

HAVELOCK PURE AMERICAN LEAF TOBACCO. Confidence Curls Tobacco. The Spirit of '76. YANKEE DOODLE TOBACCO. The NEW PHOTOGRAPHY at RICHARDS & CO'S.

Do not fail to see the New and Beautiful Photographs now being exhibited in our window and vestibule. Quite a break from the old style. They are artistic, pretty and novel.

COMMERCIAL. GEORGE HARRIS & Co. report (3rd inst.)—Wool.—The fourth series of the London Colonial wool sale opened yesterday with a good attendance of buyers, but the market was weak and irregular, and competition poor.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, and Conveyancer, NELL STREET, BEAUFORT. OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12, 1 to 5.

Loans to Farmers. IN SUMS FROM £50 to £2,000, At 4 per cent. for 3 1/2 years, With option of paying off all or part at any Half-year.

World's Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs, Colds and Whooping Cough.

What a difference between the photograph of the man and that of the only man who has ever been known to have cured himself of whooping cough, and who has since cured many others.

The death of Mr. George Cuthbertson, an old and respected resident of Beaufort, occurred at Ararat on Wednesday. Deceased was 62 years of age, and his death resulted from heart disease.

From Secretary for Lands, intimating in reply to request for a free permit to remove timber from the unoccupied Crown lands in the Shire of Ripon and from the Mount Cole State Forest, that no such general permission can be given.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, forwarding account for £3 3s, proportion of cost of addresses presented by municipalities of Victoria to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York and to His Excellency the Governor-General.

From Department of Victorian Water Supply, intimating that application has again been made by Mr. Jno. Keating to have water reserved, north of allotment 6, in section 10, parish of Moallock, containing 60 acres of land, made available for selection.

From Assistant Government Statist, intimating that schedules collected in municipalities have been accepted as per pay-sheet, and that bonus allowed by Government will be paid according to scale.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, intimating that executive committee will wait upon the Council to apply for the grant of a subsidy and special grant for maintenance of main roads on Wednesday, 10th inst., and asking Council to request parliamentary representatives to accompany the deputation and support the application.

Riponshire Council.

MONDAY, 1st JULY, 1901.

Present—Crs. Stewart (President), Sinclair, Cushing, O'Shaughnessy, Flynn, Douglas, Beggs, Lewis, and Stevenson.

From Secretary Board of Public Health, receiving secretary stating he had written Dr. Donaldson on the subject, but had received no reply.

From Department of Lands and Survey, stating that application for trees was too late, as applications should reach the office not later than 31st May in each year.

From R. E. Johns, P.M., in reply to Council's request to alter the Beaufort Police Court on a Monday, stating he thought he could attend at Beaufort on the 2nd or 4th Tuesday in each month.

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From Chas. F. Lethbridge, Beaufort, applying to be enrolled for property belonging to Miss E. McKee; also from Miss McKee, consenting to above.

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leave them; then the council would soon find a remedy for payment. He should be so instructed. The tenants of houses were not altogether to blame, as from what he could hear there was a difference between landlords and tenants as to who should pay the better. He thought they got that settled the better. He moved that the matter be referred to the committee and charge the occupiers, seconded by Cr. Beggs, and carried. Cr. Beggs remarked that the sanitary system had cost a great deal of additional work on the part of the occupiers, and the matter of increased salary might be referred to the North riding members. Cr. Flynn thought it ought to be made retrospective when the report was brought before the council. Cr. Lewis enquired whether the North riding was going to pay it. Cr. Sinclair—Certainly not. Cr. Lewis—Well, the whole council should deal with it. Cr. Sinclair suggested that the matter be brought up this day month. The discussion then ceased. Clause 4.—Cr. Sinclair said it would be useless to extend the Provisions of the Police Offences Act unless the footpaths were proclaimed. The greatest complaints were that storekeepers' employes ran vehicles over the streets and out them up. There was no remedy against it at present. He moved that the streets and footpaths of Beaufort, Skipton, and Snake Valley be proclaimed. Seconded by Cr. O'Shaughnessy, and carried. Cr. Beggs stated that the acting secretary would like sections 9, 14, and 18 added to those already adopted. The suggestion was adopted on the motion of the President and Cr. Lewis. The engineer's report was then adopted, on the motion of Crs. Sinclair and Beggs.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The committee's report on the extension of the sections of the Police Offences Act (previously published) with the additional sections added, were re-adopted on the motion of Crs. Flynn and O'Shaughnessy.

From Theodore Franc and nine ratepayers, Eurambeen, asking that road from O'Loughlan's, going north to Gerald Halpin's, be formed and gravelled, the road having become unserviceable owing to the heavy winter rain.—Engineer to bring it forward at October meeting, on motion of Crs. Beggs and Flynn.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The acting secretary submitted a list of unpaid rates, and it was decided that the riding members should go through the respective riding lists, with a view to recommending remissions.

The Revision Court was fixed for Saturday, 27th July, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Beggs.

Cr. Flynn moved, and Cr. Sinclair seconded, that Mr. A. Parker be appointed auditor of Beaufort United Common accounts.—Carried.

Cr. Sinclair asked the acting secretary to submit at next meeting a statement of the cost of lighting the Beaufort weighbridge since its inception, his reason being that while the West riding shared in the profits from the weighbridge, the North riding was paying all the expenses. The President added that it was quite right that the West riding should pay half the expense.

A conversational discussion took place on the alleged roll-suffling in the Shire (reported elsewhere), and the council rose.

With Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. You are well prepared. Don't waste precious time and money in trying a lot of cough cures. At the first sign of a cough purchase a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which is pleasant to the taste and effective. Once tried, always used. For sale by J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., Beaufort.

FINANCE. The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.—Salaries, £3 16s 6d; Mr. Taylor, £1 10s; J. Tompkins, £1 7s 6d; Australian Alliance Assurance Co., £1; Country Fire Brigade's Board, £2 7s 6d; D. Cameron, £3 12s 6d; J. J. Keating, 7s 6d; A. Parker, £3 12s 1d; J. B. Cochran, £1 8s; C. Wright, £3 4s 4d; Fox rewards, £4 15s; J. Creighton, £7 4s 6d; H. S. Sands, £6 15s 6d; Municipal Association, £3 15s; Gwy, £1; Victoria Water Supply, £1; Interest, £1; £68 13s 4d; G. Glenister, £2; Nugent, £3; T. Haggis, £4; J. J. Nicholson, £1 2s; E. C. Barles, £4 11s; M. Meehan, £1 12s; J. Gillespie, £3 15s; Hawkes Bros., £3 7s 3d; H. M. Stuart, £3 9s 10d; J. Westbrook, £12 13s 4d; S. Dennis, £12 13s 4d; T. Jess, £4 15s 8d; R. Gibson, £8; W. G. Stevens, £5 18s 6d; P. S. Barber, £15s; A. Simpson, £25; Contract party, £1; Rickard, £10; J. Carmichael, £14; A. Simpson, £10; A. Driver, £3 3s; J. Freeman, £25; Deposits—H. F. Watkins, £3 6s 6d; W. B. Mullen, £1; A. Simpson, £1 10s; C. Wright, £1; Corbett, £3 10s; W. Costello, £3. Total, £364 17s 3d.

ENGINEER'S REPORT. The engineer (Mr. E. J. Muntz) reported as under—(1) The drain complained of by T. Greenbank, at Carragebank, is the drain leading from the drainage of the Carragebank reservoir. This drain runs through ground very easily secured with the result that it is now over twice its original size, and was continuing to get worse. It will be necessary, at an early date, to provide a proper way for this reservoir, and the best way to do it is by constructing a paved channel along the front of Greenbank's allotment. It might also be done by paving the drain, or by running an outlet pipe over the bank. (2) The pollution of the Carragebank reservoir is due to the fact that the water from the Carragebank reservoir is not filtered before it is allowed to flow into the reservoir. Three crossings would be required for the reservoir and three for foot passengers. (3) The double pan sanitary sewer for Beaufort commences to-day at No. 130 pans have been delivered; the rest will be delivered in the course of the next couple of days. I submit a list of persons who have refused to take delivery of the pans, and work has been arranged for the Council in this matter. Owners of closets not in accordance with the provisions of the by-law have received due notice of such defects, and will be prosecuted, unless otherwise ordered by the Council at this meeting. (4) As the provision of Part 1 of the Police Offences Act is also to be extended to the Shire of Beaufort, it would be known if it is the intention of the Council to have the streets and footpaths in the different townships proclaimed. The Police Offences Act does not provide for the maintenance of public walks and footpaths in the street. This can only be provided by adopting certain clauses in the thirteenth schedule Local Government Act, 1895. (5) There are still a number of contracts on hand. All except one are in progress, and the work is going on satisfactorily. As no tenders were received for the lighting of street lamps, Skipton, no work has been arranged for the Council in this matter. Clause 3.—Cr. Sinclair, he would not ask for names to be produced, because perhaps these persons were under a misapprehension, or had been badly advised. Inspector Douglas was requested to wait upon them and explain the case. Cr. Flynn asked what would be done in the meantime. Cr. Sinclair thought it would be hard to prosecute them straight away. Cr. Flynn considered the proper course was for the man in charge of the pans to

Prize Winners AT THE BENDIGO FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITION. During our preparation for the Bendigo Fire Brigade Demonstration we received some very severe strains, and almost broke down, but by the liberal use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which was recommended to us by the doctor, we were able to face the starter.

"The result was not only won we first prizes out of seven entries, but also won the aggregate prize for the whole of the demonstration.

"Naturally we are much pleased with Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and take this opportunity to recommend it to all athletes or those needing a splendid liniment."

(Signed) JOHN T. O'HALLORN, Capt. ROBT. MURDOCK, Secretary, 3rd March, 1901, Englishvale Fire Brigade. Chamberlain's Pain Balm for sale by J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., Beaufort.

Beaufort and Skipton footballers play a return match in the Beaufort Park this afternoon. The local team will be selected from Young Beggs, Tyrrell, Schlicht, Lilly (3), Chessman (3), Jones, Tilley, Edwards, O'Brien (3), Loo, Anderson (2), and Lynch.

THREAT APPREHENSION.—A number of persons in the neighbourhood of the throat and non-venous will be greatly 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 1/2 per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "silly" cold, or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as serious troubles, if allowed to progress, result in similar Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S., European Depot, 33, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Public Meeting at Beaufort.

TO SECURE A GOVERNMENT BATTERY.

In response to the advertisement inserted by Mr. D. F. Troy in our last issue, concerning a public meeting for Tuesday night at the Mechanics' Institute, to consider the best means of securing a Government battery for the district, 32 residents attended. Mr. D. F. Troy was voted to the chair. He spoke of the want of a battery, and said that while men could get along in alluvial mining, when it came to developing a quartz vein reef, prospectors were very chary about going to the expense of getting a battery and appliances, which meant a lot of money out of pocket, and for which it was very hard to get a return. At present there were two or three ventures in the district that would pay to work if they had a battery, and he had heard the wish expressed that they should try and get one. It was a well-known fact that in different parts of the colony the Government had supplied a small battery, which was given free of charge, but for any quartz crushed the nominal sum of 5s per ton had to be paid. If the whole facts of the case were put before the Minister he had not the least doubt but that they would get what they wanted; and they hoped they would pass a resolution tonight to show that a battery was required, and also that they would raise a subscription and arrange to draw up a petition and get it numerously signed. Alluding to the Barton Reef at Pat's Gully, he showed that gold-bearing stone had been followed from the surface down to 300 ft., and that trial crushing treated at Creswick gave nearly 2oz. to the ton—if all the specimens obtained had been sent down it would have gone fully 2oz. to the ton—while the gold brought £4 11s 3d per oz., the best price obtained here for many a day. If they had a battery here this stone could be tested right down. This meant a great deal of money, but they could not get it. When Mr. Welsh heard of the action taken in convening the meeting, he wrote to their Member telling him about it, and that Mr. Oman had sent the following telegram:—"Proposed action will strengthen my hands. I promise every assistance." That would be very good indeed to strengthen the hands of their Member and of the Mining Board.

Mr. John Humphreys remarked that the Mining Board had already given every assistance in trying to get a battery for the district, and when they proposed it was carried unanimously. They knew that a Government inspector had been sent up and went round Waterloo, but he had not been seen at Beaufort. His colleague and he would not allow the matter to drop, irrespective of the meeting.

