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 mar.

can afford to give away the things he

sells for a livelihood, and the man who

does so in order to get business is

generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way."

But exercise a little human nature

Support him; he needs encouragement

and support; but do it in the legitimate

way. If the printer gets a few pounds,

worth of printing orders from you, he is

not in a position to give you a pound's

worth of advertising for nothing. And

you have had value for the printing

already. Go into a grocer's or draper's

for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer's

man or draper will not throw in gratis

LI worth of something else that you

may ask for. Try him you don't

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY

SUBSCRIBE

We ask that our efforts for the

3s per Quarter

regularly.

In addition to complete and impartial

reports of all local meetings, an

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

₩JOB*PRINTING

Executed with Meatness and

Despatch.

ALWAYS PAYS.

usefulness on our part.

for the small sum of

believe us.

POSTAL NEWS

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

Per ounce or under 0 2 URGENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6 (inaddition 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 messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.) POST CABDS

REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS (2 for 21d., 12 for 1s. 3d) NEWSPAPERS BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)

REGISTRATION FEE 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 v 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each

parcel.)

PACKETS. COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ouncesorunder(up to 31bs) 4 (Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), anuscript 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 there-

atock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.) PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige,"
With thanks, oto," will render accounts
hameable as letters.

> TERCOLONIAL RATES. South Wales, New Zealand NELAND. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Letters.—Per ½ ounce or under 0 2 01 Post Cards 0 3 REPLY POST CARDS S. Australia, Queensland, Tas-

mania, W. Australia ... To New Zealand and Fiji 0 2 Books.—Per four ounces er under (up to three lbs)... ... 0 0 NEWSPAPERS ...

REGISTRATION FEE... ... Bulk parcels of newspapers, postod by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per

lb or fraction thereof ...
PARCEL POST.—To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRIN-TED 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 11b) 0 1

> RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LETTERS.—Each | ounce or under 0 21 0 1 POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces

or under...

Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).-Per every two ounces

or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to 11b)

Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article 0 2] PARCELS Post, wholly by sea.

Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each additional lb or under(up

to 11lbs)... 0 9
LATE LETTERS must bear full postage and late fee stamp of 2d. extra, and may be posted at any time not exceeding a quarter of an hour after mail closes; at Melbourne General Post Dflice, 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-streetStation

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 advertising medium. whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place tirough which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all importifies from whatever cause arising.
For Screening Scurvy, Economic Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheaus, Pimples, and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never-falling and
permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sorea.
Cures Nose on the Neck

Curea Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Lers. Cures Blackhood or Pimples on the Pace.

Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandalar Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,

The world-famed Blood Purifier and Restore The world-lamed kilood Purifier and Restorer is warranted to cleanes the blood from all inputs ties, from whatever cause arising. For Scrothals Scurry, Eczems, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Bloed Diseases; Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marginalism. agreeious.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rhen

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rhemmatic 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 to test its value.

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

Mr. James Balcombe writes:

I 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 weest cases known in the hespital, where I remained for eight months. I was one of the weest cases known in the hespital, where I 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 could 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 adversed. last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture adver-tised, I tried some, and after the first large bottle 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. RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

"New Kent-road, S.E., July 8, 1899.

"P.S.—I should like to mention that when sending a relation for the second bottle from the sending a relation for the second bottle from the neighbouring drug stores they persuaded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared was 'just as good.' I found this did me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent back, and the genuine article procured, with above result."

Mr W. Pauley, Broad Lane, Cottenham, Cambridge, 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 under his treatment sume time. but got no better. I district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater his treatment some time, but got no better. I tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but neighbour or friend asks for the loan all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, pers to no purpose, and was, insectors, per set to go to the Infirmary. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and came out uncured; 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 of the local paper, tell him or her that It is obtainable direct from the office

out uneured; 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 cleat; one medical man told me I never should get better. I think I may truly say that my case was one of the worst it was possible to have, and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I road about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and decided to give it a trial. I purchased some from Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for three months, mine being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly well, with my skin as clear as possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900." Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin 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 tew days. After a while 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 vear 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 whe were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be two highly praised. May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suitering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have speat scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicine. A little while ago, however

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles Sa. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midlands Counter Daug Courant, Lincoln, England. Traile Mark—"Blood Mixture."

Clarke's Blood Mixture. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they et the genine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government Stainp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE,

RE MINING LEASES.

Business men should note that as the It is notified for general information Local Paper is extensively read in the that applicants for Mining Leases are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a district, it therefore affords a splendic newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement the schedule relating to Mining Lesses.

RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Rhoundtism Solatica, Lumbage, Feverish Attacks, Bores and Skin Diseases.

They have no equal for Affections of the TEROAT, OHEST and LUNGS.

only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 583, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THIS DAY To the second of the second of

Great STOCK-TAKING SALE

BEGINS, WHEN A BIG SLAUGHTER OF

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

999110

FUNERAL ECONOMY Established 1860. A. H. SANDS

Austioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

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

Correspondent and Valuer for the Bal

lurat Banking Company, Limited. or notice in the form marked "A" in Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Ratus

STEVENSON & SONS,

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT (Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDER-TAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY,

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Read and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefull, Shod. P. J. O'SULLIVAN. SADULER AND HARNESS MAKER

SNAKE VALLEY. A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness

Kopairs neatly and promptly executed.

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

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE to Sub-VV SCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate,"

The Riponah and promption of the first and promp

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC., Neill Street. Beautort.

DENTS and Debts Collected. Agent It for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Agency Business of all kinds attended

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

Support Local Industry and Local

The law of exchange was never satisfactor in its working; thus it was that the custom buying and selling, using a standard currence was introduced. One form of that currency known as paper money," and of paper months there is more than one kind. All kinds useful, but not every kind retains its origina value. The "puper" money most valuable a newspaper proprietor is that which is sent

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

'The Riponshire Advocate' s the Advertising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and s the

ONLY NEWSPAPER That is

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

The Circulation

Liponshire Advocate

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprieter, 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 ma teresting and instructive information.

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:-Circulates in the following districts:— Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham.

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

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Pastoral News, Agricultura! Intelligence.

Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read

"What steam is to machinery, adve tising is t "usiness." And another waster has said that— "He who in his "biz" would rise,

Must either 'bust' or advertise.' And advertisers cannot do better than make t Riponshire Advocate the medium tor

Arthur Parker, Printer and Publisher, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRI2, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,

&c., &c , PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES. Office :-- Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c., . Prepared on the shortest notice.

ow a-days to and it is false long without that someoppear in its ancial benefit he end of the ved or won ion paid for ake the place some peoble The city eir way, but in which you

ountry news. en when and ngs are to be o are marry or who are eedings, who ırın or land of things of cular import. If you can paper, by alk is published t where you

, and thereby ourself and district. Advertise. oul so dead

door; scrawl. the fence.

n weli,

rldly gain rude sound owes. him deep ireamless sleep, dispel ow its loss

ertise.' Crane Brown. READERS ocal paper a

of moss

espeople with in it, try and buy anythin± in its advertis-

to any persone a subscriber. ort local enter remember that r. and took out. ell, I want to

n." Editor-

ı said no one in." Business didn't seem to he mere fact of onle know vou also that your important to ou are in busito do without o much of an at large. - Exwith a man who per advertising peesnis mitowt find yourself Pesides dere ish u don't got some 'em; but you

it some moneys. FOR THE HAIR.— or white, or falling AN HAIR REitively restore in l as promoting the l spots, where the k your Chemist for NEWER," sold by rywhere. Wholerywhere. Whole-n Road, London,

ly always make

ght avay quick

ou can give your rinting; if you advertisement, l to give the s, dodgers, billvelopes, and all execute, The it, and it helps for setting up free notices he own; but don't or job printing no such return. r time, money. ou to build up may come when imply upon the advertising and ordinary newstown can exist support derived erefore, if you

nd your t**own** ly supplies this might as well ephant with a attempt to do tising.'

—one that can

the Proprietor, the office of The espaper, Lawrence-

FORACCO



RICHARDS & CO., opposite Courier Office, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND

Important Announcement.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON

experience in country and leading Melbourne

requirements faithfully and promptly attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention

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

Surgiculand Mechanical Dentist

t lowest prices.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.- Leeth extracted

painlessly with cocaine ether, chloride of ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
HAVELOCK-STREET

(Next Mechanics' Institute),

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

SUNDAY, 4rh AUGUST, 1901.

Presbyterian Church.—Lexton, 11 a.m.; Wuterloo, 3.p.m.; Beaufort, 7.p.m.—Rev. J. A. Barber, B.A. Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11

A.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Rev. W. J. Bottoms.; Raglan, 3 p.m.—Mr Davis. Waterioo; 3 p.m.—Mr Ellingsen. Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Gagpel Band.

Kipoushire Advocate

Published overy Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1901.

now progressing satisfactorily.

emain unpaid on 1st September.

The annual Shire elections are announce

BEAUFORT.

natronage of the public.

on freehold and other securities.

Wheat, 2s 6d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, noue; roller-made, L5 17s 6d per ton; pollard, 11d per bushel; bran, 10d per bushel; oats, white, new, to 1s 8d per bushel; Algerian, new, to 1s 5d, per bushel; Cape harley, to 3s; potatoes, Warrnambool, now, L5 15s per ton; Ballarat, new, £5 15s; hay, sheaves, to L2 5s per ton; straw, L1 per ton; chaff, £3 per ton; onions, 12s per ewt; butter, potted, 9d per 1b; hams, 6d per 1b; bacon, 6d per Wheat, 2s 6d per bushel, bags in : flour

17s to 17s 9d; good, 15s to 16s 6d; medium, 13s 6d to 14s 6d. Fat Lambs—167 to hand, including 53 of this season's drop, selling from 11s 2d to 12s 5d.

Stewart, Wongan, Streatham, bullocks £11 cow, £3 7s 64; same, 2 calves, 85s and 56s. By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling & Crawford: -1 bull for T. Phillips, Carngham, £6, 15s.

GEELONG MARKETS.

Kip, to 4d per pound. Calf, to 51d. weekly supply of oddments and country sticks and fell down. The limb was set mixed sorts at current rates.

CREDIT FONCIER.

IN SUMS FROM

£50 to £2,000. At 41 per cent. for 311 years, With option of paying off all or part

Apply for forms at any Post-office or Savings Bank, or by letter to

The Inspector-General of Savings Banks,

The past and present local footballers play a match in the Park next Wednesday afternoon in aid of the funds of the Bean fort Mechanics' Institute. A office of sixpence is to be made for admission. The Beaufort Brass Band will, render selections of music. An interesting game is expected. The past players will be chosen from—White, Wilson, Sinclair, Wotherspoon, Harris (2), Bailes, Kenny, Breen, Hughes, O'Sulliyan, Welsh, Ball, Young, Perry, Hogg, Menzies, McDonald, Loft, Jones, Lilley, Tyrrell, Dunham

Monday afternoon. A great deal of suow-balling was indulged in Mording the young people nuclearments. At At the Ballarat District Poultsy and

Dog Society's Show yesterday week, Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, of Beaufort, secured a first prize for rough puppy collie dog

had on exhibition at the Ballarat dog show last week a collie which carried owner, was captured, and was returned the same night to Beaufort.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly on Thesday evening on the Constitution Convention Bill, Mr D. S. Oman, the member for Ripon and Hampden, is reported by the Argus to have said that the Government occupied the Treasury benches on this question, and this alone. He supported the bill, and if his constituents did not approve his action he could earn more money elsewhere. Members had to spend their salaries twice over. The country was in favour

A stranger to the district named Tohn Ryan was arrested by Senior-constable Jones on Wednesday, and was brought before Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, J.P., the following morning on a charge of being Mr J. W. Harris, junr., drunk and disorderly, and was fined 5s or 24 hours imprisonment. He served the sentence.

FLORILINE, FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH —A few drops of the liquid "Floriline' sprinkled on a vet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather; which thereagh y cleanses the

Middle Creek HAVELOOK-STREET, BEAUFORT, May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold. Buy only J. R. Wotherspoon & Co's. Prize last resting place, the Buangoreemetery, Chaff. Guaranteed quality. See advertise-ment in this issue.—[Advt.]

The rainfall at Beaufort for the week ending close on 50 webicles, 12 horsemen and 10 ayolists. The Rev. Father esterday at 9.a.m. amounted to 116 points.

The mouthly meeting of the Riponshire Ryan conducted the obsequies at the Council takes place on Monday next, grave, The coffin bearers were Messus

The 3. year old son of Min John Lynch, T. and J. Dess, M. Franc and Mat. Kelly: Lake Goldsmith road, had the misfortune The foral wreaths and tributes of symon Saturday evening to break his arm pathy were numerous.

near the elbow. He was carrying some by Dr. G. A. Eadie, and the patient is for Thursday, 22nd inst. Candidates are required to be nominated on or before Friday, 9th inst., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The refiring council-lors are Crs. T. Beggs, G. Lewis, and J. O'Shanghnessy, for the North, West, and

East ridings respectively. Mr John Humphreys is the retiring local auditor. Final notice is given to owners of ununless the fees are paid for the current wet weather. Correspondence was vear within 14 days, legal proceedings will be instituted for their recovery. The stating he would bring the matter of to persons whose general and water rates megiative of the Premier's action re-Findley at next quarterly meeting.

Mr George Lewis, of Mawallok, annound The secretary announced that Mr ces in our advertising columns that as his Toutcher would shortly visit the branch term of office as a councillor for the West riding of the Shire of Ripon expires this and give an evening. The item on the month, he will again be a candidate for syllabus for next evening is a progressive the ratepayers wilk again do him the honor president, and should draw a large of electing him. Mr Lewis promises to attendance. All are cordially invited.

take an early opportunity of calling on the ratepayers of the West riding. Pneumonia The Beaufort Fire Brigade hold their afficial ball and supper on Wednesday Always results from a cold or from night next, in the Golden Age Hall attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cor attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Dancing commences at 8.30 p.m., Jackson's Remedy not only cures these diseases, but String Band supplying the music. Double counteracts any tendency toward pneutickets are 4s 6d, with 1s for an extra lady.

A very enjoyable time is anticipated.

Remedy not only tendency toward pneumorists any tendency toward pneumorists. For sale by J. R. Wornerspoon & Co., Beaufort.

owner of 41 acres in Chenstowe; one vote. - Allowed.

Thomas Greenbank claimed enrolment as owner of 150 .. 2p., Carngham; one vote.-Befused ; the court having no

Revision Court they were refused. In Quartz Mining Company, Beaufort, was from the prospects obtained but that the answer to Cr. Sinclair, he said he did this week disposed of locally for £6, an beingany had a good future before it. It anot know how they got on the roll. In week disposed of locally for 25, and the Munitz, acting secretary, said the jourly obtained. names were taken from the rate book. Cr. Flynn asked if the court knew that Barton reef is to be treated at the Govern-It is with deep regret that I have to the five had not a separate interest, the five had not a separate interest, the result wilk probably be made known on Thesday in Wednesday in Wednesd chronicle the sad demise of another very old and much respected, resident of this should be ludged in the proper form.

It is satisfactory to hear that the Hon. Cr. Lewis said the objection could not J. B. Burton, Minister of Mines, has lost Deceased was a native of County West-meath, Ireland, and arrived in the colony in 1864 with his parents and valuer had not gone round. Mr Harris, battery. Instructions have been given four brothers, two of whom are still the late secretary, had put on the five for the battery, at Danach, near Talbet, four brothers, two of whom are still the late secretary, had not to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

living. The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort.

The deceased started farming names, and had done what he had no to be dismantled and removed to Beaufort. there for a couple of years. He then that his sisters or Cr. Lewis's brothers from the Mines Department, arrived in years: farmed successfully in that Lewis endorsed Cr. Flynn's view that been taken by Mr D. E. Troy, the follow or the district. The funeral took place Mn. Muntz) did not think so, as he overy reason to believe that the mining It was his intention to bring up the matter on Thursday, 25th ult., and the remains of the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them of the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them to the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them to the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them to the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them to the deceased were followed to their could not do any other than enroll them to the following are the reported local yields to would be very bad taste to say anything for the week ending Saturday last:—Sons of Freedom by a word local previous to the Revision Court, when he was not here to defend himself. The week follows, 12 horsemen to the Revision Court, when and to ovolists. The Rew Father and instruct the secretary to make any councillors could look through the lists and instruct the secretary to make any objections that may be necessary. Or the offin bearers were Messars The offin bearers were Messars The objections that may be necessary. Or the strike names of that he out that the court had power to strike names of that had no arrivided some that the maining industry will flourish.

The following are the reported local yields to would be very bad taste to say anything when he was not here to defend in the week ending Saturday last. Just in Time, 30z.

The reported Waterloo yields for the bat the had oarried out his duties in week ending Saturday last were—last Chance the beard's had been considered out his duties in proper and legal manner. He felt the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the beard's proper and legal manner. He felt the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the strike names of that he had no arrivided some the beard's local yields for the week ending Saturday last. Some of the late manager, but t

ness of feed.

The usual meeting of the local branch that these names were put on ? Cr. of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, Mr L. J. Berryman in the chair.

The constant that these names were put on ? Cr. of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, that these names were put on ? Cr. of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, that these names were put on ? Cr. of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, that these names were put on ? Cr. of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, that these names were put on ? Cr. of the cathering now in the chair. The position was awkward, as, their late north main drive; crossqutting east of the north main drive; crossqutting east of the same 10ft., strick the high reef; south-east crossqutting, blocking, and panelling. Gold,

same remedy is to be adopted with regard placing a minute on the books apLewis that the rolls could be ready for of the Sons of Freedom Central G.M. Co., more. Seconded by Mr J. T. Stevenson, inspection at the last council meeting before the Revision Court, and Cr. Heuderson (chairman of directors) preinspection at the last council meeting Raglan, was held at the Golden Age Hall, and carried.

Re the disposal of the 2049 shares held in trust, Mr. Sinchis moved a similar lewis repeated his suggestion. He could not see how anything could be advertisement, convening the meeting ing, that they be left in the hands of the disposal of the council meeting ing, that they be left in the hands of the last council meeting ing, that they be left in the hands of the was not right, for this family to have the sast and trusts that his actions during enclose tournament, for trophies the rate and trusts that his actions during enclose tournament, for trophies the past three years have been such that presented by the president and vice-A mistake has been made somewhere, but it is better to let it alone. Cr. Sinclair again remarked that they had no power to strike the names. off. Cr. Work at the mine has been carried on con-

meeting it will be advisable to consider the Chairman thought that all it meant the persons are to conjust the company, the company, the company, the company of the company. Mr J. Scott Smith having the company of the company of the company of the company. Mr J. Scott Smith having the company of the company. Mr J. Scott Smith having the company of t An open court for the purpose of names on; without application being his stead. Three of your directors, viz., revising the voters lists for the several made in the usual way. It was the Mesans J. Eastwood, R. stevenson; and J.

same opportunity as recoverers of going through the folls out legans done so. Or. Chashing said he district care twopence whether the names went on or off, but the whole thing was freegular. Of, Flynn was included to think after hearing the explanation that the names

Waterloo; one vote.—Allowed; Ca. would have left two of them off when off a first prize. The animal, which is a very valuable one, disappeared the day the show closed, and was never seen until Wednesday, when it strayed into a Lydiard street establishment, and being recognised by a friend of the was not on the roll; Cr. Sinclair that as they could not take being recognised by a friend of the was not on the roll; Cr. Sinclair that as they could not take is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. would have left two of them off, when water is about 3000 gallons per hour. Your machinery is in good order and of a sub-house and was living in it for 12 months, which is the use of discussing it? We stantial character, and quite capable of the work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. Sinclair was off. Cr. Lewis work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. Sinclair was off. Cr. Lewis work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. Sinclair was off. Cr. Coshing then water is about 3000 gallons per hour. Your machinery is in good order and of a sub-house and was living in it for 12 months, when it strayed in the work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. Coshing the value of discussing it? We work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in future for the shareholders.—J. Skewes, Mine Manager.

Allowed; Cr. Coshing the value of discussing it? We work required. In conclusion, I have no heatstoin in stating that I think that there is a bright prospect in the work r W.T. Hill objected to name of George | read from the Act to abow that where auditors, certified to the correctness of the Hellyer, of Beaufort, being retained on more than three persons were jointly accounts. the list, on the ground that he is not rated only the first three names could

> that he (Mr. MoDonald) was deceased. | William Gibbons, John William Harris.

The lists were then signed and duly

Imaginary Ailments.

There are many, who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected while the only trouble is a rheu-

Mining News.

eightieth interest, in the Barton

A crushing of 10 tons of atone from the

removed to Tawalla, and for a few had as much right to be enrolled. Ca Beaufort on Thursday night, and having not intended as a reflection on the board, years: farmed successfully in that district, but about 30 years ago he selected land here, and has lived in this district of the this year. They did not know whether the parties had a separate interest in the property or not children to mourn his loss, the youngest being about three years of age. The deceased soffered from an internal complaint, but no doubt his end was accelerated by the most unfortunate accident that befel one of his daughters some months ago. The sad event accident that befel one of his daughters applying. Mr Muntz said that three some months ago. The sad event affected him very much. Deceased at all times took a deep interest in any matters that pertained to the welfare matters that pertained to the welfare for the welfare much matters that pertained to the welfare much matters that pertained to the welfare for the matter of the welfare much matters and that three at the pertained to the welfare much matters and that three at the pertained to the welfare much matters and that three at the matter of the welfare much matters are the pertained to the welfare much matters and that three at the matter may be kept the matter of the welfare much matters and the matter of the welfare much matters. The three much matters are the pertained to the welfare much matters and that three at the matter may be kept the matter of the welfare much matters and the matter of the welfare much matters and the much matters and the matter of th of the district. The funeral took place putting the names on the roll, but he fully employed. If this is done, there is Conningham be appointed legal manager.

taken as read and received.

