.

Sufferers from *Boyish Folly, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood*, &c. Send stamped envelope, and I will forward full particulars—how I suffered for years—tried almost every so-called remedy and specialist, and when all had failed—*how I astonishingly found a cure*. Address, HAROLD S. HALL, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LADIES—My New TRIPLE-POWER REMALE PILLS Restore Regularly instantly, no matter what cause, how long standing, or what has failed. Nothing can resist them. 10s posted, 5s. 6d. Write—Professor GARFIELD, West Collins Street, Melbourne.

GENTS—Latest American PREVENTATIVE. Simple and effectual. Lasts for years. Posted, 5s. 6d. (stamps). Write Prof. Garfield, West Collins-st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Write for free particulars of Mother Hedburg's American remedy, to restore regularity at home yourselves Without Medicine. H. A. DE LEON, agent, Flinders-st., Melbourne.

LADIES—Dr. Boxwell's Female Pills (registered) restore regularly, any cause. 5/6 box. All chemists.

A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN & WINTER

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY.

For Assortment and Prices, beats everything.

NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS,

In all the Newest Colorings, in every fashionable texture.

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS,

In blacks and colors, at any price.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

In Braids, Jets, Sequin, and Spangles—so much worn.

The very latest in

RIBBONS, LACES, TORCHONS, FURS,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

A very Nice Assortment of the Newest

Flannelette and Wool Tartan Blousings

So much in demand.

GRAND VALUES IN

Flannels, Sheetings, Cretonnes, Flannelettes,

And hundreds of Plain Manchester Lines.

200 PAIRS BLANKETS,

All Sizes, Prices, and Colors, direct from the makers.

SPECIAL VALUE IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Has been replenished with an entirely New Stock of

Suits, Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, K.B. Suits, Mackintosh and Oilskin Coats.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS for WINTER WEAR

In Men's, Womens', and Childrens', from the best makers, at prices lower than any house in the colony.

SUITS TO ORDER from a fresh range of Patterns, which for Style, Fit, and Price, cannot be beaten.

J. McKEICH,

DIRECT IMPORTER,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR CATALOGUES of the world-renowned HUMBER BICYCLES, the SINGER and SWIFT BICYCLES,

and the numerous other makes for which we are SOLE AGENTS for Beaufort district!

If not, we will be pleased to give you all particulars, and to sell you one for either £10 or £30, for cash or time-payment, and give a guarantee with each machine for 12 months.

We have pleasure in intimating that we have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the district for the famous

"QUAKER" GRAIN & FERTILIZER DRILL,

And will be pleased to forward Price List and particulars to any address. Call on us and inspect the "QUAKER" SEED DRILL, and judge for yourselves its superiority over all other makes in the market at the present time.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Crockery, and Produce Dealers.

AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Highest Price given for Gold.

HAWKES BROS.,

Importers and General Merchants,
NEILL STREET,
BEAUFORT.

IRONMONGERY, TIMBER, FURNITURE, PRODUCE.

Largest Stocks in the District.
LOWEST PRICES.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

ADAMS MARS GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

ALL SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.

Shearing Requisites a Specialty.

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 sent 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 Latest possible Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, 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 Farmin
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 per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, L11 10s per ton; roller-made, L11 10s per ton; pollard, 1s 1d per bushel; bran, 12d per bushel; oats, white, 1s 11d per bushel; Algerian, 1s 10d per bushel; Cape barley, 3s; rye, none; potatoes, Warrnambool, L7 10s per ton; Ballarat, none; hay, sheaves, to L2 5s per ton; straw, to L1 15s per ton; chaff, L2 10s per ton; onions, 7s 6d per cwt; butter, fresh, 1s 4d; butter, potted, 10d; hams, 9½d per lb; bacon, 8½d per lb; cheese, 6½d per lb; eggs, 1s 4d per dozen.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Thursday.

Wheat, 4s 4d; oats, 2s to 2s 1d; bran, 1s 1d; pollard, 1s 1d. Barley—English, 5s to 5s 3d; Cape, 3s. New potatoes, L5 to L5 10s. Peas, 3s 8d. Hay—Sheaves, L2 to L2 5s; manger, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d; straw, L1 5s to L1 12s. Flour, to L12. Butter.—Factory, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; prime dairy, 1s 3d to 1s 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Cheese.—Prime, 5d to 6½d.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday.

Cattle—A small supply, numbering only 189 head, was penned for to-day's sale, principally consisting of useful quality beef, a fair proportion being good and prime. There was an average muster of the trade, all forward being eagerly competed for at prices showing a slight advance on last week's improved rates, closing firm. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, L10 10s to L11 12s 6d; good, L9 to L10; medium, L6 10s to L8; prime pens cows, L7 to L8; odd beasts to L9 2s 6d; good, L6 to L6 10s. Averages —J. M'Millan, 8 bullocks, L10 18s 2d; W. Douald, 20 do, L10 10s 10d; Twomey, 18 do, L9 16s 3d; A. Lang, 35 do, L9 13s 8d; G. Lord, 9 do, L9 4s 2d; Fawcett, 13 do, L9; Mitchell Bros., 10 do, L8 1s 5d. Calves—6 forward, selling to 56s. Sheep—2668 came to hand for to-day's sale, principally crossbreds, a larger proportion than usual ranging from good to prime, balance medium and useful. There was a large attendance of buyers, opening sales ruling decidedly brisk, and continuing so throughout; prices obtained for all descriptions showing a material advance on last week's values, closing strong. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 16s 6d to 17s 6d, extra 18s 6d to 19s 6d; good do, 15s to 16s; medium do, 12s to 13s 6d; prime crossbred ewes, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; extra to 16s 9d; good do, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; good merino wethers, to 10s; merino ewes to 8s 11d. Store Sheep—1300 yarded, principally merinos in fair store condition, which were disposed of at satisfactory rates. Lambs—100 penned, which were in request at fully late rates. Prime, 11s to 12s 7d; good, 9s 6d to 10s 6d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

Wednesday.

The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Co., Ltd., report:—Cheese.—New, 6d to 6½d; medium, 5½d. Best Dairy Butter.—Prime, to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; inferior, lower. Eggs, 1s 7½d per dozen. Bacon.—Sides, from 7½d; middles, 8½d per lb; hams, 9d. Turkeys.—Cocks, 6s to 9s; hens, 4s to 5s 6d. Fowls.—Young roosters, prime, to 4s 3d; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d. Ducks—Prime, 4s to 5s.

Wheat.—Prime, 4s 6d. Flour.—Town roller, L12. Barley—Prime malting, 5s 6d; good, 5s to 5s 3d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; Cape prime to 2s 9d; medium do. to 2s 6d. Oats.—Prime stout whites, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; medium to 2s 2d; prime Algerian milling, 2s 3d; feed, 2s 1d; seed to 2s 3d; inferior, 1s 10d. Bran, 1s. Pollard, 1s. Maize.—Prime flat to 2s 4½d. Peas—Machine threshed, 3s 9d; hand do. 4s 6d. Potatoes—Sydney, L7 15s; Tasmanian, L8; Warrnambool, L6; New Zealand, L7 15s. Onions—Prime, L6 5s. Chaff—Medium to good, up to L3; prime, L3 2s 6d. Hay—Manger, L3 5s to L4 5s; chaffing, L2 12s 6d to L2 17s 6d. Straw, 30s to 40s.

GEELONG, &c., MARKETS.

George Hague & Co. report (25th inst.):—

Wool—The London sales have closed firm at a general fall of five per cent., with the exception of super merino greasy and superfine crossbred greasy, which are from par to five per cent. higher. Out of 207,000 bales available 169,000 bales were sold, and 38,000 withdrawn or held over for future disposal. The next series will commence on the 28th June.

Sheepskins—A smaller supply than usual, on account of the wet weather. The usual attendance of buyers, and a very firm market. We cleared out as follows:—Butchers' fresh skins, small to medium, 18d to 24d each; good to superior, 33d to 45d each; extra to 50d each. Country and station skins, short and faulty, 1d to 1½d per pound; medium, 2½d to 3½d per pound; good to superior, 4d to 5d per pound; extra to 5½d. Lambskins 3d to 4½d per pound.

Hides—A good supply, and brisk demand. All cleared as follows:—Picked heavies to 4½d per pound, extra ditto to 5d and over. Good conditioned salted, 3d to 3¾d per pound; other sorts 2½d to 3d per pound. Kip, to 3½d per pound. Calf, to 5½d per pound; cut and damaged ditto to 1d per pound.

Tallow.—Sales of good mixed at extreme prices, and our usual weekly supply of oddments, at current rates.

"Clarkes 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 curet have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, as 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations

"The people of these colonies were determined to unite, and no power on earth could keep them apart. Federation would tend to the advancement of Australia and the consolidation of the British empire. When it was accomplished the colonies of Australia would jump at one bound from a collection of disconnected states—divided, and therefore, weak—into a people powerful enough to make their desires and their influence felt on the other side of the globe. They would exchange the closeness of the vestry air for the freedom of national aspirations and national life."—Sir George Turner, at Allendale.

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 substitute

Whilst chopping wood at Carngham on Wednesday a young man named John Brown had the misfortune to cut off two of the toes of his right foot. Means having been taken to stanch the bleeding, he was brought in to the Ballarat Hospital that night. His injuries were properly attended to there, and he was admitted to the surgical ward.

Ladies' Safeguard (Registered.)

French Safety Pills. The QUICKEST, SUREST, and BEST MEDICINE FOR RESTORING REGULARITY, no matter why or how long delayed. They NEVER FAIL! Use no others! May be taken at any time by the most delicate lady. Box sent free from observation, 7s 6d; extra strong, 21s. Guaranteed A1. Address—

PROFESSOR HAUTMONT, R.M.D.,
Victoria-street, North Melbourne.

All Letters Burned.
Send Six Stamps for my invaluable pamphlet and particulars.

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

DR. LETHBRIDGE
(LATE OF MELBOURNE),
HAS
COMMENCED THE PRACTICE
Of his Profession at the house recently occupied by Dr. Adam.

DR. D. O. WHITE,
M.B., CH.B.,
May in future be consulted at the residence lately occupied by Mr Ellingsen, next to the Victoria Timber-yard.

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.

Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of
RICHARDS & CO'S.
NEW INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.
Instantaneous Photographs on the Dullest Days.
—The latest styles in all sizes.—
YORK PANEL, SALON, AND RECHERCHE, PARIS PANELS, AND RENAISSANCE IN PLATINOTYPE.
Permanent Enlargements in Gilt Frames, 15s; Oak and Gold Frames, 20s.
Bridal and Bridesmaids' Bouquets, the latest Styles kept at Studio. Two distinct positions taken of each sitter, and two proofs submitted.
RICHARDS & CO.,
The Leading Ballarat Photographers,
Opposite *Courier* Office, STURT ST., BALLARAT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 29TH MAY, 1898.

Church of England.—St. John's, 11 a.m. Subject, "The birth of the Church of Christ." Chute, 3 p.m.; St. John's, 7 p.m. Subject, "An inspired portrait of Jesus Christ the redeemer; a glance at the effect of His advent and glorious work."

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Middle Creek, 2.30 p.m., Rev. Mr Menzies, of Ballarat.

Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m., Rev. H. Robinson; Main Lead, 3 p.m., Beaufort, 7 p.m. Mr Waldron.

MARRIAGE.