Mr. J. W. Brown referred to conversations and correspondence that he had had with their parliamentary representative about the matter, and quoted from a letter from Mr. Oman, dated 6th June—"A battery. Have urged same again. The Minister of Mines promises to comply with request if the reports are at all favorable." Mr. Oman's visit to Waterloo was not considered favorable. For what reason he could not say, but surmised. If the matter were put fairly and squarely he felt sure the Minister would send them a battery. As a matter of fact not one farthing assistance from the Mines Development Act had come to Beaufort, although all the other divisions had obtained it. Stowell had a good amount of dirt Ararat and Barkly, the latter being a very small division, and as far as mining was concerned very little operations were going on; yet they succeeded in getting £100 to assist its development, and in addition got a Government battery. They had it for some time, but as the condition on which it was supplied was that wages of £3 or £3 10s per week had to be paid by the mine, it was left there, and there was not sufficient to pay this. No one but the manager was allowed to have charge of these batteries. Where the one mentioned was removed he could not say, but he thought it was not many miles away. The Mining Board applied for a battery for this district, and he was certainly astonished when he heard that the report was against them. He thought the report was against them, but he thought it had been bungled. It was all very well to ask for a battery, but it did not do to show their hand too much, and perhaps the case had not been properly stated to the Minister of Mines. The department knew the results of district crushings, and unless matters were thoroughly explained, probably the Minister would say "This is good enough; why not put up with it?" He would insist on asking the Government to pay this. 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which no doubt ran as ordinary reef and were supposed not to carry gold, would pay here as elsewhere if properly worked.

The Health Reports Show a greatly increased death rate from throat and lung troubles, due to the prevalence of Croup, Pneumonia and Influenza.

Alleged Roll-Stuffing. At the monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday, Cr. Flynn said, with regard to the much debated question of alleged roll-stuffing, councillors would notice that a good deal of discussion had been carried on regarding the resolution brought forward by Cr. Lewis.

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Don't Blow Your Own Trumpet! This advice is occasionally tendered by those who have a trumpet that is not worth blowing.

The fact is that most people are so busy blowing for themselves that unless you can sound a good note you cannot be heard.

We are Making Ourselves Heard by the Quality of Our Goods, and Attention to the Requirements of Our Customers, and we Intend to Keep It Up to the Highest Pitch.

GROCERIES, WINES AND SPIRITS, CROCKERY, IRONMONGERY, etc., etc.

OUR PRODUCE BUSINESS Is Well Noted. The Key of it is our PRIZE CHAFF!

Always Fresh from our own Chaffcutting Mills, and Made from the very Best Hay, it has Earned a Name for Itself, and is Universally Used.

Send your Orders to Us for CHAFF. REMEMBER, WE WANT TO SECURE YOUR TRADE. We are Yours for Chaff.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., General Merchants, BEAUFORT.

Rama Valley Tea. Rama Valley Tea. AND D. TROY & SONS

Perfection Coffee. Perfection Coffee. Perfection Coffee.

Sold Only by D. TROY & SON, General Merchants, BEAUFORT.

Autumn and Winter Goods. The People's Draper, D. TROY & SON, BEAUFORT.

NOVELTIES IN Millinery, Jackets, Macintoshes, Dress Materials, Fur Necklets, Blousing Flannels, Fancy and Jet Trimmings, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

The Right Goods at Right Prices. Inspection respectfully invited. G. H. COUGLE, MANCHESTER HOUSE, HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

GEELONG WOOL SALES. SEASON 1901-1902. GEORGE HAGUE & Co. WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every Friday during the coming season. They would call special attention to their EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, built expressly for the storage of Wool. SHOW ROOMS splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool. Railway and Shipping right at the doors. FARMERS' CLIPS receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under full market value. A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies. CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony. ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale. ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only. THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade. CASH ADVANCES if required directly on receipt of produce into store. AUCTION SALES of Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow held weekly throughout the year. WAY BILL FORMS supplied free. GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Woolbrokers, Geelong, 1st July, 1901.

Application for a Gold Mining Lease. It is hereby notified that it is intended to grant the lease undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as may be necessary. ARAHAT DISTRICT, RAAGLAN DIVISION, No. 1705, W. McVean and another; 161a, St. Op.; Chute Flat, Raglan; existing gold land. J. BALFOUR BURTON, Minister of Mines, Melbourne, 29th June, 1901.

FOR SALE, MINING PLANT, complete, including engine, boiler, winding gear, copper, lead, ropes, trucks, &c. T. D. MARTIN, Beaufort.

FOR SALE, all that FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at the corner of Hill and Livingstone Streets, Beaufort, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Richard Farley, late of Beaufort, carpenter, deceased. Apply, W. EDWARD NICKOLS.

J. E. CROWLEY, ARCHITECT, BEAUFORT. Plans drawn. Specifications and quantities made up. Estimates given for all kinds of work at shortest notice. Chimneys, Ovens, Ranges, and Underground Tanks a specialty. Sample Plans and Specifications open for inspection. Government references. Agent for L. M. Thomson's Monumental Buildings, Ovens, &c. Address—C/o E. E. Crowley, corner Speke and Cummins Streets, Beaufort.

FOR SALE, all that FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY, No Liability, Beaufort. A CALL (the 6th of Threepence (3d.) per Share has been made on the capital of the company, 24 Queen-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 10th July, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously redeemed. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Manager pro tem, 1 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat.

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THE MAN.

Success in carrying Depends on the Man Who Tries It. There are very few questions that do not have more than one side. With the right kind of a man and favorable weather to grow and harvest and feed the fanner, unquestionably both the feed-er and the silo may be frequently dispensed with and no loss ensue. Neither the one nor the other adds anything to the valuable properties contained in the food, but sometimes they enable the feeder to put the food before the cow in a more appetizing condition, thus stimulating consumption and preventing waste.

PROOF AGAINST PICKPOCKETS.

Advice on the Best Way to Carry a Pocket-book. "Do advise me," somebody begs pathetically, "about the best way to carry one's pocketbook. So many people have their pockets picked, even when they think they are in the safest places, so I had been in the habit of carrying mine firmly clutched in my hand until I saw a number of accounts of pocketbooks being snatched out of people's hands. Then I thought I'd carry it in my muff, with my hand over it. Nothing could be safer than that. But the other day I got two blocks from home and discovered that I must have relaxed my grasp and turned the muff over, and the pocketbook had disappeared. Luckily it was a lonely place, with no one passing to speak of, and I ran back and found it on the sidewalk, but one couldn't expect that very often." It is a difficult problem, for an ordinary pocket is not safe if one travels in crowded cars or boats. Perhaps the best place is a breast pocket inside one's jacket or wrap, but there a large pocket-book is very awkward. A good plan is to put one's purse or pocketbook into the very bottom of one's pocket, pinning it firmly above with a safety pin and keep-

Dissatisfied Land Selectors.

A public meeting was held in the Main Lead Public Hall on Saturday night of those whose applications for land have been refused, to discuss means of having their applications re-considered. About 20 were present. Mr. P. Grant, J.M.R., the convenor of the meeting, was appointed chairman. He said they were well aware the object of the meeting was to discuss means of having their applications re-considered. He thought that they had been very unjustly dealt with, and that all were of the same opinion. They were dragged before the land officer, who had heard their applications and recommended nine out of every ten. But since then nearly all were refused. No doubt the Mining Board was at the bottom of it. He could not see any just cause why some should get land while others were refused. He had a letter from a friend in Beaufort who considered that the Mining Board had outlived its usefulness. He would go further and say it had never been of any use. It had

of spending pounds in the district and finding work for the unemployed. The land now was going to waste, and was only fit for rabbits. Mr. Cuthbertson suggested the appointment of an executive committee to carry out the arrangements. The cause was a just one, and they ought to move in it immediately. Mr. Watkin moved, and Mr. Carmichael seconded, that the following be appointed as an executive committee to carry out the arrangements:—Messrs Grant and Cuthbertson, Baglan; Messrs Kewley and J. Grant, Waterloo; Mr. H. White, Clute; Messrs Carmichael and Myers, Main Lead; Messrs Cochran and Watkin, Beaufort. Carried. Mr. Cuthbertson was appointed secretary. The committee then met and elected Mr. Cochran as chairman. The committee were empowered to collect the money and obtain in their own districts signatures to the petition. The matter of drafting the petition was left in the hands of the Chairman, Secretary, and Mr. Grant; the same to be submitted for approval to a meeting

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

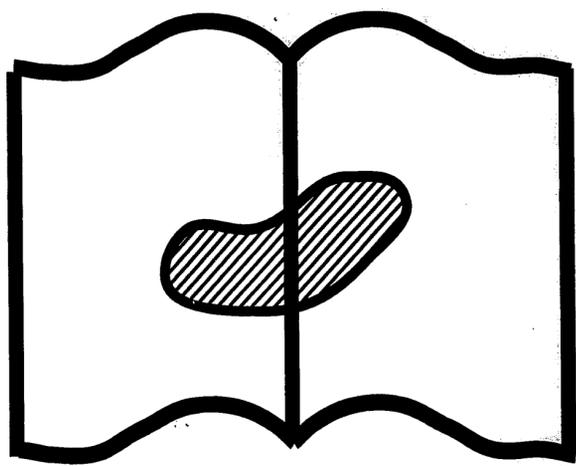
Table with columns for Railway, Closing Time, and Country. Lists routes like Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, etc., with their respective closing times and country destinations.

Wrecked on Chesterfield Reef.

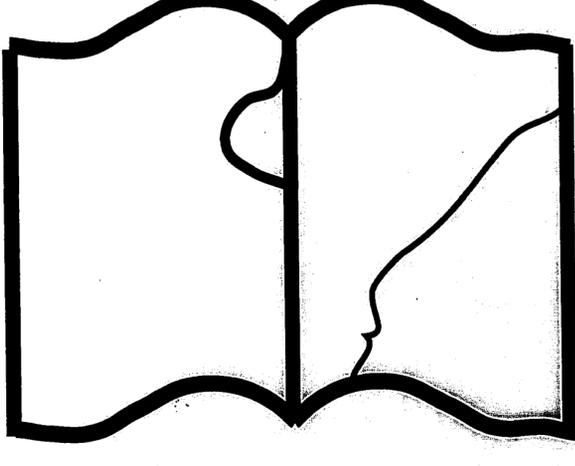
Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer told it himself. "In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of non-employment. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1892. "Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital. "Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure. "Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again. "I managed to keep at it for six months and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the Brigade. "On returning home several of my friends urged me to put my faith in Seign's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. "Don't be down-hearted," they said. "On this I began using Seign's Syrup (and Seign's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better, I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the Islands—making a supply of the Syrup with me. "We sailed on the 24th October, 1894, and on the 29th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety. I and seven blacks landed on Long Island,

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor to afford 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



Difficult to read



Damaged text/wrong binding

broke the back of the circumferential monster was one making it a punishable offense for hotel, boarding house keepers or caterers to put the compound before guests to be eaten or to use it in the preparation of food. One result of the destruction of the oleo trade was that the first year after it was put down the sales of eastern butter in New York city alone increased 1,361,850 pounds.

W. H. Gilbert says the dasher churn will not bring as much butter as the other kinds do.

The president of the Western Dairy association declares he would gladly pay \$3 a head more for cows that have been deborned than for those that still wear their horns.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer says if dairymen were as good feeders generally as the feeders of beef are the wall about the dairy not paying would cease.

Try to bring all your butter cows up to the point where they will make two pounds a day.

It is now becoming popular to sterilize milk and cream.

Cows like ensilage.

A sample of butter recently analyzed was found to contain 49 per cent of water. Good gracious! Talk of the milk-water in the milk!

in the center. The second of the two dolies is a conventionalized rose. The edge was worked with buttonhole long and short stitch in yellow and white filo floss. The turned over portions of petals were filled in with lace stitch. Yellow silk of a deeper tone was used for this part of the work. The center of the flower was also filled in with lace stitch, and the petals were out-



ROSE DOLLY. Filled with a medium shade of yellow. These dolies may be made of fine shirt linen, satin damask or any of the other materials usually used for such purposes. GENEVIEVE WILLIAMS.

"The sun do move." The West Virginia legislature has passed an act giving equal property rights with men to the women of that state.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Disorders from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Strains 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, E

objections, he pointed out that there were thousands of acres in the reserves containing timber that grew as fast as it was cut. He remembered the time that not a prop could be got without going to Mr. Cole, while now they were in thousands along the roads.

Mr. S. West complained that while there was no objection, his family was refused land alongside through the Mining Board objecting. He also referred to Mr. Paterson throwing up land under the 67th section and getting it under the 49th. He had told the land officer that fish was made of one and flesh of the other.

The Chairman said he would have understood it if the mining board members had objected to all, but he alleged that they had allowed the eyes to be picked out of the common by a favored few, while others were debarned from getting land.

Mr. Hambrey said that when he asked Mr. Hambrey why he had not objected to Mr. Paterson he said he had, but that it was reported wrongly in the paper. The report was taken from the Ararat Advertiser.

At the suggestion of Mr. H. Watkin, all interested held up their hands as an intimation that they were willing to pay 2s per block towards defraying the expenses of a deputation. The Chairman advised that the signatures of those who refused to pay should not be obtained to the petition. Mr. Cochran pointed out that the selection of the land would be the means

The difficulty between the local friendly societies and their doctors has not yet been settled. Applications have been called for a resident medical officer, returnable on the 12th July. Since the last meeting of the delegates acting for the societies, a communication has been received from the doctors to the effect that they are willing to continue as per agreement at the rate of 24s per member per annum. The delegates have arranged to meet at an early date to consider the matter.