Directors's Report .- We have the honor to lay before you our report of the progress of your company, during the past h Cushing-Well, it's the most irregular tinuously during that term; for full inforthing I've seen transacted at this council mation with regard to same we refer you to table. Cr. Lewis said they could do no other under the circumstances. Mr erection of a most substantial plant, and Muntz remembered Miss Bain coming in everything is in good working order. Galls long as the company could be kept going,

Affected with property as severe cold need and claimed to be enrolled. But he was pot seitally administer Charles and claimed to be enrolled. But he was not present. Ca. Flyns and that if that the pot seitally administer Charles and pointe property to ability with as much confidence as to objected to could have been summoned an adult. For sale by J. R. Worners to attend, but it would not be instead on the company. Mr J. Scott Smith having to me shilling and twopence per share have been made during the half year, and have been made during the half year, and have been made during the half year. Which meeting it will be advisable to consider the motion. Mr R. Stevenson seconded the motion. Mr Troy considered it a round about. Way of dealing with the matter, with which meeting it will be advisable to consider the motion.

The Chairman thought that all it meant the persons the company together with 1100 shares for the company together with 1100 shares for the company. The Chairman thought that all it meant the persons that the properties of the company. The Chairman thought that all it meant the persons the company together with 1100 shares for the company. The Chairman thought the persons the company to get here with a company together with 1100 shares for the company. The Chairman thought the matter, with which meeting it will be advisable to consider the motion.

The Chairman thought the matter, with which meeting it will be advisable to consider the motion.

The Chairman thought the matter, with which meeting it will be advisable to consider the motion. and having an interview with Mr Harris amounting to one shifting and twopence per Mr R. Stevenson seconded the motion. shares were got off .. There were two ways .

Simpson, Clemater.

Simpson, Clemater.

A very heavy fall of snow occurred at ridings of the Shire of Rapon was held most fregular piece of work that had Henderson, retire at this meeting, but are head now occurred at ridings of the Shire of Rapon was held most fregular piece of work that had Henderson, retire at this meeting, but are head now occurred at ridings of the Shire of Rapon was held most fregular piece of work that had Henderson, retire at this meeting, but are know whether the shares were to be sold Beaufort entry of Shinday morning; in at the Shire Hall, Beaufort, of Saturday ever come before the court. Or. Lewis ellgible for re-election, and offer themselves know whether the shares were to be sold Beautort early of Sunday morning; in at the Suire Hair, Deautort, on Saturday lever come before the court.

Cir. Lewis ellgible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. You are also required to elect two anditors, the retiring ones being Messus to thought the hadden on retained. Personally he would like to see them kept.

Mr. B. Stevenson consideration the developments taking into consideration the developments taking into consideration the developments that the next half in the adjoining mine, we are thoroughly yearly meeting could alter it if advisable.

Mr. Halpinaleo thought the motion right the re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. satisfied that you have a most valuable property, and we trust soon to be into payable wash.—J. Henderson, Chairman, J. H. Cunningham, Manager pro tom.

Mining Manager's Report.—At your last form an opinion when the time was ripe to

majority.

John Rathesford objected to the name in they had no power to search got the syminatined on the voters' list on the pathetic ear of the secretary, who had no ground that he neither owned nor right to put the name of the court had no power to the property on the 10th June, were there the court had no power to the shaft above has been put up to the shaft above has be to get the balance-sheet and reports issued few days earlier. Mr Halpin replied that the explanation

should be congratulated upon the way in which he had brought forward the balancesheet. It was a most difficult thing for one book-keeper to take over another's books and bring them out satisfactorily the list, on the ground that he is not rated only the list that was for one property. Gr. Cushing was rated on 10th June.—Name-crased, that was for one property. Gr. Cushing Matthew Kelly claimed enrolment replied that this was bought as one Matthew Kelly claimed enrolment replied that this was bought as one Receipts, £1993.16a; expenditure, £1927 He had heard from the auditors of the

> assets over liabilities amounted to £15.325 more. As for Mr Halpin thinking he 14s 14d: The liabilities are-Wages and would take any notice of what had been

said that the gutter would be bored up to asked whether the result would be pub-lished in the Ballarat papers straight away or held back till the weekly report. Mr Conningham replied that as soon as he got the wire from the mining manager it would be posted up and the reporters would see it. Mr Troy then asked if the mining

manager would be prevented from telling a shareholder. The Chairman replied that the usual practice was to send it to the was really a good mine, which they were legal manager, when the news would be Mr Ballantyne asked if a director

privileged person, and received an affirma tive reply.

Seconded by Mr Holdsworth.

Mr Milligan requested that the weekly report be furnished to the local paper.
Mr. Mollichian thought the information

Mr R. Stevenson thought this was going

a bit too far. It was customary to send information to the legal manager, and that ought to be sufficient. If it were sent to Mr Eastwood it would give him an advantage over other shareholders. He moved as an amendment that the informaion be sent to the legal manager only. seconded by Mr Milligan.

Mr. Eastwood, while supporting the idea to give information to local shareholders, said' it would place him in an invidious position, as it might be said he made use of the information. The difficulty could be got over by the legal manager wiring the information to one of the local directors.

Mr Sinclair suggested that the information tion be sent to the Ballarat and, local papers by the legal manager.

a person to pay calls and not be able to t information from the mining manager. Mr Halpin pointed out that Mr Troy as a director could get information from the manager of the Sons of Freedom, but did not think it fair with regard to a shareholder.

in the event of any development occurring Chuningham): was the legal manager, the information be forwarded to the leg always found; him. expert; reliable, and capable, Ha. was perfectly satisfied that he would carry on the business creditably, in The motion was carried unanimously, by acclamation.

The legal manager, in reply to Mr-Milligan, promised to furnish the weekly

report to the local paper.

A letter was read from the collector tothe Ballarat Hospital, soliciting a donation. Mr Kastwood moved that the salary be and on the motion of Messrs. Eastwood

Relieves the worst cold in a day, stops the running of the nose, breaks the fever, and banishes all tendencies toward pneumonia. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon: & Co.

the Beaufort Park on Saturday. The minute was of no avail, as the directors could do, nothing. For that reason he a victory for Beaufort by 5 goals & behinds had put it on the business sheet. If they to Stockyard Hill's I behind. The princisurely they could trust them to dispose of Lilley (2), O'Brien, Lynch, and Kenny. these shares.

Mr E. H. Welsh acted as neig unput of impartial manner. The Beaufort in the Mr E. H. Welsh acted as field umpire in it up in the wrong light. It was not that team play a match this afternoon in the

PUREAMERICAN LEAF

The NEW PHOTOGRAPHY at

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.

The New Oval Circular and Celoron Mounts, in latest colors. Ivy Green,
Scotch Grey, Wine Brown, Carbon Black, Royal Tan etc.

The Latest Styles in Bridal B uquets kept at the Studio.

The New Photographs are the talk of Ballarat.

Dull wet weather in no way interfered with the

Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of our New Instantaneou

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG Barrister and Solicitor. ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET. Proctor and Conveyancer. NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. OFFICE HOURS-10 to 12, 1 to 5

9d per lb; hams, 6d per lb; hacon, 6d pe lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 8d per dozen.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKETS Fat Cat le .- 250 head was the supply penned FLORILINE.—FOR THE THETH AND BREAT II.

Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort ranged from good to prime quality, bulance principally consisting of midding and use-ful descriptions, with a fair sprinkling of cows. The attendance was hardly equal to last week, competition throughout Loking vigor of previous sale, prices for all descriptions showing a decline on the extreme rates ruling last week, hardening somewhat towards the close. Quotations:— Prime pens bullocks, £13 los to £14 los; extra, £17 % 6d to £18 5s; good, £2 to £18; medium, £10 los to £14 los; prime pens cows, £10 to £10 los; good, £2 to £9 10s.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE THETH AND BREAT II.

A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" and surrounding district that he has prinkled, on a viet tooth course, that the prinkled, on a viet tooth-brush, produces a prinkled, on a viet tooth-brush, pr lven-16 forward, which sold well. Best to 85s. Fat Sheep-A light yarding came to hand for to-day's sale, numbering only 1790, a small proportion consisting of attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention guest to prime quality, balance comprising to business, to ment the confidence and

middling and useful and middling descriptions. There was an average muster of buyers, and, principally on account of the short supply, best qualities in eager demand at prices, if anything, showing a slight improvement on last week's values; other sorts unaltered. Quotations: — Prime crossbred wethers, 21s to 22s; extra, to 23s 6d, few to 33s; good, 18s to 19s; medium, 15s to 16s; prime crossbred ewes,

The following district sales are reported:

By Me srs Macleod & Booth—3, D.

George Hague & Co. report (31st.ult.): Wool.—The fourth series of the London wool sales closed on Friday with a firm market. As compared with the closing rates of the May series, m rinos were unchanged, while cross baids were 5 to 10 per cent. lower. The quantity withdrawn and held over for the next series was 48,000

Sheepskins .-- Another large supply to day, and cleared all at prices equal to last week's rates. We quote: Butchers' skins, merino, to 60d each; crossbreds, to 58d each. Country and station skins, merino, to 6d per pound; comeback to 5gd per pound; crossbred, to 4d per pound; la, to 21d per pound. Lambskins, 3d. Hides .- A good supply and a lively market, prices ruling very firm. Picked heavies to 51d per pound. Good conditioned saltad, to 41d; other sorts, 31d to 31d per pound, have made sales of good mixed at fun figures, and cleared our usual.

Post Office Store, Waterloo.

T. D. MARTIN Having laid in a large stock of DRAPERY. GROCERIES. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., And all requirements of a General Store, re-pectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N.B.—Best quality of goods at lowest current prices for cash.

Loans to Farmers.

at any Half-year. LOANS made on security of Freehold or Crown Leasehold, may be used to Pay Debts or Crown Rents; Part Purchase Land. Stock, Implements, Seed, etc.; to Make Improvements; to work and carry on the

ao MARKET ST., MELBOURNE.

SPOON & Co., Beaufort

Riponshire Revision Court.

W. T. Hill objected to the name of Colin McKinnon, of Beaufort, being retained on the voters lists on the grounds that he is neither the owner for occupier of the property.—Name

-Name erased. EAST RIDING: James Allen claimed enrolment as allowed.

Bains being enrolled for property, when | Co., Beauforts

The floral wreaths and tributes of sympathy, were namerous.

The heaviest fall of snow that has ever taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive white ball. The surrounding hills were taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive white ball. The surrounding hills were taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive white ball. The surrounding hills were taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive white ball. The surrounding hills were taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive white ball. The surrounding hills were taken place in this district occurred to Sunday, Mount Cole being a massive was given, but the taken covered and presented at most of the fairners are complaining on the stock, and most of the fairners are complaining of short. The usual meeting of the least year's valuation. How was it that these names were put on? Cr. Coshing and the proposition of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, Mr L. J. Berryman in the obtain and the proposition of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, Mr L. J. Berryman in the obtain and the proposition of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, Mr L. J. Berryman in the obtain and the proposition of the control of the A.N.A. was held on Friday last, Mr L. J. Berryman in the obtain and the proposition of the control of the cont

it. The court had no power to strike SONS OF FREEDOM CENTRAL CO. Sons of Freedom Central C. McCo. The half-yearly meeting of shareholders they were not in a position yet to give the proceedings:

mining managers neport.—At your last half-yearly meeting your shaft was then 154ft., and your machiner wabout completed. When I took charge on March 7th your shaft was bottomed on the reef at a depth grounds that he is betther the owner of property. Name hearing the explanation that the property. Name hearing the explanation that the property. Name hearing the explanation that the property. Name hearing the explanation of 176tt. from the surface frame; after sinking that John McKinnon claimed entolment and quite agreed with Cr. Cushing that ing about 20ft, deeper the water became too heavy for the contractors to proceed any for terms of the explanation of 176tt. from the surface frame; after sinking that it was not in compliance with the explanation of 176tt. from the surface frame; after sinking about 20ft, deeper the water became too heavy for the contractors to proceed any deeper with their contract, which they had now that the standard with them.

Inha Rutherford objected to the name they lad no power to deal with them.

Inha Rutherford objected to the name they lad no power to deal with them.

Inha Rutherford objected to the name they lad no power to deal with them. about 10ft. too high for the gutter. The water is about 3000 gallons per hour. Your

Matthew Kally claimed enrolment replied that this was bought as one last occupier of tenement in Beaufort; Ct. Lewis—But we do not one vote.—Allowed.

Isabella McDonald claimed enrolment arrangements. They might have made different arrangements. The matter arrangements. The matter business of the court erased the following names of the court erased the following names between th

better progress in bottoming the shaft; damping a piece of flannel with Rain pumps, and believed they were just about Baim and binding it over the affected under the gutter now. From all appear-Cr. Cushing drew attention to five parts. For sale by J. R. Wotherspeen & ances by the adjoining claim they had the best claim in Raglan, and he had little

doubt but that in a short time they would be in payable wash and see the fruits of the money laid out. No one could doubt in a position now to develop. At one published as soon as possible. But to get the cash the directors gave

promissory notes, or else they would have had to stop the mine. Now, however, they had got over their difficulties. Mr J. T. Stevenson seconded the motion which was unanimously carried..

Messrs J. Eastwood, R. Stevenson, J. Henderson (retiring), and T. McLachlan were nominated as directors.

Mr R. A. D. Sinclair declined nomina tion because unfortunately at the present time if a person stood for the board itiwas made a personal matter. In reply to Mr R. Stevenson, Mr Sinclair said this was

getting 22 per week, and the directors gave Mr Gunningham the same..

opportunity by calling a special meeting of shareholders to consider their disposal.

Mr. Cunningham pointed out that the

elected directors to deal with their finances,

of dealing with them-put a price on them. and leave them in the hands of the directors to dispose of, or have a motion not to dis-

not being strangers to the district, could

The motion was carried by, a large

The same resolution was applied to the 1100 forfeited shares, on the proposition of Mesars Sinclair and Ereeman. Mr Halpin, on behalf of an absent shareolder, asked why the reports and balancesheet were not issued previous to to-day.

and why proxy forms were not sent with book-keeping, and that was chiefly the reason why Mr Cunningham was not able

was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr Sinclair thought Mr Canningham

would take any notice of what had been current account, £100; joint and several; £196 0s 11d; deposits £11.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and balance-sheet, said he might tell them he was slightly disappointed, as-well-as they, having expected better progress in bottoming the sheet.

majism of the muscles of, at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few application of Chamberlain's Pain, Balm or by managed to get the shaft suck without asked whether the result would be publication of flannel with Pain.

Mr. Troy considered that local shareholders should receive information at the same time as those in Ballarat, and moved that when any development occurs, after the mining manager wires it to the legal inanager, that a copy be sent to Mr Eastwood to be posted at his place of business.

sought for should also be posted at Raglan. Mr Milligan—And at Waterloo.

A. Shareholder—What, about, Middle

Creek?

Mr Troy thought it jolly hard lines for

Mr Troy replied that that was what he was asking for. The amendment, altered to read, "That

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated Chamberlain's: Cough Remedy

A football match was played between the Beaufort and Stockyard Hill Clubs in game was very one-sided, and resulted in pal players for the winners were Young. they could not trust the directors, but that Beaufort Park against a team from they did not want the shares disposed of so Weatherboard. ded the motion. a round about atter, with which

hat all it meant. lirectors, if theydispose of them cial meeting. er. Some of the time that the e were two ways a price on them. of the directors. would like to vere to be sold e would like to-

dered it a very at the next half. it if advisable. he motion right atathe directors. district, coulds

time was ripe to. ied by a largos applied to the

ie proposition.of: an absent share-orts and balanceious to to-day. e not sent with

cause was partly. managers. Mr ooks and various nim a féw davs Very often was chiefly the am was not able and reports issued:

the explanation

Ir Cunningham pon the way in ard the balancethoult thing for over another's nt satisfactorily. auditors of the It was a hard ngham for bringour. He moved ers the balanceand that Mr ulated upon it. who said he did Cunningham's celamation; the -Mr Canningham he was pleased

ked them. He man could do no oin thinking he what had been imself. He was e right way, and uld get on well ._ the company, as

be bored up to his week or the Milligan then would be pubers straight away kly report. Mr as soon as he got manazer it would: ters would see it. if the mining nted from telling rman replied that news would be

a director was a. ceived an affirma-

that local share-formation at the llarat, and moved ent occurs, after es it to the legal sent to Mr Eastplace of business. orth.

that the weekly ie local paper. it the information posted at Raglan.. Vaterloo. t about Middle-

ght this was going ustomary, to send nanager, and that If it were sent. to d give him an hareholders. Ho that the informaal manager oaly...

supporting the n to local shareplace him in an might be said he ver by the legal rmation to one of

that the informa-

lly hard lines for ut that Mr Troy information from. of Freedom, but regard to a share-

that was what he

ed to read, "That: opment'occurring: rded to the leg with as he thinks otes to 33. cans the legal manty to inform the

in reply to Mr rnish the weekly the collector to liciting a donation.

Messrs Eistwood 2s was voted:.. e chair terminated

ugh: Remedy: n a day, stops the aks the fever, and oward pneumonia... ERSPOON: & Co.,

played between: ard Hill Clubs in Saturday. The , and resulted in 5 goals 9 behinds: ind. The princiers were Young, ich, and Kenny. field umpire in The Beaufort afternoon in the

a team from

A SONG OF WOMEN. Our lips shall sing the victory,

Yow vengeance for defeat;
Our gold we bring with willing hands.
Nor come with lagging feet. With voices brave and kindling eyes

We arm our men to fight,
And when the last farewell is said
We stand and face the night. At night the little lamps go forth To seek the newly slain,
The broken into house of life
That shall not stand again!

England! O splendid name, for thee with all we have we part,

Nor keep but woman's beritage,

Tears and a breaking heart!

—Westminster Gazetta

A SAILOR'S LOYE.

How He Won the Girl of His Choice. ૡૢૼૢ૱ૢઌૢઌૢઌૢઌૢઌૢઌ૱ઌઌઌઌઌઌઌઌૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ૽ઌ૿**ૼ**

The Gray Eagle went on her course, parting the waves of the Indian ocean. She was a packet steamer in the employ of a great English company and carried many passengers. Among these, standing on the promenade deck forward and looking across the broad expanse of water before her, was a beautiful girl, in the flush of her youth

and beauty. In the wheelhouse stood a young man, second mate of the ship, looking at Mabel Vane. He was young, with a bold, manly face, curling brown hair and beard and speaking gray eyes-a man in grace of person, manly beauty and pure heart-a man worthy of the name. He was only a sailor and had risen to his present rank from cabin boy, but yet he dared to love the daughter of the East Indian million-

aire, Arthur Vane. He loved her and had no hope-loved her as we worship a star which is far beyond our reach. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to insult her by telling her that he loved her. But to be near her, to see her often, perhaps to do some service which would win a smile from her-that was re-

ward enough for Will Clay. She never dreamed of his adoration. and he had heard her say among her friends that she liked him better than any other officer on board the Gray Eagle. She said it in the careless way of girlhood, and yet he treasured it in his heart. Standing there watching the course of the ship and ready to give a word of warning to the wheelsman if it were needed, he never took his eyes from her long.

"Mr. Clay," said the man at the wheel as he gave it a half turn and rested there, "don't you smell smoke?"

"It comes from the galley." "Perhaps so, but what are they burn-

ing rosin in the galley for?" "Rosin!" cried Will, raising his head quickly and snuffing the air. He caught the peculiar smell himself and leaped down from the wheelhouse. "Keep steady," he whispered to the man at the wheel. "There may be danger, but if there is, for God's sake, keep it Tarough this flery barrier the two men

The man nodded quietly and took a the boat. rmer hold on the wheel. Will Clay crossed the deck without apparent haste and yet with a fearful fear tugging at his heart. He caught sight of the captain coming out of the gentlemen's cabin and hurried up to him.

"There is something wrong," he whispered. "Don't you smell burning

rosin, captain?" The old sea captain suppressed a cry of horror. With 50 passengers on board in the midst of the Indian ocean, far from land, a fire was one of the most horrible things which could come upon a ship.

"Go forward and investigate," he said in a low tone. "If you find that it is a fire, you know what to do. How

are the boats?" "All right, sir. You may trust to

them.' They had good cause for fear. The entire forehold was filled with rosin, in boxes and casks, and if a fire started there it might as well be in a nest of fat pine. Will ran down to the lower deck, where he was met by a crowd of excited firemen and coal passers, who were rushing madly on deck. Quick as thought he seized the foremost and hurled him back.