WATKIN—NICKOLS.—On the 26th April, at the Church of England, Ararat, by the Rev. S. McGeorge, Louis C. E., youngest son of the late J. F. Watkin, "Belmont," Main Lead, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of W. E. Nickols, of Beaufort.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

WHATEVER the opponents of federation may endeavour to prove as to its pernicious effects in relation to rural industries, it is quite a patent truth, to those who have closely watched the country sentiment in this matter, to note that the feeling is almost solid for federation. In requires no highly-colored oratorical efforts to convince the intelligent country producer that the widened area of his market, which will result from federation, will more than recoup him for the slight additional expense incurred in the attainment of that glorious consummation. "Good wine needs no bush," and though the truism may be trite, yet it is applicability to the cause of federation is perfectly justifiable, and it is not from any feeling of misapprehension that the federal sentiment is not strong in the country that any anxiety need be felt as to the quality of the vote on 3rd June. Apathy, at this juncture, may be looked upon as the chief and only enemy of the cause so far as the country districts are concerned. While the country is solid for federation, and quiet though earnest for the cause, what a difference do we observe when we turn to the chief centre of population, the metropolis! Here the congregation of powerful and excitable intellects, here the full play of intellectual faculties, are fanned to white heat by the very force of circumstances—the excitement of swaying public opinion. And it is a more than potent truth, though the feeling for federation is strong, even growing stronger in the metropolis, that there are influences at work there which with the material to work upon are erecting an opposition to the cause which cannot be looked upon by the country except with disappointing confession that after all there is a certain section of metropolitan parochial thought which is not sincere in the desire for federation. This clearly defined phase of the federal question, which has been more noticeable of late—even though it should prove abortive, let us hope—would seem to give some point to a remark once made by a statesman that the curse of America was eloquent men. But though the metropolis may be cursed, so to speak, with eloquent men against the cause, yet the hour and the opportunity have brought out countless orators eloquent in the desire for federation, and the keen controversy, we must hope, will result in the vindication of our national honor. Orators, to be really successful and eloquent, as it has been remarked by an eminent observer, must have a substantial personality, and ever keep their feet on a fact. The oppositionists, therefore, of the provincial schools, while they have admirably developed the art of magnifying what is small and diminishing what is great in regard to the defects and glorious advantages of this coming federation, are without this very necessary foundation for their arguments. The question then may be narrowed down under two issues: Shall we decide for or against federation? It is more than apparent that to decide for the latter will be to place the immediate and future destinies of Victoria and Australia in jeopardy, while a decision for the former can only have for its logical sequence a newer era of prosperity for Australia hitherto not experienced in the several colonies. We cannot prophesy greater than we know, and though federation may for a year or two be in the nature of a leap in the dark, yet from the democratic nature of our proposed constitution, which places the power supremely in the hands of the people, we may enter the state with an assurance that its needs will be amply provided for, and that the leap in the dark will be rapidly succeeded by the dawn of a great and permanent prosperity. But while the [illegible] ... the country is [illegible] ... chief enemy; organization and energy [illegible] to overcome the [illegible]. To accomplish federation, [illegible] ... which is now so rapidly [illegible] ... comes us to be [illegible] and done. The formation of district committees to urge the people to exercise their votes ... [illegible] ... this direction [illegible] ... and in view of the momentous issue, every [illegible] should be adopted to make success certain. A good opportunity is afforded to adopt this suggestion at the federation meeting to which Messrs J. W. Kirton and E. H. Austin, M's.L.A., are to deliver addresses tonight. Unless something is done so to carry out an active and systematic campaign, it is certain that the local poll will be very light.

Though the pulpit is as a rule recognised as not the fitting place for the discussion of political affairs of the day, yet it was perhaps appropriate that with the approach of the date for a vote on the great subject of the federation of Australia, some recognition of that important event should have been made in the churches of Victoria last Sunday. Ecclesiastical influence should account for a great deal, and in such a subject as federation there is scope enough to adjudge the wisdom of federation and folly of remaining isolated by other measures than that of political reasons and the aspect conjured up by a mass of pounds, shillings and pence. Though the recognition was slight from country pulpits, no doubt due to the reluctancy to make the pulpit a conveyancer for the inculcation of political doctrine, yet the unanimity and the sincerity of desire for the consummation of that glorious end are both much to be commended, and the issue must be in a measure made more secure. Generally speaking, however, there seems to be so much indifference in Beaufort that we would like to see the feeling for the acceptance of the Commonwealth Bill striking deeper root. The forces that make for federation should be wisely marshalled, so that the call to the urgent duty of recording votes may be largely availed of. The progress of the United States, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland should be conclusive proofs of the benefits accruing from federation, and it becomes all who have the welfare of the colony at heart to sink all thought of parochial differences and with a solid affirmative vote on Friday, 3rd June, declare themselves ready to enter upon their new national life.

Local and General News.

The rain, though not heavy in the Middle Creek district, was welcomed, and (writes a correspondent) will do the crops a vast amount of good. Mr G. Davis reports that 63 points have fallen since Sunday morning.

The rainfall at Beaufort this week amounted to 116 points. Early on Tuesday morning a heavy fall of snow occurred, the hills around the district presenting a pretty appearance.

The proposed concert by the Ballarat Orchestral Society has been abandoned, owing to Beaufort residents declining to guarantee £10 to the performers and to pay the other expenses.

Messrs J. W. Kirton and E. H. Austin, M's.L.A., deliver federation addresses in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, tonight. Mr Austin also speaks on the same subject at Stockyard Hill on Tuesday night and at Waterloo on Wednesday night.

A ball and supper was held in the Middle Creek Public Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the Hall Building fund. There was not such a large attendance as was anticipated, owing to the unpropitious weather. However, there will be a surplus to place to the credit of the building fund. The music was supplied by Mr F. White in first-class style, and Mr E. Stapleton acted as M.C. in his usual capable manner. After supper Mr G. Davis, chairman of the pic-nic committee, announced that he was called upon to state that the ladies of the district had decided to present Mr P. Russell with a morocco-bound writing desk, as a token of esteem, and also in recognition of his services as secretary of the pic-nic. Mr Davis requested Mr W. Halpin to make the presentation. Mr Halpin did so, making a few appropriate remarks as to Mr Russell's sterling qualities. He had known Mr Russell for a number of years, and without doubt he was a most unassuming, genial and obliging young man, and adapted for the position of secretary, which he has filled most creditably for the last 10 years. Mr Russell thanked them very heartily for the beautiful present, and said it was quite a pleasure to him to act as their secretary. It was also very gratifying to him to see that his efforts met with such approval, though the success was not all due to him, as he had received great assistance from the ladies each year, which helped to bring the pic-nic to such success. Their handsome gift would serve to remind him of days happily spent among kind and true friends. Dancing was then resumed and indulged in till about 4 a.m.

The federal poll on Friday next opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 7 p.m. The district booths are—Shire Hall, Beaufort; State School, Raglan; State School, Waterloo; Mechanics' Institute, Skipton (Lismore division); Court House, Skipton (Mt. Emu division); Mr W. Cook's house, Chepstowe; and State School, Stockyard Hill.

The chess tournament, referred to recently as being in progress at the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, was won by Mr S. Chinnock, who defeated each of his eight opponents. The first prizes in the whist tournament were won by Messrs McKeich and J. Tilley, who only lost one match; the second prize-takers being Messrs Chinnock and Parker, who were beaten twice in eight matches. The trophies were presented last night by Cr. Sinclair.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Football Club was held at the Fire Brigade Station on Thursday evening for the purpose of re-forming the club. Mr E. Lilley was voted to the chair; 8 others being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A balance-sheet prepared by the late secretary (Mr F. Cumming), showed a credit balance of £1 8s, which was received and adopted. It was decided to re-form the club. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Dr. White; vice-president, Mr R. A. D. Sinclair; committee, Messrs E. Lilley, W. Buchanan, W. O'Sullivan, G. Scott, and T. Rogers; match committee, Messrs E. Lilley, G. Scott, and the secretary; secretary and treasurer, Mr M. Tyrell. The following patrons were appointed:—Hon. W. H. Osmand, M.L.C., Messrs E. H. Austin, M.L.A., G. and P. Lewis, E. W. Hughes, G. H. Cougle, J. W. Harris, junr., J. McKeich, W. Schlict, D. Maher, C. W. Vowles, M. Flynn, and Dr. Lethbridge. The subscription was fixed at 1s 6d, the same as last year. The secretary was instructed to procure 50 members' tickets at the *Riponshire Advocate* office, and also to get a ball. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

A mixed team of Beaufort tennis players visited North Ballarat on the Queen's Birthday, and despite unfavorable weather conditions, enjoyed the trip immensely. The locals were beaten by 7 games, notwithstanding that the Beaufort ladies played exceptionally well and had a lead of 28 games. But the visiting gentlemen could not accommodate themselves to a wet asphalt court and covered ball, and made such a poor exhibition as to lose every set. The North Ballarat Club entertained the visitors most hospitably, and provided luncheon, afternoon tea, and another tea at the close of the game. The health of the Queen was loyally drunk and the National Anthem sung. Mr Duthie cordially welcomed the visitors, and Mr Sinclair acknowledged the kind and hospitable treatment received, and promised that the Beaufort players would extend the same good fellowship to the North Ballarat players when they came to Beaufort, and make their visit as enjoyable as this one had been. Appended are the scores:—Miss Wotherspoon and Miss Cochran (B.) beat Miss Gooch and Miss Fletcher (N.B.) 6–4, 6–5, 6–3, and also beat Miss J. Gooch and Miss Flowerday 6–2, 6–3, 6–3; Miss McRae and Miss Murray (B.) beat Miss J. Gooch and Miss Flowerday 6–3, 6–3, 6–1, and were beaten by Miss Gooch and Miss Fletcher 6–4, 6–4, 2–6. Totals—Beaufort, 68; North Ballarat, 39. Duthie and Gordon (N.B.) beat Breen and Sinclair (B.) 6–5, 6–1, 6–1, and also beat Enscoe and McKeich 6–2, 6–3, 6–4; Duthie and Bickett (N.B.) beat Breen and Sinclair 6–5, 6–5, 6–2, and also beat Enscoe and McKeich 6–2, 6–3, 6–3. Total—North Ballarat, 72; Beaufort, 36. Grand total—North Ballarat, 111; Beaufort, 104; majority for North Ballarat, 7.

Miss Bravo, a resident of Beaufort, who had been suffering from a cancer for a long time, expired on Wednesday, at the age of 44 years. The funeral arrangements were in the hands of Mr W. Baker, undertaker, Beaufort, and the remains of deceased were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery yesterday.

An interesting article on the subject of "Shakespeare-land," written by a former resident of Beaufort who is at present on a visit to England, appears in another part of this issue. Our correspondent has promised that "more will follow," and we feel sure that our readers will greatly appreciate historical sketches and descriptions of his travels when penned in so readable a style.