"All stamps bearing the words 'stamp duty' are duty stamps. Stamps which do not bear the words 'stamp duty' are postage stamps." This simple distinction drawn in the unadorned language of a new Post-office regulation is of so much importance that a citizen of Victoria should paste it in a prominent place. June 30th was the last day on which duty stamps could be accepted for any postal or telegraphic purpose in Victoria, or on which postage stamps could be legally affixed to any dutiable instrument or in payment of any fee chargeable under the Stamps Act. The distinction is a necessary cause by federation in its present stage. Postage and telegraph revenue is Commonwealth revenue. Letters posted bearing duty stamps will be treated by the Post-office as insufficiently paid, and double the deficiency will be collected from the addressee on delivery.

For Bronchial Cough, take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s. 6d.

my own opinion of my case was little more hopeful. My head bore me with a tight aching pain across the forehead, a miserable pain that framed my brow in agony. The action of my heart made me sure it was diseased; it would go all of a flutter and catch me up sharp after the least exertion, particularly when I walked quickly. And as my natural habit is to walk fast, my heart was always bringing me to an untimely stand. I was a victim to indigestion, my meals were a perpetual source of trouble and pain, and hung like a heavy load on my chest, so that I dreaded the thought of eating as a punishment. And of course my food, the little I did eat, gave me no proper nourishment and support. This it was that made me so thin, gave a dirty yellow colour to my skin, and painted big black marks round my eyes. An obstinate constipation of the bowels was another aggravating accompaniment of my disorder. I got as nervous as a child, and the least thing would make me tremble all over. By nature I am a good-tempered man, but at that time I became frightfully irritable. I could agree with no one, nothing was done right, I was always discontented, I became at last altogether weary and done up, I could not sleep when I went to bed, I would fall into a short doze, then awaken and turn and twist about till morning. When it was time to get up I felt more tired than when I had gone to bed. "Sometimes I had horrible dreams of silly foolish things that would wake me with a start. Another trouble was shooting cramping pains in the joints of my limbs, in the knees running down to the ankles, in the elbows running down to

the fingers' joints, nervousness, the bid-temper and had breath all left me. I became a new man, strong and well in every way, and only too eager to work again. And, without doubt, Clements Tonic did all this for me, and I am certain that if it had not been for that wonderful remedy I should not be here now to talk to you.

"And you make no secret of your case, Mr. Drewitt?"

"Oh, no! I have always a good word for Clements Tonic, I recommend it privately to my friends, and if you wish to publish what I have said you are welcome to do so in any way that may be of use."

STATUTORY DECLARATION. I, PHILLIP DREWITT, of my Residence at Carlton, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a False Declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Declared at Carlton, in the Colony of Victoria, this 7th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, before me, C. GOLDSPINK, J.P., a Justice of the Peace for and for the General District of the Colony of Victoria.

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

charmingly beautiful, and it is something that grows of the face on cold spots over the nose and cheeks. Ask your chemist for it. The Advocate, 110, Barrack Street, Melbourne. Wholesale, Messrs. J. & J. Gifford, 23, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.4.

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, budgets, bill-boards, 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 printer, and in 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.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile.—You might as well try to shoo an elephant with a handful of soap-suds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'No. POST', 'RATES W', 'LETTERS—Pe', 'URGENT LET', '(In addition', 'the Post Of', 'which they', 'as telegrams', 'the utmost', 'not be deliv', 'person resic', 'ary delivery', 'per, nor if', 'having no d', 'rior or teleg', 'POST CARDS', 'LETTER CAR', '(2 for 2)', 'NEWSPAPERS', 'BOOKS.—Fo', 'or under', 'REGISTRATION', 'PARCELS.—', '(each extra', 'DULX parts', 'posted by', 'paper put', 'dor, per lb', '(Not less', 'parcel.)', 'COMMERCIAL', 'two ounce', '(Such as', 'accounts', 'papers (co', 'manuscrip', 'ing, legal', 'nature of', 'bills of la', 'or cards', 'society, p', 'attorney,', 'of, recog', 'stock sheet', 'other sim', 'PRINTED P', 'ounces (', 'Remarks', 'With than', 'shamable', 'TELE', 'So', 'NSI', 'ASMA', 'Fl', 'A', 'LETTERS—', 'POST CAR', 'REPLY FO', 'LETTER C', 'S. Aust', 'manly', 'To Ky', 'BOOKS.—', '(up to 10', 'NEWSPAP', 'REGISTRA', 'DULX part', 'ed by', 'pudish', 'lb or fr', 'PARCEL', 'Queen', 'Tasman', 'only—', 'Each', 'up to', 'COMMERC', 'TED F', 'ounce', 'PATTER', 'merch', 'two o', 'RAT', 'KIN', 'LETTER', 'Post C', 'REPLY', 'Newsp', 'Comm', 'or u', 'Over', 'ound', 'Eye', 'or a', 'PRINT', 'pap', 'or', 'PATT', 'two', '11b', 'RECEI', 'Acht', 'of', 'PARC', 'Ea', 'to', 'LAT', 'and', 'may', 'ing', 'close', 'Diff', 'way', 'Exp', 'Laid', 'trial', '4.2', 'Me', 'the', 'part', 'wh', 'and', 'pro', 'the



THE MAN.

Success in carrying Depends on the Man Who Tries It.

There are very few questions that do not have more than one side. With the right kind of a man and favorable weather to grow and harvest and feed the fodder, unquestionably both the feed-er and the silo may be frequently dispensed with and no loss ensue. Neither the one nor the other adds anything to the valuable properties contained in the food, but sometimes they enable the feeder to put the food before the cow in a more appetizing condition, thus stimulating consumption and preventing waste.

We advocate dairying as one of the most pleasant and profitable employments in which men can engage, provided the man has the taste and inclination to engage in it as a dairyman. The figures tend to prove that a pound of butter, average value 24 cents, can be produced at no greater expense for food than a pound of dressed beef, selling for only about one-third as much. But the man who sees no beauty or comeliness in a cow unless her top and neck are side and end lines, or a parallel of corners, cannot produce butter at that rate, or at any other rate, that will pay expenses.

In short, the man as well as the machine must be adapted to the work, whatever it be. This is only another way of saying "tools to the man who can use them." The watchmaker who has no use for the shoemaker's "bits" the blacksmith who has only carpenter's tools would soon learn that blacksmithing in that way was unprofitable. There is a dairy temperament in men as well as in cows.

We are often asked which will pay better, to make butter at home or patronize a convenient creamery? We cannot say. It depends upon the man and the circumstances. If he has the requisite skill and taste and can take delight in attending to the necessary details, or has the gift of supervision and in addition has the mercantile instinct to make or find a market and then to cater to it, butter making on the farm may be more pleasant and more profitable than patronizing a creamery. On the contrary, if for any reason the extra care and detail and labor is irksome or impracticable, better hire it done at a creamery.—Board's Dairyman.

Choosing Two Kinds of Cream.

The handling of cream was discussed with animation at the dairymen's meeting in Hartford. In answer to the question, "Can cream produced by gravity and that collected by separator processes be used together in creameries without serious loss and trouble?" the general sentiment was that they should not. The co-operative and proprietary creameries, as a common throughout New England, are frequently blamed because they use cream from only one system. Most of the butter makers believe the use of the two creams necessitates separate churnings, or that otherwise there will be a seepage of butter fat in the butter. N. G. Williams of Bellows Falls, Vt., in a brief speech explained the reasons for the excellentness of cream gathered in creameries as due to the uniform condition of the cream and accuracy of management. President George A. Bowen stated that the creamery in Woodstock, his home town, employs cream from both separator and deep cream, but pays two prices for the cream. Williams insisted that the two creams churned together caused a loss in the churn. Dr. E. H. Jenkins held that comparison and test of the buttermilk in the Babcock tester would tell the story.—Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

The ninth annual report of the dairy commissioner says the oleomargarine trade is practically stamped out in the State of New York. Before the dairy commission began its work 15,000,000 pounds of the tallow butter were manufactured and sold annually in the State. Now the sales are practically nothing, though it is believed that a list is still being made on the victims of cheap brockling houses in New York city and Brooklyn. This happy result was brought about by a determined and long continued fight on the part of the dairy commission, backed by the real butter makers of the State. Every step of the way had to be fought from one court up through another till at last honest butter was victorious. The oleomargarine manufacturers had no end of money to back them, but right and honest goods came uppermost at last. The fight has had a wholesome effect on the pure food interests in general. The law that finally broke the back of the oleomargarine monster was one making it a punishable offense for hotel, boarding house keepers or caterers to put the compound before guests to be eaten or to use it in the preparation of food. One result of the destruction of the oleo trade was that the first year after it was put down the sales of eastern butter in New York city alone increased 1,361,830 pounds.

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A sample of butter recently analyzed was found to contain 49 per cent of water. Good gracious! Talk of the milk-water water!

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Boas, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Beetles, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase KEATING'S, as imitations are numerous and injurious. Sold in Tins, 6d, 1s and 2s 6d each by all chemists.

PROOF AGAINST PICKPOCKETS.

Advice on the Best Way to Carry a Pocket-book.

"Do advise me," somebody begs pathetically, "about the best way to carry one's pocketbook. So many people have their pockets picked, even when they think they are in the safest places, so I had been in the habit of carrying mine firmly clenched in my hand until I saw a number of accounts of pocketbooks being snatched out of people's hands. Then I thought I'd carry it in my muff, with my hand over it. Nothing could be safer than that. But the other day I got two blocks from home and discovered that my muff over, and the pocketbook had disappeared. Luckily it was a lonely place, with no one passing to speak of, and I ran back and found it on the sidewalk, but one couldn't expect that very often."

It is a difficult problem, for an ordinary pocket is not safe if one travels in crowded cars or on boats. Perhaps the best place is a breast pocket inside one's coat or wrap, but there a large pocketbook is very awkward. A good plan is to put one's purse or pocketbook into the very bottom of one's pocket, pinning it firmly above with a safety pin and keeping a handkerchief above it. Of course keep out a supply of small change for car fares, etc., in an accessible jacket pocket. Some one who has tried this plan testifies that the trouble of undoing the pin operates as a check not only on the pickpocket, but on her own extravagance at bargain counters.

M. H. F. L.

GENERAL BELKNAP'S WIDOW.

Mrs. Belknap is Living Very Quietly in Washington.

Tall, superbly formed and a decided brunette is Mrs. Belknap, the widow of General W. W. Belknap. She has lived very quietly at Washington since her husband's death in a modest home not far from Dupont circle, with her young daughter, to whose education she gives most of her time. For her daughter's sake, she sometimes emerges from her retirement.



MRS. BELKNAP.

At one of the latest and most select balls she was a lovely picture, with dark hair and eyes, fine complexion and beautiful neck and arms. Her gown was a plain one of heavy black silk, whose only trimming was a little jet upon the perfectly fitting, low, sleeveless bodice, and she wore few jewels. Mrs. Belknap was a Miss Tomlinson, of an old Virginia family, and through her mother, a descendant of Sir Roger Thompson, one of Virginia's first settlers.

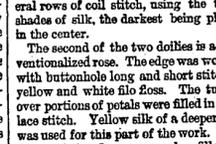
Bread and Butter Plate Dishes.

Many ladies now use small plates about four inches across in the place of the old style butter chips. The doilies for these plates are most frequently made in the form of a flower convention.



LILY DOILY.

alized, the material being cut away from the edge. They are of course made larger than for the smaller plates—usually from four to five inches across. Two beautiful doilies are here illustrated. The first one is in the form of a lily. The edge is worked in buttonhole short and long stitch and the outside outline. To work, select one skein of the smallest size German wool and three shades of raspberry pink floss. Buttonhole the German cord around all the outline of the lily with one shade of pink silk. Inside this buttonhole outline work a row of close long and short stitch on each petal, using the next deeper shade of pink. Down the center of each petal work several rows of coil stitch, using the three shades of silk, the darkest being placed in the center.



ROSE DOILY.

Used with a medium shade of yellow. These doilies may be made of fine shirt linen, satin damask or any of the other materials usually used for such purposes.

GERARDUS WALLACE.

"The sun do move." The West Virginia legislature has passed an act giving equal property rights with men to the women of that State.

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Dissatisfied Land Selectors.

A public meeting was held in the Main Lead Public Hall on Saturday night of those who applications for land have been refused, to discuss means of having their applications reconsidered. About 20 were present.

Mr. P. Grant, Jbr., the convener of the meeting, was appointed chairman. He said they were well aware of the object of the meeting was to discuss means of having their applications reconsidered. He thought that they had been very unjustly dealt with, and that all were of the same opinion. They were dragged before the land officer, who had heard their applications and recommended nine out of every ten. But since then nearly all were refused. No doubt the Mining Board was at the bottom of it. He could not see any just cause why some should get land while others were refused. He had a letter from a friend in Beaufort who considered that the Mining Board had considered its usefulness. He would go further and say it had obstructed land settlement for years—no doubt with some cause in the past when miners had a trouble to get on the land; but that bar was swept away by legislation, and the miner could now go on certain land without permission and without paying compensation. The Mining Board must have had political influence, and their parliamentary representative must have supported it. It was for this meeting to discuss means, and how they were to get justice was to them to decide. He suggested that a numerous signed petition be got up and presented by a deputation to the Minister. A small sum per block would cover the expense. For his part he would not have any thing to do with it, as he had convened the meeting, because the other side would say he had done it to get the pickings.