"Go back, you fools!" he cried "Where are you running to?" "Fire!" whispered the man hoarsely

"Fire in the forehold!" "Suppose there is. Is it your duty to rush on deck and alarm the passengers or get buckets and try to put out the fire? Back, there, all of you, for I will brain the man who dares to flinch a

hair now! Stand back, I say!" The men cowed before his superior will and saw that they might yet do

something to save the steamer. A guard was placed at the hatch, so that no one could come down, and the scuttle which led into the forehold was opened. No sooner was this done than a dense volume of black smoke rolled out, and the scuttle was closed again, for Will saw that nothing could be done in that way. The men ran for ward with axes, but had scarcely gone a dozen steps when they felt the deck tremble under their feet and saw small jets of flame shooting up through the planks. A moment more and there was a sort of explosion, and the red flame leaped up suddenly and caught the

nlanks above. There was no hope of concealing the danger from the passengers now, for the steamer was full of smoke, and wild cries from the deck announced that the danger was known. They must face the most terrible situation known to the sea, the one of all others the most feared-fire! Women shrieked and fainted, strong men trembled and could not move hand or foot, and others ran wildly about the decks rendering no assistance. Mabel Vane, utterly bewildered by the sudden horror. felt a strong hand clutch her arm and saw Will Clay, blackened by smoke

and singed by flame. "Go aft!" he said hoarsely. "Stand kept their beads. Among these was and some tew of the passengers who could, aided by the officers and crew away and degan to fight the fire sa he and obeyed him in silence. He sprang She looked at him in mute wonder

me, girl; I am your master now." and I will save you or die trying. Obey on the port quarter and wait for me, Arthur Vane, a handsome old gentle-

hatch. "If we ever escape, the company shall know that they have a man in their employment. If we don't, it is all the same. Have you seen my

daughter?" "I sent her aft just now and told he that I would save her or lose my life, and I'll do it, too, because I love her.' "Love her-you!"

"Just now you said I was a man," said Will quietly. "Lay hold on that cask, you. What are you shirking for? Can't we talk and work too?" A strange smile came over the face of the old merchant, and they hurled the cask into the water and assisted the man working at the fall in raising

"Don't think I'm a fool, Mr. Vane," said Will. "If I lived a thousand years and saw her every day, I wouldn't tell her as much as I've told you, and, what's more, you wouldn't have heard me say it if it had not come out before

I thought." Mr. Vane said not a word, and Will Clay was silent. They worked hard to save the steamer, but the flames gained upon them inch by inch and

drove them aft. "Give it up, captain," whispered Will. "Get out the boats and provision them. Take time for all you want,

and we will fight the fire." The sailors worked with a will until they saw the boats drawing up to the gangway and the passengers taking places, when they left their work and sprang for the boats. The passengers made a rush at the same moment, but as they neared the gangway they met Will Clay, a pistol in each hand and his eyes flashing fire.

"Stand back, there!" he cried. "Do you call yourselves men? Do you want to swamp the boats and spoil your only chance?

"Get out of the way!" hissed a gigantic Swede, raising his heavy hand. "Out of the way or I will crush you with a single blow." back, shot through the shoulder. The

crowd recoiled before this determined young man, for even in an hour like this men fear sudden death. "Keep back, I say!" repeated the young mate. "Pass along those ladies

first, for they go in the first boat." The order was promptly obeyed, and then six of the crew, called out by name, went into the boat and pulled it away from the gangway under cammand of the first mate. Boat after boat pulled up to the gangway, received its load and pulled away. There was no more rushing, for there was death in the eyes of the young man and the captain, who had taken his place by his

side. "My daughter is not in the boats. young man," said Aurthur Vane hoarsely.

"Miss Vane," cried Will, "you can

come now." Mabel, who had been standing apart, burried forward. Mr. Vane stepped into the boat, and the last of the crew followed. Then a panic seemed to seize them, and they pushed off, leaving the captain and the mate upon the documed steamer as long tongues of firme leaped out toward the boat. dasked and were seen striking out for

"Stop!" cried Mr. Vane. "You have left the captain and Mr. Clay!" The men looked at him fiercely, but

the steady eye of the old man awed them, and the two were helped into the boat, the captain supported by the strong arm of his gallant mate. The boats pulled away together, while the column of flame which shot in the air announced the fate of the Gray Eagle. They reached the islands safely after a week had passed.

. . . . There is a young man who sails a steamer from London to Alexandria whose name is Will Clay, and he is married. The name of his wife is Mabel, for Arthur Vane, having "found a man," knew how to make him all his

SHREWD BARGAINING.

The Obstinate Woman, the War Tax an the Worried Bank Teller. "Yes, madam, before I honor the chec

you must stamp it."
"Stamp it? What with?" "Why, a 2 cent stemp of course."

"What is that for?" "War tax, madam. Here is the stamp Two cents, please.

"But I don't understand. I won't be done. So there!" "I assure you I am not trying to do you and this is my busy day."

"I won't buy any stamps of you just for spite. The postoffice" "Postage stamps won't do. You must have an 'I. R.' stamp.'

"Just because you say so? Not much! I know your tricks. You buy those stamps by the job jot and make your poor custo ers suffer for your benefit. You can't bunko me, even if you are rich.

"There is no desire to bunko anybody, madam. You must affix the stamp and cancel it, or you can't have the money. That's all."

"But it's my money. Why can't I have my own money without being compelled to pay you to give it to me? Why, you have had my balance of \$4.65 here for nearly two weeks. You have certainly lent that out several times to some poor wretches at 100 per cent a week"-

'This is no pawnshop, madam''— "And now you want to work me for 2 cents more. Well, you can't do it. So

"Stamp your check or get no money."
"Won't eh? I'll send my lawyer here
with a power of attorney. I want you to know that I know something about the

"He won't get it either without the stamp, madam.' "Won't he, though! You don't know

him. Anyway, my brother is a second lieutenant in the Steenth regiment, and I'll get my money back even if he has t call out the whole regiment. So there!"
"You can have it all now if you affix the 'I. R.' stamp"—
"What does 'I. R.' mean? 'Isabella

Regina, 'queen of Spain, eh? What do you take me for? A Spainard?''
"By no means, madam. It means 'internal revenue.' Hurry, please." "Oh, you can't rattle me! My great ancestor was not a monkey, but a mule.

When I get the check back, can I use the stamp again?" No, madam. You would be liable to indictment if you did. This is my busy day. Don't you see the line waiting for you? Please hurry up. Here! I will take 2 cents out of my own pocket and pay for the stamp myself, just to get rid of the

"Ah, I thought you would back down! Tried to bunko me, and it didn't work, eh? Look out now! No punched nickels in that money just to get even. That's man with an engaging face.

"You are a man, William Clay," he said as the two hurled the contents of only keep up these clever tactics to the agreat water cask down the open

EVENSONG.

The daylight fails; across the river's reach Faintly the village bells sound on the brees; The rippling waves come singing to the beach and stir the reeds to soft antiphonies.

Joy lingers, though the darkling night be near, Though airs grow chill and birds be in their nests; Lulied by the cricket's quiet note of cheer And frogs' shrill chorusing the tired work

rests.

-Charles Francis Saunders in New England Maga-

Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.

BY M. QUAD.

***.---**been sent out to the penal colony of Australia for forgery. How they came to call him thus I could never learn. He was not a dark faced man. On the contrary, he was light and fair haired, and you didn't have to talk with him five minutes to realize that he had been born of gentle people and had no viclousness in his nature. They sent him up to Woona Wally after his first two years of imprisonment, and he fell into the hands of George Stebbins. In those days an Australian convict was bid off-that is, a settler in want of help would bid a price for so many men, and they were turned over to him for a certain length of time. He was responsible for their feed and care, and his word was law. He could work them as hard and as long as he wished. He could starve and beat them, and there was no one to come between. In case of insubordination he

could shoot them down, and the government simply accepted his statement A pistol cracked, and the man fell of the affair. All convicts were glad enough to get away from prison and out upon the ranches, and in most cases they found good masters and were decently treated. As a member of the mounted police I knew that Stebbins was a hard man to get along with. He had been a tavern keeper

and a bully in England, and his wife had committed suicide and his two sons been taken away from him by the law on account of his tyrannical and brutal nature. As the owner of a big sheep ranch at Woona Wally the man had a sort of standing and a few friends, but there were plenty of people who kept clear of him. A part of the duty of the police was to keep an eye on the hired convicts in a certain district, and we thus came to know that Stebbins had less care for the men he hired than for his dogs. On two or three occasions we had been compelled to report him for excessive punishment, and the feeling between

him and the police was not altogether friendly. Black Jim came up to Woona Wally with six other men, and the gang were locked up at police headquarters for the night. It fell to me to take their pedigrees and post them as to their new master and what would be expectgave a convict a rair start. He was told what would be required of him, advised to do his best to please his advised to do his best to please his large from the first the leader of the shook hands with his mate, saying, 'God speed you, I will go down with master and given to understand that if he went straight we would see that he had fair usage. I was interested in Black Jim at once. The law had made a convict of him, but it hadn't degraded him. He had kept an honest face, a clear eye and a frank voice, and I hadn't filled out his blank when I was wondering how he could have been

found guilty of crime. I detained him for a minute to ask for his story.

"I haven't any, sir," he quietly answered. I saw that he did not mean to give me any particulars and therefore pressed him no further. I had a more frank talk with him about Stebbins than with any of the others, however. I had an idea that Stebbins would be down on him from the first because of his superior plane, and I went pretty thoroughly into details. When I had fin

ished, the prisoner said: "I thank you, sir, and shall do my

best to please." Things came about as I feared. As Stebbins inspected his gang he picked Black Jim out for special attention. He had little to say to the others beyoud making blood curdling threats of what would happen if they didn't toe

the mark, but to Jim he said: "So they have sent me a gentleman have they? They thought I needed somebody to teach me manners perhaps. Mebbe the idea was for you to sit on the veranda and give me daily lessons. Well, you've come to the wrong shop. Look, now, I'm going to keep an eye on you. You think yourself head and shoulders above the

crowd, but I'll take the conceit out of you. Just give me the slightest excuse, and I'll break you in to beat the band!" The men were set to work clearing land. At the prison Black Jim had been detailed as a "trusty" and had not come in contact with hard work. He took his place with the gang just the same and was one of the most industrious workers among them. He knew that Stebbins was watching him and hoping for an opening, and he was determined to disappoint him. It was

two weeks before anything happened. Then Black Jim had the misfortune to break the handle of the ax with which he was working. Stebbins at once eized upon the incident as a pretex for punishment. We should not have known anything about it at the police station, six miles away, but for a black boy, who reported that Stebbins had one of his men hung up by the thumbs. I was sent over to investigate. Black Jim had been hanging by the thumbs for two hours when I reached the place and had been un conscious for at least half of that time

I soon had him down and being care for, and I had it hot and heavy with Stebbins for half an hour. He con tended that the man had been insubordinate and even threatened his life, and some of the convicts backed him up in hopes of making things easier for themselves, but I knew that it was a false charge. It wouldn't do to say too much to Stebbins, however. Low and contemptible as he was, he had a "pull" with the government and did not hesitate to threaten revenge on me for interfering with his discipline. Neither one of us sent in a report, but we were open enemies after

Not one convict in a thousand would have stood the insults and degradation | called on your father to ask his con put upon Black Jim during the next sent."

was always boasting that he had a gentleman convict and that he was bound to "break" him, and he spent a good

share of his time worrying the man. It was an almost daily thing for Black Jim to be flogged, and four-fifths of his days were spent under lock and key and on a diet of bread and water. My interest in him saved him somewhat, but as the weeks went by I knew what the end would be. He would either rise up in his desperation and kill Stebbins or he would bolt for the bush and join a gang of rangers. There were grows from more to more; but we times when I felt vexed with him that cannot lose sight of the fact that man, he didn't do one or the other and show in all ages, has been a worshipper, a proper spirit, although it would have and, I believe, that he will continue been my duty to hunt him down in to be so, when the clergy of all either case. One day, as I was return- denominations have ceased to be ing with the troop after hunting down a false alarm of bushrangers, my horse have accepted the wider conceptions shied and threw me almost in front of The man known as "Black Jim" had Stebbins' house, and as I struck on a the progressive culture of the intellect, stone and had several ribs broken I was carried in. He was not glad to see me, but under the circumstances

was obliged to give me a bed. Having got settled, the police surgeon would | The old political dogmas, based not allow me to be removed. The brute Stebbins wanted to show his independence of the police and persecute Black Jim at the same time, and the insults he heaped on that convict for of citizenship; and when Parliament three or four days made me itch to shoot him. On the fourth night of my accident four men and three women arrived for an evening visit. They were about the only friends Stebbins had in a social way, and he made them very welcome. My being in the house was not permitted to interfere with the ment or the Church, however, there festivities. When dinner had been fin- can be little doubt that the Press is ished and the drink had gone around, here to stay, and that to influence for Stebbins sent for Black Jim and ordered him to dance for the amusement of the company. The convict respectfully but firmly refused, and his master cried out in indignation:

I protested, but Stebbins went ahead. had ropes and pulleys fastened to the minutes before the convict was fastened up. I saw desperation in his face till his feet were clear of the floor, and The man had been hanging ten mincrowded in. It was a complete surexception of Stebbins, took it rather what is not Nature. The distinction cool. The bully and coward went white has been illustrated by Mr. Ruskin, as death and fell into a chair, and it in an eloquent passage, in one of the was almost pitiful to hear him beg for lectures which make up his "Crown his life. He knew those bushrangers were escaped convicts, and he also knew that stories of his brutality had gone to them. While three of the rangers covered the people with their pistols, the fourth cut Black Jim down. ed of them. In our district we always Then he stepped over and took a look gave a convict a fair start. He was at me and shid he had heard of my ac-

laws put a pistol in his hand, and, pointing to Stebbins, said: "Shoot him dead in his chair. deserves mercy from no man." Jim returned the pistol and shook his head. Next instant Stebbins toppled

out of his chair with a bullet in his head, and the leader said: "Sorry to have interrupted the festivities, but it was our calling night. We were after Stebbins alone, and the

rest of you need not fear. Come, Jim; we want you." Two of them helped the forger convict out of the house and upon a horse, and that was the making of the most notorious bushranger in all Australia. He had a career of five years and then died from a bullet, and it was two years after his death before it became publicly known that he had let the law make a convict of him in order to shield a brother. I had always believed him innocent of the crime, and, knowing how he had been persecuted and abused by Stebbins, I almost rejoiced when the bushrangers carried

him off to make a leader of him. Genuine Charity. There are strange instances sometimes of the truth of the saying that the poor are better to their kind than the rich. In one of the streets running out of Broadway in front of one of those big edifices which are half office

and half factory building an old woman stations herself-nightly and holds out a tin cup for stray pennies. Occasionally she forgets herself and sits there long after the people in the building have gone home. This happened one night recently, and as the writer was passing long after 7 o'clock he saw two lads coming along the deserted street. One of them noticed the old crone and after passing retraced his steps and threw a penny in the cup she held. There was no one to see his charitable act and no one to praise him. His clothing was ragged, and his condition betokened want almost as much as the individual who benefited by his generosity. It is not always those with plenty of money who are the most lavish with it or who deny themselves the most readily. - New

York Mail and Express. swindled. Theatrical Manager-I'm not going o pay you for my theater.

Contractor-Why not? Theatrical Manager -- Because you contracted to build a theater to hold 2,500 people, and it hasn't held 500 people any night since it opened.

How It Happened. The editor in chief was manifestly "Why do we say these books are to irritably. "Bookstalls, forsooth! What

hallow affectation!" "No," replied the managing editor "The horse editor did the book gently. reviews this week."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Within an Ace of It.

was given to ringing doorbells and running away.'' "But you don't do anything like that now, I suppose?" "I came near doing it the night I

year. I know he tried his best, our THE NEEDS OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE. SMALL MEN AS GENERALS. there was no pleasing Stebbins. He

CENTURY. PARLIAMENT, we are told, is a decaying force, and the Church is losing its affuence. There are grounds for this pelief, though I doubt whether the leclining power of these greatest of our human organisations is more than

a passing phase. Both Parliament and the Church are in a transition stage. The old ecclesiastical dogmas are breaking down, as knowledge apologists of worn-out creeds, and of God and the universe, fostered by the emotions, and the imagination, and have, in fact, fallen into line with

the modern spirit. upon the assumption of the superiority of individual rights to rights of the community, are also breaking down before larger conceptions of the duties abandons those antiquated dogmas, and begins seriously to bring legislation into line with the collective progress of humanity, it will, no doubt, recover its power. Whatever may be the fate of Parlia-

good or evil, will become more and more powerful as time goes on. At present, I think, the balance of influence of the English Press is on the side of evil. I am speaking gentleman to give us a hornpipe! of the English newspaper press, as Mebbe this company isn't swagger distinguished from what I may call enough for the likes of a bloomin murthe higher journalism, dealing with current thought, rather than with current events. The mischief wrought The men gave him their assistance and by the English Press must, I think, the women encouraged him. He had be attributed to the fact that it is under the control of capitalism, and ceiling long before, and it wasn't five is run for private profit, rather than for the public good. It is very largely devoted to the furtherance of purely not resist. His arms were drawn up selfish ends, that is to say, to the interests of company promoters, Stock had I been able to reach a pistol I Exchange speculators, and turf know I should have killed some one. gamblers. But I am told it is the function of the newspaper to hold the utes, and the agony had almost mirror up to Nature. Undoubtedly brought unconclousness, when the door it is; but that is a function which, at was kicked open and four bushrangers the present, the Press does not faithfully discharge. It holds the mirror began to cry, but the men, with the up, not so much to Nature, as to

of Wild Olive." The sin of men, he contends, is their disease, not their nature. It is a folly which may be prevented, not, as the newspapers seem to assume, a necessity which must be accepted. "When the captain of the 'London'

stand on his feet, the leader of the out- my passengers, that I believe to be 'human nature.' He does not do from any religious motive-from any hope of reward, or any fear of punishment. He does it because he is a But when a mother, living among the fair fields of merry England, gives her two-year-old child to be suffocated under a mattress in her inner room, while the said mother waits and talks outside; that I believe to be not human nature. You have the two extremes there, shortly. And you, men and mothers, who are here face to face with me to-night, I call upon you to say which of these is numan and which is inhuman—which natural" and which 'unnatural. Choose your creed at once, I beseech

you. Choose it with unshaken voice -choose it for ever. Will you take for foundation of act and hope the faith that this man was such as God made him, or that this woman was such as God made her? Which of them has failed from their naturefrom their present, possible, actual nature-not their nature of long ago, but their nature of now? Which has betrayed it-falsified it? Did the guardian who died in his trust, die nhumanely, and as a fool; and did the murderess of her child fulfil the law of her being? Choose, I say; infinitude of choices hang upon this. You have had false prophets among you-for centuries you have had them -solemnly warned against them though you were; false prophets who have told you that all men are nothing but fiends, or wolves, half beast, half devil. Believe that and indeed you may sink to that. But refuse that, and have faith that God made you upright, though you have sought out many inventions; so, you will strive daily to become more what your Maker meant and means you to be, and daily gives you the power to beand you will cling more and more to the nobleness and virtue that is in you, saying, 'My righteousness I hold

fast and will not let it go!" Serious Railway Accident.

After a serious railway accident recently the injured passengers were taken to a station close at hand as fast as they could be freed from the ruined carriages. Here a surgeon was in attendance, and examined each one brought up. Some who were very badly hurt were hurried off to the hospital others were attended to on the spot, and some few were put in a waiting-room as past all help. be had at the bookstalls?" he demanded Amongst others the apparently lifeless body of a man was laid upon the platform. The doctor approached him in his tum, and to ascertain whether he was dead, raised one of his closed eyelids. Finding no sign of life, he directed the body to be carried away But with an effort the injured mai, who was conscious. "When I was a small boy, Alice, I though very faint, startled the doctor

and the onlockers by saying : "Doctor don't give a man up after looking at Hs glass eye; look at the other!"

The average ear is from 2 to 22 inches in length.

Dancing is enormously popular in every part of South Africa, with all to say that among the colonial-born English there is scarcely one who is unable to dance. It is hardly surprising that new dresses are much in demand when the number of dances was a good story going the rounds of a girl obtained fresh ones, which is particularly illustrative of the happywho had made a hundred pounds in a speculation the previous day asked

pleasure. 'Oh, thank you; I should like it immensely, she said. Then her face uniformly, little men. To-day our clouded over; she heaved a sigh, and chief leaders are Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley. Both these cele-

her if he might send a ticket for the

next dance, her eyes sparkled with

Why, what's the matter? on earth can't you?' excitedly interposed the enamoured one. Well-er-you see-I hardly like to tell you—'

'Oh, yes, do; you must.' 'Well, I don't like to tell you; but if I must—I haven't got a dress fit to on she wiry frame of Lord Roberts,

'Oh, well, what does that matter? We can easily remedy that. You go to Madame A---, and order one, and have it put down to me.' 'Oh, no, I couldn't; and besides, l don't know about my mother and

sisters, whether they've got dresses, either. 'Oh, they'll surely be able to manage somehow,' replied the man. They did manage. The dance was a great success; the girl looked lovely in her new attire, and so did her two sisters and mother—for they had all new dresses. They proved to be at the expense of the enamoured speculator, who had given carte-blanche. guineas!