Mr John Casley, farmer of Granite Hill, a respected colonist of 40 years' standing, died at Lexton, from dropsy, on Saturday last, at the ripe age of 74 years. The remains were interred in the Lexton Cemetery on Monday, the funeral being very largely attended. Messrs Stevenson and Sons, undertakers, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

In response to the advertisement convening a meeting of persons desirous of holding another Haggis supper at Beaufort, a good attendance resulted, no fewer than 22 putting in an appearance at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening. Mr Wotherspoon was voted to the chair. It was decided to hold a Haggis supper and Scotch concert on Wednesday, 22nd June, the services of the McRae family (Highland pipers and dancers), of Ballarat, to be procured. Mr D. McDonald was appointed secretary. An effort is also to be made to get Mr Alex Miller, of Ballarat, to recite some of Burns's poems. Mr A. Campbell, of Ararat, Mr Norris, of Melbourne, and other noted singers, it was anticipated, would provide, with local talent in addition, an excellent entertainment. The concert is to be held in the Golden Age Hall, and the prices of admission were fixed at 2s and 1s. The expenses of the concert were estimated at £7 10s, and a big profit was confidently expected. The supper is to be held in the Societies' Hall. The price of tickets was not fixed, as it was thought advisable to see what the catering would cost before doing so. All present formed themselves into a committee, with power to add, to carry out the necessary arrangements. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs Wotherspoon, McDonald, Sinclair, McKeich, Parker, Hall, Breen, Hendley and H. Watkin, was appointed to take all necessary steps towards effecting the objects of the gathering and to report to a general meeting next Monday week. Anyone in sympathy with the movement is cordially invited to attend. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld lang syne." The sub-committee afterwards met, and the secretary was instructed to obtain, by Wednesday next, local and Ballarat tenders for the catering. A substantial bill of fare was agreed upon, leaving no doubt as to the intention of making the supper a success. The concert performers were also selected. Another meeting was then arranged for that night week.

The powers vested in a ratepayer were exemplified in a remarkable manner at the last sitting of the Lloyda.e Shire Council. The meeting had resolved itself into committee to consider applications for the position of standing counsel, and several contractors present were ordered to retire. A few minutes afterwards a ratepayer demanded admission, but was refused by Councillor Kings, the president, whereupon a shower of blows was rained upon the door. Fearing that this would be broken in, one of the councillors opened it, and the visitor took a seat. On being requested to retire he refused to do so, maintaining that the building was accessible to ratepayers. After consultation with his colleagues, the president stated that they were compelled by the Local Government Act to retire when committee business was under discussion, and the indignant representatives were reluctantly compelled to adjourn to an adjoining room, leaving the persistent contractor master of the situation. He was soon joined by others. Whilst the council was deliberating in private the contractors amused themselves in singing. Peace was restored when the councillors again resumed business in open council.

"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.

FEDERATION.

MR. J. F. MACKEY AT BEAUFORT.

Mr J. F. Mackey delivered an able address on the Commonwealth Bill on Saturday evening in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort. The weather was threatening, and only about 70 persons were present. Mr Geo. Topper was voted to the chair.

PRELIMINARIES.

Mr Mackey said his object was simply to outline the preliminary steps which must be taken before Federation is an accomplished fact, and then he proposed to analyse the Federal Commonwealth Bill, which, if completed by the Australian colonies, would be what they would be governed under in the future. On the 3rd of next month a referendum of the people of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania would be taken for the acceptance or rejection of the Bill; and in South Australia on the following day. Later on the West Australian Parliament would also fix a day, and perhaps Queensland. Assuming that it goes well and a sufficient number of the colonies accepts the constitution, the next step is that each of the two Houses of Parliament in each colony must pass an address to the Imperial Parliament requiring it to pass this measure into law, because, while we are a part of the British Empire, any such change as this can only be brought about by an Imperial Act. These addresses were not likely to go home till towards the close of the year—the referendum was bound to be successful, but Queensland might be brought in or delay caused by colonies trying to get concessions which are not in the bill—and all going smoothly it will be very fortunate if the addresses go home at the end of the year. Then the Imperial officers would go through it carefully to see how it affected Imperial interests. If satisfied they would accept it *in globo*; but if not, they may require alterations. Probably Messrs Barton and Isaacs would go home to see it put through. Then the Imperial Parliament would pass it into law in 1899, and the Queen would issue a proclamation, declaring when the Bill should come in force—probably on 1 January, 1900. She would appoint a Governor-General whose first duty would be to appoint a Federal Premier, who would then select six colleagues. This Federal Ministry would see to the issue of the writs and arrange the dates for the elections to the first Federal Parliament. The place of meeting would be determined by a majority of the governors of the colonies federated, but if they were equally divided then the Governor-General would decide where the first Federal Parliament should meet. It would be the duty of the first Federal Parliament to select a permanent capital. Ballarat, Albury, Moss Vale, and Bathurst had been suggested. Territory of about 200 or 300 square miles would be bought from the State and handed over to the Federal Government, which would own all land in the area. The next step would be to determine what federal buildings, such as Parliament Houses, courts of justice, law and treasury departments were required, so as to place them in the Federal capital.

FEDERAL SUBJECTS.

The first important questions were—What subjects will the Federal Parliament deal with? How will the Federal Parliament affect the local Parliaments? How will the Federal Ministry affect the local Ministry? The two local Houses of Parliament would go on as before, but over and above them would be the Federal Parliament. The question arises, what will be the functions, powers and duties of the local Parliaments and Ministries? Matters concerning the colonies alone would be left to local parliaments, and there would be handed over to the Federal Parliament matters of common interest to all to deal with. These subjects might be divided into four classes—commercial, financial, social, and administrative. The Customs department would be handed bodily over to the Federal Parliament, which within two years would abolish all Customs duties and have one uniform tariff for the whole of Australia in place of the present 5 or 6 complicated tariffs. Not only would intercolonial free trade be established, but they would have a universal law relating to companies, banks, insurance, law, currency and coinage, patents, copyrights, designs, and so forth. There would be an insolvency law for the whole of the colonies, and the Federal Parliament would have power to take over the national debts of the colonies, amounting in round numbers to £180,000,000, upon which £48,000,000 was paid in interest; Victoria's yearly interest now being nearly L2,000,000. Instead of having five or six national debts, there would be one common debt, and by having the security of the whole of Australia money could be borrowed at a lesser rate, as had been the experience of Canada, so that if Federation only reduced the interest on the national debt, there would be a saving of L900,000 to Victoria which meant less taxation to that amount for the people. (Hear, hear.) In addition to the power to borrow, there was power to levy taxation and grant bounties. Social subjects included a common marriage and divorce law, power to grant old age pensions; to settle disputes between employer and employé by means of courts of compulsory arbitration or conciliation. The administrative subjects included post offices, the employés ceasing to be civil servants of a colony, and the buildings being taken over and paid for by the Federal Parliament, as also the question of defence. There would be one central system for the whole of Australia, which would be better organized and dealt with more effectively than now. Again matters of quarantine, telegraph, and so forth would be taken over by the Federal Parliament. The land system, mining laws, water rights, manufactories, hours of labor, minimum wage, local government, and health matters, &c., would be left exclusively to the local parliaments. The railways would remain the property of the different States, but the Federal Parliament had the power to prevent cut throat competition between the colonies in regard to excessive border rates to divert trade, by appointing an inter-State Commission to decide as to the rates and to abolish unfair differential rates.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

would, in the first Parliament, consist of 64 members, that is, 25 from New South Wales, 22 from Victoria, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from West Australia and Tasmania. The number varied according to the population, except for the latter colonies, who were allotted 5 members as the minimum number for any State. Before the first election the Victorian Parliament would divide the colony into 22 electorates, each returning one member. The electors for the House of Representatives would be the electors for the Legislative Assembly or Lower House in each colony, but no elector would be allowed more than one vote. One man one vote was thus an integral part of the Federal Constitution, and the Federal Parliament had no power to establish plural voting. Practically every elector, male or female, who was not disqualified by crime or insolvency, was capable of being elected as a member. No property qualification was necessary. Members were elected for three years, and were each paid £400 a year.

THE SENATE

consisted of six members from each State, all elected for six years. But half the number of Senators, that is three in each State, must face the electors every three years. The first Senators must arrange among themselves who would retire at the end of the first three years. No property qualification whatever was prescribed for members of the Senate, and each was paid £400 a year, so that the poorest elector, male or female, was eligible to sit in this House. Every elector for the Legislative Assembly was made an elector for the Senate. As for members, no property qualification was necessary for electors. In Victoria they were apt to look upon the Upper House as aristocratic and undemocratic, but it would be easily seen that there would be a great difference between the Senate and our Upper House, as all who could get votes for the Lower House were able to vote for the Senators. There was therefore no reason whatever why the Senate should not be as liberal and democratic as the Lower House. In elections to the Senate, the whole colony would vote as one electorate, as for the members of the late Federal Convention. But the Victorian Parliament had the power, and they would probably adopt some system of proportional voting, such as the Hare system, to prevent the country districts being disfranchised, and to allow minorities a fair share of representation.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Equal representation of all States in the Senate has given rise to some opposition. In the House of Representatives the smaller States are in a hopeless minority. There New South Wales and Victoria outnumber the smaller States by 47 to 17. The House of Representatives is made pre-eminent in legislation and in finance, and has control of the executive. But the smaller States insist that they must not also, in the Senate, lose all effective voice in matters vital to their own interests, and become impotent spectators. All objections raised to this equal representation are based on the assumption that in voting on democratic measures, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania will vote solidly against the democratic members from New South Wales and Victoria. A cursory examination of the facts show the falsity of this assumption. South Australia is the most democratic of all the colonies. Is it reasonable to suppose that all the Senators from South Australia, elected on the principle of adult suffrage and one person one vote, will be found voting against democratic legislation? Is it not more reasonable to infer that South Australia will return the same class of members to the Federal Parliament as it does to its own legislature? Even if this were not so, the majority from Victoria and New South Wales could cause the Senate to be dissolved, and at a joint sitting of the Houses members from Victoria and New South Wales will have the requisite three-fifths majority, apart from any assistance from the democratic members from South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The mere knowledge that the rejection of a democratic measure will cause them to be sent to their constituents will be sufficient, in most instances, to put an end to obstruction. The interests of all the colonies on Federal matters are identical; the sole difference will be as to the best means of promoting the common interest, as well as Federation. Hence, instead of finding large States arranged against small States, we are certain to find the members of each colony divided into recognised parties—freetrade and protection, liberal, labour, and conservative—and the contest waged on party lines. The above considerations show that we cannot fairly anticipate factious opposition from a Senate elected by the very same voters as the Lower House, albeit differently distributed. If the unexpected should happen, then there is a simple remedy—the Senate might be deprived of some of its powers. Parliament and the people, by an ordinary amendment of the constitution, could provide that if the Senate rejected a Bill, or made objectionable amendments, the Bill could be referred to the people. Thus by a referendum the power of the people could be substituted for that of the Senate.

THE JUDICATURE.

A Federal High Court would be created to act first as a Court of Appeal, instead of the Privy Council. Thus, the privilege of the rich, to compel the poor litigant to spend time and money in a costly appeal to a court 16,000 miles away, would be abolished. Further, the High Court would also settle disputes between States, as, for instance, the boundary dispute between Victoria and South Australia. But the most important function of the High Court was to act as the guardian of the Constitution. The States and the people of Australia had agreed to entrust certain powers—and these powers only—to the Federal Parliament, and if that body endeavoured to exceed those powers, the High Court would act as a check, and declare any unauthorised acts void. In this way the civil and religious liberties of the people were fully protected.

FINANCE.

The cost of the Federal Government was not to exceed L300,000 a year in paying salaries of members, ministers, judges, and officers of treasury and law departments, together with construction and interest on Federal public buildings, &c. Sir George Turner says that Victoria's cost will not exceed L125,000, and that he does not think it will be necessary to impose any fresh taxation. The revenue of Victoria was nearly L7,000,000. The question of finance was very complicated, and he would not raise it unless questioned.