Mr. Jas. Cuthbertson said he was successful in getting land applied for, and the meeting was called for those who were unsuccessful. Still he thought he could assist those who were equally entitled to get land. If bar to mining was the reason then it should apply to all. The selection of leasehold land did not bar mining. He referred to the time when population was leaving Victoria through the depression, and as a means to settle people on the land closer settlement was brought in, and all blocks were open to the miner; he could go on them with impunity to follow the lawful calling, and he failed to see why there should be any objection raised now. The land officer sitting in his official capacity having heard the applicants was entitled to give them rational and just consideration. Most of them were recommended, but since then a block had taken place. It was the duty of all to assist those who had been put to the expense of applying for land which did not bar the progress of mining, to get the legal right that each and all were entitled to.

Mr. Grant alluded to the men as agents who were blocking legislation, and thought if the miners themselves wanted mining boards they should elect genuine miners and not commission and engineering agents. Mr. Cochran replied that the mining board members were past miners; and Mr. Cuthbertson added that as a body in existence the mining boards had to be dealt with as they found them.

Mr. J. B. Cochran said he was not one of the unfortunate who had been refused. His land was leasehold that he held for 14 years, but which he wished had been refused him when he first got it. However, he fully sympathized with them. While aware that a certain amount of land was required as a common for people to run cows on, he thought it to be the interest of the State at large that land should be taken up, provided it did not injure the miner. And in this Act there was nothing to hinder the miner; no one could say no to him. If a numerous signed petition was obtained and presented through their Member, the Minister must listen to them. His family got land, because there was no objection for the reason that they deserved it, and it was his duty to assist others all that he could. Let the Member introduce the deputation and put the facts fairly and squarely, and he believed they would get their land. With regard to timber objections, he pointed out that there were thousands of acres in the reserves containing timber that grew as fast as it was cut. He remembered the time that not a prop could be got without going to Mr. Cole, while now they were in thousands along the roads.

Mr. S. West complained that while Miss Patterson got land, against which there was no objection, his family was refused land alongside through the Mining Board objecting. He also referred to Mr. Patterson throwing up land under the 67th section and getting it under the 49th. He had told the land officer that fish was made of one and flesh of the other.

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Mr. West said that when he asked Mr. Humphreys why he had not objected to Mr. Patterson he had had, but that it was reported wrongly from the *Ararat Advertiser*.

At the suggestion of Mr. H. Watkins, all interested held up their hands as an indication that they were willing to pay 2s per block towards defraying the expenses of a deputation.

The Chairman advised that the signatures of those who refused to pay should not be obtained to the petition. Mr. Cochran pointed out that the selection of the land would be the means

of spending pounds in the district and finding work for the unemployed.

The land now was going to waste, and was only fit for rabbits.

Mr. Cuthbertson suggested the appointment of an executive committee to carry out the arrangements. The cause was a just one, and they ought to move in it immediately.

Mr. Watkins moved, and Mr. Carmichael seconded, that the following be appointed as an executive committee to carry out the arrangements:—Messrs Grant and Cuthbertson, Eggleston, Messrs Kewley and J. Grant, Waterloo; Mr. H. White, Chute; Messrs Carmichael and Myers, Main Lead; Messrs Cochran and Watkin, Beaufort. Carried.

Middle Creek.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Middle Creek branch of the A.N.A. held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Public Hall on Friday, 21st June; the President (Mr. L. J. Berryman) in the chair. The attendance was fairly large, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The secretary reported having received from the Premier a beautifully bound book containing the debates on the Commonwealth of Australia's Constitution Bill. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of same and tender the branch's best thanks for gift. A debate is to take place with Waterloo Branch on the 16th August, for which the secretary was instructed to make arrangements. Mr. P. O'Brien was elected an hon. member, and Mr. G. Green was proposed as a benefit member.

There being no correspondence or other business to transact, the meeting closed. The President drew the members' attention to item on syllabus for next meeting, and expressed the wish that there would be a large attendance.

The final meeting of the sports committee was then held. The balance-sheet was received and adopted; it showed a credit balance of £4 6s, which was considered satisfactory. On the motion of Messrs Puckford and Halpin, it was proposed to donate Mr. Richards £1 as an appreciation of his services as secretary. Both gentlemen regretted that they could not see their way clear to make the donation larger. Messrs H. Dunn and Berryman also supported the motion, speaking in a similar strain. However, an amendment was moved by Messrs E. O'Brien and J. McDonald proposing to give Mr. Richards £2.

An animated discussion followed, becoming very heated at times and lasting two hours. The motion was carried. Messrs Pickford, Dunn, and Halpin, to show that they were acting on principle, offered to supplement the donation from their own pockets. The meeting eventually dispersed with the best of good feeling.

Snake Valley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the members of the Carngaham Rifle Club was held in the Man O'Kern Hotel on Tuesday week; the president (Mr. W. R. Baker) presiding. It was decided that the secretary should apply to the Lands Department, on behalf of the Club, to have the new range reserved for rifle club purposes. The arrangements for the removal of the targets were allowed to stand over until the members had completed their musketry course.

The Carngaham team of footballers who the Snythebalds Club at Snake Valley on Saturday, and a very interesting game resulted, the scores being—Snythebalds, 3 goals 5 behinds (24 points), to Carngaham's 3 goals 5 behinds (23 points). Some dissatisfaction arose through the time being prematurely called, and in all probability the delegates of the local association will have a protest to deal with at their next meeting.

The difficulty between the local friendly societies and their doctors has not yet been settled. Applications have been called for a resident medical officer, returnable on the 12th July. Since the last meeting of the local association, a communication has been received from the doctors to the effect that they are willing to continue as per agreement at the rate of 24s per member per annum. The delegates have arranged to meet at an early date to consider the matter.

All stamps bearing the words "stamp duty" are duty stamps. Stamps which do not bear the words "stamp duty" are postage stamps. This simple distinction drawn in the unadorned language of a new Post-office regulation is of so much importance that citizens of Victoria should paste it in a prominent place. June 30th was the last day on which duty stamps could be accepted for any postal or telegraphic purpose in Victoria, or on which postage stamps could be legally affixed to any dutiable instrument or in payment of any fee chargeable under the Stamps Act. The distinction is a necessary cause by federation in its present stage. Postage and telegraph revenue is Commonwealth revenue. Letters posted bearing duty stamps will be treated by the Post-office as insufficiently paid, and double the deficiency will be collected from the addresses on delivery.

For Frenchal Conchy, take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

RAILWAY.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Daily, Closing Time, a.m., p.m. Rows include Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Traralgon, etc.

COUNTRY.

Table with columns: Daily, Closing Time, a.m., p.m. Rows include Raglan, Waterloo, Main Lead, etc.

MAILS INWARD.

Table with columns: From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Traralgon, etc. Closing times.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m.

MONY ORDER BUSINESS.

From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Saturdays excepted, viz. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

SAVINGS BANK.

From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m. G. M. CROMAGH, Postmistress.

Wrecked on Chesterfield Reef.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself.

"I managed to keep at it for six months and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the Brigade."

"On this I began using Seigel's Syrup (and Seigel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had nearly recovered, I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the Islands—taking a supply of the Syrup with me."

"I must mention that I kept on using Seigel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health, and have been perfectly well ever since."

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks."

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it afflicted me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was foul, and I coughed frequently after eating; I labored continually, lost flesh and had thin features jaws."

"The Premier, who is also Treasurer, is very well satisfied with the state of affairs disclosed by the annual revenue returns. He thinks that when he makes his Budget statement he will be able to announce a substantial surplus. Without binding himself to any definite estimate of the surplus, he expressed the hope that it would be something over £20,000,000."

"I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensland Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below. A. C. Blackmore, Mervin House, George Street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q. Sept. 6th, 1900."

"I was very much surprised to find a copy of your paper in my pocket, and I was glad to find it was the same as the one I had seen in the paper."

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The Man Who Doesn't Advertise.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead that to himself he hath not said, 'My trade of fate is getting bad, I'll try another run-inch of ad.' And patronize the man who will. For him no back account shall seal—No aged watch the golden stall—No welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din Of bargain hunters by the score And patronize the man who will. For him no back account shall seal—No aged watch the golden stall—No welcome home a millionaire.

And when he does go plant him deep That must not be broken in the sleep. Where no end, rumor only dispel. The quiet that he loves so well. And that the world may know his loss. Place on his grave, 'neath of his cross. And on the stone above, 'Hie lies A chummy who wouldn't advertise.'"

—Mortimer Crane Brown.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS. You want to see the local paper a successful institution. Think 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.

It is not intended 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 is not allowed to become a subscriber, but is too mean to support local enterprise.

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 notified it while it was in.' Business man (humbly)—'The adn't seem to me I had it out.' The new fact of your advertising less people know you are still in business—also that you 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.

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Advertisement for 'The Advocate' Office, Beaufort, featuring 'GENERAL PRINTING AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES' and 'The Advocate' Office, Beaufort.

The Riponshire Advocate.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

No. 1238

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

LETTERS.—Per ounce or under 0 2
UNPOSTED LETTERS.—Per letter 0 6

(In addition to ordinary postage)

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

POST CARDS ... 0 1
REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 2
LETTER CARDS ... 0 1
(2 for 2d, 12 for 1s. 3d.)

NEWSPAPERS ... 0 3
BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs) 0 1
REGISTRATION ... 0 3
PARCELS.—Two pounds or under 0 9
(each extra pound or part, 3d.)

MILK 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, recognitions, 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," will render accounts amenable as letters.

TERCOLONIAL RATES.

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

LETTERS.—Per 1/2 ounce or under 0 2
POST CARDS ... 0 1
REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 2
LETTER CARDS ... 0 1
To New Zealand and Fiji 0 2 1/2

BOOKS.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs) ... 0 1
NEWSPAPERS ... 0 3
REGISTRATION FEE ... 0 3

BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, per lb or fraction thereof ... 0 1

PARCELS.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia ... 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.

LETTERS.—Each 1/2 ounce or under 0 2 1/2
POST CARDS ... 0 1 1/2
REPLY POST CARDS ... 0 3
LETTER CARDS ... 0 1
NEWSPAPERS ... 0 3
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under ... 0 2 1/2
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 2 1/2
PARCELS.—Per 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 circulates 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.

An advertisement is a paper man's workable 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 1/2 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis 1/2 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him; you don't believe us.

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 Dispatch.

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.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Blood Diseases, Ulcers, Bad Sores, and Sores of all kinds, It is a Suffering and Painful Remedy.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blooded or Pimpled on the Face.

Cures Scoury.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

The world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Blood Diseases, Ulcers, Bad Sores, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and does not excite anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it, such as the following:—

Mr. James Balcorn writes:—"I suffered from the Ache from a severe case of Abscess of the Liver, and was sent home from India to the hospital. It was one of the worst cases known in the hospital, and after being treated for eight months, I was told nothing more could be done for me, and was discharged and sent home. I tried other doctors, but they could not get the abscess, which was very great, out of my back for two years altogether. At last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, I tried some, and after the first bottle used, I found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. P. S. writes:—"I should like to mention that when I was a young man, I had a severe case of Abscess of the Liver, and was sent home from India to the hospital. It was one of the worst cases known in the hospital, and after being treated for eight months, I was told nothing more could be done for me, and was discharged and sent home. I tried other doctors, but they could not get the abscess, which was very great, out of my back for two years altogether. At last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, I tried some, and after the first bottle used, I found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. W. Paulley writes:—"Three years ago I had a slight skin disease, and was obliged to see a doctor, who told me it was Eczema. I was treated for some time, but got no better. I then tried Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after using it for a few days, I found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. J. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. G. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. F. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. D. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

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Mr. V. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. U. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. T. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. S. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. R. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. Q. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. P. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. O. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

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Mr. M. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. L. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

Mr. K. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

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Mr. A. H. writes:—"I have used Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine. It has cured me of many ailments, and I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

They are invaluable Remedies for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Feverish Attacks, Ague, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Skin Diseases.

They have no equal for Affections of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS.



THIS DAY J. McKEICH'S Great STOCK-TAKING SALE

BEGINS, WHEN A BIG SLAUGHTER OF WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Will take place. The greatest sale on record.

Bargains in every Department during the next Few Weeks.

No old out-of-date stock to sell. All this Season's Goods will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

NOTE THIS GREAT MONEY-SAVING SALE OPENS

THIS DAY, 13th JULY, 1901.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS

(Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER.

Corner of Neill and Havelock Streets, and opposite State School.