Love Affairs of Alexander

Pope. Alexander Pope, little, weazened, deformed manikin that he was, had the assurance not only to fall in love and write love-letters, but to fall in love with three women at once, and to write to all of them at the same time. Worse still, two of the three were sisters, and are supposed to

have compared notes. He begins the following letter to Theresa Blount, sister of Martha, his other sweetheart, by professing love

for both in these words:-'You are to understand, madam, that my passion for your fair self and sister has been divided with the most wonderful regularity in the world. Even from infancy I have been in love with one after the other of you, week by week. . . This information will account for my writing to soldiers this world has ever seen; at either of you hereafter, as either shall happen to be Queen Regent at that

At this same time, Pope was almost insanely in love with another man's wife, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and, while her husband was Minister to Constantinople, Pope wrote her letters that were mad, if not madden-

ing. He said to her :-There is not a day in which your figure does not appear before me, your conversation returns to my houghts, and every scene, place, or action where I have enjoyed them, are as livelily painted as an imagina tion equally warm and tender can be capable to represent them.

France and England. It is satisfactory to know that there is one member of the French Chamber who is alive to the value of maintaining friendly relations between France and England. Senator D'Aunay has been pointing out for the benefit of the furious and rampant Anglophobists that in the matter of political differences each nation has about as much to forget and forgive as the other; but France cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that Great Britain is a good customer of hers-a better one, in fact, than all the French colonies lumped together. France's trade with her own colonies is about know it.' 50,000,000 francs a year; but last year Great Britain bought 1,239,000,000 francs worth of French goods. Anglophobists would do well to heed M. D'Aunay's warning that the prosperity of France is not likely to be furthered by jeopardizing this splendid outlet

Had the Advantage .- "Mr. Golightly, I take it," said the pickpocket, as he relieved a gentleman of his watch. "You have the advantage of me," said Mr. Golightly, innocently. And he had.

for her products.

Hard on Him.—Book Canvasser (after a half-hour's explanation of the attractions of his wares) : "And now, sir, I hope we may add your name to our list of subscribers." Old gentleman passes out slate, neaded-" Please write; I am deaf." Agent

One Sunday, while a Scotch bailie was superintending the collection plate, an old lady came, and dropping a penny in the plate, passed into a pew. In a short time she followed him, and, lifting her penny from the plate, walked

The bailie asked for an explanation of her 'strange conduct.' 'Oh,' said she, I am in the wrong kirk.' Lady: 'What do you think? I have

a servant who gets up in the morning without being called.' Chorus of Voices. Ampossible! Lady: 'But it is true; she is in love with the milkman !'

Did you ever ge to a military ball? asked a lisping maid of an old veteran.

'No, my dear,' growled the old soldier; 'in those days I once had a military ball come to me, and what do I Joathink !-- it took my les of !

It cannot be denied by anyone well acquainted with history that by far classes of society. Indeed, it is safe the greater proportion of the most renowned leaders of armies, both ancient and modern, have been men whose stature was below rather than above the average. It might well be supposed that, in fighting, the man is taken into consideration. There who had a gigantic and most striking person would, other things being Johannesburg a few years ago of how equal, be the one most likely to leave the greatest impression as a soldier of note in his own day. But this has go-lucky ways of certain sections of ever been far from the truth; and the Transvaal society. She was a just as much so in olden times, when sweetly pretty girl, and when the man | the struggles were more hand to hand, as now when war has become a science

of tactics and five-mile guns All through the ages downwards the men who have left their names to the world as the greatest generals of various generations have been, almost brated Generals are men whose height, when reckoned in inches, is well below the ordinary man, and much below what is considered a fine soldierly height. But this, which some people would consider a great disadvantage, has not proved so in their cases. It is difficult, on looking to believe that that quiet-looking, thin, little gentleman in morning dress is the same man who has done such fine work upon fields of battle in so many countries. And when one stands by Lord Wolseley, and notices that he, too, is far from being of the regulation army height, one again sees that it is not "greatness" measured by inches that makes the general. French, too, who has been the most consistently successful of all leaders in the present Boer war below the two

chiefs, is only 5ft. 6in. in height. Harking further back in the history of our land, we cannot forget, though it is a fact not so well known, that the finest soldier England, and probably The bill was one hundred and twenty any other country, has ever seen, the Duke of Wellington, the great dukewas a man whose height, considered by ordinary measurement, was almost insignificant. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was a man who, as far as his taliness went, would never have been noticed in any everyday assembly. And had he been thus noticed it is certain that one regarding him would have set him down as of little account. viewed from the point of what a soldier should be. But the "mind's the standard of the man," and his small stature did not interfere with. the wonderful military qualities of the

victor of Waterloo. Here we may notice also that his great rival Napoleon himself was a man very far below the average height, and was indeed universally known among his officers for many years as "Le Petit Caporal," being thus nicknamed owing to his lack of inches. Napoleon may justly claim to own a place among the six greatest least such is the verdi Yet this great leader of fighting men could not lay claim to any greater height than some 5ft, 5in. or so. Washington also was not a tall man, being rather below than above the

owes to George Washington. He Had Heard That Tale

common height of soldiers under him.

Yet he was by far the finest leader

that America has produced, among

her military men in particular. What

America is to-day she undeniably

Before. Edward was taken by his mamma to the photographer's the other day. She was anxious to secure a good likeness at this particular sitting, because she wished to distribute the pictures among some friends who

were then her guests. The child's idea of the affair, however, did not apparently harmonise with that of his mother, for when the man with the camera began to adjust the lens, and direct it towards little Edward, the young person set up

what was unquestionably a howl. In vain did the mother exhaust

argument and entreaty. Edward did not want his portrait taken. Why, my child,' she said, soothingly, 'the gentleman won't hurt you. Just smile and keep still a moment, and it will be all over before you

his cheeks: 'but that's what you told me at the dentist's.'

'Yes, I know, mamma,' whimpered

the youth, with tears running down

Scent Farms. Scent farms furnish a new occupation for women, and a profitable one. It has already attracted a number of women, and it will only be a short time before American women fond of outdoor life will turn to it as they

Kindness Thrown Away. An old lady of great wealth was one of

the most regular customers at a large drapery business in which the writer was once a cashier. She was inordinately fond of dress, spending a fortune thus in a year but her chief peculiarity lay in her habit of always presenting the shopwalker with This munificent gift was ostentatiously this munificent gives the strong smile, and the formula repeated in a loud, clear voice, heard all over the ground floor, there, sir, heard all over the ground floor, there, sir, and

is sixpence. Put it to a good use. And the immaculately-dressed shopwalker had, in the firm's interests, with a very red face, o accept the 'gift.'
Several times he tried to be 'absent' when the old lady was about to depart, but on these occasions she called in a loud tone for 'the shopwalker,' and he had to come

and take his tip, with a shopful of fashion-

able oustomers looking amusedly on.

It seems to be an inherent quality of fickle human nature to tire of everything, but it sometimes requires a long while for a boy to get enough of not going to school.

Mr. Youngman (after long thought)-" Is there any way to find out what a woman thinks of you, without proposing?" Mr. Benedict (absently)-" Yes ; make her mad."

have done to violet farming.

PART VIII.

For six days he had been frightfully tormented night and day, and he needed a good night's rest. Consequently he slept peacefully until daylight, as if he had the quiet conscience of an honest man. In the evening towards 6 o'clock he went to the farm of Grandval As he had been careful to state that he

would soon return, his presence at the farm did not astonish the farm hands. "Ah, cousin!" cried Gervaise.

You need not tell me anything, cousin; I know all. "What a misfortune!"

"Yes, it is frightful!" They could not say any more before the men. After supper, in Gervaise's room, carefully closed, they talked. "Cousin, do you think that Denise will be tried?" asked the farmer's wife.
"It is not easy to get out of the clutches

of the law. "But they cannot prove...." "Undoubtedly, but the gold and the jewels found in the trunk. That, you see, cousin, is the worst circumstance for the servant."

Then she will be found guilty." "T think so."

"And after that nothing will be said about the affair? Gervaise breathed a sigh of relief.
"Now, Rabiot," said Parizot, "let's talk of something else. We know now where Claire Guerin's child was born."

"Ah!"
"It was a girl; she was born in the hospital at Poitiers. The old doctor brought to Ninville by the magistrate to examine the body, once treated Claire Guerin before and after the birth of her child, and he recognized his old patient."
"Curse the luck!" exclaimed Rabiot;

"then they know that Beau-Soupir wa Claire Guerin ? Not at all. cousin: in the hospital at Poitiers, no more than here, was she willing to make herself known : therefore the doc

tor could not tell her name."
"Ah! I breathe again. Remember that if Claire Guerin's name were known, now that the magistrates have shown that she was thrown into the pool, we should have everything to fear. For some time now the Paris journals, and probably many provincial journals also, have been publishing advertisements calling for information con-cerning a certain Claire Guerin, born at

Bourgvoisin, missing since 1838. 'To-day we are the only ones who know that Claire Guerin is no more. She is in the ground, and her grave keeps the secret of the past. Whether we find the abandoned daughter or not, M. Joramie's millions are ours, for surely Claire Guerin's daughter will never know that she is entitled to the

estate." The next morning, after an early break fast. Rabiot took leave of the Parizots an went on foot to Courmont, where he found a public carriage which took him to Blois In the evening, towards 6 o'clock, he arrived

As it was a little late to think of taking a first step, Rabiot, postponing his visite till the next day, said to himself that the best thing he could do for the moment was to dine heartily, inasmuch as he had a good appetite, and then get into a comfortable bed

VIRGINIE-URSULE. Joseph Rabiot rose early and set out t given birth to her child. He was received there by a dignified old director, who won the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Rabiot, assuming a frank air, said:
"Sir, my name is Antoine Broussard, and
I am a proprietor at Blois, where I have the
henor to know—I may even call him my friend-Doctor Barre, who formerly, when a young man, was a doctor at the Poitier' Hospital."

Very good ; what do you wish?" old woman-who was born at the hospital, and whose mother, being unable to tell who she was, has remained unknown." May I ask you why you wish to obtain

this information ?' "In the interest, sir, of a person who in tends to help her, provided she is not already situated happily."

"The intention is an excellent one; but

I do not think that you can get the informa-"As I have told you, sir, I knew this

poor woman well and, as she is no more, I am deeply interested in the fate of her

"You shall have such information as we can give you." The director wrote a few lines on a bit of paper which he put in the hand of the pretended Broussard and then

pulled a rope.
A servant appeared. Take this gentleman to the treasurer's office," said the director. Rabiot bowed and followed his conductor.

He had only to hand his paper to a clerk. The latter, without saying anything, took down a register in which he began to search. It took him fully twenty minutes. "Here it is, I have found it!" he said finally. "The child, a little girl, was born on the 10th of October, 1838. Father and mother unknown. She was named Virginie-Ursule, was abandoned and the public charities took charge of her."
Rabiot noted these facts in his memoran

dum book.

He thanked the clerk for his kindness and withdrew to go immediately from the hospital to the office of Public Chari-

ties. We know from Claire Guerin's story that, when she went to this same office, she dealt with a white haired old man wearing glasses, who, after consulting his book, had said bruskly to the poor mother "Your daughter is dead."

And yet Virginie-Ursule was alive Why did this old man, whose duty it was to answer everybody kindly, strike this ter-rible blow at a mother's heart?

Did he mistake another child for the one in question, or did he simply want to get rid of this mother who claimed her child.

As to that we cannot say.

There is no occasion to inquire here into all the fatal consequences of an error; we will simply say that if Claire Guerin had known that her child was alive she would

avarice of M. Joramie's cousins.

More fortunate than Claire Guerin, Joseph Rabiot found an affable man, full of cour tesy, who set at once upon the duty of in-forming him as exactly and completely as

possible.

The little Virginie-Ursule had been en trusted to a nurse living at Vezeray, a comune in the department of Saone-et-Loire, a few miles from Antun. The child had found in her nurse a second mother; consequently the latter declared, when the little one was weaned, that she should keep

her as long as they would let her.

At the age of five years Virginie-Ursule was sent to school in the village. Very intelligent, she learned readily, and was especially noted for her good conduct, her gentleness, her docility and her love of work.

She was twelve years old, and had just taken the sacrament for the first time, when the nurse's husband died. The nurse was left a widow with three children, without counting Virginie-Ursule. No longer having the four france a day which her husband, an excellent navvy, had brought her, she found herself pressed for money and had to put at service her eldest danghter

and Virginie-Ursule, the two foster-sisters. Virginie Ursule was placed as a servant in the house of a rich wine-grower in Vezcray. The employers were very well satisfied with her; knowing her from infancy, the treated her kindly; they entrusted to her the care of their house and children; gave her sewing to do, and took her to the vineyard only when work was pressing. The young girl, on the other hand, did all that she could to be accommodating to

them, and worked as much as her strength

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS where she stayed only three years. She then attained her majority, and the information furnished to the management

stopped at that time.

However, putting in order the various documents relating to the young girl, the employee found a letter signed Virginie-Ursule, evidently written by her and dated as follows: Nevers, August 6th, 1862.

In this letter Virginie-Ursule said that, it being her intention to marry shortly, she wished them to send her certificate of birth to the general delivery department of the post office at LaCharite. For this purpose the england in her letter two frames pose she enclosed in her letter two fra and fifty centimes in postage stamps.

At the head of the letter, in the margin, she had written in blue pencil: from certificate of birth sent to Virginie-Ursule, August 10, 1862." Since that time nothing had been heard From her. Did Virginie-Ursule marsy?
What had become of her? That the management itself did not know.

That very evening Joseph Rabiot went by rail to Vierzon, to go from there to Nevers, and then to Vezeray. But the people who had once known Claire Guerin's daughter were all dead, and at Nevers there was no record of the marriage of any Virginie-Ursule in 1862, 3 or 4. Evidently she had gone elsewhere to be married after receiving the certificate from Poitiers, that is if she ever had married.

On leaving Nevers for Paris, Joseph Rabiot muttered between his teeth: only result of all my trouble is that I am fifty francs out." The money grabber had no remorse for his crime, but he regretted paying so many fees in making his search.

A NEW DISCOVERY. Shut up in his private office, from which he seldom went out except for his meals, Joseph Rabiot had plenty of time for re-

He had no occasion to concern himself further about Claire Guerin; but, in spite of all his reasoning, Virginie-Ursule caused

him some anxiety.

"It is singular, yes, very singular," said he to himself, "I stayed hardly two hours in Vezeray, but that short time was long enough to convince me that Claire Guerin's daughter has left in that village friends and many people who are interested in her. How does it happen that none of these good people have every heard anything of

Virginie-Ursule?
"That she got married there is probably
What did she no doubt; but afterwards? What did she do? Where did she go? A person does not disappear in that fashion unless—the duece! And why not? It is among the possibilities. And then, women die so

Joseph Rabiot hoped so strongly that Claire Guerin's daughter was no longer in existence that he did all he could to convince himself that she was dead. And, vince figure that she was dead. Indicated, he gradually arrived at the conclusion that Virginic-Ursule had ceased to live. The road leading to M. Joramie's millions would be thus quite cleared. One morning, having nothing else to do,

Rabiot began to arrange a quantity of papers scattered over the desk. There were many letters, some of them several months many letters, some of them several months old already, visiting cards, invitations to weddings and funerals, and even tickets to benefit concerts which Rabiot did not pay for, and which he had not taken the trouble to return to the beneficiary, who had placed too much reliance on his generalize.

erosity.

Into the fire now went the concert tick ets, the visiting cards, the prospectuses, the wedding and funeral circulars and the invitations of all sorts. When Rabiot's hand fell upon a letter he opened it, cast his eyes over it hastily to recall it, and, as he cared

over it nastily to recall it, and, as he cared nothing for relics, tore it in pieces, the bits falling into the basket.

He was nearing the end of his task when he picked up a last letter, which seemed to be timidly hidden under a pile of old papers.

"Ah!" he murmured, "this is the letter that Widow Lureau wrote to me regarding

her rent; she asked me to be patient, wait. Bad tenants are all alike."
Knitting his brows, he was about to tear up the letter, as he had its predecessors, when a sudden start arrested his move-ment. His glance had fallen on the sig-nature of the latter, and his eyes, now wide

open and haggard, were riveted upon it. He read:
"Virginie-Ursule, the widow, Lureau." These five words, standing out against he white background of the paper, seemed

to him to be aflame. "Oh!" he exclaimed. He stood up, pale, panting, reeling, as i eized with vertigo.
"She, she the heir!" said he, in a chok-

ing voice.

He walked about a little and wiped his brow. Gradually he succeeded in recovering himself.
"Oh! come, come," he murmured, "it is

too stupid in me to be so frightened."

The letter was still in his hand; it burned his fingers.
"Yes," he exclaimed, "it certainly says, Virginie-Ursule; but there is nothing yet to prove that she is the same one. There

may be other women named Virginie Ursule." When he received the letter he read but a few lines, then tossed it disdainfully on his desk. This time hoping to discover whether or not the widow Lureau was

Claire Guerin's daughter, he read the letter through without skipping a word.

It was a touching appeal, in which the poor widow spoke of her long sickness and her daughter's lack of work, and implored the manufacture to work in and exthe proprietor, trying to move him and excite his pity. She begged and supplicated him to have confidence in her and her daughter. They were honest. They had always paid well. He could rest easy; he would lose nothing. As soon as the child

would lose nothing. As soon as the child got work, he would be paid. This long cry of pain, torn from an unfortunate woman struggling with dark poverty, did not move Rabiot at all, but his face wore a grimace when he saw that the letter did not contain what he was looking

for. He crushed it in his hand with a sort of rage. He said to himself: "If, at Poitiers, I had looked at the letter written by Claire Guerin's daughter and seen her signature, I should recollect the writing, and now I should know what to think. I might just as well have asked to not have stayed overforty years at the farm read the letter; they would not have reof Grandval or have been the victim of the fused me that. Why did I not do it? But one cannot think of everything. Still, I thought myself sharp, and I am nothing but

an idiot.
"How shall I find out whether it is she I might, of course, return to Poitiers, but that would look suspicious. We must be prudent. Prudence is the mother of safety."
He folded the letter, placed it in a drawer where he kept his important papers locked up, sat down in an arm-chair, and with his head in his hands, began to think

"Yes," said he to himself, "first of all I must find out whether Joramie's daughter Virginie Ursule and the Widow Lureau, are really the same persons. If it is she, as I am almost sure, I do not see why I should complain; I ought to be delighted on the contrary. She is my tenant, I have her under my hand, I told her. I am absolutely

master of the situation. "The Widow Lureau does not know that her mother's name was Claire Guerin : she will never know; if she happens to hear some ono speak of M. Joramie's millions, she will be a hundred miles from suspecting that she is entitled to this estate by virtue of the deceased financier's will.

"It is singular, however, that Claire Guerin should be found on the farm on the Grandval, living with the Parizots, and that Virginie Ursule should be my tenant. It must be confessed that chance often does some most extraordinary things. There are people who would cry 'Absurd!' and yet I am beginning to believe that the devil is

one of my friends.
"Now the matter must be put beyond doubt. How shall I go to work to get her to talk? The janitress is on good terms with her, but it seems that the widow does not willingly talk of her affairs. I might would let her.

After having stayed six years in this house, finding undoubtedly that work in the fields was beyond her strength, she got a place in the family of a doctor at Vezeray.

me. I see that there again I have been stupid; I have been too hard on this poor sick woman. Ah! if I could have sus-

Joseph Rabiot rose with light in his eyes and a singular smile on his lips. A queer idea, of unprecedented audacity, had just flashed through his brain.

"The Widow Lureau's daughter is

pretty," murmured he, "very pretty, in fact charming. We must se."

He rose, stood before a glass, and running his hand through his hair, which had hardly began to turn gray, he went on:
"When I wish to, I can still seem young.

After all, I am but fifty and a bach Well, why not?" While looking at himself in the glass, clasping his waist and posing in different attitudes, the wretch, cherishing his idea, began to laugh. He jumped to his deak, seized a pen and wrote:

"My Very Dear Cousin,—I need you in

Paris; come immediately. Kiss your father before leaving him, for it is probable that you will be away from him for several months "Haston; I am waiting for you. "Your cousin,
"Joseph Rabiot."

He slipped the note into an envelope, on which he wrote: MADEMOISELLE ANASTASIA FOUREL. Care of her father, Cooper, at Beaugency.

THE EVIL WORK. The Widow Lureau's situation was slight ly improved. Without being entirely re-assured as to the future, she was in a quieter frame of mind. It seemed to her that she and her daughter had at last left their evil days behind them. Hope, the wealth of the poor, was exercising its sanitary influ-

Although still pale and thin, the widow's cheeks no longer had the same cadaverous look. A soft gleam illuminated her eyes. She felt that her strength was gradually returning, and she said so with visible satisfaction

She had hastened to be able to resume her needle, in order to work with her daughter as before, were it only to prepare those smaller articles of linen on which the young girl's fairy fingers worked such mir-

It is true they were not much driven with work; there still were days when the young linen-worker's needle was idle. Wed young intell workers and baby clothes are in demand ding outsits and baby clothes are in demand at all seasons of the year; formerly houses specially devoted to linen supplied these; now, with few exceptions, they are all bought at the great dry goods establish-ments, those immense bazaars of modern

undustry.
Undoubtedly they are not as rich or as finely worked, but they are much cheaper and cheapness brings custom. It is not every one that has a fortune to spend in gratifying luxurious tastes in linen.