IS THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION UNALTERABLE?

It has been said that the constitution is unalterable. This is absolutely false. There is not a word, line, or comma of the constitution that cannot be altered. First, the Federal Parliament can alter nearly thirty clauses by ordinary majorities in each Houses. Every clause which contains the words "Until the Parliament otherwise provides" can be altered in this way. Secondly, every other clause excepting parts of two clauses can be altered by an absolute majority of each House and a double referendum to the people. The Bill must pass each House by an absolute majority—that is, one more than half—33 in the Lower House, and 16 in the Senate. Then the Bill must be referred to the people by way of referendum, and if a majority of the voters throughout the Commonwealth are in favor, including three States, the amendment will become law—that is, the referendum must show a majority of the actual electors who vote—not of those on the roll. It must also show a majority of the actual voters in each of three States. It is not necessary that all the States should be in favor. It is sufficient if three are. Thus, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia could easily override West Australia and Tasmania on any democratic amendment of the Constitution. The third method of amendment requires a majority in all the States. But this only applies to altering the provision for equal representation in the Senate, or the provision for representation in proportion to population in the House of Representatives, or to alter the minimum of five members for each State, in that House. For no other amendment is the consent of every State necessary. The fourth method of amendment is by the Imperial Parliament. The Federal Act will be an Imperial Act, and the power that made it can alter it. But the Imperial Parliament is not likely to exercise this power, except at the request of the Australian people. But the fact that this reserve power exists, to be exercised in an emergency by the Imperial Parliament, is a sufficient answer to those prophets who predict anomalies growing up in the future, to be solved only by a civil war. In America an alteration of the constitution must be agreed to by a two-thirds majority of each Federal House (not an absolute majority as in the Commonwealth Bill), and must then be ratified by a three-fourths majority of the State Legislatures or Conventions, instead of as here by a mere majority of the actual voters, including a mere majority of the States. As under this Bill, so in Switzerland, no amendment of the constitution can become law which has not been agreed to by both Houses and a majority of the people, together with a majority of the Cantons. The American Constitution has been altered fifteen times and the Swiss Constitution nine times since 1874. If the American and Swiss are alterable, how is the Australian unalterable? If we reject this Bill, to remedy any defects we must call together a new Convention elected like the last on the same principle as the Senate, *i.e.*, equal representation from all the States, large and small. Amendments of this present Bill by the new Convention must be ratified by all the States. If we accept the Bill the Federal Parliament will be a permanent convention with power to alter the constitution. But the Federal Parliament will be a power much more democratic than any convention, for while the convention must itself initiate and is free from external pressure, amendments may be forced on the Senate by the Lower House elected on a population basis and pressure exerted by a responsible Ministry. Further, the amendments of the Parliamentary Convention can be enforced by three States, while the new convention amendments would need to be passed by all five States. Thus by accepting this constitution we are in a better position to secure democratic amendments than by waiting and calling a new convention.

DEMOCRATIC FEATURES OF THE BILL.

This constitution is not only the most democratic of any existing federal constitution—whether we compare it with that of Switzerland, Canada, the United States, or Germany—but it is infinitely more democratic than the constitution of any Australian colony. It contains almost every democratic principle for which the democrats of Australia have been striving for the last 40 years. In no less than eight important points it is in advance of the present Victorian constitution. (1.) Abolition of plural voting for both Houses. (2.) No property qualification for electors of the Senate. (3.) No property qualification for members of the Senate. (4.) Payment of members of the Senate. (5.) Power to dissolve the Senate. (6.) Women electors in South Australia (and in every other colony in which they in future acquire the franchise) are eligible for the positions of member of either of the Federal Houses, Federal Minister, or even that of Chief Justice. (7.) All Federal Ministers must sit in the Federal Parliament, save for a maximum period of three months. In Victoria not more than four Ministers need be members of Parliament. (8.) Every adult person who has now, or who acquires at any time in the future, a vote for the Assembly in Victoria or any other State, shall thereby have a vote for both Houses of the Federal Parliament. With such political machinery the democrats of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales can command majorities in both Houses, and secure in the first Federal Parliament the passage of further democratic measures, such as adult suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, repeal of the purification of rolls, &c. The adoption of the Federal Constitution containing these democratic principles must inevitably result in the early adoption of the same democratic principles in the Victorian Constitution. A rejection of the Bill may postpone them indefinitely.

In concluding an able and interesting address, Mr Mackey (who was frequently applauded and sustained the attention of the audience throughout), referred to the advantages which would accrue by means of a uniform tariff and intercolonial free-trade, and a more efficient system of defence, and made a strong appeal to the electors to support the Bill and build up a united nation. (Continued applause.)

In answer to Mr H. M. Stuart (who had interjected several times during the delivery of the address), Mr Mackey said that he heard Sir George Turner speak at St. Kilda, and also read the newspaper reports, but that he (Sir George Turner) had not said that Federation would cause a loss to Victoria of between L400,000 and L500,000.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, which was proposed by Mr Mackey.

Mr Mackey addressed a far more enthusiastic and larger meeting at Waterloo the previous night. Mr T. D. Martin occupied the chair, and we are informed that about 150 persons were present. The address fairly bristled with applause. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, on the proposition of Mr Martin, for his able and interesting address; and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MR. AUSTIN AT MORTLAKE.

As Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.A. for Ripon and Hampden, will not speak at Beaufort in time for us to report his utterances before the federation poll is taken, we extract the following from the *Terang Express*, relative to a meeting at Mortlake, which was addressed by Messrs Austin and Watt, M's.L.A., on the 20th inst.:—

Mr Austin dealt with the first portion of the Bill, that embodying the provisions for a Federal Parliament. The nature of that parliament was lucidly defined, and in referring to the objections raised, that the powers of the Governor-General were too autocratic, Mr Austin pointed out that this was really the first Constitution which the people had ever read, and people reading a Constitution for the first time, without experienced knowledge of other Constitutions, might imagine that too much power was to be given to the Governor-General. But really, he had not the power of our own Governor. Very few, he took it, had read our present Constitution, but although they were not aware of the powers of our Governor, they knew he had not abused them. (Hear, hear.) Under the Vic-

torian Constitution, the Governor had power to choose Ministers outside of Parliament, and thus thwart the wishes of the people. The Australian Governor-General would not have that power. Referring to the objections raised with regard to the Senate, that equal representation of the colonies would be dangerous, Mr Austin pointed out that a small colony, such as Tasmania, had exactly the same State rights as Victoria. In the House of Representatives, population would be represented, so the State rights must be preserved in the Senate. When Mr Higgins spoke in Geelong he said it was necessary to have equal representation in the Senate, but a fortnight afterwards at Warrnambool he delivered a different opinion altogether. It was said the States should not be recognised as States; but he held they should; and if we waited for another 100 years we wouldn't get Federation then without a recognition of State rights. In both Switzerland and the United States there was equal representation in the Senate. (Applause.) The mode of electing Senators was very Liberal. Any man over 21 years of age, without any property qualification whatever, could stand for the Senate. That, he thought, was a mistake, for we might shortly have men coming forward, not wishing to get into Parliament, but simply having a desire to advertise themselves or perhaps their business. In that way the country would be put to unnecessary expense, and he thought a small qualification might have been stipulated for to show the *bona fides* of candidates. The method of electing members to the House of Representatives on a population basis was explained, and Mr Austin stated with reference to the provision for dividing the colony into electorates—one for each member—that when the matter came before Parliament he would vote for it. (Applause.) He considered it would be too much to ask the electors to pick out the whole 24 from the large numbers that would come forward. By a division also, all classes would be represented, and then there would be no fear that the country would not be represented. (Applause.) To show how carefully the Bill had been prepared, he would refer to clause 23, with respect to voting in the Senate. The rights of the States were so carefully guarded, that the President had to record his vote, and was given no casting vote, thus giving no State an advantage over another. To minimise expense, it was also provided that, if a member of the Federal Parliament died, the Governor-General should nominate a successor, but, at the first election that took place, he must come forward to see if the electors accepted him. There was another provision in the Bill, which he should like to see in our Victorian Constitution, ordering that, if a member absented himself for two months, he should forfeit his seat. (Applause.) Referring to the advantages of Federation, Mr Austin pointed to the cases of other federated countries, and remarked that the resultant intercolonial freetrade alone would be an estimable boon. In Canada, since federation, the internal trade of the country had increased, in 20 years, four-fold. (Applause.) If they entered into federation, and had intercolonial freetrade, Melbourne would go forward by leaps and bounds. Melbourne would become the Queen city of the South. The Sydney men could not apply themselves to business like the Melbourne men; perhaps, on account of the climate; and if we made Melbourne prosperous, by opening up new unrestricted avenues of trade for her, we would make the country prosperous. Melbourne would want more and more of what the country produced. (Applause.) Land would rise in value, because of what it produced. (Applause.) In conclusion, he urged all who considered their own and their country's weal, to vote for Federation.

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

The Rev. Richard Hosken, at Waterloo and at St. John's, Beaufort, on Sunday last, made the Federation of Australia the theme of his discourses, using the first lesson for the evening service, 1st Deuteronomy, xxxiv, as an illustration under the title of the great crisis. The Hebrews were about to step up from pilgrim life to natural distinction. Moses was about to exchange earth life for glory. Australia is on the verge of a new career, and individually we have to pass now and again some important crisis. This was carefully worked out, and the hearers invited to exercise their privilege on June the 3rd, and to use their influence, so that the day named may prove to the world Australia is ready to take her place amongst the nations. The preacher said, history clearly taught that nations as well as individuals were under the direction of the Almighty, the mind of God directing, the hand of God controlling, the word and will of God commanding. As Palestine was given to the Hebrews, so was Australia given to our fathers, to hand and to hold for us and for generations to come. The marvellous prosperity, showing very special superintendence, called for special thanksgiving and care, so that the record of each generation proved worthy of the trust committed to their care. The trumpet call to union is sounding, and the duty of the hour is to do our best to help forward this much to be desired consummation. Years of preparation have been spent on the great question. It is thought the time has come, and the way found, for Australia to step up from colonial to commonwealth. Providence demands from us the word that shall help to make Australia one, as Great Britain has become one, and Switzerland, and Germany, and United States of America, and Canada have become one. This step will lead to other steps even more honorable. The concert of the colonies will help toward the consolidation of Great and Greater Britain in the near future. Then shall we rejoice over a Britain with one life, one people, one flag, one throne, one God; a Kingdom touching, aye embracing, the four quarters of the globe, with one purpose, one principle, one power. Let this be accomplished (perhaps even before it be accomplished the Americans may become united to Britain) for national, moral, and spiritual purposes. After urging the importance of earnest and faithful efforts toward making the 3rd of June a day of triumph, warning his hearers against apathy and provincialism, the preacher cited several instances representing "the blessing of union"; reading an extract from the *Argus* of Saturday, the 21st inst., "Union is strength," he passed on to personal application of his theme.

Mr McGowan, of Melbourne, conducted service at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening, and on each occasion read the federation address of the Council of Churches for the guidance of those conducting church services throughout Victoria. He also made a few remarks impressing on electors the great importance of acquainting themselves with the subject, so as to give their vote intelligently. That was a duty which they owed to themselves, to their country, and to their God. At the same time he would not seek to bias them in any way. At the evening service the National Anthem was sung.