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS

Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

Auction Rooms: BARKLY STREET, AARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Correspondent and Valuer for the Ballarat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Money to Lend at Current Rates.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

BEAUFORT STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

W. M. C. PEDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

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

P. J. O'SULLIVAN,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, SNAKE VALLEY.

A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness Requisites kept in stock.

All kinds of Harness bought, sold, or exchanged.

Horses neatly and promptly executed.

Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair, Boonwax, Furred Skins, &c. &c.

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.

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. It is to a more or less extent of support, therefore, that the success of a promoter, must offer certain returns to those who support it, necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore, Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency was introduced. One form of that currency known as "paper money," and 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, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and the ONLY NEWSPAPER That is Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire.

And as the advocate of the interests and the welfare of this district it has a claim for a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or journal within a radius of the Shire-Office.

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, Sator's Gully, Main Road, Hazeln, Chute, Waterloo, Erambone, Bunzer, Middle Creek, Shirley, Travalla, Skipton, and Carnarvon.

With every issue of the Paper is given A FOURTEEN-COLUMN SUPPLEMENT,

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

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—"What steams 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, SOUVENIR & DINNER TICKETS, &c., &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

<

HAVELOCK TOBACCO. PURE AMERICAN LEAF. Confidence Curly Tobacco. THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY at RICHARDS & CO'S.

Do not fail to see the New and Beautiful Photographs now being exhibited in our window and vestibule. Quite a break from the old style. They are artistic, pretty and novel.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND on freehold and other securities. Post Office Store, Waterloo.

T. D. MARTIN. Having laid in a large stock of DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, ETC.

LOANS TO FARMERS. IN SUMS FROM £50 to £2,000, At 4 1/2 per cent. for 3 1/2 years.

LOANS made on security of Freehold or Crown Leasehold, may be used for Docks or Down Towns; Park Purchase Land, Stock, Implements, Seed, etc.

The Inspector-General of Savings Banks, 39 MARKET ST., MELBOURNE. Important Announcement.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, junr., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST and REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON.

MR. J. W. HARRIS, junr., B.S., Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. SUNDAY, 14th JULY, 1901. Primitive Methodist Church—Beaufort.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BEAUFORT FREE BAZAAR desires to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the fund:—Mr. F. W. Rogers, £1; Mr. R. A. D. Sinclair, £1.

Only one nomination having been received for the vacancy in the representation of the State, and the resignation of Mr. W. H. E. O'Sullivan, the Government has been advised to accept the resignation of Mr. W. H. E. O'Sullivan.

MR. J. R. WATSON, Secretary of the Beaufort Free Bazaar, has been elected to the office of Secretary of the Beaufort Free Bazaar.

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With Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. You are well prepared. Don't waste precious time and money in trying a lot of cough cures.

Football. SKIPTON V. BEAUFORT. The above clubs met in friendly rivalry in the Beaufort Park on Saturday last.

Prize Winners AT THE BENDIGO FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITION. During our preparation for the Bendigo Fire Brigade Demonstration we received some very severe strains.

Ararat and Stawell Mining Board. A special meeting of the above Board was held at the Town Hall, Stawell, on Monday.

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A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART V

young man sorrowfully. "Monsieur Lucien, it is the good qualities that I find in you, your generous sentiments, your excellent heart, that makes me afraid."

der the pretext that at her age one needs rest, she was relieved of certain disagreeable duties. The farmer's wife showed herself more affable and caressing, and treated her old servant familiarly and almost as an equal.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART V.—CONTINUED.

Nevertheless, the farmer's wife had been

As the old servant stood facing Rablot, pouring the smoking coffee into the farmer's cup, the cousin said suddenly, as if it were the conclusion of a story he had just been telling, at the same time looking steadily at the servant: "Such, Cousin Gervais, was the manner

thing to conceal from me." "Oh, nothing at all, Beau-Soupir; even if there were anything for which I had reason to reproach myself, I would tell you of it just the same. So I will tell you my story. Oh, it is not long or very interesting."

A PERPLEXED CALLER.



conductive to good
right through the
however, the game

MULGA BILL'S BOYCLE.

A HUMOROUS REBUTATION.

Twas Mulga Bill, from Eaglehawk, that caught the cycling craze. He turned away the good old horse that served him many days, He dressed himself in cycling clothes, resplendent to be seen. He hurried off to town and bought a shining new machine. And as he wheeled it through the door, with air of lordly pride, The grinning shop assistant said, "Excuse me, can you ride?"

"See here, young man," said Mulga Bill, "from Waggett to the sea, From Captain's Flat to Broadwood, there's none on side like me. I'm good all round at everything, as every body knows. Although I'm not the one to talk—I hate a man that blows. But riding is my special gift, my chiefest, sole delight. Just ask a wild duck can it swim, a wild cat can it fight.

There's nothing clothed in hide or hair, or built of flesh or steel, There's nothing walks or jumps, or runs, or sails, or hops, or wheels, But what I'll sit, while birds will hold, and girls and straps are tight. I'll ride this here two-wheeled concern right straight away at sight. 'Twas Mulga Bill, from Eaglehawk, that sought his own abode, That perched above the Dead Man's Creek beside the mountain road.

He turned the eye down the hill and mounted for the fray, But ere he'd gone a dozen yards it bolted clean away. It left the track, and through the trees, just like a silver streak, It whistled down the awful slope towards the Dead Man's Creek. It showed a stump by half an inch, it dodged a big white-bat. The very wallaroos in fright went scrambling up the rocks.

MISCELLANEOUS COLUMN.

ONE HALF YOUR BODY CLEVERER THAN THE OTHER.—You might find it hard to believe that one side of your body is far and away cleverer than the other; but that this is so has been scientifically proved over and over again. And, oddly enough, your clever half is not the right side, as might be imagined, but the left. It isn't going a great deal too far to say that a man might be dazzlingly brilliant on one side of him, and a hopeless lunatic on the other. To begin with, the left side of your brain is twice as smart and alert as the right. It takes its impressions more quickly; indeed, the brain often has to rush them on to the left to save it from being uninformative altogether. Then the sense of touch is far more delicate and accurate in the left hand than in the right; while everybody walks more firmly on the left foot than on the right. Following this still further, one seldom hears of a person going deaf in the left ear, while any amount of people lose their hearing in the right altogether without knowing it themselves, so clever is the left ear in supplying the deficiency. Exactly the same thing applies to the eyes. The finer, smaller on the left hand grow more slowly than those on the right; but at the same time they are greatly superior in shape and quality. Another thing: The left side of your face is cleverer in expressing your character and emotions than the right; hence the fact that all good photographers take your left profile in preference to the right.

CHEERING THE DUKE.—A certain duke is not in the habit of spending twopence when a penny will do. One wet afternoon he hailed a cab in Bond-street and requested to be driven to Victoria Station. Arrived at that terminus, he handed the cabman a shilling. "Ere, wot's this? Can't you make it another tanner?" asked the cabby. "Certainly not," said the noble fare,

HUMOROUS COLUMN.

Not a Backbiter.

The carefulness of some coloured people not to say anything directly against the character of their neighbours was illustrated by the old story of a man who wouldn't say that Sambo stole chickens, but if he was a chicken, and Sambo was about, he would "roost high." Here is another story to the same effect. A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an old negro woman lived, and while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water, entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects. "I did have four or five hogs," said the old woman, "but da's dwindled down till I ain't got but one now." "I never talks 'bout my neighbours, an' I doan like ter say what becames ob da hogs. I never makes mischief, I doan't." "Did the hogs die?" "The mister died; but yer ain't agwine ter git me ter say nuthin' agin my neighbours. De man what libed yer dar is dead now, an' I ain't gwine ter say nuthin' agin him. De hogs disappeared away from here while dat man was libin'; but I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him." "Do you think that he took them?" "Mister, dat man is dead, and I doan want ter say nuthin' agin him; but lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin he was a powerful stumblin'-block ter hogs."

Misunderstood.

"Hello, old man," ejaculated Jones; "how scratched your face is! I didn't know you were married." "Neither am I," said Robinson; "I got these down in the country; but I'll tell you all about it. I went for a week's hunting, and on Sunday I met our parson coming out of church with two ladies."

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Speech is silver, silence is golden. Russia has about 1,000,000 tied persons out of a population of 100,000,000. In Cheshire about 31,000 tons of cheese are made annually. The Polar currents contain less salt than those from the Equator. When tea was first brought to England the leaves were eaten. Over 12,000 girls in Ireland are engaged in the manufacture of lace. In some London hotels the waiters receive as much as £500 a year in tips. The Pope can speak English, German, Italian, and French perfectly. As a rule, a man's hair turns grey five years sooner than a woman's. Eighty-five per cent. of Parisian shops are open the whole of Sunday. There are 106 boys born to every 100 girls, but more boys die in infancy than girls. The exact cost of an English Cabinet Minister's full-dress uniform is 150 guineas. Lay a piece of charcoal upon a burn, leave it there one hour, and the burn will be healed. Men who have little business are great talkers; the more one thinks, the less one speaks. On the first symptoms of a cold in the head, saturate a part of your handkerchief with camphor and sniff it vigorously. Rio Janeiro's principal street is only 30ft. wide, only half a mile long, and no carriages are allowed to enter it. The microscope shows 4,000 muscles in the body of the common caterpillar, and that the eye of the dragon-fly contains 28,000 polished lenses. Near the Capitan Sea there are several "eternal fires," so called by the natives, where natural gas issues from the ground and has been on fire for ages. The Japanese cite 269 colour varieties of the chrysanthemum, of which 63 are yellow, 57 white, 32 purple, 30 red, 33 pink, 12 blue, 12 russet, and 14 of mixed colours. Before the Reformation 50 per cent.

THREE ANGELS.

They say this life is barren, drear and cold, 'Tis the same sad song we sing of old, Ever the same long, weary tale is told, And to our lips is held the cup of strife And yet—a little love can sweeten life. They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed, Wealth less but drear and age an aching wail, Where dead sea fruit long, long ago has cloyed, Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife, And yet a little love can brighten life. They say we fling ourselves in wild despair Amid the broken treasures scattered there, Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair, And slay ourselves with sorrow's two edged knife, And yet a little patience strengthens life. Is it, then, true, this tale of bitter grief, Of mental anguish finding no relief, In midst the winter shines the laurel's leaf; Three angels share the lot of human strife, Three angels gild the path of life. Love, hope and patience cheer us on our way; Love, hope and patience form our spirit's stay; Love, hope and patience watch us day by day, And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal Until the earth fades into the eternal. —F. S. in Temple Bar.

His Last Invention.

It Failed Like the Best to Do Its Work.

Ralph Gardon strode moodily up and down his workshop, which was littered with the odds and ends of machinery which represented the ruins of a hundred castles in the air. He was always inventing, was Gardon; always spending days and nights over the manufacture of some wonderful machine or other which was to revolutionize the world and make him famous, only to find after all his labor some irremediable flaw in his plan which rendered the completion of the machine an impossibility or prevented it working. He gazed around him on the gaunt

ure of a woman approaching him. He was like a man with the plague, whom it was dangerous to approach, and Ralph was about to turn precipitately and get out of the woman's way when something in her figure struck him as familiar. The night was a moonlight one, and in the middle of the road where she was walking it was as clear as noonday. A second glance told him that his suspicion was right. It was Deborah Dene hurrying along the road. In the complete surprise of seeing her in such a spot at such an hour the thought of his invention went clear out of his head. It was due to go off at any moment now, but Ralph was so astonished that he actually forgot its existence. He hurried forward. "Deb," he said, "what are you doing here?" For answer the girl flung her arms round his neck and burst into tears. She had hurried as fast as the train could bring her to him immediately on receiving his letter with its hint of suicide and had walked from the nearest station, three miles farther up the road, expecting to reach his house only in time to find him a corpse. She sobbed for five minutes on his breast without being able to speak a word in the relief of finding him alive. The letter which he had received and which she had never heard of except through his reproaches. It was a forgery, no doubt, concocted by some spiteful acquaintance of his or hers to ruin their happiness. She loved him with her whole heart and soul, she sobbed, and could never dream of giving him up. It seemed to poor Ralph Gardon, who loved her more than his life, that the gates of paradise had opened. To find that all the mental agony through which he had passed had been without cause or basis made him feel the happiest man in the world. It was actually not until he clasped

the trees and trotted about in the open in a sneaking, furtive way. If the dog was there, the house must be inhabited. He had just come to this conclusion when he caught sight of a figure among the trees. It was between the house and the bushes, where he believed the enemy's picket was lying. It must be the picket on his way to and from the well. Perhaps he had gone to the house to light his pipe or boil his coffee. There was a glimpse and it was gone. Another glimpse, another hiding, and then the figure was fair to view. It was a long shot, but a pretty fair target, and without an instant's hesitation he drew up his gun and fired. When he looked over the smoke, the figure was gone. "But I know I hit him, and he's lying dead on the grass," said the soldier as he reloaded his gun. "Now I can tell them at home that I killed a man. Mighty long shot, but I dropped him for sure." The dog was still in the open. As the shot rang out he looked back among the trees. As the echoes died away the dog sprang forward and ran straight up to the soldier's feet. The dog was still in the open. As the shot rang out he looked back among the trees. As the echoes died away the dog sprang forward and ran straight up to the soldier's feet. The dog was still in the open. As the shot rang out he looked back among the trees. As the echoes died away the dog sprang forward and ran straight up to the soldier's feet.