The young linen-worker found to her sorow that the special houses were obliged to

lower their prices to avoid suffering too much from the competition of the large es-tablishments; she earned only one-half as much as formerly, though working as many Everybody has a right to labor, but it is none the less true that the charity work-

none the less true that the charity workshops, the orphan asylums and the religious
communities, by steadily lowering the
price of labor, do a considerable injury to
the working woman who toils by herself.

However economical the mother and
daughter, the latter earned just enough to
keep them alive, and the sick woman even
had to go without many little things that
her condition required.

The linen, garments and little luxuries of
former days had been recovered from the
recovered with the numer given by Lucien pawnshop with the money given by Lucien Morel, but this money they owed him. The widow had accepted it to tide them over a

terrible crisis, with the intention of restoring it as soon as possible. Unfortunately, it would be some time before she could free herself from the debt.

She was proud, and she suffered at the thought of owing a sum so large, comparatively speaking, to a youth of 20 years.

Her debt was something like the ball

chained to the feet of the galley slave.

Misfortune had filled her with distrust and fear; she was afraid of everything. The poor woman was in a condition where she made a mountain of a mole-hill.

made a mountain of a mole-hill.

More than once she had spoken of her debt to Lucien, saying that she ought not to have accepted such a sum. As for him he did not see the mother and daughter half as often as he wished. "Once a week is enough," the widow had said to him. He had chosen Sunday. Sometimes he

rie nau chosen Sunday. Sometimes he came in the morning, but generally in the afternoon. They expected him and he was always well received. When not under the influence of her gloomy ideas the widow called him her dear shild.

called nim her dear inid.

He spent delightful moments between the mother and daughter. He never went out with Eugenie, and yet he would have been very happy to offer her his arm for a walk in the Vincinnes woods, or further from the city, in one of those charming spots on the banks of the Seine or the Marne which enjoy the privilege or attracting lovers.
Lucien loved Eugene with all the ardor
of his youth. It was a love perfumed with or nis youth. It was a love perfumed with poesy, fall of delicacy, devotion and respect. The young girl met was the object of his worship, his adoration; above her he saw nothing. He loved her as Alexis had loved Laurence, and yet he never spoke to her of

But lovers' looks are as eloquent as their voices. The eyes of each spoke to the other. And how well they understood each other. And now went they understand in the other. How many things were said in the sudden blushes that mounted to the young

ghr's brow. How ravishing the exchange of glances. What a delightful sensation was born of a smile.

Was there any need to say that they loved each other when they knew it?
When he went away Lucien imprinted a
kiss on Madame Lureau's forehead and extended his hand to Rugenie. But her delicate hand responded so prettily to the pressure to Lucien's that it was as good as a kiss. sure to Lucien's that it was as good as a kiss.

The young man was known in the house only by his first name; Madame Larce and Eugenie called him nothing else, and the neighbors were in absolute ignorance regarding his residence and occuration. Nevertheless, as it was easy to see by his appearance and dress that he was not a working man, they supposed that he was a clerk in one of the linen establishments for which Eugenie worked or had worked.

which Eugenie worked or had worked. which Eugenie worked or had worked.

Therefore, they asked themselves for what purpose he paid such frequent visits to the mother and daughter. They thought that he was courting the pretty lines. worker, but as they never went out together and as there was nothing singular in their manner towards each other, no positive con clusion could be reached. And, for want of

material to feed on, wicked and malicious gossip died as soon as it was born. THE TWO WIDOWS. Three days after Anatasia Fourel reached Paris and her Cousin Rabiet's house, the Paris and her Cousin Kadat's house, the tenant who occupied the apartment adjoin-ing Madame Lureau's was ordered to vacate. The janitress was simply teld by Rabiot that the person was undesirable as a tenant

and must give up the room.

The janitress was further instructed to let them again to the first respectable appli-

The janitress at once put out the sign "apartments to let," as directed by landlord. landlord.
Early the next morning a tall, bony woman, apparently about 35 years of age, applied to the janitress. She wore a mourning garment with a long trape veil fastened to her hat, likewise of cape. She had a mild and timid air ani kept her eyes mild and timid air and kept her eyes almost constantly fixed upon the ground.

She said that she was the widew of a captain of the army, recently deceased, and she had come from the country in order that she might be near her lawyers for several months pending a settlement of her husband's estate.

"What is the rest of the recent which

What is the rent of the rooms which you have vacant?" asked the videw.

"Three hundred francs." "That is just the sum that I can afford to pay," she said.

The widow looked at the rooms, said than they exactly suited her and said the first month's rent in advance.

[CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART VIII.—CONTINUED.

The widow, who gave the name of Four nier, but who was none other than Anas-tasia Fourel, Rabiot's cousin, took possession the next day and for two or three weeks carnestly cultivated the acquaintance of her neighbors occupying the next apartments, Madame Lurea and her beautiful daughter. She pretended to have taken the greatest fancy to Eugenie, and did numerous little acts of courtesy and kindness which completely won the mother's heart and confi-

The counterfeit widow was not long in drawing from the simple-minded widow an account of Lucien Morel and of his weekly visits.

The second Sunday after Mme. Four-nier's arrival Lucien Morel came to make his usual visit at Madame Lureau's. It was his only holiday, his really happy day. To see Eugenie, contemplate her, admire her, become intoxicated by her smile, by her beauty, and by the sweet light of her countenance, was ineffable joy and supreme happiness.
"I did not expect you this morning,
Lucien; you told us last Sunday that you
were engaged for to-day," said Mme.

"Yes, I am to accompany M. and Madame Georges Ramel to Villeneuve, where they are to celebrate the return of an old friend after several weeks' absence. I should very much prefer not to attend his reunion, but

I cannot avoid it."
"If you do not do all that you can to be agreeable to your benefactors, Monsieur Lucien, you would be ungrateful."
"I shall never forget what I owe them," said Lucien. "But I do not see Eugenie.

will she be out long?"

"She probably will not return before noon; she has gone to mass with our neighbor, Madame Fournier." The expression of the young man's face hanged. "I shall not see her then to-day," said h

sadly; "I must be at the Lyons station at half-past 11."
"I will tell her that you came." That is by no means the same thing for ' thought Lucien. ter a moment's silence the widow re-

"Have you had any news yet of your brother or sister?"
"No, Madame Lurean; I am still in

ignorance of their whereabouts. It is tue that I have made no serious search for them et. The time will come."
"Is M. Ramel well satisfied with you?" "I think so."

"Your work advances?" "I work at my picture with enthusiasm.
As soon as it is finished I shall begin another, for now I desire to have two pic ures in the next salon. Ah! it is a great indertaking * * * b... ah! Madame Lursau, if I succeed * ***
"Well?"

"It will be a fine day for me." "Is M. Ramel still unaware that you know us and come to see us often?"
"Yes, Madame Lureau."

"Do you not consider your conduct to wards those whom you call your benefac wards those whom you can your believe tors somewhat mysterious?"

The young man became as red as a peony.
"Confess," said the widow, "that you do not show much confidence in them."

"But, madame—"
"Monsieur Lucien, generally when we conceal a thing it is because we fear to make it known or are ashamed to acknow-

ledge it."
"Oh!" replied the young man in a pained tone, "I thought you knew me well enough not to attribute sentiments to me that I do not feel. Not having accomplished anything yet, what can I say to M. Ramel? That I have found a second mother, that I love Mademoiselle Eugenie Lureau, and that I intend to marry her as soon as I have made myself independent by my work? made myself independent by my work? How would that help me? Why should I talk to my friends of plans not yet matured? I come here, as I might go anywhere else, on Sundays, when the studio is closed, in order to lose none of the precious time that I give to my work. The object is before, far off as yet, but I must attain it.

"If I spoke of my plans to my master what would he think of me, he, who, though as poor and unknown as I am, kept secret his love for Marie, his wife, then as

poor as himself?"
"Ah! as soon as I am sure of the future as soon as I am able to say I can give my wife comfort and her life happy, you will see, Madame Lureau, you will see, whether I fear to declare my affection for you and the love for Eugenie which has filled my

'I cannot be offended with you for loving my daughter," answered the widow with emotion, "but I see no happiness in it either for you or for me. I should like to join in your hopes, but, unfortunately, I have not he same confidence in the future that you

"Do you doubt my courage?" "No, but you are so young. At you age, my young friend, one readily changes his ideas."

"I know myself, I am sure of myself," said Lucien.
"You speak with the enthusiasm of you twenty years; I reflect, and see further than you do. I am a mother, and it is my duty to look out for the peace of my child, who, alas! has suffered only to much

"I have but one answer to make Madame Lureau; I love Mademoisell Eugenie."
"You are animated by the best intentions, I am convinced; but how many things I see that may stand in your way. I

cannot hide it from you, my dear friend, I am anxious. How bitterly I should reproach myself if—in short, I am afraid of our youth.' " Have confidence in me." "Yes, but my confidence cannot clos my eyes and put my maternal anxiety to sleep. Monsieur Lucien, the best thing for you to do, in your own interest and that of

my daughter, would be to renounce your lream from this time forth." "You may ask anything of me, Madame Lureau, except that," cried the young man. The widow sighed. "May God protect my child!" she murmured.

Lucien threw a glance at the clock. had only just time enough to get to the sta-tion. He went away with a heavy heart. When Eugenie came back, a little before

noon, her mother told her that she had had visit from the young man.
"Will he came back in the afternoon?" sked the young girl. No, he is going with George Ramel to

The young girl's brow darkened.
"If I had know," said she, "I would not have gone to mass.

A severe look from her mother made her blush; she lowered her eyes. She did not dare to question the widow further concern-ing Lucien. She set the table and served breakfast. They ate in silence. Madame

Lureau was absorbed in her thoughts, Eugenie was sad.
That evening the mother and daughter were to dine with their neighbor, the latter had taken breakfast with Joseph Rabiot, to whom she always had many things to She came back at half-past 2, took off her

shawl and hat, and went at once to find Madame Lureau, The young girl was at work, although it was a day of rest. She felt the need of trying to divert herself, and then work with the needle does not interfere with reflection or with dreams.
"Do not disturb yourself, my dear," said the neighbor to Eugenie, who was preparing

to lay aside her work. to lay aside her work. The pretended widow talk a moment with Madame Lureau, and then, under the pretext that she wanted to show her something, she offered her the support of led her to her own roo Having seated her comfortably in one of her softest arm chairs, she sat down in front f her and said :
"I made you come to my rooms because

The widow looked at her quartieser with surprise that was mingled with some

anxiety. "I do not hide from you the fact," resumed the neighbor, "that I am somewhat embarrassed, for the matter of which I am about to speak is a very delicate one. But my affection for you, and the interest that I feel in your dear child, makes it my duty not to be silent. Do was at the mineral not to be silent. Do you authorize me to speak frankly to you, with an open heart?"
"I beg you to do so, madame."
"Well, my friend, I begin by telling you

that you are a very imprudent mother.

Madame Lureau gave a sudden start.

"Explain yourself," said she.

"Perhaps I should have said you only lack foresight."

"Oh! The word is of small conse-

nence. " You receive a young man frequently at your rooms?" "In what character do you receive him?"

"In the character of a friend."

"Very well; but are you quite sure that he comes to see you only as a friend?" "What else do you suppose, Madame?"
"I suppose nothing, but listen to me:
This morning your daughter spoke to me of
this young man with an enthusiasm which
frightened me. It seemed to me that frightened me. It seemed to me that Mademoiselle Eugenie considered this M. Lucien as something like the hero of a novel. Young girls are easily dazzled and too often disposed to launch out into dreams and delusions. I repeat, your daughter spoke to me of this young man with an emotion, with a warmth which makes a singular impression on me, and I thought I

emotion, with a warmth which makes a singular impression on me, and I thought I ought to call your attention to a danger which perhaps does not exist, but which seems to me a possibility."

Madame Lureau let a sigh escape her. She was touched to the heart, for the same thing that was being said to her she herself ought.
"How old is this young man?" asked

the neighbor. " Twenty years." "However precocious young people may be in the matter of friendship," resumed the pretended widow in a slightly ironical tone, "I may be permitted to doubt the sincerity of that of this young man. Have you known

im long?"
"Two months." "Then I doubt no longer, there is some-thing besides friendship in this. Can one believe in the friendship of a boy of 20 years? * * * Ah! if he had known you from his childhood I would not say a word; but for two months only * * Evidently Mademoiselle Eugenie is the attraction

which draws the young man here."
"Possibly," stammered Madame Lureau visibly embarrassed. "For what purpose? What does he want?

want?"
"His behavior is perfect; he says little
to my daughter, and never an unbecoming
word."
"In your presence it would be audacity to do so, and, besides, you would not suffer "Certainly not."
"My dear Madame Lureau, this young

man must love your daughter."
"I do not say that he does not," answered the widow, more and more ill at ease.
"And Eugenie, although very young yet, may at any moment let her heart answer. There would be the danger of which I spoke just now, for, admitting that M. Lucien's intentions are not bad, one cannot have very much confidence in a young boy of that age. Fortunately there is nothing to prove that this young man has not introduced him-self into your household under the mask of

a friend to play a villainous role."

Madame Lureau trembled.

"What does this Monsieur Lucien do! What is his position? Have you made any inquiries about him?" He is an artist. I know only what he has told me about himself."

"Too much credulity." "I think him incapable of lying."
"Very well. Does he live with his ' Has he a fortune?" "No, he is poor."
"Another bad recommendation, for on

does not associate with a young girl with a view to marriage unless he can give his wife at least the prime necessities of life." "He works, and hopes to get means."
"Hope is a fine thing, which rests too often on nothing but illusions.

"Is he already earning something?" "Nothing yet."
"Nothing? But how does he live?" " He has powerful friends, among other the Count de Soleure.' "The Count de Soleure!" exclaimed the

pretended widow.
"Do you know him?" " Not personally, but I have often heard of him; he is a generous man, who does nuch good."
"Well, the Count de Soleure is the frien of M. Lucien, whose teacher is M. Georges Ramel, the Count de Soleure's son-in-law. M. Lucien is not only the pupil, but also the friend of M. Georges Ramel, and he boards and lives at the Count de Soleure's

"Did the young man tell you that?"

" Is it true?" "I am almost sure that he has not deeived me." 'You call him Lucien; he must have nother name."
"Undoubtedly; his family

accomplice gave a sudden start, and the surprise rendered her speechless for a "Ah." said she at last, "his name i Lucien Morel. Was he born in Paris?" "No, but he came here at a very early age with his father. His mother had been dead two or three years. He was born in a village. He told me the name of it, but I

At the name of Morel, Joseph Rabiot's

did not remember it ; at any rate, it was a village near Auxonne."
This time the pretended widow started more violently still. Then, recovering herself, she resumed: "Having lost his father

since, he now has no family?"
"He was not an only child, he has a brother and a sister, both a little older than himself." He is certainly Denise's brother, thought the neighbor. Then aloud: "His brother and sister are also in Paris, without doubt?" "I do not think so. At any rate, if they are in Paris, M. Lucien does not know it. The three children were separated at a very early age, and since he has been in Paris, M. Lucien has seen neither his brother or sister; much more, he has never heard any-

thing of them, and does not know what has become of them."
"It is very strange," said Mme. Four-"But we have wandered very far from the subject of our conversation. I come back to it, and I tell you, my dear come back to it, and I tell you, my dear Madame Lureau, to keep your eyes wide open and be on your guard. What you have just told me of M. Lucien Morel's high connections does not reassure me; on the contrary. You cannot look upon this young man as Eugenie's future husband."

The pear mether lowered her head.

young man as augente stuture nusuand.

The poor mother lowered her head.

"Remember that he is only 20 and dependent upon people of high position who protect him. Does the Count de Soleure know of his acquaintance with you?"
"No; M. Lucien thought it best to say nothing to any one about the visits that he

nothing to any one about the visits that he is paying us."

"You see, he is concealing. That bodes nothing good, and you have a perfect right to suspect his intentions. Once more I ask what does this young man want. Ah, dear friend, see the danger against which I put you on your guard. When I think of the misfortune that may befall your dear child, I shudder." I know my daughter, never.

"Yes, yeu have right to rely on her pru-dence and the affection and respect that she feels for you; but a young girl is so weak. In your presence M. Lucien behaves well, is respectful to your daughter and circumspect ih his speech; but Eugenie is not always under your eye; she goes out, she nay have meetings..."
"Neither she nor he would dare." I desired to talk to you about certain things that Mile. Eugenie must not hear."

"Ah! my friend, too much confiden

makes you blind."
"My God! you frighten me widow, in a troubled voice; "can you have discovered anything!"

"No, no, nothing; reassure yourself; but all things are possible, and I should, simply ask M. Lucien Morel to discontinue his visits."
"Yes; but it is difficult . . ."

"Why?"
You know that my daughter and I are heavily in debt ?"
"You have not spoken to me of that."

"We owe a thousand francs."
"That's a great deal for you." "Yes, a great deal too much; well, it was M. Lucien who loaned us this money."
"He? Ah! my poor friend, now I understand your embarrassment. You are, in stand your embarrassment. It of are, in-deed, in a delicate position respecting this young man. But how, poor as he is, could he loan you this money?"

"He sold a picture."

"One of his own?"
"Yes."
"For a thousand france?"

" So he told me." "This is scarcely credible."
"Do you think that he did not tell me the truth?"

the truth?"

"That is my opinion. Nevertheless, I do not wish to judge this young man hastily. Some things that you have told me are in his favor, some against him. He behaves very properly, well and good. But the mysterious attitude fills me with serious fears. Remember, dear friend, that it is solely your daughter that is at stake in all this, and that this dear child must be nut beyond the this dear child must be put beyond the reach of certain attempts. In short, you do not know M. Lucien Morel; therefore I think it absolutely necessary that you should make enquiries about the young man rithout delay. "Willingly, but to whom shall I apply?"

"True, you know no one. Well, if you like, I will undertake the matter." "I wish you would." "Then I will see my attorneys to-morrow.

They will make enquiries and you shall soon know whether you can place confidence in M. Lucien Morel."

THE PLOT. Joseph Rabiot was in a state of constermation.

Mademoiselle Anastasia Fourel, who, at the Rue Beaubourg, called herself Madame Fournier, the widow of a captain who died

Tournier, the widow of a captain who died at Tunis, had just given him a long account of the conversation which she had had the night before with the widow Lureau.

Rabiot's face was very red and his eyes as phosphorescent as a tiger's at night.

He had just breakfasted heartily, as was his custom, and his digestion being suddenly at toward heartily as was denly stopped, he thought for a moment that he was threatened with an apopletic stroke. He quickly resorted to a flask of vinegar salts; he moistened his brow and temples, took deep breaths of the acid fumes, and thus succeeded in driving away the blood which had rushed to his head.

"It is over," said he, returning to Anas tasia. " Are you subject to attacks of dizziness

conain i "Why, no; this is the first time such a thing ever happened to me. What you just told me produced an effect." "Are you afraid?"
"No; now that I begin to reflect. Not

in the first moment of surprise I felt fright-ened. There is a fatality in this matter; not only in this young man, who stands in the way of our plans, the brother of Denise but he is the pupil of the painter, Georges Ramel, and the protege of the Count do Soleure, M. Joramie's executor. These are blows which we could not expect from chance. But what is there to say? Nothi

"If there is anything to say, cousin, there is something to do."
"Certainly. This young man must be absolutely driven away, and as soon as necessital." "We shall succeed in it, I think."

"Yes, for you have prepared things well.
You have been very adroit, very shrewd,
cousin; receive my congratulations; you are
playing your role admirably; keep on. With The devotee modestly lowered her eyes. "You had an especially happy thought," continued Rabiot, "when you made the suggestion to Madame Lureau, who hasten-

suggestion to Madame Lureau, who hastened to accept it, that you 'furnish her with information concerning Lucien Morel."

"I saw the opportunity that that would give us of turning the young man out." "And you saw so clearly, cousin, that after you have given your information to the widow Lureau concerning her daughter's lover, she will be in the greatest hurry to give him his formal dismissal—that is, to throw him out of doors"

"But the thousand france?" "Ah! yes. I had forgotten those Well, we will arrange that. You could this very evening inform the widow Lureau, not regarding Lucien Morel, but regarding the honor of his family; nevertheless, despite my haste to end matters with the over, you will wait three days; you must appear to have had time to get the promise

"I have it there, in this drawer of my desk; three long columns of a Blois journal, the reading of which will interest the widow Lureau and her daughter enormously. And then I know something else still, which I will tell you of; this also is very interesting. The widow's principles being what they are, she will not hesitate a second. Once rid of Lucien Morel, we shall be complete masters of the situation, and can pro-ceed as rapidly as possible towards the final

"Within three months Miss Eugenie Lureau must be Mrs. Joseph Rabiot. Ther whatever happens, we shall have nothing "Cousin, do you see nothing to fear

from this young man and his wealthy "No, cousin, I defy the Count de Soleure and all the agents that he may have sent thoughout the country ever to discover that the widow Lureau, who is ignorant of her mother's name, is the child of Claire Guerin and that Claire Guerin was called Beau-Soupir, and lived on a farm at Naudval. The dead are very dead; they do not return. However fine the ears of the Count de Soleure, he will never hear Claire Guerin's voice issuing from her grave." "By the way, cousin, I hired last night the house at Ville d'Avray, which we went to see together the other day."
"I am delighted, cousin, for that small

place pleased me infinitely."
"That is why I decided upon it, in spite of the fact that I thought the price a little too high."
"Did you hire it in your name?" "Faith, I took good care not to commentate gross blunder. I hired it in the name of Madame, the widow Fournier. I negotiated with a furniture dealer, who has contracted to furnish the house throughout, including the upholstering and the kitchen utensils. To you I have left the purchase of the necessary linea. This day week the house will be ready for you. I have done well, I think; you will have three sleeping-rooms, a suitable dining-room and a very nice parlor. A brave captain's widow needs

as much as that."

as much as that."