On Sunday evening the Rev. H. Robinson delivered a sermon in the Primitive Methodist Church, Beaufort, his subject being entitled "Present personal fidelity, associated with the well-being of the coming race." The text selected was Deuteronomy 4, 40—"That it may be well with thee, and with thy children after thee." During the address it was observed that generations of life had passed away, but many of those who preceded us gave "every flying minute something to keep in store." Their plans were far reaching, and the many personal, social, national, and religious privileges we have to-day, was the result of the intelligent, faithful, and comprehensive toils of the past. Fresh opportunities present themselves to us from time to time, and the future is affected by either fidelity or neglect on the use of them. The present question of Federation is one of these. Many to whom it is referred may never reap personal benefit from it, but the "Children after thee" are the reapers of present sowing. Think well over your responsibility; do your duty and fear not the present ones. The future of our national life belongs to our children. Use them. Every opportunity to improve our all round relationship with the several colonies whatever tends to emphasise the brotherhood of man, and should have our distinct support. Will Federation do this? Think seriously over the question, and exercise your privilege at the ballot box on the memorable 3rd June. During the evening national hymns were sung, and after the benediction was pronounced, the National Anthem was earnestly sung by the congregation. Before the sermon, Mr Cunnington, circuit steward, read the circular from the Council of Churches.

THE SPANISH SWINDLE.

A letter from Barcelona, Spain, addressed to Mr C. Day, Beaufort, and delivered to Mrs John Day, and signed by Santiago de Ochoa, was received by the English mail this week. The recipient is asked to assist in recovering a sum of 650,000 francs, which the writer was forced to hide in the neighborhood of this town about six months ago. He asserts that he was a captain and treasurer of a horse regiment in Spain, and received orders from the Chairman of the Republican Committee to desert and take 400,000 francs, the contents of the regiment's cash box. The committee augmented this money to the amount of 700,000 francs, and sent him abroad to buy arms and other implements of war, as they intended promoting a revolution, in order to get the Republic proclaimed in Spain. On arriving at Marseilles, where he was to expect further particulars about how to carry out his mission, he was informed that the plot was discovered through a wretch of a traitor, that part of his associates had been arrested, and the rest forced to emigrate, and that he too had to put himself in safety, because the Government had solicited his extradition and even despatched a couple of detectives to detain him. Leaving Europe he was scarcely a month in Australia when tidings reached him that his daughter was ill in a boarding-school at Toledo. Seeking out a safe and solitary spot in the neighborhood of Beaufort, he dug a hole and concealed in an iron box 650,000 francs in French bank notes. Making a topographic plan of the spot with a metric tape-measure, he placed on paper necessary particulars for the rescue of the box. He hid the documents in a secret partition of his trunk and journeyed to Spain, intending to take his daughter abroad when her health would permit. But he was recognised and detained, and a court-martial condemned him to 15 years' imprisonment at the Isle of Cuba. Mr Day was asked to keep strict silence about the revelation, to become a faithful guardian of the child, and to advance the money for her journey and also for his confidante, with a debt to the school, so as to release his trunk, which had been seized, and he would cede one-third of the 650,000 francs. Over and above what is advanced will be concientiously restored. An answer by cable was to be sent to his confidante, L. Allegri, Barcelona, Spain, when particulars as to how to proceed would be furnished. The following significant postscript is added:—"As soon as you have read the letter, please to burn it, so that nobody else may be able to get an inkling of the contents." Two residents of the Castlemaine district received similar letters and handed them to the police. A Gordon resident got another.

MINING NEWS.

Good yields are expected from Madman's Gully, Raglan, this week, Lennon and party having picked out about L7 worth of gold (one piece weighing 13dwt.), and Crocker and party also picking out about 15dwt. Hancock and party continue to get payable returns at Poverty Point, 14oz. 3dwt. being reported for the past fortnight. Schlicht and party will commence boring on their lease at Poverty Point next week. Appended are the reported yields for last week:—Hancock (fortnight), 14oz. 3dwt.; Crocker, 5oz. 17dwt.; Lennon, 2oz. 17dwt.; Pearce, 1oz. 16dwt.; Taylor, 1oz. 8dwt.; Trompf, 1oz. 6dwt.; Argyle, 1oz. 1dwt.; Day and party, 15dwt.; Ah Mee (purchased), 4oz. 11dwt.; sundries, 5oz.

The yields of gold obtained by the various co-operative parties last week (writes our Waterloo correspondent) were as follow:—Golden Eagle, 8oz. 12dwt.; Roan Horse, 7oz. 9dwt.; Last Chance, 5oz. 6dwt.; Creswelter, 2oz. 10dwt.; Wangler, 1oz. 10dwt.; Rising Star, 15dwt.; Cummings, 10dwt.; Little, 10dwt.; Martin (purchased), 10oz. 10dwt.

It was quite a pleasure to us this week to receive a letter from a gentleman at Bairnsdale desirous of obtaining information respecting the prospects of mining in the Beaufort, Waterloo and Ragnar districts. He had applied and obtained all available information from the Mines Department, but describes such as being of the "most meagre description." We thoroughly reciprocate the hope that the application to us will have "better results," and that the particulars supplied as to our "knowledge of the field at present and references to the past," will not only be "useful," but that it will tend to the development of our neglected deep leads—to our mutual advantage. Capitalists expect encouragement, and deserve to receive it. In mentioning this matter, we desire to embrace the opportunity of pointing out to many co-operative parties in the district how prejudical to the mining interests are their actions concerning the reporting of yields. It is almost as hard to get any reliable information from some of them as to draw blood from a stone. We are aware of many instances where parties have been doing exceptionally well, but they seem to have the mistaken notion of hushing it up, or of reporting their yields as infinitely smaller than what they really are. Having secured their ground, would it not be less selfish to give their fellow-miners a chance of doing better? Then there is the higher and nobler motive to consider. Through the far-reaching influence of the Press, the attention of outside capitalists might be directed to this goldfield, with the gratifying result that large companies would start operations in working leads which at present are believed by practical men to be dividend-paying, but which they are absolutely prevented from working by reason of their inability to cope with the water. The deep ground will never be thoroughly worked, and therefore our mining resources cannot be properly developed, unless expensive machinery is obtained and strong companies are floated. Is it reasonable to expect that this will happen while the very men who are working rich tributaries of the main leads persist in the unjustifiable course of damning the mining industry? Their misguided actions practically amount to this. The district does not even get credit for the gold it produces, because parcels are sold on the quiet in Ballarat. Mining men are simply standing in their own light when they refuse to make widely known their discoveries. A few big companies employing hundreds of miners on wages would make a wonderful difference in the prosperity of Beaufort, and all classes of the community would reap the benefit. Let us hope that the miners will take a sensible view of this matter, and that in future they will place no stumbling-block in the way of the advancement of this particular industry.

MODERN MIRACLES.

THE DAYS OF MIRACLES ARE NOT YET PAST.

SCEPTICS MAY DOUBT.

SEVEN SPECIAL SURGEONS ARE CONVINCED.

DR. WILLIAMS, OF PINK PILLS FAME, IS FORCING THIS FACT HOME IN ALL CIVILISED COUNTRIES EVERY DAY.

Dr. Williams, of Pink Pills fame, is forcing this fact home in all civilised countries every day. A case in point, illustrating, comes from Melbourne. So says the *Advocate*:—

"The greatest and most extraordinary miracle which has ever occurred in Victoria is undoubtedly the recovery of Dave Kirk, the popular and dashing ex-champion cyclist, who over a year ago, when training on the track at the Scotch College, Melbourne, was hurled from his machine and thrown with incredible rapidity and violence on to the hard ground. The tyre of his leader burst, and thus the fateful accident was occasioned. Kirk was picked up from where he lay in a senseless heap, and was carried quite unconscious to the Melbourne Hospital. All the many resources of that institution were brought into play for the relief of the patient, but the grave looks of the surgeons in attendance plainly indicated that they entertained but slight hopes of the young man's ultimate recovery. An eminent member of the profession expressed it as his opinion that Kirk would never again rise from his sick-bed. For seven trying months of pain and suffering poor Dave lay twixt life and death—unable to swallow food, unable even to move, victim of spinal disease pleurisy, dysentery, complete paralysis of the body, and legs, but by no means last, a common trait, a feeble complaint, which utterly prostrates the numerous victims and destroys hope, we of the will; so much so that the poor fellow dreaded injections administered by a powerful medical man to be the will, as it meant to dreadful injections administered by the patient may be gathered from the following details gathered from Kirk by our representative. His legs need not to be amputated, and 32 stitches were inserted in that part of his foot, 18 being placed in his right leg. The kneecap was smashed, and had to be lifted. Altogether, seven surgeons had to do with the sufferer, who was reduced to a comatose state after nine operations had been performed on him. Mortification set in in parts of the lower limbs, and artificial means had to be employed to draw off the urine. The system was washed internally four times every day with water and carbolic acid, the stomach being cleaned out by means of a tube. Injections were also largely employed. This was a most singular case, and one which must have afforded ample play for the physician's skill and experiment, yet it remained for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to effect a radical and complete cure."

References to the accident appeared in the Melbourne *Herald*, *Argus*, and other papers.

The *Herald*, of October 9, '96, said:—"Dave Kirk, residing at the Coffee Palace, Victoria-street, North Melbourne, sustained severe injuries this afternoon through falling from his bicycle while training on the track at the Scotch College ground. The tyre of his bicycle burst, and Kirk was thrown violently to the ground. He was removed in a cab to the Melbourne Hospital."

The *Argus*, about a month later, said:—"Everyone has heard of Kirk, the crack racer. About a month ago he met with an accident whilst training, and has been in the Melbourne Hospital ever since. The medical authorities say that he will never ride again, as his spine has been so badly hurt that he will likely be paralysed for life."

Our statements are consequently borne out by press reports. But to continue our story:—

After seven months of bed-ridden existence in the Melbourne Hospital, Dave Kirk left that institution with faint hopes of ever being able to get about, without the aid of crutches, and with all hopes vanished as to his being again able to enter the cycle arena, where, prior to his accident, his had been a prominent form. In May last Kirk's friends, being impressed by the numerous and authentic cures effected by Dr Williams' Pink Pills under all conditions, induced him to give them a trial as a last resource. We will give it in his own words his account of the change resulting from their use. He says:—"Gradually the sense of numbness began to disappear, and the extremities acquired by degrees their wonted healthy glow and warmth. While under treatment in the hospital the sense of feeling entirely disappeared, so much so that when the surgeons would put a needle into any part of my body I was absolutely insensible to the fact. To be sure of the absence of the sense of touch, the doctors would conceal my vision, and then question me as to the part they were piercing; but my answers clearly proved to them that I was absolutely bereft of all sensibility! As a final test as to my sense of feeling I received a shock from a powerful galvanic battery—a shock so strong that the operator declared it to be half a volt more than had been given to anyone in the institution for 10 years—but I was unable to feel the effect. After a month's trial of Dr Williams' Pink Pills I was able to throw away my crutches. But one of the most powerful effects of the pills was the restoration of functional health. Bowel troubles had been a terrible trial to me ever since the day I met with the accident. Regularity in this direction was perfectly set up, and I am now, after four months' taking of these pills, in the enjoyment of perfect health." It wanted no assurance of this, as those who had seen the subject of this narrative are not slow to express their surprise at the picture of health and almost resuscitated power of body and mind presented in the person of David Kirk.