Australian Na

WATER The ordinary summoned meet Branch A.N.A. Hotel, Beaumont, President (Mr R. chair, and 29 and The minutes of were read and of The correspon from members at list at Stawell which had been Mr W. H. F. Creek Branch, that arrangement debate between intimated that he carried a mo Waterloo Branch the oculist. Mr F. Wain A.N.A., wrote ance with your copy of agree will notice two agreement—(1) operations requ must produce p from branch state, in refer does not charg reaction with op is required, th by the member your branch assistance; in member would extra attendan pence book or trouble, throu having or forg the inconvenie find their sec (this applies o politan memb asked to fore vouchers and he was a mem he consented had 1468 me shown the B

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1284

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

LETTERS—Per ounce or under 0 2
URGENT LETTERS—Per letter 0 6
(in addition to ordinary postage)
(Urgent letters are not to be sent to 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 express 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 1 1/2
(2 for 2 1/2, 12 for 1s. 3d.)
NEWSPAPERS 0 0 1/2
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 3
(Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for printing, legal documents (not in the hands of lawyers), bills of exchange, bills of lading, must-pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognitions, 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 desirable as letters.

TERCOLONIAL RATES.
SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASHMANIA, WEST AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.
LETTERS—Per 1/2 ounce or under 0 2
POST CARDS 0 1
REPLY POST CARDS 0 2
LETTER CARDS TO N. S. Wales, N. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia 0 1 1/2
To New Zealand and Fiji 0 2 1/2
BOOKS—For four ounces or under (up to three lbs) 0 1
NEWSPAPERS 0 0 1/2
REGISTRATION FEE 0 3
BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news vendor, 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—For 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.
LETTERS—Each 1/2 ounce or under 0 2
POST CARDS 0 1
REPLY POST CARDS 0 3
NEWSPAPERS 0 1
COMMERCIAL PAPERS—4 ounces or under 0 2 1/2
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 2 1/2
PARCELS POST, wholly by sea—Each parcel of 2lbs 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 mailing at Melbourne General Post Office, any country Post Office, Rail Office, any country Post Office, Rail Office, any country Post Office, Limited Express up to 4.50 p.m., and 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.

Local Paper is extensively read in the district, it therefore affords a splendid advertising medium.

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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 in 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 grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis 1/1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him; you don't believe us.

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

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. For Scrofula, Eczema, Urticaria, Skin Diseases, Blood Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blood or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. The world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Urticaria, Skin Diseases, Blood Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial, but its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it, such as the following:—Mr. James Baines, writer, suffered when in the Army from a severe case of Abscess of the Liver, and was sent home from India to the hospital. It was one of the worst cases known in the hospital, and he remained for eight months. I was then told nothing more could be done for me, and was discharged and sent home. I tried other doctors, but they did not stop the discharge, which was very great. I was on my back for two years altogether. At last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, I tried some, and after the first bottle had found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine.

Mr. W. P. Pease, Broad Lane, Cottontown, Cambridge, writes:—"Three years ago I had a slight skin disease, and was obliged to see a doctor, who told me it was Eczema. My skin was in a very bad state, and I had to give up my work. I tried many other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to try the Eucalypti. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and came out unwell; in fact, worse than when I went in. I was now covered from head to foot, and was so tormented that I almost wished myself dead; one medical man told me I never should get better. I think I may truly say that my cure was due to the fact that I was able to have, and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I read about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and decided to give it a trial. I purchased some from Bowdler, Chemist, and took it according to rules for three months, and being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly cured. I have been recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900." Colour-Sergeant Instructor John Howland, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised skin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did me any good for more than a few days. At last I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago, and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life." Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are now at work again, and in seven days they were able to walk again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised. May 18, 1890." Mr. George Fries, St. Margaret's-road, Thames, writes:—"I should wish you to see a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Itch, which prevented my doing any work, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my work. And I would wish to say that I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of the testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint. December 23, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COURTESY DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warnings, imitations, and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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 of notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

Have stood pre-eminent during the past sixty years as RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

They are invaluable Remedies for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Feverish Attacks, Ague, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Skin Diseases.

They have no equal for Affections of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THIS DAY J. McKEICH'S Great STOCK-TAKING SALE

BEGINS, WHEN A BIG SLAUGHTER OF WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Will take place. The greatest sale on record. Bargains in every Department during the next Few Weeks. No old out-of-date stock to sell. All this Season's Goods will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

NOTE THIS GREAT MONEY-SAVING SALE OPENS THIS DAY, 13th JULY, 1901.

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

Established 1880.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker).
UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Nollard Havelock Streets, and opposite State School.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country at stated charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

A. H. SANDS,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

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.

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,
HAYLOCK 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.

W. M. C. PEDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

P. J. O'SULLIVAN,

SADDLER AND HARNESSEY MAKER
SNAKE VALLEY.
A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness Requisites kept in stock.
All kinds of harness bought, sold, or exchanged.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair, Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

We have resolved to reduce the Subscription to "The Riponshire Advocate" (with which it is published) to 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 welfare 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 favours, 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.

JOHN HUMPHREYS
COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT
ACCOUNTANT ETC.,
Neill Street, Beaufort.
RENTS and Debts Collected. Agents for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

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 the public support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

The "Riponshire Advocate" and "Local Enterprise" are the only newspapers published in the district, and will do its utmost to entitle him to a good share of it.

"The Riponshire Advocate" is the Advertising Medium for all Contractors, etc., and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and the ONLY NEWSPAPER That is Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire.

And as the advocate of the interests and welfare of every description, is executed with considerably greater amount of support, has a greater scope for extended usefulness any other journal or journal within a radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate is Steadily Increasing.

As the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost endeavours to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by the public, and to publish the 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, Senior's Gully, Main Leed, Raglan, Chute, Waverley, Erambeen, Bannock, Middle Creek, Shirley, Travalla, Skipton, and Cornham.

With every issue of the Paper is given A FOURTEEN-COLUMN SUPPLEMENT, Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Poultry Farming, Agricultural Intelligence, Recipes, Gardening Items, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read it as Beneficial to their interests—What steam is to machinery, and what the "Riponshire Advocate" is to business. And another reason for reading it—He who in his "big" 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, MINEY SCRIPT, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS, DELIVERY BOOKS, DRAPERS' HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS, SOIRÉE & DINNER TICKETS, &c., &c., &c.
PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRESS.
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.



Wonders of the Heart.

An Amazing Tangle.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FERNS, FLOWERING, AND DECORATIVE PLANTS, IN DWELLING-ROOMS.

WHEN LOVE IS DEAD.

When love is dead, draw down the lattice close, Shut out the world, with all its blue and dim; Rain down the pearls of the faded rose...

A PUFF OF WIND

And What It Did For a Husband. BY W. R. ROSE

He opened the front door with his latchkey and let himself in. He held the door ajar a puff of wind rushed in...

Brooke came in to breakfast a little late the next morning.

Brooke came in to breakfast a little late the next morning. Miss Farrar was already seated at the table...

ONE MILITARY EVIL.

PRIVATE BARRY DISCOURSES ON THE ARMY MULE.

Says the Gentle Animal Has Ways That Are Vexatious and Tricks That Are Obnoxious. Provoking the Mild Mannered Soldier Who Has Him in Charge.

THE HEART AND LUNGS ARE TWO OF THE MOST ACTIVE AND IMPORTANT ORGANS OF THE BODY.

The heart and lungs are two of the most active and important organs of the body. They are important connected with the purification of the blood...

THE MANAGEMENT OF FERNS, FLOWERING, AND DECORATIVE PLANTS, IN DWELLING-ROOMS.

A correspondent asks for information on the above subject, and as it is one of general interest, we will as far as possible endeavor to supply the same.

He Wished She Had

A Tale of Disappointed Love.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON. They both had letters to the captain, and the captain introduced them. Her name was Farrar, and the elderly gentleman...

CONSUMPTION.

HOW UTTERLY TO PREVENT THE HITHERTO DEFIANT AND DEADLY DISEASE.

As the tubercle bacilli do not multiply outside of the living body excepting under artificial conditions, and as it has been proved experimentally that the disease...

THE HARDY HEART.

THE HUMAN HEART IS PRACTICALLY A FORCE PUMP.

The human heart is practically a force pump about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats 70,000 times per day, and 36,792,000 times per year...

SOME QUEER ATOMS OF ANATOMY.

There is a school of learned specialists who hold that the white cells of the blood are traps for the destruction of microbes.

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SMILES.

An Irish post-boy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torments of rain, the gentleman civilly said to him, "Paddy, are you not very wet?"

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The heart and lungs are two of the most active and important organs of the body. They are important connected with the purification of the blood...

An Amazing Tangle.

"WASHTON—Four competent men to fill vacancies on the editorial staff of the Daily Driver."

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A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.

As I have told you, Denise, Madame Parlot knows my name and I am a little suspicious of the object of our master's journey to Paris, where they remained nearly a fortnight.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.—CONTINUED.

"When I have no money left I will have to try to earn my living, no matter where or how."

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.—CONTINUED.

"I must tell you, we do not know men. I can't where can I find out?"

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.—CONTINUED.

"You must be sure to be at once," added Denise, "and I will be with you in an hour that will be lively times indeed."

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.—CONTINUED.

"There she is!" cried he. "Oh! I dead! I drowned!" exclaimed Parlot.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VI.—CONTINUED.

"The search must be begun at once," said the mayor, with official importance.

LITTLE WILLIE'S DOWNFALL

(Being an exposition of the fact that science, though excellent in its way and perhaps indisputable, may not be a good thing all round after all.)

ACROSS THE RIVER.

BY WILLIAM HARPER BENNETT.

"Well, Mary Ann Mulligan, is it yet self? Sure it's a cure for sore eyes to see ye. Ye're rosier and fatter than ever ye were. Com right in-ke make the things of this chair—now sit ye down. How's the good man and all the children? Ah, ha! Ye're puffin and blowin' like a porpoise. Ye're not the light-footed gyral that used to skip up Rudhine hill—God bless it and the blue sky over it—in the good old days."

"Bedad, Maggie Bertelli, it-poor-if-ud make innu-wan-blow to climb thin stairs. You-yann made sure you wouldn't have to go far to reach Heaven, if you died in these rooms. How have you been for the last six months, since you came up to England to see us?"

"We've all been doin' finely, thanks be to God. Now, take off yer bonnet and shawl, and I'll pour ye out a cup o' tay that I'm keepin' warm for Mary, anst she comes home from the cloak shop."

"It'll be deprivin' the child—" objected the visitor. "Sorra bit. There's enough in the tay-pot for half a dozen," and Mrs. Bertelli hurried to the stove on her hospitable mission, while Mrs. Mulligan took off her bonnet and shawl, smoothed out the dress on her seat, and covered her ample shoulders, and surveyed the tidy apartment with an experienced housewife's critical eye.

"Maggie," she remarked to her hostess, "it's beyant me to know how you can live down here in a double-decker in Sullivan street among all the dogs and without men's' offendin' to your good man—win you might just as well be living up in Harlem among your own kind, now you could get a breath of fresh air where you'd be agin'."

"Well, Mary Ann, ye see Tony's work is down here, and Mamie sees over in a Broadway cloak house. It's come down for folk. The neighbors is quiet, harmless folk, and I not knowin' their hate, have little to do wid them. As for Tony, he's the best husband and father, God bless him, that ever lived. Now he take this sup o' tay while I get the smallpox in the table in front of her guest."

"Bedad," said Mrs. Mulligan, as she sipped the beverage, "you might as gone furred and furred worse than merrin' Tony. But in this barracks, crowded with furriners of all kinds, you run a risk of catchin' some kind o' disease. 'Thurne for ye. There was two min an' a babe sick wid smallpox, taken out o' the big tenement next door only a couple o' weeks ago," replied the hostess.

"Look at that now! Sure it's the dirt of the harkthens with their rooms turned, it's ragtopped." Mrs. Bertelli's information about the sickness seemed to have disturbed her friend, for after a moment's silence she said, in a slightly hushed voice: "I don't preserve you, I hope you have no smallpox in the house. It's a terrible disease, as hardy as the might be and I wouldn't want to carry the disease home to him."

THE PEARL HE WON.

BY HELEN BEEKMAN.