Mademoiselle Anastasia began to laugh, showing her long spoiled teeth.

"Finally, dear cousin, on the day of your establishment at Ville d'Avray, you shall have a servant selected by me. "You think of everything, cousin," said Anastasia as she rose to take leave.

The next morning Madame Fournier came to find the Widow Lureau, whispered a few words in her ear, and then took her away to her room.
"Well," asked Eugenie's mother, who
was getting anxious, "what have you to
say to me."

> To BE CONTINUED. Taking No Chances

"So you think you love my son?" "I am sure of it, sir."

"You can't be. Not till you've been parried 20 years will you know whether you really love each other, and I cannot allow him to marry without being

UNEXPECTED TRIUMPH.

Thought Was Wood by the Goeling and Won by the Gander. Cheekis Blushington reclined with languid grace upon the sky blue settee in her sumptuously appointed boudoir. Upon the yielding velvet pile at her feet knels the youthful heir to one of the oldest and proudest dukedoms in the land, pouring forth the devotion that surcharged his simple heart. It was the first occasion on

which a marquis had sung the old song, and Cheekie was fully aware of the duty the ewed to herself and her profession.

With the prettiest grace in the world and the nearest approach to a blush that she could force through her make up, she told his lordship that she was his, and for time naught but the sound of kissing a time haught but broke the joyous serenity that reigned in the apartment.

"But, Aubrey," said the lovely girl,

"have you considered what the duke, your father, will have to say to our engage-

The marquis confessed rather guiltily that he had not dared to dwell upon the consequence of such a disclosure.
"But you'll have to tell him, you know," urged Cheekie. "It's quite the fashionable thing now for the nobility to take a bride from the stage, so he's sure to be pleased. From what I've seen of his portraits in the papers I should say he

was rather a jolly old duffer."
"I'm afraid he'll be cross," he said de spondently.
"You cowardly boy," she said. "How would you like me to try my powers of

persuasion?" The marquis gave vent to a sigh of relief. "Oh, if you only would! But you're sure you're not frightened?" "Frightened!" Cheekie laughed at the "Bless you, he's not the first duke

I've met. There, wait till I get my things on, and you shall take me there right Arrived there, Cheekie soon gained adnittance, while Aubrey waited anxiously in a hansom at the street corner. It seem ed hours to him before she returned, and

as a matter of fact it was a deuced long time. "Well," asked Aubrey tremblingly when they were once more on the move, "and how did you get on with him, dar-

"Oh, grandly, grandly!" replied Cheekie delightedly. "I never hoped for such success.''
"Then he has assented, dearest?'' oried

Aubrey joyously.
"Well, no, not exactly," said Cheekie.

You see, Aubrey, I had to do a good deal

of fascinating to get him to listen, and the end of it was as soon as he found out what a nice sort of girl I am he-he''a nice sort of girl I am ne—ne.—
"He what?" asked Aubrey.
"Proposed to me himself," said Cheekie
triumphantly, "and I shall be your stepmother in a month."—Ally Sloper.

Carefully he noted his surroundings, cautiously he peered from his hiding place, then tremblingly crouched back in the darkness. The enemy was near, the cruel, the heartless enemy. But, look; the enemy is retreating! Yes, with a loud parting bang, the enemy had retreated. was safe, and he boldly advanced from the dark corner and cried to his companion, "To arms, to arms!" And then-well, she flew to his arms, for her papa had just slammed the door and gone out to his

An Averted Conflict.

Beating a Sword Swallower. Two small boys stood watching a performance on a trombone. Suddenly seiz ing his companion's arm, one cried excit-

edly:
"Great snakes, Jim, look at that!"

"Look! He's done it again!" "Done what?" 'Why, jammed more'n half that instrucont down his throat and blowed it ou ag'in! He keeps a-doing it. Well, if that don't beat everythink!" - Pearson's

"What's the matter?" asked the other

Weekly. Which Way?

He was anxious to go to war. "I think," he said, "that I have seme unalifications for a good soldier. I am a first class athlete.' "In what particular line?" asked the secruiting officer.

"I'm a champion sprinter."

The recruiting officer was thoughtful. "It depends," he said, "on the direction you would take as to whether that would e a recommendation or just the reverse -Chicago Post.

Retribution. Magistrate-It seems to me I have seen Prisoner (hauled up for drunkenness)-Yes, your honor. I moved your household goods for you last Monday, your honor. Magistrate-Ah, yes. I remember. And

charged me \$25 for it. The fine will be \$25. Call the next case.—Chicago Trib une.

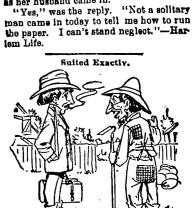
How It Happens. He-Why, in Germany, I understand, servant girls often remain with one family or 40 years. She-I guess they must make the girls

pay for all the crockery they break and keep them until they have paid all up.-A Steady Decline. "Of course," said one Spanish efficial,

"We were unprepared for war."
"Yes," replied the other, "but there is some satisfaction in reflecting that we are not as unprepared now as we would have been had they waited a few years more. -Washington Star. Neglected.

"You look sad," said the editor's wife

as her husband came in.



Young Hawkins (back from college)-'Well, dad, I'm an all-around fellow, now. I'm one of the best boxers in college." Old Hawkins-"Gee whiz! that's good.

Get to work there, an' box up them punkins." Proper Yankee Prids.

"Poor fellow!" said the philanthropial passerby, sympathetically, as he ooked over the fence at the wildhaired man who was galloping around the yard astride of a broomstick, which he caused to prance and pitch till it finally bucked him off on his head. "So you lost your wager?" "You fool!" shricked the man addressed, indignantly, as he picked him-

No Ambition. "Funny about Joblin. He hasn't a particle of ambition. Never seems to

self up. "I am not paying an election

certain that both of you will be happy and there were four carriages ahead of in each other's love."—Pick Me Up. and there were four carriages ahead of all who with its p R. WOTH Brass B Institute Presiden and the

That Cha

favourite.

meeting Correspo Horshar wishing Accepte Messrs A. Hau attended father's the exi factory. carried. The s for the

receipts the exp credit b The sheet fo being £ Mess McDor the acc The report motion

band o

and the

the exc

carried

follow

you the Band fo

Itaffo

The

June, l Brigade forming discussi form th gentlen McKei preside W. Jon McDou Jaensci On Fri nuaniu manne under ! fit of se A. Pro Mr Pt but a necessa patien needed attenti him er

light e

by L3

engag Boxin

appea Club ! Lat. d

band

March

Foley

gaged being grand return positing libers oppor band me s the gres had

(Mr had Sec

hare to be at the front in anything. "What's the matter now?" "They buried him this afternoon

bet-I'm crazy!"

That Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is favourite, and preferred to any other, by all who become thoroughly acquainted with its good qualities? For sale by J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., Beaufort.

Beaufort Brass Band.

Do You Know

Brass Band was held in the Mechanics' move that £2 be passed as a hopus. Institute on Monday evening. The Seconded by Mr W. Hill, who stated President (Mr J. McKeich) presided, that the secretary had worked hard for and there were 26 members present, the band, and deserved a bonus for his The minutes of the previous general trouble: Carried. meeting were read and confirmed. Mr Jones thanked the members for Correspondence.—From A. McDougall, the bonus, and assured them that he did Horsham, tendering his resignation, and not expect anything. He would always wishing the band every success.—do his best for the band, and hoped Accepted with regret, on the motion of they would have as successful a year Messrs Hill and W. Pedder. From J. this year as last. A. Harris, stating that he had not A vote of thanks to the chair attended practice on account of his late terminated the meeting. father's illness .- Mr Hill moved that the explanation be received as satis-

credit balance of £60 14s 8d.

The secretary also read a balancesheet for the recent concert, the profit being £25.

Messrs H. H. Menaies and D. McDonald certified to the correctness of the accounts.

The balance-sheets and auditors albourer, residing at Mount Lonarch. I report were received and adopted, on the motion of Messrs D. F. Troy and W. Sherlock. I have known him for over 15 than the former constitution of the second state of the motion of Messrs D. F. Troy and W. Sheriock. I have known him for over 10 years. He was 27 years of age on 13th years. He was 27 years of age on 13th June last. He lived by himself in a hut at Mt. Lonarch for the last five years since the excellent manner in which he had his own, and was unable to work, and was conviced out his duties. carried out his duties.

discussion, it was decided by all present to breathing heavily. He was very weak form themselves into a band, to he called the Heaviert Press Rand The following discussion, it was decided by all present to form themselves into a band, to be called the Beaufort Brass Band. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—Mr McKeich, president; Mr W. Hill, vice-president; Mr A. Hogg, treasurer; Mr C. W. Jones. secretary; committee, Messrs A. McDougall. Wotherspoon, Driver, L. Jaensch, Kewley, Sands, Ingram, Harris. On Friday, 15th July, Mr A. Prout was unanimously elected bandmaster. The manner in which the band has progressed under his care has proved for itself the benefit of selecting a first-class man, which Mr A. Prout undoubtedly is. While writing of Mr Prout, I should like to make a few remarks. He is not only a capable musician, but a good teacher, which is absolutely necessary. Mr Prout at all times has shown patience and perseverance, which are much needed when teaching a young band. I trust the members will give him all the attention he deserves, and by so doing give him encouragement and benefit themselves. Boxing Day the band made their first public appearance, being engaged by the Athletic Club tor the sum of L7, and were congratulated on all sides upon the rapid progress made in such a short time. In January the band turned out in full force to give our returned soldiers a good welcome home. March 27th the band was engaged by Mr Foley to play at the Societies Hall and earned 10s. March 27th the band was engaged by the Agricultural Society and neceived great praise for their playing, price being L3 3s. July 3rd the band held a grand concert, which resulted in a grand position to buy uniforms. Before concluding 1 should like to thank honorary members for their great assistance by subscribing the subscribing the following and the subscribing the following and the subscribing that the subscribing the following a subscribing to the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribe appearance, being 1 side at the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribe at the subscribing that the subscribe at the subscribing that the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribe at the subscribing that the subscribe and to subscribe the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribe at the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribing the subscribing that the subscribe and to subscribe the subscribe and subscribing the subscribing that the subscribe and subscribing the subscribe and s

the future, -C. W. Jones, Secretary.

McKeich was re-elected, but declined to act, as he thought it would do the hand good to elect a fresh president, and he would not take less interest through members electing some other gentleman. Messrs Wotherspoon, Troy, Sinclair, and Dr. Eadie were then nominated, and a ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr D. F. Troy. Mr Troy thanked them for electing him to the position. He would like to have seen Mr McKeich take it, but as he would not, he would try and do his best for the band. Mr. A. Wotherspoon was not, he would try and do his best for the band. Mr. A. Wotherspoon was elected vice-president, and acknowledged the compliment. Secretary, Mr. C. W. Jones (re-elected), who thanked them and assured them that he would do his utmost for them. Treasurer, Mr. McKeich; committee, Messrs A. Driver, H. Kewley, W. Ingram. Loftus

ated by bronchitis.

A Safe Medicine

Those who played well for the Reds were Those who played well for the Red, White and Blues, G. Collins, R. Hughes, and T. and R. Whelan showed good form.

Those who played well for the Reds, White and Blues, G. Collins, R. Hughes, and T. and only safe, but pleasant to take. For sale by J. R. Workerspoon & Co., Beaufort.

Close en 17,000 names are now enrolled on the Victorian all and with cheers for both teams season. They would call annotal attentions.

they had bestowed on him. His work obtaining pensions. they had bestowed on him. His work Poor old China's gone to pieces, had been very light, and he was pleased Of her vast possessions reft, to see the band in a very flourishing condition, and he could see that they had a great future before them. In vacating the chair to Mr Troy, he wished the band every success. (Ap. Dosed, with Woods Grant Parrents.)

It was decided to leave the matter of Procuring the uniforms for the band to HISTORIC a future meeting, when tenders for same

would be before them. Mr Hill moved, and Mr Glenister seconded, that the committee meet once

a month. Garried. Mr Sanda thought the secretary had done his duty well, and was deserving of something, although they were not in The annual meeting of the Beaufort a position to give much. He would

Influenza

the explanation be received as satisfactory. Seconded by Mr Jones, and carried.

The secretary read the balance-sheet for the past twelve months, showing the receipts to have been £158 18s 3d, and the expenditure £98 3s &d, leaving a spoon & Co., Beaufert.

Magisterial Enquiry.

Mr.R. A. D. Sinclair, J.P., conducted a magisterial enquiry, touching the death Messrs H. H. Menzies and D. of Arthur Sherlock, at Mount Louarch on

arried out his duties.

The secretary read his report as airling for a number of years, and last Monday, 29th inst., he could not leave It affords me very much pleasure in writing you the following report of the doings of the Band for the 12 months past. On the 8th June, 1900, a meeting was held in the Fire Brigade meeting room for the purpose of forming a brass band. After some little discussion, it was decided by all present to the purpose of the night. He had a very bad night, the man but queer." I stayed the night. He had a very bad night, the night. He had a very weak.

him encouragement and benefit themselves. John Tardrew, farmer, Mount Lonarch, bim encouragement and benefit themselves. John Tardrew, farmer, Mount Lonarch, bim encouragement and benefit themselves. I have known the deceased for light optoble the property of the proper light entertainment was given in the Socie- 53 years. He has been living at Mt. Lonties' Hall in conjunction with the band, arch for the last 40 years, and has not which resulted in the band being the better been able to do anything to support himby L3 10s. December 20th the band was self for the last five years. He was kept engaged to play by Mr Forbes for 10s. Boxing Day the band made their first public who used to get up concerts, etc., for his

bers for their great assistance by subscribing He told me once that he had no relations of willingly. Here also I will take the in the colony, but that there was a chemist opportunity of thanking the officers and bandsmen for their assistance in helping me so willingly when required to come the a hyother of his. in Melbourne the same name that might me so willingly when required to carry out London, England, where his father of the property success in practised as a barrister. be a brother of his. He was a native of

practised as a barrister.
William Forte, farmer, Mount Lonarch The President spoke in high terms of the way in which the band had progressed, and thought that the secretary had done well. He was very pleased to see that the secretary in his report had given praise to their bandmaster (Mr Prout), who well-deserved it, and had got the band on well. He moved the adoption of the report with pleasure. Seconded by Mr Driver, and carried.

Election of Officers.—President—Mr McKeich was re-elected, but declined to act, as he thought it would do the band good to elect a fresh president, and band good to elect a fresh president and to some the form in the forty years. He lived in a hut at Mt. Lonarch Mt. An exciting from irritation of the throat and for house and sufficients will suffer a fine from the for

do his utmost for them. Treasurer, Mr
McKeich; committee, Messrs A.
Driver, H. Kewley, W. Ingram, Loftus, and E. Buchanan; auditors, Messrs
Menzies and McDonald (re-elected).
Mr Hill moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the auditors for past services. Seconded by Mr Troy, and carried.

Mr Hill moved that in future all accounts in connection with the band be paid by cheque. Seconded by Mr Driver, and carried.

Mr Troy moved that the band be paid by cheque. Seconded by Mr Driver, and carried.

Mr Troy moved that the secretary and treasurer have been authorised. to sign all cheques. Seconded by Mr

Cliose on 17,000 names are now served, and with cheers for both teams the players dispersed, well pleased, with heart in fatter and be undeserving; there are about 16,500 persons actually drawing pensions. For the last fortnight the aggregate amount paid was £12,000, not much of which represented arrears, when fair trial curves, and carried.

Mr Troy moved that the band be paid by cheque. Seconded by Mr

Driver, and carried.

Mr Troy moved that the secretary and treasurer have been authorised to sign all cheques. Seconded by Mr

Cliose on 17,000 names are now served, and with cheers for both teams the players dispersed, well pleased with the should fatted the form of the bear and the bound of the sum of the fatter feroit or agree the houder of a great honour to be called the should fatted the fatter service. Seconded to the sum of the bound in the structure of the month of the same the bear service. Seconded to the sum of the fatter fero be a great honour to be called the should fatter

PARRAMATTA JOINS IN ... The Praise.

The Case of Mr. JAMES J. ARTLETT

(From the " Parramatta Times.") Our reporter met Mr. James Artlett, of

Our reporter met Mr. James Artlett, of Wentworth street, Parramatta, and questioned him concarning his recent illness. "Won't you come in?" said Mr. Artlett. "No, thanks," replied the newspaper representative; "I will sit here in the garden, and, with your permission, will make a note of what you say."

Mr. Artlett sentianed: "I know of nothing," he said, "which se thereughly upsets a man, makes him miserable, and generally pulls him down, as a real good thillons attack. I can't my this sert of thing was a new thing to me, for I had suffered on and off for years from the same somplaint, though I have never had an attack since I was sured of the last by using

attack since I was sered of the last sy using

"You are putting the care before the horse Mr. Arthett; let us have the facia In their due brder of happening plants.

What was the source of your symptoms?"

"A heavy feeling in the head was first noticeable, and this rapidly developed into a severe sick leadachs. When I get this far I knew there was ne way out of it, and that I was in for one of my bad turus."

"What did you take for it?"

"What didn's I take for it you meen. I took so many different kinds of paysis that it was a wender I wasn't poisoned; but, notwithstanding all these medicines, the attack had to take its course; nothing would step it—that is, no remedy that I knew of then."

"What were the other symptoms?"

"What were the other symptoms ?" What were the other symptoms?"

"Oh, general derangement of the digestive organs, an entire loss of appetite, or, rather, I should say, a repugnance of food altegether. The night was as bad as the day. My much reas was denied me, and I spens a very restless and measy time in bods. My headache became more and mere intense. I couldn's work, and was obliged to lie down. I also found that the attacks are dueed a sert of blurredness of vision, produced a sort of blurredness of vision, something like small black shadows floating efore my eyes."

hefore my eyes."
"Well, new, as to your cure?"
"I told you," replied Mr. Artlets, "that
had taken innumerable medicines—more
perticularly pills—which were advertised
as having effected marvellous cures. Well, se having enected marvenous cures. Well, none of these things did any good in my coses. They had no effect at all. Then someone said to me that I should get a cure from Clements Tonic, and that's how I first came to try that remedy. I bought a bettle. I took half a dezen doses or so, and bottle. I took half-a-dozen does or so, and I found a great improvement. I took mere, and found my appetite returning. That, you know, is the best sign you can have in the case of biliousness. What had happened was this. My biliousness was stopped by Clements Tenic midway in its caurse, nipped in the bud as it were, and I felt far better than I had done for years. Clements Tenic had worked a revolution in my system.

my system. "How could you tell that a you are not a doctor, you know?"

doctor, you know?"

"Very easily. I used to suffer from biliousness at regular intervals. New, since treating myself with Clements Tonic, I have never had an attack—no, not so much as a sick feeling or a headache. That's why I am convinced that Clements Tonic produced

am convinced that Clements to a constitutional change is me."

"Your statements will be published in full, to which I suppose you give your consent, Mr. Artists?"

Rates remain unpaid are hereby notified that unless the same are paid on or before lat september, 1901, legal proceedings will be instituted for their recovery.

The retiring President, in vacating the chair, thanked them for the honor they had bestowed on him. His work had bestowed on him. His work about to bring in South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, Shortly, better provision will be made £3626 6s 9d; Queensland, £1504 5s the Wool trade.

Cash Anylors is about to bring in South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

Cash Anylors is about to bring in South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

Cash Anylors is about to bring in South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

Cash Anylors is about to bring in South Wales, £4204 15; 11d; Victoria, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade. and treasurer have been authorised to case. In the old age pensions bill that Each state's share is as follows:—New the Treasurer is about to bring in South Wales, £420415:11d; Victoria, L. Jaensch. Carried.

Day by day her power decreases,
Soon there'll be but little left.

She'll no longer be a nation,
Batfor over be bisoure;
Batfor over be bisoure;
Coughs and colds have no foundation,
Dosed, with, Woods' Great Preference

Gure.

Course.

C

Electoral District of Ripon and Hamp-den.—St. Enoch's Division, 1901.

The numbers are those of the kight shown on the Supplementary List. Full particulars of person objected to may be

seen without fee at my office. EDWARD C. EARLES, Electoral Registrar. Skipton, July 23rd, 1901.

A PRESENT PLAYERS, in the BRAU-FORT PARK; on WEDNESDAY afternoon next, 7th inst. Proceeds in aid of Mechanics' Institute. Admission, Sixpense. M. J. N. BREEN, Hon. Secv.

A LL NATIONS EXTENDED GOLD Beaufort.—All Shares on which the 9th Call of Threepence (3d.) per Share remains unpaid on Tuesday, 13th August, 1901, will be sold by public auction, at 12.30 p.m., at the Exchange, Ballarat, on that date:
W. D. THOMPSON, Manager:
Exchange, Ballarat.