A short time ago Dave gave a practical illustration of his restored vitality by pluckily capturing a young fellow (who had stolen one of his bicycles) of heavier build than himself, and after vanquishing him in a willing encounter lodged him in the lock-up. An account of the capture appeared in the *Age* of 23rd September. He (Kirk) is able to trench his large garden, and walks daily two miles to and from his business place.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a thoroughly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study on the part of an eminent Edinburgh University physician, and they were successfully used by him in his every-day practice for years before being offered for general sale. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, and influenza's evil after-effects, and are a specific for all diseases of women, such as anæmia, poor and watery blood, female irregularities, nervous headache, and hysteria. They are not a purgative medicine, but brace up and permanently strengthen the whole system.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from all leading chemists, or from the Dr Williams' Medicine Company, Salisbury Buildings, Queen-street, Melbourne, who will forward (post paid) on receipt of stamps or post order, one box for 2s 9d, or half-dozen for 15s 3d.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr W. White (fifth son of the late Mr M. White), from typhoid fever, in Western Australia, was received by his relatives at Beaufort on Saturday.

SHAKESPEARE-LAND.

(By "Traveller.")

Twelve o'clock in Birmingham! and Saturday is a half-holiday. Tools are dropped, and hundreds of workmen, sleek, well-dressed, and prosperous-looking, stream out of the great arms factory and betake themselves to their Saturday pleasures. And where shall we go? There is football, and the sights of this grimy city, and more football—and, with a sudden flash of inspiration, there is Shakespeare-land in this same County of Warwick. And so to Kenilworth by the next train. Kenilworth, as seen by the railway traveller, is an ordinary red-brick town—flat and common. But a short mile from the railway, and we are in mediæval England. Stand a moment on the hill-side in front of the old hostel and look on the beautiful scene. On our left the Priory—ruined, half-effaced, but with remnants of old walls and ancient buildings, and, between, the rolling billows of God's acre. On our right the stately towers of Kenilworth, sublime in their ruin. At our feet the quaint old village, which has surely slept unaltered since the days of Elizabeth; and in front the swelling panorama of hill and vale and shaded copse, where once rolled the waters of Kenilworth's lovely lake.

The Castle is but a ruin—such a ruin. Massy wall, five yards thong; the banqueting hall, where Queen Bess was entertained by Leicester, still rich with noble mantelpiece and lovely carving; the very door, where poor Amy Robsart entered the grim castle; the tilt-yard where gallant knights have long ago—they are all plainly discernible, but all in ruin. Perhaps the most interesting suggestion of old time is a great round stone lying in the courtyard which is supposed to have been one of the missiles which were once thought good enough to fling at stout stone walls. Cæsar's Tower is here (Cæsar appears to have had a hand in every strong place in England), and equally of course the south side of the quadrangle was levelled and the whole castle much damaged by Cromwell. But much was spared, and Kenilworth Castle remains a most beautiful and picturesque spot, hallowed by the genius of Scott for ever. But our affair to-day is with Shakespeare, and we must move on. It is a lovely winter day—say early spring rather—and the road to Warwick is lined with thick hedges, waiting but for the first warmth of the returning sun to burst into leaf and full beauty. Here on our right is a steep hill thickly grown with tough scrub. It is worth our while to fight a way to the top, for there stands a rough stone obelisk, with an inscription relating there in the hollow of the rock, by barons lawless as himself, Piers Galveston, the minion of Edward, was beheaded. A little further on is the long avenue with sunken wall leading up to Guy's Cliff, where Guy, the unsocial Earl of Warwick, lived and died as a monk, unknown to his fair Countess, who long mourned his absence in the neighbouring castle. And so to Warwick, where the first man met is naturally Host West, an Australian, who opines that England is a fine country, but on the whole Queensland is good enough for him. The Woolpack Inn has a home name and a home appearance, but great disappointment ensues when the agreeable company announce that Warwick Castle is not open to the public on Sunday, and the traveller must pass on to-morrow without seeing that noblest of the stately homes of England. Fortunately his lordship's Master of the Horse is present and he engages that the stranger shall see the castle. Accordingly next morning the promise is fulfilled. First, as in duty bound, the stables and kennels—magnificent in their completeness—then the castle and grounds. Words would fail to describe the surpassing beauty and grandeur of this ancient pile. Older than Kenilworth, it has been preserved, or when decayed by time restored, so that it stands to outward seeming much as it did in old feudal days. Very pleasant to the eyes of the wanderer are the 'possums and the magnificent eagle-hawk sent to the Countess by the townsfolk of Warwick in Queensland. But time presses, and we can do no more than glance round the quiet old town with two of its ancient gateways still stancing, bluff and uncompromising, in the centre of the main street.

Barfold, Wasperton, are passed—queer, quaint, old-world villages—and now we cross Charlcote Park, with Lucy's great house standing above the placid Avon. We think of Squire Lucy whom Shakespeare lampooned, of Justice Shallow, who lived in that Hall of Charlcote, and here around us are deer in numbers—the very descendants, doubtless, of the deer which Shakespeare stole from this very park. For now we are getting near our goal. One more village, a few miles more of the beautiful road, where snowdrops grow and early primroses peep timidly out, and now we cross the bridge built 300 years ago by the Lord Mayor of London, and at length we are in Stratford. First to Ann Hathaway's cottage by Shottery Brook, where Ann Hathaway's great-great-grandniece shows the very rooms which Shakespeare knew—the door where he entered the strong old house, the old oak settle whereon he sat with his Ann. Very little appears to have been altered in this house during the long centuries. Then to the house where the king of literature first saw the light. Then, reverently, to the old church where his bones repose, covered by the marble slab with the touching appeal—

"Good Friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here."

As this is Sunday, the Memorial Theatre, with its costly pictures, is closed. Next month several of Shakespeare's plays will be presented here, with all the wealth of gorgeous scenery which can be prepared. But now the short winter day is ended, and so to bed. To-morrow back to the great workshop where the most skilful artisans in the world are busy forging rifle barrels for our little Victorian army. But it is a thought that clings persistently all day, amid the whirr of wheels and jar of steam-hammers, that almost within sight of this busy modern city is a fragment of old England lying in many respects the same as it was in Shakespeare's day.

"The Old Enemy has now No Terrors."
"Two Years' Indigestion."
"Almost went Blind in the Street."
He used Clements Tonic, hope dawned, he was cured.

Mr D. Laing, Graham-street, Albert Park, Victoria, writes on May 8th, 1896:—I suffered from indigestion for over two years, and after trying all sorts of medicine without improvement I gave it up, and felt sure my case was hopeless. However, a friend persuaded me to try Clements Tonic. I did so, and the first bottle did me so much good that hope dawned, and I tried two more bottles, the result being that I am now thoroughly well, can eat well, have gained flesh, and always feel in excellent spirits. My symptoms were—severe headaches daily, sometimes going almost blind in the street, liver complications being very serious, no heart for business, getting little rest from sleep. This happened about two years ago, but I have continued so well all this time that I am now not afraid the old enemy will return. I know of two cases where Clements Tonic had the same effect, and I can honestly recommend it.—D. LAING.

Mons. Gilbert left Ballarat on Sunday morning to resume his wearisome journey, but got no further than Warrenheip, where he collapsed with an attack of pleurisy. The Ballarat "Echo" is of the opinion that the Frenchman's discourse is disappointing, M. Gilbert merely trotting out the bare skeleton of his subject, omitting to clothe and dress it with appropriate ideas, observations or reflections. The journal referred to states that M. Gilbert must have met innumerable strange people, seen innumerable strange sights, and had innumerable strange experiences such as perhaps have not been crowded into the life of any other man, yet all this dramatic material was wrapped up, obscured, obliterated, so to speak, in a mass of uninteresting detail concerning people of places for whom or which one knew little and cared less. The "Echo" is afraid that Monsieur has either sadly neglected his unique opportunities or else that he is shrewdly reserving the cream of his experiences for publication in book form, giving his hearers, *en passant*, doles of skim milk. [Mons. Gilbert is now resting at Gordon.]

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.

One of the prettiest weddings that have taken place for some time past was that which was solemnised on Wednesday, 18th inst., in the Roman Catholic Church, Linton, the celebrant being Rev. Fr. Barrett, of Smythesdale, and the contracting parties, Mr Alan M'Donald, son of Mr Norman M'Donald, of Spring Hill, Skipton, and Miss Roanna Lewis, second daughter of Mr and Mrs George Lewis, of Spring Vale. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the large number of friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom present testified to the high esteem in which both are held. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful cashmere gown, trimmed with brocade silk and chiffon. The usual white veil, wreath of orange blossoms, and a shower bouquet completed the costume of a very pretty bride. The two bridesmaids, Katie and Lizzie Lewis, sisters of the bride, looked charming in pale green crepon frocks, trimmed with edelweiss lace. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr John M'Donald. Miss Maud Berry, church organist, played the Wedding March. After the ceremony the guests drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. The toasts and good wishes incidental to such occasions being duly honored, Mr and Mrs M'Donald left for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was composed of pearl grey, with passementere trimmings, and toque to match. At night about 40 couples were entertained by the genial host, Mr Lewis, and danced to the strains of Mr Stratton's violin. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.—"Grenville Standard."

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Tuesday at Foster, N.S.W., a town on the northern coast. At midday, when almost the whole of the residents were taking part in the Oddfellows' sport, a half-caste named John Field attacked his wife and his child, aged eight years, with a tomahawk. With a few deadly strokes he despatched the woman, and then having cruelly slaughtered the child, he proceeded to cut his own throat. While doing so, two half-caste women, who had just returned from the sports, entered Field's camp. As soon as he saw them he rushed at them with the tomahawk, though blood was streaming from the wound in his throat. The women fled shrieking for assistance, whereupon Field re-entered his hut. There he caught sight of his three-months old baby, lying in its cot, and he smashed it over the head with the tomahawk, inflicting a wound from which the brain protudes. Though the infant is still alive, there is little hope of its recovery. The murderer was secured, and all possible aid was given to him and the infant. He, however, died within ten minutes. The cause assigned for the murder is jealousy. Field was a wheelwright, and only lately arrived from the Manning. While the tragedy was taking place a number of visitors from the surrounding district were enjoying themselves at a picnic in a paddock adjoining the camp, and the news created a most painful sensation.

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.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The following renewals of licenses have been approved:—Jas. Cleland, 44a., Langi-kal-kal; Henry Dawson, 85a., Trawalla; John Ellis, 34a., Trawalla; Geo. Topper, 532a., Eurambeen.

An application for the issue of a Crown grant has been received as follows:—Geo. Aldrich, 40a. 0r. 34p., Raglan.

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 haue been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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

Lying unobtrusively in a corner of the Electric Telegraph Office, Melbourne, is an instrument which is destined to play an important part in the recreation of the people, and which is certain to be welcomed by the invalid, the home-loving, and the lazy. It is a theatre telephonette, a European innovation in telephone service, which is intended to bring the church, the concert hall, and the threatre into the private houses of all who want any or all of them, and are prepared to pay the price of connection.

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 substitute.

"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.

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.

Heavy falls of snow occurred in many parts of the colony on Tuesday.

"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 cure have been effected by it. Sold everywhere, at 2s 9d per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.

In his notes on the last extraordinary summer through which we have passed, Sir Charles Todd, the South Australian astronomer, being his opinion on the experience of former years, foreshadows a wet winter.