"Wonder where our dear Belle Rivera gets her beauty from?" This was the remark so commonly made that it had almost become a by-word in the little hamlet beyond the hills where she dwelt. Her eyes, her nose, her lips, her smile, her whole being, she bewitching loveliness. The surprise readily was accounted for, as on a Sunday morning she was striving to walk slowly and demurely beside the dark-browed, weather-beaten captain, whom she called father. No sign of resemblance could be traced in the delicate skin, deep gray eyes and small mouth shaped like Cupid's bow, to either parent or grandparent, but the result was so bewitching one soon lost sight of their wonderment in admiration. How often she stood gazing out from the deck, blue sea and felt an insatiable longing to know something of that outside world which, it seemed to her, that stretch of water shut from view.

"Seagazing, as usual," said a voice behind her one morning, in the midst of her reverie. "What are you thinking of now, Belle? That to-morrow my ship will be bounding over those breakers, and that a whole long year will elapse before I again shall stand by your side?"

"Oh, for the love of God, sir, don't take her away from me. She's all I have in the world to love me for, and if I see her take her away from me she'll die in the pest house. Oh, my—"

"Stand aside now, my good woman. We'll take good care of her. You wouldn't imperil the health of the 200 people in this house would you?"

Day after day, regardless of pouring rain, driving snow or frosty blast, an Irishwoman, followed by a short but brawny Italian, entered an office in the health department building, and stood aside until the last person had been attended to by the clerk, and the kind-hearted policeman detailed to the place had approached, and asked the couple their business. Then with sorrowful looks the woman would say:

"We had a little gyral, sir, who was sick and they took her away from us, and she died across the river. We hope, sir, we've got some word from her yet. Mebbe ye could find out for us how she's gettin' along."

"What's the trouble?" "Smallpox, sir." "Hunt! Hospital for contagious diseases, North Brother Island. What name?" "Mary Bertelli, sir." "No. No word to-day."

"Thank you, sir. No word, Tony, God pity us," and they would walk away. In the hurry and bustle of a great city, the charitable bureau there met little time to answer the simple inquiries of simple souls, and no doctors' bulletins are received from the great island hospital recording the condition of the thousands of humble sufferers; but there was a look of dumb, patient grief on the faces and attitudes of the Bertelli's that touched the hearts of the clerk and the policeman.

CHINESE SAYINGS.

A great many of the quaint and curious sayings of the Chinese have come down from the times of Yao, the Yellow Emperor, thousands of years before our Christian era; some are attributed to Lao-Tze, and some to Confucius, Mencius, and others, but they are all assigned a great age by the Chinese, who have an exaggerated veneration for anything at all indicative of their descent from times that their wisest chroniclers can but feebly reach.

The cynicism of some of China's sages would have done credit to the Diogenian order of the Tub. Even the gods did not escape their drastic remarks, for we learn that Confucius warned his disciples in regard to them in a speech as laconic as it was pithy: "Respect the gods," said he, "but keep them at a distance." This is only equalled by the somewhat less respectful, but more sarcastic, proverb: "No image-maker worships the gods; he knows what they are made of."

"If you can't draw a tiger, draw a dog," reminds us of Demosthenes, who, finding he couldn't manage men, took a small school and managed boys. The Chinese never do things by halves. "If you bow at all," they say, "bow low."

With all their practicality and matter-of-fact zeal, there is a peculiar, and very often a very beautiful, strain of poetry running through their works. "The men of old see not the moon of to-day, yet the moon of to-day is the same moon that shone upon them," is an idea that has found great favour with western poets, and exists in our poetic literature in various forms of expression. The poetic sentiment is very marked in such sayings as the following, culled from various Chinese sources: "Mountain forests and loamy fields swell my heart with joy. Be not the eye of the past, sorrow is upon me again. 'Alas, the life of man is but a stoppage at an inn.' 'It is the chill of winter water, it is the frost, it is the snow, that bring out the luxuriance of the pine and fir.' Such poetical numbers could be multiplied without number from the writings of Chuang Tzu.

What woman will not recognise the truth of the proverb: "A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better?" What logician of the schools will venture to say that the Law of Parsimony was never discussed before the time of Aristotle in the face of the Confucian maxim, "Don't take a pole-axe to kill a fowl?" Only imbeciles want credit for the achievements of their ancestors, is a severe one for the young man of the present day who uses his pedigree to cover a multitude of shortcomings. "More trees are upright than men," is a scathing rebuke to those who stoop to little meanness for sordid ends.

WHICH GLASS?—A clergyman who was very particular about his personal appearance went to preach in a country parish. Finding there was no glass in the vestry, and fearing his hair might not be quite as smooth as it should be, he asked the clerk if he would get him a glass. The man was gone some minutes, but at length returned and produced a parcel very mysteriously from under his arm. To the astonishment of the clergyman, when it was opened it contained a bottle of whisky and water and a tumbler. "You mustn't let on for it, mister," said the clerk, "for I got it as a great favour, and I shouldn't ha' got it at all, bein' church hours, if I hadn't 'a' said it was for you."

A BABY HEIR TO UNTOLD MILLIONS. To be heir to a fortune of £5,000,000 sterling and yet to be unconscious of even indifferent to this gilded future is sufficiently remarkable to be chronicled. This fortunate and unconscious heir is the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who among other future possessions may rely on the following:—A house at Newport, Marble Hall, valued at £400,000; a house in Fifth Avenue, New York, worth £300,000; an estate at Oakdale, worth £150,000; a steam yacht, the 'Valiant,' worth £80,000; jewels to the value of £150,000; a fortune of £1,000,000 from his mother, in addition to the Marlborough pension of £4,000 a year, the Marlborough estates, and an unknown number of Vanderbilt millions. In addition to these fabulous possessions he will inherit two titles of Prince, one of Duke, one of Marquess, two of Earl, and two of Baron. Who would not change places with the "Marlborough baby?"

THE PEARL VERSUS OPAL. The opal, after having successfully overcome the old-fashioned prejudice against it, is to have its popularity as first favourite disputed by the pearl. The jewellers say that for many years there has been such a demand for pearls, and, strangely enough, there are more to be got just now than usual. It is said that this is owing to the Indian famine. The pearl is the royal jewel in India, and is consequently the favourite of every caste. The lives who hoarded up these gems for years—perhaps for generations—are most unwilling to part with them, so that it is generally difficult to get them at the bazars; but of late starvation has forced them to sell their lovely jewels for bread. How pathetic are the tales, if we could but hear it, of those strings and ropes of pearls that must now adorn the necks and gowns of fashionable women in society!

ENGAGED AT ONCE. Brown (who is engaging a parlourmaid during his wife's absence): "And why did you leave your last place?" Comely Applicant: "Well, it-it was for lettin' master kiss me, sir." Brown: "Ahem. You—hm—hm—may consider yourself engaged."

DEEPEST MORNING. "Send me a leg of mutton," said, "Then added this timely warning: 'Let it be from a coal-black sheep. For we are all in the deepest mourning.'"

ELECTRICAL KILLINGS.

F. La Roche, an electrical engineer, in discussing electrocution, describes some of his own experiences, which go to throw grave doubt on the certainty with which the ordinary means of electrocution kill. In his work he has experienced shocks of from 1,600 and 1,950 to 450,000 volts! And he still lives and works. Yet, as he says, this does not prove by any means that electricity does not kill. But how and under what conditions? To solve this problem some experiments were made with animals. The first experiment was performed upon a full-grown cat in the following way: Two plates of metal, separated by a short distance from each other, were secured to a table. Next a terminal was secured to each plate so that when the cat stood with her forefeet upon one plate and her hindfeet upon the other the circuit was completed through her body. Her feet were thoroughly saturated with salt water, with the effect of greatly decreasing her electrical resistance. When all arrangements had been completed the current was turned on, and puss was introduced to a shock of 1,000 volts. With a spasmodic jerk she instantly sprang into the air, but landed again upon the plates, where she remained stark and rigid for about two minutes while the current was on, but when it was switched off the body instantly settled down upon the plates with eyes wide open, but the cat was insensible and to all appearances dead, as there was neither respiration nor apparent pulsation of the heart. The next move was to resuscitate the animal if possible. Ammonia inhalations and artificial respiration were resorted to, and finally the cat again showed signs of life. She breathed distinctly, and after a short time had thoroughly recovered. Again the current was applied, and the contracting muscles gave evidence of its presence after a moment or two. The current was then immediately switched off and an examination made, when they discovered that the cat still lived, and it was not until after the fifth shock that the cat was really dead. Other cats were experimented upon and the results varied but little from the above. But the last, and possibly most startling experiment was carried on with a fox, which was given the current some twenty or thirty times, at about a second's duration each time, before it was killed. Mr. La Roche expresses strong disapproval of the use of electricity as a means of execution, because he holds that unless such measures as he describes are resorted to, life may and probably does linger, and consciousness will return of its own accord if the person is primarily sound.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. A SIMPER DISINFECTANT.—A cloth wrung out of a solution of carbolic acid, and hung in a sick room, will act as a disinfectant. ANOTHER USE FOR SALT.—A liberal supply of coarse salt will assist materially in the house-cleaning operation. The salt should be scattered by the hand on the floor of each room to be swept, and at intervals on the stairs and in the hall. It absorbs the dust in sweeping, and imparts a freshness to the colors in the carpets. CAN YOU EAT RAW POTATOES?—A raw potato, eaten after the manner of fruit, every morning before breakfast, is the latest complexion tonic. Peel the potato, soak it in cold water, and it will be palatable, they say. The raw potato cure is credited with banishing the ordinary blemishes of the skin in a month or even less. STALE CAKE.—To freshen stale cake, place the cake in a tightly closed wooden box, and put it before the fire about an hour before it is required. Turn the box occasionally, and take care that the boiling does not scorch. A large cake should be sliced. KAFFEE FEET.—Sore and tired feet should be washed at night in a fairly strong solution of common soda and water. This will rest them and take out the pain. After they are dry, the ankles may be strengthened by rubbing with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and extract of witch-hazel. LITTLE THINGS THAT HELP.—A speedy way of removing ink-stains from the fingers is to dampen the sulphur case of a match and rub it over the offending spots. Keep cheese in a cool, dry place, and when mould appears wipe it off with a cloth. When boiling dumplings, raise the saucepan over on one side with a strip of wood, and providing the water be kept wooden steadily, the dumplings will never be heavy.

WANTED HER MONEY'S WORTH. An Irish lady called on a photographer to have a cabinet portrait taken. When the artist removed the plate, he told her she need not sit any longer. On coming out from the dark room he found her still bolt upright in the chair, with her face of petrified despair on her face peculiar to the photographic pose. "You needn't sit any longer," said the frightened artist. "What's that?" she hoarsely whispered, without changing her pose. "I say you needn't sit there now—I have finished," he exclaimed. "Ain't I to pay ye three and sixpence?" she interrogated, in the same goggling tone, with her eyes strained on the mark. "Yes."

HOURS WHICH ARE UNLUCKY.—Common as is the superstition that Friday is the most unlucky of days, and 13 of numbers, the belief in unlucky hours is equally widespread on the Continent and in the East. Gambetta was so firmly convinced that certain hours of the day are lucky and others unlucky that he could never commence any important undertaking or start on an important journey without consulting a famous reader of cards as to the auspicious hour; and President Faure, who was prudent enough to select a lucky hour for starting on his recent journey to Russia, is said to share Gambetta's superstition. President Carnot was less credulous, and selected an unlucky hour for starting on the journey to Lyons, where he was assassinated by Caserio. The superstition is so common in Paris that cards tastefully embellished and containing a list of "hours to be avoided" are extensively sold. For the benefit of those of our readers who are tempted to share this credulity we give a list of the hours considered unlucky:—Monday, from 7.30 to 9; Tuesday, from 3 to 4.30; Wednesday, from noon to 1.30; Thursday, from 1.30 to 3; Friday, from 10.30 to noon; Saturday, from 4.30 to 10.30; and Sunday, from 4.30 to 6.

ELECTRIC HAIR-CUTTING SCISSORS.—Electricity is now being used for cutting hair, and an instrument has just been patented on the other side of the Atlantic which will cut your hair in any style, and to what length you wish. It is a compact little tool, consisting in part of a comb. It will, however, be necessary for the barber to use the conventional comb, which gives him a gauge for making the hairs of equal length as they are drawn through the teeth. The instrument is connected with a little battery by a couple of wires. When the barber wishes to use it, all that he has to do is to press his thumb upon a certain part of the tool when the current is turned on. The electricity instantly renders the white hot, a stationary wire which runs the length of the comb. All the barber then has to do is to comb the hair of his customer with a few graceful waves of the little appliance, the incandescent wire burning it off at the proper length. Smith: "Don't you think that the man who knows when to stop talking is about as wise as they make 'em?" Brown: "About, but not quite. The greatest brain is in the possession of the man who knows when not to begin."

WE KNEW A MAN SO CROSS-YET that he put his hand into another man's pocket and abstracted therefrom a watch. He wanted to learn the time. The judge told him it would be three years. Poem Did It.—Caller: 'Is the editor in?' Office Boy: 'No; he's ill.' Caller: 'I wonder if—er—be got the poem I sent him?' Office Boy: 'I told yer he was ill, didn't I?'

GENESIS OF THE SEWING-NEEDLE.