IMPOUNDED AT BEAUFORT, Bay Horse white on near fore and hind feet, star, JM. off shoulder. If not elaimed and expenses paid, to be sold 24th August, 1901. W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

To the Ratepayers of the West Riding. Ladies and Gentlemen,—
A S my term of office for your Riding expires
A this month, I beg to announce that I
will again be a Candidate for the seat, and
trust that my actions duwing the past three
years have been such that you will again do
me the honor to elect me. I will take an early
opportunity of calling on you.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE LEWIS.

FURNITURE direct from manufac-

Mawallok, 3/8/01... SHIRE OF BIPON ANNUAL ELECTION.

I hereby give notice that on THURSDAY 22nd day of AUGUST, 1901, I shall proceed to the ELECTION of THREE COUN CILLORS to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement through filluxion of time of councillors THEODORE BEGGS, GEORGE LEWIS, and JOHN O'SHAUGH. NESSY, for the North, West, and East Ridings respectively; also for the ELEC-TION of ONE AUDITOR for the Shire, in accordance with the provisions of By-law No. 6 of the Shire of Ripon.

SATURDAY, 10th day of AUGUST, 1901, has been fixed as the day of Nomination Every Candidate at such Election i hereby required to be Nominated on or before FRILAY, . 8th...day...of AUGUST, 1901, between the hours of 10 s.m. and 4 p.m., by delivering to me at Shire Omce, Beaufort, a CEMENT, KEROSENE, nomination in accordance with section 110 of the Local Government Act 1890, signed by no less than 10 persons duly qualified to vote at such election, and also by the person Place your orders with delivering to me at Shire Office, Beaufort, a nominated, and accompanied by a sum of Ten Pounds sterling (£10) in cash.

Forms of Nomination may be obtained at Shire Office, Beaufort, during office hours. E. J. MUNTZ, Deputy Returning Officer.

UNPAID GENERAL AND WATER RATES. FINAL NOTICE.

B. J., MUNTZ, Acting Shire Scoretary.
Shire Office,
Beaufort, 3rd August, 1901.

SHIRE OF RIPON UNREGISTERED DOGS. FINAL NOTICE.

Those persons having Unregistered Dogs in their possession are hereby notified that unless the fees for the current year are paid within 14 days from the date hereof.

covery. E. J. MUNTZ, Acting Shire Secretary. Shire Office, Beaufort, 3rd August, 1901. CHIRE OF RIPON

NOTIOE.—Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Shire of Ripon will meet on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1901, for the purpose of Confirming a Special Order passed on the 1st day of July, 1901, extending the following sections and sub-sections of Part I of the Police Offences Statute, 1890, to the whole the Police Offences Statute, 1890, to the whole of the Shire of Ripon, viz.:—Section 5; subsections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 24; and the whole of sections 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

E. J. MUN'IZ, Acting Shire Secretary.

Ripon Shire Offices, Beaufort, July 1st, 1901.

J.E.CROWLE, ARCHITECT, BEAUFORT.

and Tallow held weekly throughout the

WAY BILL FORMS supplied free. GEORGE HARUE CO., Woolbrokers. Gasiong, 1st July, 1901.

LIST OF NAMES OBJECTED TO UPON HE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ELEC-

Galvanized Iron Mer-

chants, General Ironmongers, Hay and Corn Dealers.

Beg to thank the public of Beaufort and xtending over a quarter of a century, and hope to merit a continuance of same

Lower West Hall PAPERHANGINGS in endiess variety CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

LAMPS and LAMPWARE for the ottage or mansion.

20gg [427] [20gg] [30] COOKING STOVES, RANGES KITCHEN WARE, COAL, LIME, CEMENT. KEROSENE, TENTS and

Place your orders with us, and we

None Address-

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. AND AT GRELONG.

1901

Autumn and Winter Season.

The People's Draper,

Has pleasure in announcing to his patrons and the public generally that he is now

Autumn & Winter Goods

NOVELTIES IN Millinery, Jackets, Macinloshes, 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, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

%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 hat whiese 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.,

district for their confidence and support, We are Supply the Wants of our Oustomers to their Utmost Satisfaction, and With Credit to Ourselves.

OUR PRODUCE BUSINESS

Is Well Noted. The Key of it is our

-XPRIZE CHAFF! %-

Always Fresh from our own Chaffoutting 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 bent on Getting it. * *

CALL OR WRITE.

We are,

Yours for Chaff,

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

General Merchants.

BEAUFORT.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea. Rama Valley Tea.

AND D. TROY & SON'S.

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

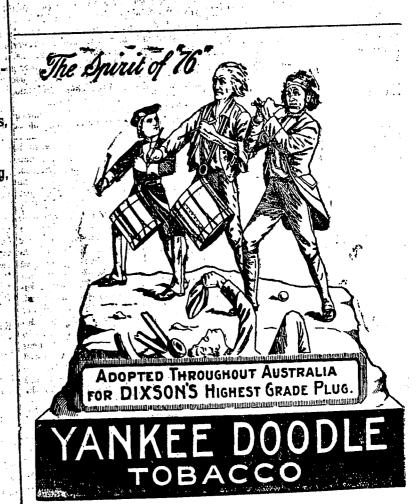
Perfection Coffee.

Sold Only by_

General Merchants,

D. TROY & SON.

BEAUFORT.



h that p, she nd for gaieai ai bea

girl, ailtily

at the lingly move, n, darheekie

neskie. od deal nd the heekie

-well.

it out

's wife

head.

by Mr. Ira J. Blacknell. He said: It may be thought that he who will allow any kind of stock in the orchard is not a practical fruitgrower. There are more sides than one to most questions, and the problem of growing good fruit at the least cost is an interesting subject. In this country of high winds and burning sunshine low topped trees are a necessity, or, more properly speaking, are not so easily blown over by high winds or scalded by the sun, and the flat headed borer seldom works where the tree is shaded, very important points in favor of low branched trees. Another very strong argument for low trees is the better facility of harvesting the fruit, practiced with favorable results and is and as ordinarily grown, especially in recommended to farmers. The two unsprayed orchards, there will be many windfalls, which can be marketed for various uses, while in cultivated orchards, as the term is usually applied, the fruit is unmerchantable for any purpose until ing five minutes in water of 186-188 de-

Peaches may be grown perhaps not cheaper by mulching, but just as good se by cultivation, and this mulch may be either weeds, stones or dirt hauled round them. The trees will grow just as well, perhaps better. No one will advocate putting a young orchard in grass. Several years of cultivation must intervene before the trees get sufficient start to be able to take care of themselves so far as cultivation is concerned.

tivator or harrow.

My object is to show that low headed trees, with needful pruning and liberal fertilizing, will grow good fruit, but practically better fruit without the plow and cultivator than with, and low headed apple and pear trees will bear considerably younger than trees trained high enough to admit of a team passing under the limbs. The best method is to pasture sheep, swine and chickens in the orchard after the trees are well estab-

can grow where they run. The oil from with one pound if not very bad, but the wool is probably a good remedy for more bluestone is wanted if the smut is the apple tree borer. Sheep and hogs will | bad. The experimental farms and others not interfere with each other except at have had clean wheat from badly smutlambing time. A hog is the only good ted seed when properly treated. Just plowman for the orchard that works for bow bad the seed may be before treat nothing. The chicken is an untiring bug ment we do not yet know.

With the bearing varieties that are salable in the market, grown on low topped trees, after being well established they the year before. What was shaken out are seeded to grass and pastured with sheep and swine, and the more chickens enough to taint the next crop. That can in proportion the greater the profit, as the chickens do better for the shade and a hundred well fed fowls to the acre will help make the orchard thrifty. The chicken and fruit combination is one of the best | kill out smut just as surely as strychnine the trees. The hog combination has the ease is very bad before you apply the one drawback that sometimes the hogs get to barking the trees, while, on the other hand. I know no other way to make good, healthy pork so cheap as in an applo or pear orchard of sweet fruit, and the orchard in grass, or preferably clover, the fruit to ripen successively from July to December. No man that has hogs to eat the fallen apples can afford to pick up the apples for the cider mill or still at 10 cents per bushel. The hogs will pay a better price clear of expenses.

Poultry Manure. Poultry droppings, like that from other farm stock, varies in value according to the kind or amount of food consumed and especially in the treatment given to the droppings. If largely mixed with litter, ashes, etc., or is very wet, poultry manure has lost much of its ammonia and is of less value than where the accu mulation has been kept dry and mixed with just enough dry soil to act as an absorbent. Greiner says the buyer can afford to pay 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds for well kept poultry manure. Poultry manure is rich in available nitrogen and is usually kept separate from stable manure to apply as a special fertilizer to such garden crops as onions celery plants, spinach, etc. Mixed with twice its bulk of dry loam and applied evenly it will do no harm to seeds or plants. Greiner prefers to use it as a top cressing in the garden, and this is a fa-

It has been decided at the Ontario agricultural college experiment station that white fleshed turnips give better yields than the yellow fleshed varieties; the long shaped mangels better than the globe varieties: the white carrots better than the vellow varieties. Of the roots grown on the station plots for two years the white Swede turnip, the Jersey fall turnip, the Carter's champion and yellow intermediate mangel give the highest yields in their respective classes. Of those grown for one year only the imperial short white carrot and the white Silesian sugar beet give the highest yield

vorite plan with many other gardeners.

On the Country Road. To develop plant food by thorough tillage is often oheaper and better than to buy it. Every time the soil is stirred fresh elements of fertility are brought

in their respective classes.

forth and made available. At the Iowa station the results growing and feeding rape were very satisfactory, and were it not for the insect enemies there is no doubt but that the crop would soon take an important place in farm management for soiling and late

fall feeding. The Farm Journal says: Probably the Plymouth Rocks are the best all the year round fowl, although breeders of light Brahmas claim great merit for their favorites. They are both good, but all things considered probably the Rocks are the better for a beginner.

At the Verment experiment station all sugar thermometers sent it, express or mail prepaid, will be tested free of

FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder application. See the article you purchase is KEATING'S," as imitations are noxious and



SMUT OF GRAIN.

The Hot Water Treatment-Seaking Seed In a Solution of Sulphate of Copper. The presence of smut in any degree is lowering to the value of all grain. Exselient wheat tagged with smut can scarcely be sold at any price. Abroad where American wheat once had such a fine reputation, it is now looked on with suspicion. The men whe buy wheat in carloads and shiploads are not to be fooled any more, and farmers must see to it that their grains are pure and clean. At some of the experiment stations the Jansen or hot water treatment has been

methods generally recommended are (1) soaking the seed 15 minutes in water held at a temperature of 189-185 degrees, then cooling with cold water; (2) soakwashed, which costs about as much as grees and spreading out at once to dry. the fruit will sell for. Perhaps the At the Vermont station the first method the fruit will sell for. Standard is approved for smut in.com. as strongest argument against the plow in the orohard is the washing of the land, station it is reported that soaking the station is little worse than the culprove the quality, saide from the destruction of the amut. The hot water treatment, however, for smutty seed corn injured the vitality of the seed.

In an address before a Manitoba farmers' meeting Richard Waugh made the statement that there is nothing more certain in farming than that smut is preventable. He called attention to the seven years' investigations of Dr. Breveld of Berlin. The doctor, after trying 50 different ways to kill smut, finally de cided that there is nothing better than bluestone. One or two cents' worth of bluestone (not agricultural bluestone, but real sulphate of copper) will kill all the smut on a bushel of an ordinary sample of smutty wheat. He advised as

"Do not mix it by sprinkling in a wagon box, but put the dissolved bluestone in a big tub, soak the seed in it a minute or two, dripping it back into the tub so as to save the solution from needless Sheep are great feeders, and few weeds waste. Fight bushels may be treated

"Some farmers find smut after bluestoning, but that comes very often from only be prevented by summer fallowing after a smutty crop or growing a green crop of some sort. It is safe to say that a few years' attention to bluestone will partnerships, beneficial to each, provided | will kill rats if they eat it. One thing you keep the chickens from roosting in bear in mind. Do not wait till the dis-

> Here are a few of the many statements of general interest made by Mr. Abel L. Stevens of Wellesley, Mass., in an address on poultry delivered before a farmers' meeting and reported for the Massachusetta Ploughman:

First secure good, vigorous stock. Mate carefully, with a view of the object you are aiming for. Place in good, dry quarters; keep scrupulously clean and feed generously of the best quality of food. Hatch the chicks early.

Food enough is stored up in the egg from which the chick was hatched to sustain it for the first 24 hours. Afterward, and for the first two weeks, feed little and often-every three hours-of stale bread and cracker crumbs scaked in milk; add to this hard boiled eggs and fine catmeal mixed in; also keep before them dry millet seed.

From this a good change will be mixture consisting of 20 pounds com-meal, 10 pounds wheat middlings and 5 pounds fine animal meal.

This should be scalded with boiling water and fed at 6, 9, 12 a, m. and at 8 and 6 p. m. Feed liberally with cracked corn and cracked wheat; give milk for drink if possible; if not, clean, fresh water in shallow iron dishes; also keep's dish pear them of finely ground bone and beef scraps, and an abundance of green food always. These methods will develop young chicks faster and make them stronger than any other system of feed-

Always keep young chicks shaded from a glaring sun and sheltered from rainstorms; have a boarded floor in brooding coops, and as soon as young chicks begin to roost provide a 2-inch width smooth joist not over two feet from the floor, protected from all ensmies of the young chick, and with good strong stock to start with and the above good care you should raise nearly 100 per cent of your hatches. Now, at the age of 12 weeks separate the young males from the pullets. Feed these fast maturing pullets on good wheat and barley cats to induce early laying, the cockerels wholly on corn for size and flesh.

Chemical Fertilizers For Cora. A report has been made of a general fertilizer experiment on corn, conduct ed last season under the auspices of the Georgia agricultural experiment station. Here are the conclusions briefly stated and drawn from results obtained: The use of muriate of potash was of doubtful benefit on this land, which was of fairly good clay soil. Even if beneficial in small doses, a limit is soon reached beyond which an increase in the amount is certainly injurious. The effect of su-perphosphate was decidedly beneficial. The effect of nitrate of soda was also of decided benefit. Cottonseed meal did not seem so decided in its effects. In general the results of this experiment do not favor the use of concentrated chemical fert lizers on corn. In no case did the increased yield of the fertilized plots over the unfertilized pay for the lost of the fertilizer.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in | Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 6d, 1s and 2s 6d each | The Lincoln and M d a d Countie Drug Com-

She Would Have Her Way.

(A Lesson for some men in Trade.) Should o e yield to the wishes of others, or insist upon having his own way?

It depends; there is no rule togo by. Differing in opinion as to which was right on a certain
point, Airs. Towan and a chemist of her city had
a denate. It ended in a victory for the lady—as

was just and proper.

The time was the early part of 1899. She had

"You must understand that since I was a girl of thirteen I had always subjected more or less from judgestion, and that had of woman's lives—constitution. I was also a victim to neural site but my thoubies did not begin in serious earnest until after Christmas, 1888. From that date onwards all things were alike sad and dark to

Oh, yes; I tried all sorts of treatment and of medicines—pills, tonics, and doctors' prescrip-tions, but they all came to nothing. I wonder set, as ill people often wonder, whether there is as much wisdom and learning in the so-called healing art as we have been led to think.
"Anyway, I seemed none the better for it, and a more depressed and discouraged woman and a more depressed and discouraged woman could not, probably, have been found in Melbourne the day I picked up the little Mother Seigel book that somebody had left under our

I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in a idle, listless way, until my eye lighted upon a case-like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I sight have sent, but had an impulse to go nyself. Lucky I did. I want a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup,

'Oh, no,' he cried, don't take that, I will give you something better.' "My friends had often recommended me use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I told the

'I will have Mother Seigel's Syrup, and othing else in your shop!' I fairly s

lave I thanked heaven for my firmness. After a few doses I began to feel better. I could eat with a true relish, and digest easier. After taking only two—just faucy that!—only two bottles, I was thoroughly weil—no neuralgia or da, and none since.

But I buy my Mother Seigel's Syrup at the grocers now."—Mrs. E. Towan, 52, Sutton street, Hotham Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, Dec.

The **Free P**aragraph Fiend.

The free paragraph flend is insupressible. Knock him out in one direction, he bobs up

His proposals are always that the paper man should give away his living for nothing nan should give away his living for nothing. He is always most particular to be paid for all he does, although not above attempting o levy blackmail upon the paper he pretende (?) he is patronising. But every respectable journal quickly "sizes up" these duffers, and checks their insolent browbeating as politely as educated gentility can. But the par. fiend dies hard; he pleads on and on, do it "for the good of the cause," "a lot of people take your paper who would like to read our paragraph," it will offend a lot of your subscribers if you do not put it in," we have no money in our club " (generally seporting one), and a thousand other reasons are heaved in, until at last the perspiring journalist either fires out the attacking party in desperation, or makes a fool of himself by encouraging the meanest address to the Minister of Mines and ing it was every hard to step. My eyesight graph fiend, and it is one of few happinesses of our life to knock him down and feed upon his damaged cheek. He no doubt thinks us a sly devil for being able to take a back all out of him, answer every objection, and see him outside the door. But we can't help being built that way. We can assure all fiends that we would be only too happy to insert free local pars. about every coming event, whether dog fight, concert or meeting, but we have such a lot of unreasonable printers to deal with—they will have their wages paid to them, and we can't "dodge" that expense. Of course we are sorry that the printers should be so unreasonable about being paid, because it clips our wings so, and prevents us putting in these "locals," which as we are informed, "so many subscribers are interested in." In case there may be some doubt about it, we would like it to be thoroughly well underway would need to be thoroughly wen understood that we expect the paper to pay its way, and we do not run a big business for any sentimental reasons. We are not hard hearted, but cannot work for nothing, and he is no friend of ours who wants us to Therefore, we would suggest to all who have little "locals" to insert to first consider— In this "local" taking the bread out o another's mouth? Could it reasonably appear as an advertisement? If it be any-thing you desire to communicate to the public, then it is undoubtedly an advertiseent. There is a difference between an advertisement and an item of news. Some people decline to see that difference, and don't like it because they cannot gain their ends—threaten to stop the paper, and other dire calamities, which fail even to raise a snigger in the mind of the genius who snigger in the mind of the gentus who presides over the quill, paste-pot, and seissors. The field does not been to recognize that the proprietor and editornot the public—decide how the business shall be managed. We have sufficient backbone and grit to decline to be used as a convenient footstool, doormat, or cushion and have a supreme contempt for the paper that permits such freedom. We do not keep a charitable institution, nor do we ran our paper as such, and we prefer to subscribe to deserving cases in coin of the realm. It s no function of a newspaper to dispens harity indiscriminately, through the nedium of free "locals," to all and sundry, and the journal which foolishly yielded to such importunities would very soon, in the

language of the Australian classics ascend the spout."- Essendon Gasette. ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken i your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Scottling Steup. It will relieve the poorsufferer mandiately, It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to teste it wedness natural, quiet alanger. diately. It is personly narmiess and pleasant to tasts, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is he best known remedy for dysentery, and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is soid by Medicine Pealers averywhere. In the course of his sermon at St.

Killian's pro-Cathedral, Bendigo, on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Reville, coadjutor bishop, strongly deprecated the practice which so commonly prevails of sending by the said mining registers or other floral tributes of sympathy with proper officer, and the area shall be bereaved families. His lordship added that very little consideration should be whom it shall be sold or transferred required to convince reasonable people and such person's right or license as the that such a custom was quite incongruous and altogether out of touch with the spirit of the occasion. Flowers thenceforth be and be deemed to be the might be regarded as fitting at a holder of such residence area. wedding or similar festive occasions, but in cases of death they were quite in appropriate, and for other reasons the appropriate, and for other reasons the pounds a year is spent on English hospitative should be discouraged as much tals, averaging 5s a day for every bed as possible.

The New Mining Regulations. REQUIREMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE APPLICATION.

5. The applicant shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these Regulations, but within ten days previous to the application he shall do the

The time was the early part of 1899. She had been ill for a considerable period, and wanted help as the heart panteth after the water thooks. She was languid and weary; she had lost her energy, and could not hear the sight of food.

She had been losing flesh too, and at this time was positively emaciated; her friends hardly recognized for the plump, bright woman of a few months earlier. They said little to her, but talked about it among themselves.

"My nerves were so shaken, and my hands so tremulous, that L could scarcely lift anything to my mosts," she says.

"You must understand that since I was a girl following things:—

(a) Freet posts, at least three inches square, and not less than three feet above the ground, as far as circumstances and occupiers will admit, to define accurately the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having pointed thereon the marking out, and the name of the applicant or (if more than two) the first two applicants of the tree following things:—

(a) Freet posts, at least three inches square, and not less than three feet above the ground, as far as circumstances and occupiers will admit, to define accurately the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having pointed thereon the marking out, and the name of the applicant or (if more than two) the first two applicants of the pround, as far as circumstances and occupiers will admit, to define accurately the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having pointed thereon the marking out, and the name of the application in the shall do the following things:—

(a) Freet posts, at least three inches square, and not less than three feet above the ground, as far as circumstances and occupiers will admit, to define accurately the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having pointed thereon the marked pointed in the ground and the date of one of the same and the date of one of the pointed in the ground and the date of one of the land, we say the same and the date of one of the land, as be marked out by posts painted red, and at least two feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of the applicant shall from time to time, on learning of applicant shall from time to time, on learning of such removal or tearing down, replace or restore the same, so that the posts may, if possible, be kept so erected and painted until the termin-ation of the proceedings under these Regulations.