FEDERATION.

ADDRESSES

On the above subject will be delivered by MESSRS J. W. KIRTON AND E. H. AUSTIN M.'s.L.A., IN THE SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, ON SATURDAY, 28TH INST., At 8 p.m.

A full attendance of electors is requested.

FEDERATION.

MR. E. H. AUSTIN, M.L.A., will ADDRESS the Electors at KIRKPATRICK'S HOTEL, STOCKYARD HILL, on TUESDAY Evening next, and at the MECHANICS' HALL, WATERLOO, on WEDNESDAY Evening. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

APPLICATIONS for the position of HEALTH OFFICER for the North and West Ridings of the Shire of Ripon, addressed to the President, Shire Hall, Beaufort, will be received up to 10 o'clock a.m. on MONDAY, the 6TH JUNE, 1898. Salary £10 per annum.

J. W. HARRIS, Shire Secretary.

Beaufort, 27th May, 1893.

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, for the following works:—

NORTH RIDING.

Cont. No. 76.—Building a large stone and timber culvert, and making 11 chains of road, &c., at Eurambeen.

Cont. No. 77.—Building a small log bridge on the Yamhole's Creek at Trawalla.

Cont. No. 78.—Clearing overhanging or dangerous trees on the Beaufort and Waterloo road.

WEST RIDING.

Cont. No. 79.—Making 34 chains of metalled road in the parish of Mawallok.

All plans and specifications to be seen at the Shire Office, Beaufort, and those for the West riding at the Ripon House, Skipton.

H. H. JACKSON, Shire Engineer.

Beaufort, 27/5/98.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT.

Red and White Heifer Calf, S on rump.
Black and White Heifer Calf, S on rump.
Red and White Steer Calf, S off rump.
If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 25th June, 1898.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

Brierley and Whitrick, Typists, Stock and Share Brokers, House, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents. Loans negotiated and arranged at lowest possible rates of interest. Large amounts available on good security, from 4½ per cent. upwards. Shorthand and Type-writing taught. Day and evening classes. Loans advanced on Mining Scrip and Furniture at very cheap rates. Special agents for Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Accounts collected for business people. Furnival Chambers, 32 Lydiard Street.

V. R.

Australasian Federal Constitution Poll of Electors.

To be held on Friday, 3rd June, 1898.

I HEREBY give notice that, in pursuance of a writ issued by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, dated the 3rd May, 1898, a Poll of the Electors of the Electoral District of Ripon and Hampden will be taken on Friday, the 3rd June, at the following places on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Australasian Federal Constitution, namely:—At the State School, Ballangeich, and the State School, Hexham West, for the Ballangeich Division; at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, the State School, Raglan, and the State School, Waterloo, for the Beaufort Division; at the Court House, Camperdown, and the State School, Lismore South, for the Camperdown Division; at D. Miller's house, Darlington, for the Darlington Division; at C. Taylor's house, Lismore, and the Mechanics' Institute, Skipton (within the Division), for the Lismore Division; at the Court House, Mortlake, and the State School, East Keilambete, for the Mortlake Division; at the Court House, Skipton (within the Division), and at W. Cook's house, Chepstowe (within the Division), for the Mount Emu Division; at the State School, Stockyard Hill, for St. Enoch's Division; at the Mechanics' Institute, Terang, and the State School, Naroghid, for the Terang Division; and at the State School, Woorndoo, and the State School, East Framlingham, for the Woorndoo Division.

The polling at each of the said places will commence at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Electors must record their votes at some polling place at which they would be entitled to vote at a general election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Persons claiming to vote as holders of electors' rights must produce their rights at the polling booth.

Dated at Melbourne, this 23rd day of May, 1898.

CHARLES A. TOPP,
Returning Officer for Victoria.

SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
GROCERIES, &c.,
FROM
H. & R. SCHOFIELD
(Next Golden Age Hotel),
—HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT,—
Where you can get a Good Article at a Reasonable Price.
A Trial Solicited.

Autumn and Winter
NOVELTIES
NOW SHOWING AT
MANCHESTER HOUSE.
New Millinery,
Mantles,
Jackets,
Capes,
Furs, &c.,
At Popular and Moderate Prices.
New Dress Materials,
Check Blousings, &c.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Men's & Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c.,
A SPECIALITY.
Men's, Women's, and
Children's Boots & Shoes,
GOOD AND CHEAP.
We guarantee our Prices are the Lowest,
and we cordially invite comparisons all
round.
GEO. H. COUGLE,
Family Draper,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.
Dougal's Registered List containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for, to claim property and money since 1700. Price, 1s 6d, post free, 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGAL & Co., 62, Strand, London, Eng. Est. 1844. A fortune may await you.
This book can now be obtained from W. C. Rigby, Adelaide; Gordon & Gotch, Mel., Brisbane; Geo. Robertson & Co., Mel., Sydney, Adelaide Brisbane.

STRONG PRAISE FROM A MELBOURNE MAN.

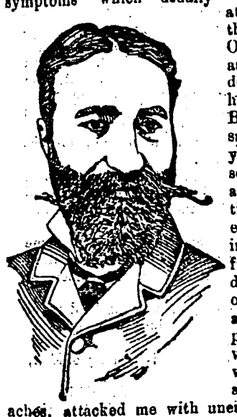
SUFFERED FOR MANY YEARS FROM ACUTE BILIOUS ATTACKS.

UNABLE TO ATTEND TO HIS BUSINESS.

MANY DOCTORS AND VARIOUS MEDICINES UTTERLY FAIL.

BILE BEANS COMPLETELY CURES HIM.

In the person of Mr F. J. Boustiere, of 67 Toorak-road, Melbourne, one finds a splendid specimen of the French people who was born in Paris some 45 years ago. Mr. Boustiere is a well-known ladies' coiffeur, of South Yarra and Toorak, who who patented a very successful article, well-known as "Lotion Infallible." This gentleman for a number of years suffered from severe chronic biliousness, from which he was unable to obtain any permanent relief whatever, although many doctors were consulted and patent medicines taken in endless variety. In Mr Boustiere's case, as in nearly all cases of biliousness, there were violent headaches; indigestion, bad breath, loss of appetite, and many other more or less severe symptoms which usually accompany attacks of this sort. On being asked for details of his case, Mr Boustiere said:—"For years I scarcely had any appetite, and every morning on rising from bed a dreadful fit of nausea, accompanied by violent vomiting and headaches, attacked me with unerring regularity. My throat felt parched, and a yellowish fluid was emitted from my stomach. This continued for years. Naturally enough my business suffered to some extent, as a feeling of lassitude and drowsiness prevented my devoting much energy to it. My attention was called to Bile Beans by seeing in the papers one or two cases of biliousness which had been cured by them, and I decided to give them a trial. "No sooner had I begun to take them than immediate relief was experienced. Shortly afterwards the morning vomiting ceased altogether, then my appetite regained its former satisfactory state, and the whole system was toned up. Thanks to this excellent remedy, I am now able to throw myself with renewed energy into my business. My wife, who has been a chronic sufferer from various digestion ailments for over twelve years, has also been cured by this wonderful remedy. Her experience is almost exactly similar to mine, only as her case was of much longer standing, the cure was not effected quite so quickly; she is, however, quite well now, and rapidly regaining weight which she lost during her long illness." Mr Boustiere, true to the character of his race, is never tired of singing the praises of the wonderful remedy that has done so much for both himself and his wife. He has the fullest faith in the efficiency of Bile Beans, and never misses an opportunity of letting others know that there is a remedy now on the market that will absolutely cure the most obstinate cases of biliousness and other digestive troubles.



Bile Beans are an undoubted specific for Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Female Ailments, Liver Trouble, Costiveness, Piles, etc. They may be obtained at all chemists. Price 1s 1½d per box. Victorian agents, Rocke, Tompsitt, and Co., Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Be sure you get the genuine. Take nothing that the chemist says is "just as good," but which is an inferior article on which he gets a larger profit.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE PREMIER'S POINTS.

POLL NEXT FRIDAY.

Sir George Turner, at Stawell made the following points in favor of the creation of Australia:—

ANY COST WIPED OUT.

The Victorian share of the expenses will not amount to more than L125,000 per annum, which, under federation, we shall be able to spare without new taxation. On the other hand, the ultimate saving of interest for Australia, as loans are taken over, will amount to L1,500,000 per annum (the Victorian share being L400,000 per annum), or a great gain for the colony.

A LIBERAL CONSTITUTION.

The constitution is more liberal than any in the world. Certainly it is far more democratic than the present constitution of Victoria.

THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET NECESSARY.

The future success of Victoria depends upon larger markets for her produce and manufactures. Under federation, Victoria will have the Australian market free to her, with duties as against the outside world.

TAPERING OFF BORDER DUTIES.

There will be at least three years' notice, and probably more, during which border duties can be adjusted at pleasure.

FEDERATION SPELLS PROSPERITY.

Wherever federation prevails there is to be found a prosperous and contented community. So it must be in Australia.

AN IMPRACTICABLE OPPOSITION.

"I would like to see all those who are opposing the bill in the various colonies brought together to frame a bill. They could never agree amongst themselves. If they could the verdict of the people would be an almost unanimous 'No.'"

NATIONAL GREATNESS.

"When in England I was specially struck by the high estimation in which the Canadian Dominion was held, as compared with the almost unknown individual Australian colonies."

NOW, OR—POSSIBLY NEVER.

Speaking after intercourse with the public men of the various states, who have pushed concession to the utmost, Sir George Turner says:—If Victoria wants federation, she must accept it now."

THE TWO IDEALS.

"There are two ideals for Australia. One is that of a united, happy, prosperous people, working harmoniously together for the common good, the other is that of separated, distinct, jealous provinces, raising hostile tariffs between each other, and ultimately proceeding to divergences and disputes, the end of which cannot be foreseen."

The above is what Sir George Turner says: and what he says is true.

VOTE "YES."

For which of the two ideals will Victoria vote—the true or the false, the noble or the miserable?

"Once to every man or nation comes the moment to decide
In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side!"

On Friday every patriot desiring for Victoria moral greatness and national prosperity should vote "YES"—*Argus*.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

NOTHING "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letters she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better.

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup and began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, North-fleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1897," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she could not eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Such was the Syrup had done for my wife. I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the sufferings of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures of the Police Magistrate, Mr R. E. Johns, for the month of June, 1898:—

Gordon, 1st June, at 2 p.m.
Scarsdale, 2nd June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.
Beaufort, 6th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Geelong (licensing court), 7th June, at 11 a.m.
Allendale, 8th June, at 1.30 p.m.
Linton, 9th June, at 10 a.m.
Sebastopol, 9th June, at 3 p.m.
Ballarat, 10th June, at 10 a.m.
Learmonth, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
Creswick, 14th June, at 10 a.m.
Ballarat East, 16th June, at 10 a.m.
Bungaree, 16th June, at 2 p.m.
Buninyong, 17th June, at 3.15 p.m.
Ballarat, 20th June, at 10 a.m.
Rokewood, 21st June, at 11 a.m. (Warden's Court, at 10 a.m.)
Skipton, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.
Carngham, 22nd June, at 2 p.m.
Moyston, 23rd June, at 12 noon.
Ararat, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
Smythesdale, 28th June, at 12 noon.
Ballarat East, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

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 British Museum has books composed of bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones, and flat stones, together with manuscripts on bark, ivory, leather, parchment, papyrus, lead, iron, copper and wood. It has also three copies of the Bible written on the leaves of the fan palm.