The needle, one of the indispensable little tools, and now so common in all the countries, was unknown in its present form prior to the year 1410. Tournaung, a wiremaker of Paris, was the inventor of the needle in its modernised form. The first construction of such delicate little implements was a very tedious and slow process, consequently they were counted among articles rare and costly as well as of necessity, and as such were found only among the European Royalty and the nobility of France. It was Louis IX. of France it is mentioned that a daughter of that monarch received a paper of needles as one of the most luxurious wedding presents that could be bestowed by her Royal parents, and to this day the French and Germans use the expression "needle gold" (aure in the English "pin money"), which proves that such articles were once very expensive. Up to the time of Henry VIII. the needle was unknown in Britain. As about that time the wild but beautiful Bohemian brought them from France to England, and it has been mentioned as probable that the saying referring to the needle bringing bad luck, "Zerschiebt die Liebe," is an allusion to the case of that ill-fated queen.

GETTING EVEN. "I reckon I'm getting into the game now," chuckled the little man on the tram-car as he hugged his packages and smiled at the sympathetic man with glasses who sat next. "I don't quite understand, my friend." "Of course not; but it's this way. You see, it's a kind of an open question up at our house whether she or I is the head of the family, and we're both doing the cunning sort 'at to feel our way. Christmas she had saved up enough of my money to buy me some presents. What I got was a diamond ring that's so small that she has to wear it, a lot of toilet pins for our common sleeping-room, and a pair of kid gloves that happened to be her number. I took it so meekly that she thinks she's the boss, and that I daren't enter a protest. "Wouldn't it be well to assert yourself—just enough you know."

"Well, I should clearly enunciate! To-morrow's her birthday. See the bundles? All presents for her. There's a pair of trousers made to my measure, three neckties, half-a-dozen high linen handkerchiefs, a pair of shoes that she could slip down and sit in, a 7 1/2 Derby hat, a briswood pipe, and 4lb. of tobacco. She'll be all for her, and then we'll see who's boss," and the little man laughed till he dropped most of his packages. Next forenoon the same two happened to ride down town together, and the little man had his packages. "How did your wife enjoy the presents?" asked the sympathetic man. "I don't see what business you have inquiring into my private affairs, sir. If I choose to get these things exchanged, I don't have to advertise the fact!"

Patient: "Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through this?" Doctor: "Oh, you are bound to get well; you can't help yourself." "Medical Record" shows that out of a hundred cases like yours, one recovers invariably. Patient: "That's a cheerful prospect." Doctor: "What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases and every one of them died. Why, man alive! you can't die if you try. There's no bungum about statistics."

'Everything on earth has its mission.' 'How about mosquitoes?' 'They make us think more kindly of life.'

China has begun the manufacture of smokeless powder. There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men. At present the longest single submarine cable is 2,700 miles. Smoked snow-water is a favourite drink in Lapland. There are one hundred nerves in the human body. The word "it" only occurs once in the whole of the Bible. A new rifle just introduced in the German Army fires from 25 to 30 shots a minute. The world produced in 1898 more gold than it produced both gold and silver in 1888.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VII.

"That is a strange story," said the district attorney. "Undoubtedly, sir, but such cases have been often observed. Complete loss of memory for a longer or shorter period of time is not so rare a disease as one might suppose. This malady, which in reality is one of the manifestations of insanity, is generally caused by some violent shock to the brain."

"But to come back, gentlemen, to the present question that interests you most. I declare that there is no wound on the body of the woman, nor is there any evidence that could lead one to suppose that she had been the object of any act of violence whatever."

"Then, in your opinion, doctor," said the examining magistrate, "an accident caused the death of the woman?" "Accident or suicide, I should say," answered the magistrate. "It is possible, an accident is necessary, and we must await the results."

"The district attorney covered the dead body with the cloth again, and then the magistrates retired to a neighboring room."

"It is a crime," said the examining magistrate. "The theory of death by accident was set aside altogether. It remained to examine the two other hypotheses. When suddenly called on to decide a case, magistrates entrusted with the duty of applying the law in criminal matters are generally strongly disposed to see crimes even where there is none."

"Having in this case, also, good reasons for suspicion, the examining magistrate was determined, consequently, to convince himself that the Grandval servant was the victim of a crime."

"She was esteemed, respected, loved by all. She had the confidence of her employers, who, far from treating her as an ordinary servant, considered her as one of the family. And you can believe it that this woman committed suicide. It is inadmissible," he declared, "that a woman had troubles in her youth, she knew perfectly well how to endure them. Moreover, the sorrows of the heart have no such fatal influence on a sexagenarian as they are able to have on a young woman who suddenly sees her hopes destroyed, her future broken. Besides, it is not well known that the nearer one gets to his end the harder he clings to life."

agitated. She was the first, in spite of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, to go out with a lantern in search of Beau-Soupier."

"At that time had the idea occurred to you that your servant might have been thrown into the pool?" "Oh, no, sir, and I still cannot believe it."

"Very well, Monsieur Parizot, you may retire. The farmer walked towards the private office, thinking that he was to go out the way he came in."

"No, no, not that way," said the examining magistrate. "This way, if you please." "When Parizot was out of the room, the Magistrate struck his bell."

"Bring in Madame Parizot," said he to the Captain, who appeared. "Gentlemen," said the captain, "upon the order of the justice of the peace we have been about the country, my men and myself, search of information on the subject of this unfortunate affair."

"At Niville and in the neighboring villages, as well as at the farm, we have found everybody in consternation, deploring the death of the servant, and we have been generally establishing the fact that she was generally esteemed and loved. The country people generally think that her death was due to an accident—that is, that in passing by the pool she might have fallen in."

"But we have also learned from several persons that a beggar having but one arm as I with a sinister face was seen yesterday at Grandval land. I found out that he went to the farm and received alms."

"He was seen toward noon, shortly after his appearance at the farm, slowly climbing the vineyard, which separates the vineyards of Niville from those of Grandval, and leads to the woods. What will seem as strange to you as it did to me, is the fact that the beggar was seen only on Grandval land."

what she knew. Convinced that her old friend had been thrown into the pool, she did not know how to act. Because she wished to conform entirely and absolutely to the instructions she had received from Claire Guerin."

"The doctor had said to her: 'If I do a violent death, as I feel that I shall, I do not wish you to become your employer's accuser. You will say nothing until you can lead me to the murderer.'"

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A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VII.—CONTINUED.

There was still many people in front of the building—men, women, young girls and children. Denise could not hear what they said, but she saw them forming agitated groups, in which each person seemed to be getting angry. Evidently they were haranguing each other on the grave event of the night before, each explaining in his own way the death of the old servant."

"After all," said she to herself, "I do not see why I should tie myself by staying here longer. If the magistrates have any power, they can find me easily enough at the farm."

"The two doors of the private office were not locked, that precaution having been dropped the night before. Denise went down stairs and reached the outer, which was closed. She opened it and found herself face to face with the policeman on guard."

"No one is allowed to go out," said the policeman. "I know nothing about it; these are my orders. You must remain where you are."

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And Denise's misfortune brought her one happiness. Charles Labaume, the son of a rich farmer, who had been her lover, had been in her lonely misery and had protected her faith in her innocence. Charles had been an admirer of the young servant but had never seemed to regard her as a woman to be feared or to be despised."

The next day Denise was taken to Blois and committed to the city prison. At the same hour Claire Guerin was buried in the cemetery at Niville, the certificate of her death being registered at the town hall with the single name Beau-Soupier."

The priest said mass for the rest of the soul of the victim of the wretches who had snatched from crime in order to lay hands on the fortune of the old servant."

"All agreed that so great a funeral had never been seen at Niville."

"The tribulations of a magistrate. To the bench of judges at Blois the examining magistrate would not admit the possibility of his being mistaken."

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hands with her openly in broad daylight, before everybody. Denise could no longer think of him without trembling all over. The thought that singular and was astonished at it, for she did not yet understand what this feeling meant."

"One afternoon, towards 3 o'clock, the door of her cell opened. She gave a cry of surprise and joy. It was he, Charles Labaume, who had come to see her in her prison. She burst into sobs, and forgetting that she was a prisoner and that Charles was a rich man's son, she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him."

"The young man clasped her to his breast, and said: 'Oh! Denise, dear Denise, you may believe me, I love you. I believe you; otherwise you would not have come, would you?'"

"Do you need proof, Charles, to believe me innocent?" "I know you, Denise; I believe, and I love you."

"But tell me how it happens that you are here?" "I was in prison, yesterday I received a letter telling me to come within three days to the private office of M. Perrot, magistrate, either in the morning between 10 and 11 or in the afternoon between 2 and 4. I understood directly that the business concerned you Denise. The magistrate received me in his private office."

"The young man said he, 'when the Court police took away Denise Morel, it was you who shook hands with her before every body.'"

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A CASE IN POINT.

Mr. Blykins Discourses on the Hypocrisy of Women.

"The hypocrisies in which women indulge are very fatiguing," remarked Mr. Blykins, with that lofty and irritating air which he adopts when he feels like lecturing. "These social sham are as foolish as they are unnecessary."

"Do you think they are confined to feminine existence?" inquired his wife gently. "Of course they are. A man goes straight to the point. He doesn't deign to petty falsehood in an idle attempt to conceal his real motive and feelings. He doesn't send word that he isn't in when somebody whom he isn't in when somebody whom he doesn't care to see."

"By the way," she exclaimed, abruptly changing the subject, "did you write to Mr. Squidly today, as you said you were going to?" "Yes, and there's a case in point. I didn't mince words with him. I put it all down in black and white. I told him exactly what I think he is and then looked in a book of synonyms for more words. It won't do any good, of course, but it is some satisfaction to call his attention to himself and let him know that there is somebody who isn't to be fooled by his hypocritical mask."

"How did you sign the letter?" "With my own name, of course. I wouldn't send anything anonymously. What did you put before your name?" "Why, I wrote the usual line, 'Yours very respectfully'!" "And then Mr. Blykins relapsed into silence."

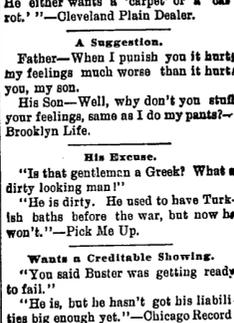
"An omission. Fair Critic—Yes, that's sweetly pretty, but you've made one mistake. Don't you see where I mean?" "Artist—No, I can't quite say that I do. You don't think?" "Fair Critic—How did the boys get up in the trees?" "Artist—Why, they climbed there!" "Fair Critic—Of course they did! But silly boy, you haven't drawn any ladder—July."

"A Department Store Order. 'This order bothers me.' 'What's the trouble?' 'I can't tell whether the customer wants a 'corset' or a 'corset.' 'Lemme see it. Pahaw, can't you make that out? It's as plain as print. He either wants a 'corset' or a 'corset.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

"A Suggestion. Father—When I punish you it hurts my feelings much worse than it hurts my son. His Son—Well, why do you stuff your feelings, same as I don't my pants?—Brooklyn Life. 'Is that gentleman a Greek? What a dirty looking man!' 'He is dirty. He used to have Turkish baths before the war, but now he won't.'—Pick Me Up. 'Wants a Creditable Showing. 'You said Buster was getting ready to fail.' 'He is, but he hasn't got his liabilities big enough yet.'—Chicago Record. Regular. 'Little boy, do you attend church regularly?' 'Yes, sir, every Christmas, sir.'—Cincinnati Enquirer. Rash. 'Why did the young doctor call it smallpox?' 'It was a rash guess.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Girl That Believes in Me. Of all the pretty maidens there's none so sweet as she—That simple, trusting lassie—The girl who believes in me. There are some with greater beauty And some that wittier be, But there's only one we girls That ever believed in me. She's never been to college, Knows not her A. B. C. Yet she has stores of wisdom—Or she'd not believe in me. She's not an ancient lassie—Her years they are but three, Which maybe is the reason That she believes in me. Sharp Enough at Times. Foreigner—I am told that you Americans are very gullible. Eggs to be agreeable to a man who talked of buying a chateau, the writer soon remembered his table with an armful of newspapers. The first one that he opened, a week old, told him almost all that he wanted to know. Nevertheless, he carefully examined the other journals in order to get exact information as to the progress of the affair called the crime of Grandval. 'Indeed,' he murmured, 'I am quite ready to believe that the young servant can say anything and has nothing to say, for she knows nothing. Once more justice goes no further; that end of it none. Now I understand why Gervais has not written to me.' Joseph Rabiot undressed, went to bed, blew out his candle and was soon sleeping. To Be Continued.



The Amateur Chicken Raiser (in disguise)—Just look at all these darn hens standing around doing nothing!—New York Journal.



An Omission. Fair Critic—Yes, that's sweetly pretty, but you've made one mistake. Don't you see where I mean? Artist—No, I can't quite say that I do. You don't think? Fair Critic—How did the boys get up in the trees? Artist—Why, they climbed there! Fair Critic—Of course they did! But silly boy, you haven't drawn any ladder—July.

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(CONTINUED ELSEWHERE.)