One of the most interesting curiosities in Germany is the rose tree at Hildesheim, which is more than 1000 years old. Its existence can be traced back to the time of Charlemagne, and it is a fact that it was mentioned as a curiosity in old chronicles of the ninth century. It twines round a large part of the ancient Cathedral of Hildesheim, near Brunswick, and with its countless blossoms presents in the season an enchanting spectacle.

"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, Brains 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.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that a majority of the apples and pears are gathered, a large share of attention should be given to the fruit room; no odouriferous substance should be brought into it, and decaying fruit should be instantly removed; the temperature should be kept low—from 40 to 50 degrees being the most suitable. In the later districts, wherever a brick wall with a northern aspect exists, grapes, peaches, and others of the more tender kind of fruits might be planted, so that they will ripen earlier than if fully exposed. Blackberries come in useful, and they may be planted in any out-of-the-way place. Where further extension of the orchard is intended on ground not yet in proper condition, year old trees may be obtained and planted in nursery rows, whence they could be easily transplanted, either the next or the following year. Young orange trees may be laid in the ground in a warm situation for transplanting to their permanent sites in spring. Late pears that do not ripen well may be placed in dry sand. Cuttings of currants should be laid in the soil as soon as they are taken off to be prepared and planted at leisure. Grapes may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall; the shoots required for planting may be laid in the ground until there is leisure to prepare them. Any young apple trees that are naturally slow in commencing to bear, such as Northern Spy, may be root-pruned. Dress old strawberry beds with decayed manure, and dig some in around berry bushes. Every pains should be taken to destroy insects in fruit trees, including scale on grape vines.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Ground for transplanting onions should be got ready by trenching if necessary and manuring. Earth up celery four weeks before it is wanted for use. Dig up cauory and plant in boxes in a dark place to blanch for salading. Sow spinach and leeks for early crops. Plant mint in boxes on a hot bed. Cover endive to blanch. Clear away dead leaves from rhubarb and seakale, and commence to force. Run black thread over rows of young peas to deter sparrows. Rubbish heaps may be turned over and all that is fit used as manure. Heavy soils may be manured some time before being planted, but light soils should not be manured until immediately previous. Gas-lime may be applied to land infested with noxious grubs, if it can be permitted to lie idle for a few weeks. The following seeds may be sown in May:—Broad beans, broccoli, cabbage, cress, carrot, leek, lettuce, mustard, onion, onion onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, radish.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The planting of shrubs, trees and other plants should be proceeded with whenever the weather will permit; also alterations in the plan of the grounds, and the laying out of new beds, and transplanting may be carried on. Boxwood and other edgings may be replanted. Dahlias should be lifted as soon as the stalks are withered. Discard inferior chrysanthemums, and plant better varieties in their place. Proceed with layering the branches of shrubs and trees. Cuttings of coniferous trees and shrubs may now be put in. The present is the best season for transplanting lilies; L. auratum should be planted a little deeper than others. Pansies, daisies, and other delicate plants that were removed to cool situations may now be returned to the flower garden. Soft-wooded plants, such as fuchsias and daturas, should be placed in very rich soil. As delphiniums are liable to be injured if left in the ground through the winter, it is advisable to lift now and keep them in pots until spring. Where slugs abound, it is advisable to place a ring of zinc around each patch of bulbs and other tender plants. In pruning plants of clematis, a distinction should be made between those that flower on the wood of the previous year and those that flower on the young shoots. In planting new shrubberies, the permanent plants should be placed at the proper distance apart, while the intervals may be occupied by other and commoner kinds, which may be cut back as the space is required by the permanent subjects.

PLANT HOUSES.

Discourage the growth of summer flowering shrubs by reducing their water till the wood ripens. Water plants in the early part of the day. Keep the glass clean for admission of light. Continue to fumigate all plants liable to the attacks of aphides. Pot plants of such as lily of the valley, deutzia, gracilies and other shrubs for forcing. Pelargoniums and others in growth must have good supplies of water when the soil becomes dry.

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 Hummaterian.* 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.

In Saturday's football matches in Melbourne Essendon defeated South Melbourne, Melbourne defeated Carlton, Fitzroy defeated Collingwood, and Geelong defeated St. Kilda.

"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.

WHIP AND SPUR.

King Thomas cost $48,000 and fell by the wayside.

Two-year-olds are not permitted to trot in Russia or France till Sept. 1.

Cephas, 2:14¼, is entered in the $5,000 stake for 2:15 trotters at Galesburg.

Green Morris gave $10,000 for the brother to Troubadour, and he was a rank failure.

The Butterflies is entered by Gideon & Daly in both the Hawthorne and Harlem Derbys.

Charlie Fair gave $27,000 for the brother to Yo Tambien, and he is now pulling a buggy.

Domino, Clifford and Henry of Navarre will, in all probability, race in Chicago next summer.

Salvator's daughter, out of Miss Woodford, cost $5,000 and only won a couple of purse races.

The Keenes gave $7,800 for the brother to Freeland last year, and he has never been heard from.

Richard Croker has named one of his colts Matty Bumppo. Marcus Daly has one called Skakaho.

Lord Rosebery intends to increase the number of horses in his Newmarket stud, which now contains 16 racers.

A full sister to Henry of Navarre and a full brother to Domino are entered in the Great Trial stakes at Coney Island.

The entries for the Cincinnati Jockey club stakes are at once startling and phenomenal, numbering upward of 2,100.

Pimlico park, at Baltimore, is to have a new grand stand, which will cost $20,000. It will be 250 feet long and 50 feet wide. —Horseman.

TOBACCO.

Brazilian tobaccos often contain 10 per cent of nicotia.

The seed capsules of the tobacco plant are provided with valves for the escape of the seeds.

Turkish and some other eastern tobaccos are only used as fine cut, for cigarettes and pipes.

Instances have been known of lime being added to snuff to increase its dryness and pungency.

The annual consumption of tobacco in the United States is about 60 ounces to each inhabitant.

Every man who smokes or chews helps to support the government. In 1892 the government revenues from tobacco were $31,000,077.

The people of Great Britain consume less tobacco per head than those of any other civilized country, only 23 ounces to the inhabitant.

In 1889 the product of the French government factories amounted to £14,000,000. It is believed that the profit every year exceeds £12,000,000.

Most of the materials added to manufactured tobacco cannot be properly called adulterants, as they are employed to flavor the tobacco to the taste of the consumer.

The Dutch are the largest consumers of tobacco. In 1888 the consumption in Holland and Belgium was 84 ounces to each inhabitant. Next comes Switzerland with 39. Brazil and Turkey follow with 70 each.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CYCLING CHAT.

The military wheel club of Brussels has now over 6,000 members.

The man who is always blowing up his tire will find some day that the blow is fatal.

Putting on a good front—getting a pretty girl to occupy the front seat of your tandem.

Do not keep a good roads movement on hand when it should be put on foot without delay.

Handles made of woven asbestus are an English novelty. These certainly should prevent scorching.

In England, Wales and Scotland combined there are at the present moment about 2,000 separate cycling clubs.

Now that we are to have bamboo bicycles it is in order for the ingenius inventor to give us a combination fishing rod and bicycle.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." That's why it is a waste of time for any one to try to tell the new rider anything about cycling.—Sporting Life.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS.

International sports promise to be the feature of the year. Let us hope America will win all the contests.—Baltimore American.

"I will do all I can within my means to uphold the yachting supremacy of this country," says Mr. George J. Gould. Mr. Gould's means ought to be sufficient.—Boston Globe.

By all means let Baltimore come on with a cup defender. There's no reason why Boston and New York should monopolize this honor. And may the best boat win!—Boston Herald.

There is every reason to think that from this time there will be great and increasing interest in the coming match, and that it will be one of the most noted in the many noted contests for the famous America's cup.—Rochester Union.

It is going to be a lively season in yachting on this side of the ocean, and a few rich men will pay the bills for some healthy amusement for us all. That is one of several things that rich men are good for.—Providence Journal.

PENCIL SHARPENERS.

"The world is made by the singers for the dreamers," says Oscar Wilde.

Mrs. Burton Harrison received 7¼ cents per word for her "Bachelor Maid." The 50,000 words thus yielded her $4,000.

Colonel John A. Cockerill's remuneration from the New York Herald for his two years' residence in Japan will be $10,000 a year and all expenses.

General Lew Wallace takes the trouble to deny at this late day that he ever suggested or desired the establishment of an American college of immortals.

EASY CHAIR.

It will now be in order for a Philadelphia councilman to move that he may take the chair.—Exchange.

Now that Philadelphia has put $125 chairs in her council chamber the aldermen are likely to feel some delicacy about taking their seats.—Detroit Tribune.

Philadelphia now has $125 chairs in her city council chamber, and there will doubtless be a tremendous effort on the part of the city legislators to keep their seats.—New York Press.

"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.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

'RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.'

We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater usefulness on our part. When a neighbour or friend asks for the loan of the local paper, tell him or her that for the small sum of

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

In addition to complete and impartial reports of all local meetings, an interesting

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB * PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

Business men should note that as the Local Paper is extensively read in the district, it therefore affords a splendid advertising medium.

Solid Gold Chains, single or double, 5s., 70s. 90s.; 25 carat solid Gold, £5 10s., £6 10s., £7 10s., £8 10s.; Pure Silver, 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 20s.

All Articles Post Free. Every Article Guaranteed.

Send P.O.O. and Secure Genuine Goods.

— Send your Order to —

H. A. COLLINS,

THE JEWELLER,

148 Elizabeth-st. (near Colonial Bank) Melbourne.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

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. It is too mean to support local enterprise.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.

5. The court have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

APPLICATIONS FOR MINING LEASES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

Attention is called to the following regulations under part 2 of "The Mines Act 1890," twenty third-schedule:—

4. Every applicant for a lease to mine on private property shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these regulations; but during the seven days immediately preceding the day on which he leaves his application with the warden, he must do the following things—

(A). Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if there be no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice on the form in the appendix A thereto.

(B). Post similar notices at the office of the warden, and at the post office or police court, whichever is the nearest to the land.

(C). Deposit with the clerk of the warden the sum of £5 sterling, &c.

Objections will be raised to the granting of all leases where the above requirements have not been fully complied with.

RE MINING LEASES.

It is notified for general information that applicants for Mining Leases are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

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.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news. You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols. for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain Celt." This is the poem:—

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men don't stand a chance;
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.
On our pants, once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue;
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.
Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite, however small,
Or when the cold of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

WOOL RATES.

The Railway Commissioner has fixed the following charges for the conveyance of wool per ton:—

	To Melbourne.		To Geelong.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beaufort ...	25	6	22	6
Buangor, ...	27	0	24	0
Dobies ...	30	0	27	0
Middle Creek ...	27	0	24	0

The Railway Department has completed a return showing the quantity of wool carried on the railways during the past season. The total number of bales conveyed by rail was 262,432. Of this quantity 114,921 bales came from the Riverina district of New South Wales. In 1896-97 the number of bales carried was 294,201, of which 136,066 came from Riverina; while in 1895-96 the traffic amounted to 309,671 bales, 132,759 of which were of Riverina production. Last season 63,000 bales were taken to Geelong, while this year the Geelong proportion was 63,800 bales. The wool season, it may be expected, extends from about the beginning of September until the end of February.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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 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.

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