(b) Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest

the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule hereto. form marked "A" in the schedule herete.

(c). Post similar notices at the office of the warden and at the post office or police court, whichever shall appear to the applicant to be nearest the land by the ordinary road:

(d) Give to every person occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, a similar notice. It will be sufficient if this notice is given either personally or by leaving the same at the abode of such person, or by posting the saine by regis-

of such person, or by posting the saine by regis-tered letter at such time as that by ordinary course of post it will reach such person within seven days after the erection of the posts. seven days after the erection of the posts.

(a) Deposit with the clerk of the warden, or (if no such clerk) with the clerk of the warden, or (if no such clerk) with the clerk of petty sessions holden nearest to the land by the ordinary road, the sum of Five pounds, to be dealt with as here inafter provided; and such deposit may be paid in cash, or (if the applicant is unable to attend personally to pay such deposit) he may forward it by post in a registered letter by bank draft, post office order, or post in lose; but such registered letter shall be posted so that in the ordinary course of post it shall reach the clerk by the time hereinbefore limited for the receipt of the deposit. The clerk shall thereupon give of the deposit. The clerk shall thereupon give or send by post to the address given in such registered letter the receipt for such deposit set

out in Schedule B.

(f) In addition to such sum of Five pounds, the applicant shall subsequently, if required to do so by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as may be considered necessary to cover

or sums as may be considered necessary to cover the costs of survey or of inspection in accordance with the scale of fees marked "C" in the Schedule hereto; and such deposit shall also be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

5. The applicant shall, if able to do so, previous to the application, obtain from every person owning or occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, a consent in writing, duly witnessed, to granted in manner hereinafter pro-

leave with the warden the application in duplicate in the form set out in Schedule D. To such application there shall be appended a statutory declaration of the applicant, showing how the preliminary requirements have been complied with by such applicant or his agent or agents. He shall annex as exhibits to such statutory declaration the newspaper advertisement, and also any consents of owners or occupiers he may have obtained; and such statutory declaration may be in the form contained in Schedule E, or to a like effect. Such application and statutory declara tion and exhibits may be left with the warden personally or his clerk, or may be forwarded to the warden through the post in a registered letter. Thereupon or as soon as practicable after the receipt of such application, the warden shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose a note of such application numbered in order and the day and hour when the same was left with or received by him, and shall indorse a similar note on both such duplicate applications, one of which shall be filed at his office. RESIDENCE AREAS.

28. No person shall be entitled to occupy any land on any gold-field as a residence area" unless such area shall for the time being be registered by the mining registrar or other proper officer of the mining district in which such land is situate, and unless such person shall be registered as the holder of such area and the number of the minet's right or business license by which he is entitled to occupy such area is also registered.

29. Any person may be the holder at any one and the same time of not more than one residence area in addition to the residence area on which he may actually reside or on which he may reside and carry on his business, but no person shall be the holder of a residence area situated within a distance of ten miles from any other residence

area held by him. 40. A notification of the fact of the registration of any residence area registered after the coming into operation of this Act shall be indorsed by the mining registrar or other officer on the miner's right or business license by virtue of which such area is held, and a similar endorsement shall be made by the registrar upon any renewal of such right

41. No such sale or transfer shall have any force or effect until the fact of such transfer or sale shall be registered registered in the name of the person to case may be shall be indursed as here inbefore provided, and such person shall

One million two hundred thousand

LIVER. ALCOHOLIC

of my clothing hurt me on that spot. There

is no doubt my liver was greatly enlarged, and it caused me severe pains across the loins. I was very sensitive to the state of

the weather, the hot spells were a sere trial to me. I got to be a regular barometer, and could foretell a change in temperature with the same certainty that a frog tells when rain is coming. I could not bear the light,

wanting the room darkened, and then I would crawl into a corner and stop there. I could not bear to be spoken to, to see or

hear anybody. 'Don't ask me a question, don't speak to me!' was my reply to anyone

that came to me. Those who have never experienced it can have no idea how such

attacks as I suffered from overwhelm the whole mind and body; all sensation seems

to be banished but that of pain, misery and

"Did you not try any remedies for your disorder, Mr. Braun?" enquired the news-

to cure you. This was the way with me,

that was in such great demand must have some special virtues of its own. I enquired

distressing symptoms. I lost the yellow colour of the face, the neuralgia in the brow,

the pain across the loins and in the pit of the stomach; in fact, Clements Tonic

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

An Injurious Custom Induces Misery and Melancholy.

But now a Healthy Man Again

The Case of MR. A. ERNEST BRAUN.

(A Convincing Report.)

A severe and dangerous form of liver trouble often arises from the injudicious use of alcoholic drinks. Men in certain occupaions are prone, almost forced by the necessities of their business, to this harmful abit. The wine and spirit merchant, the otelkeeper, and the commercial waveller are all apt to fall victims to the courtesies of their trade. This is a fact well known by life insurance companies and the medical hat even an extreme case of alcoholic liver may be repaired and made sound again by proved and tried remedy. Those in doubt hould read the following experience of Mr. Ernest Braun, of 161 Cruickshank-treet, South Melbourne, a prosperous general storekeeper at that address, a well is not

mown resident, and one whose word is not pen to question:

"I am not a native of this country," said
Mr. Braun to our reporter, who had called
to interview him, "and for a long time
before coming to Australia I was engaged as
traveller by an important wine and spirit
firm. I carried out my duties with satisfaction to my employers and myself, only,
unfortunately, I fell into a bad state of
health. I became very stout, though only pen to question:health. I became very stout, though only a man of middle height. I weighed over

day. I saw that to retain my position would be fatal to my life, so I left Europe and went to America; the change had n beneficial result. I consulted a New York physician. He said I had water on the liver, and advised my being tapped; he also said a long sea voyage might do me good. I was not tapped, but I took the voyage, and came to Melbourne. Here I

consent in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But tance of time it distresses me to think of them—so unbearable, so terrible were they while they lasted. For the three days I was completely undoze, eating nothing, and womiting constantly; even a grop of cold granted in manner hereinafter provided for objections.

APPLICATION FOR THE LEASE.

6. The applicant shall within ten days after marking out the land,

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I. A. E. BRAUN, of 151 Cruickshank-street, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of three folios and consecutively numbered from one to three, and that is 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. blurred and blue before my eyes, and I got to dizzy in the head that I was quite unable

Declared at South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 30th day of January, one thousand nine brandred, before me, to stoop down or bend. In the pit of the stomach there was a weight like a heavy ball, that puffed me out, and was so painful that I dared not touch it; even the weight

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS MAIL TIME TABLE.

BAILWAY. Closing Time. s.m. p.m. ... 8.15 and 4.50 8.15 and 4.50 8.15 and 4.50 Registered mail .- 8 p.m. previous evenng and 4.30 p.m.; p.p., 8 p.m. previou

evening and 4.30 p.m. ... 11.50 and 8 ... 11.50 and 8 Stawed ... 11.50 and 8 11.50 and 8 Buangor ... 11.50 and Reg. mail and p.p., 11.30 and 7.40. Buangor English mail per Mail Steamer, 5.15 p.m. Tuestay; via Adelaide, 8.15 a.m. Wednes-

COUNTRY.

... 9.15 ... 9.15 Ragian Waterloo Waterloo S., Main Lead, 9.15 Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Nerring ... Lake Goldsmith Stockyard Hill 9.15

day.

Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50. Eurambeen ... 12.45 Shirley, ... 12. Reg. mail and p.p., 12.20. MAILS INWARD.

Arrive Daily. From Melbourne, Bailarat, Geelong, and frawalla.-7 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. From Ararat, Stawell, Buangor, Middle Creek, and Muston.—8.80; a.m. and 5.30

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, B. gl.u., and Chute.—4.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake From Eurambeen and Shirley.-4.80

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 8.30 s.m. till 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m. MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

From 10 s.m. till 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, viz., 10 s.m. to 12 noon. SAVINGS BANK. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 12 s.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for receiving

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS. From 10 s.w. till 8 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 p.m. G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress. NEWSPAPER LAW.

continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discon intil arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle tract from an interview with a man who their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.

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

is refusing to take periodicals from the show you gant make 'em; but you post-office or leaving them uncalled for, "prima facie evidence of intentional

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he

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

Lives of poor men oft remind us Honest men don't stand a chance; The more we work there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants, once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue; All because subscribers linger, And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing, Send your mite, however small, Or when the cold of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

JOHN J. NAYLOR,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright BEAUFORT. Wishes to inform the public that he

business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage. Shoeing a specialty.
All sorts of vehicles built and repaired.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

"The Advocate" Office, Beaufort

"The Advocate of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence-street Beaufort, Victoria.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested - your country news. You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marry ing, 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 import. ance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by alk means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and paper man.
"Try remedies! Why, I tried hundreds of different things. If you notice, when you are sick nearly everyone you meet has got some certain panacea that will be sure keeping the money in the district.

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise. was always being told of certain cures for my sufferings, and I always took them and suffered just the same. But it happened that in the store where I was employed we handled a good many cases of Clements Tonic; this led me to think that a medicina

Breathes there a man with soul so dead That to himself he bath not said. 'My trade of late is getting bad, I'll try another ten-inch ad. If such there be, go mark him well. For him no bank account shall swell-No angel watch the gelden stair about it, and finally got a bottle of Clemente
Tonic and took it. It is never too late to

Tonic and took it. It is never too late to mand, never too late to try; as was proved by my last experiment, for Clements Yonic by my last experiment, for Clements Yonic of traffic may not enter in, by last experiment, for Clements Yonic of traffic may not enter in, for bargain bunters by the score shall pass nor heed his dingy door to digest food without vomiting it up. It gave me good sleep, and, taken in time, prevented the coming of my fortnightly billons attacks, with all their attendant literating around to read the fortness around the series around the seri Shall pass nor heed his dingy door; For the his sign is on the wall And on some barnyard gate a scrawl. No people who have cash and sense, Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain And patronage but gives him pain; mastered all my weakness and suffering, chasing away all despondency, and put me on my feet as a healthy man again."

"I hope you have no objection to this attement appearing in print, Mr. Braun?"

And when he dies, go plant him de Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound And when he dies, go plant him deep enquired the reporter.

"No, it's just the solid truth, and you Where no rude clamor may dispel That naught may break his dreamless sleep, are welcome to do what you like with it.

Clements Tonic has done all I have said in my own case, and I have no doubt it will help others suffering in the same way.

Place on his grave a wreath of mose And on the stone above, "Here lies A chump who wouldn't advertise." A chump who wouldn't advertise.'

-Mortimer Crane Brown.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS You want to see the local paper a occessful institution. Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so. It you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the from what you have read in its advertis-

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber.

nasared, peace me,

J. GARDINER, J.P.,
who can afford to become a subscriber.
but is too mean to support local enterwick of the Colony of Victoria.

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— 1. Subscribers who do not give Why, I thought you said no one express notice to the contrary, in noticed it while it was in." Business writing, are considered as wishing to man (humbly)- "They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of your advertising lets people know you tinuance of their newspapers, the are still in business; also that your publisher may continue to send them 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.- Ex-

> has profited by newspaper advertising Of you dry to do pecsais mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shiide a hill down mitowt shnow. Pesides dere ish dese tifferences : ven you den't got some can somedimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off, all der year rount, mitseme moneys.

-Joseph. VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE MAIR. paper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

A PRIZE POEM.

VALUABLE DISCOVERT FOR THE HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling of, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore in every case Greyer White hair to its original of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the charming the charming the grey where the lands are not decayed. Ask your Chomist for The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Themists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole-Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. sale depot 33, Farrington Read, London

The greatest and you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement. surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return. and is spending neither time, money. nor brains in helping you to build no 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 taken the premises lately occupied by Mr without the auxiliary support derived Williams, and trusts by careful attention to from job printing. Therefore if you want a good newspaper-one that can still further help you and your towngive it your job printing.

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

FFORD IT.

oor now-a-days to

aper, and it is false masses that some-

not appear in its

i by the end of the

scription paid for

ion't take the place

hough some people

ey do. The city

n their way, but

that in which you

our country news.

m them when and

sectings are to be

proceedings, who

ell farm or land

ireds of things of

particular import-

now. If you can:

one paper, by all

that is published

district where you:

u less, and thereby

ing yourself and

esn't Advertise.

vith soul so dead

h not said, etting bad, h ad."

ark him well.

dingy door:

gate a scrawl,

read the fence.

an worldly gain

let no rude sound

es him rain;

plant him deep

y know its loss

eath of moss

, " Here lies

rever you go.

mer Crane Brown.

DLY READERS

on the fact to the

aper to any person

come a subscriber_

You remember that

aper, and took out

Well, I want to

again." Editor-

you said no one

was in." Business

hev didn't seem to

s people know you

ss : also that your

tly important to

ord to do without

s too mouels of an

orld at large.—Ex-

iew with a man who-

rying to shiide a hilb

Pesides dere ish

you den't got some

ake 'em; but you

erally always make

right avay quick

. mitsome moneys.

rrey or white, or falling XICAN HAIR RE-

well as promoting the bald spots, where the Ask your Chemist for RENEWER," sold by everywhere. Whole-

everywhere. Whole-

d you can give your bb printing; if you

n an advertisement.

fford to give the

ards, dodgers, bill-

envelopes, and all

ds it, and it helps

ters for setting up

one free notices he

r town; but don't

ser or job printing

vou no such return.

ither time, money,

vspaper adverkising do peesmis mitowt will find yourself

The mere fact of

apport local enter

advertise."

may dispel

i his dreamless sleep

fund.

du repose

ks for trade

y din

int shall swell-

n the district.

of financial benefit

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

POSTAL NEWS.

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

CETTELS.—Per ounce or under 0 2 URGENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6

(inaddition to ordina 'y 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 messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place baving no delivery by letter car-

ner or telegraph messenger.) POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS (2, for 21d., 12 for 1s. 3d) NEWSPAPERS

Books.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs) REGISTRATION FEE 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 ven-dor, per lb or fraction thereof v 1

(Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.) PACKETS. COMMERCIAL PAPERS .--- For every two ouncesorunder (up to 3lbs) 0 1 (Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for print ing, legal documents (not in the Bature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications,

stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.) PRINTED PAPERS .- For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige,"
• With thanks, oto," will render accounts hameable as letters.

> TERCULONIAL RATES. South Wales, New Zealant NELAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

the local paper & LETTERS .- Per 1 ounce or under 0 2 01 Post Cards REPLY POST CARDS tradespeople with AETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasertise in it, try and mania, W. Australia ... To Lew Zealand and Fiji 0^{2} Books .- Per four our read in its advertis-(up to three lbs)... ... 0 1

NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION FEE... ... Bulk parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvender, per lb or fraction thereof ... PARCEL POST.—To S. Austrails,

Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRIN-TED PAPERS .- Per every two ounces or under (up to 41bs) 0 1 (Items see Victoria) PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 11b) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LETTERS. Each 1 ounce or under 0 21 0 1 POST CARDS ... REPLY POST CARDS ... NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces or under...
Over 4 ounces, but not over 6

ounces ... Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1 PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).—Per every twoounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to

two ounces or under the lib) 0 1
REGISTRATION FEE 0 3
Acknowledgement of delivery 0 21 of a registered article ... PARCELS POST, wholly by sea .--Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each parcel of 2105 of under(up Each additional lb or under(up 0 9

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 exceed ing 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 Melhourne 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 tirough which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

can afford to give away the things he

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIPE."

An advertisement is a paper man's

warketable commodity, and it is quite

is much so as a side of bacon, a pound

of hutter, or a ton of flour. No man

sells for a livelihood, and the man who

does so in order to get business is

generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way."

But exercise a little human nature

Support him; he needs encouragement

and support; but do it in the legitimate

worth of printing orders from you, he is

1.1 worth of something else that you

O di may ask for. Try him you don't

SUPPORT

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

We ask that our efforts for the

3s per Quarter

regularly.

reports of all local meetings, an

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

Executed with Meatness and

Bear in mind that'

ALWAYS PAYS.

interesting

LOCAL

INDUSTRY

way. If the printer gets a few pounds THE WORLD RAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

not in a position to give you a pound's IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis. It worth of something else that you.

Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackboad or Pimples on the Pace.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Glord 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

The world-famed Blood Purifier and Rectored

Bones.
The world-famed Blood Purifier and Rectory is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Screinla, Scurvy, Eczems, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blothes, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

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

As this Mixture is pleasant to the tasts, 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 to test its value.

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

Mr James Balcombe writes:

"I suffered when in the Army from a severe case of Abacess of the Liver, and was sent home from India to the hospital. It was one of the worst cases known in the hespital, where I 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 could 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 large bottle found myself very much better. I coastinued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,"

truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wooserial medicine.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,
"New Kent-road, S.E., July 8, 1869.

"P.S.—I. hould like to mention that when sending a relation for the second bottle from the neighbouring drug stores they persuaded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared was 'just as good.' I found this did me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent buck, and the genuine article procured, with above result."

Mr W. Pauley, Broad Lane, Cottenham, Cambridge, 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 under his treatment some time, but got no better. I tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to go to the Infirmary. There I was under special treatment, but got no botter, and came out uncured; in fact, worse than when I weat 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 sheald on the better. I think I may truly say that my district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater neighbour or friend asks for the loan of the local paper, tell him or her that 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 sheald get better. I think I may truly say that my care was one of the worst it was possible to have, and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I road about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and decided to give it a trial. I purchased some from Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for three months, mine being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly well, with my skin as clear as possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900."

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin boms, 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. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle: I felt railef. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it offected 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 tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised. May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's—on-Thames, writes:—'I feel that I should write you a few little while ago, however, I was a vivised 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 business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what us It is obtainable direct from the office In addition to complete and impartial

+JOB * PRINTING→

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles Say.

9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a, permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE YENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLM: AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they et the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutar are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

RE MINING LEASES.

Business men should note that as the It is notified for general information that applicants for Mining Leases are Local Paper is extensively read in the required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a district, it therefore affords a splendid newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in Trust and other Moneys to Lead at the schedule relating to Mining Leases.

RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

They are invaluable Remedies for Rhoumatism, Sciatica, Lumbage, Feverish Attacks, Ague, Bad Legs, Bad Breauts, Old Wounds, Seres and Skin Diseases.

They have no equal for Affections of the LOAT, CHEST and LUNGS. coly at 18, New Oritid St. Cate \$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

The greatest sale on record. Will take place.

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-SAYING SALE OPENS

STEVENSON & SONS.

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,

30110 CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

FUNERAL ECONOMY Established 1800. A. H. SANDS

(Late Wm. Beker), UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Neill and Havelock Streets, and opposite State School. Hearse and other requisites supplied town or country at stated charges.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

A H, Sands has ON SALE the following A. lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, seebes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, olls, turps, and all the building requisites.

Saskes, doors, and all kinds of Joiner's work made to order at the lowest possible prices. H. Sands has ON SALE the following

W.EDWARDNICKOLS Azetimeer, Valuer, Arhitrator, General Commission Agrat.

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

lurat Banking Company, Limited.

Current Bates

Correspondent and Valuer for the Bal

BARKLY STREET, ARABAT, and

Averson Hoosts :-

and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on P. J. O'SULLIVAN,

the premises. Horses Carefull, Shod. SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER BNAKE VALLEY.

WM. C. PEDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Read

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

All kinds of Harness bought, sold, Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair, to.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCK te SUB-SCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and sublished within the boundaries of the HAVELOGE 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. FABLEY, and published within the boundaries of the TAKING 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.

T. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. BOOL.

SELLUE, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the labeltants of BEAUFORT and district.

To the labeltants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the Argus. Age.

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

that he is Sole Agent for the Argus, Age, Herald, Star, Courier, Melbourne Punch, Sydney Bulletin, Riponehire Advocate, Leader, Weekly Times, Australian, Australian Journal, Sportsman, and all other Pariodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock.

Also Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurane. Advertigenment received for all the Assurance. We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectfully soliciting a renewal of support, desire to state that increased attention will be given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will Assurance. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for past favors, he trusts, y strict attention to the delivery of all papers, omerica fair share of their support. Note the dires—Next deer to Bank of Victoria. always endeavour to make our columns always endeavour to make our comprehensive as possible. In all departments, in fact, we will aim stimprovement, 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, Beautort. RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a

The Riponshire Advocate' s the Advertising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and

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 tor considerably greater amount of support, has a greater scope for extended usefulness any other journal or journals within a radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

Kipoushire Advocate

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprietar, 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 mesesting and instructive information,

The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:-Boaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham.

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

SUPPLEMENT,

Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News,

Agricultural Intelligence,

Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men. Read

t was Benjamin Franklin who wrote-"What steam is to machinery, adve tising is t business." And another w. .. or has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise, Must either 'bust' or advertise. and advertisers cannot do better than make t Riponehire Advocate the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker: Printer and Publisher.

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office :- Lawrence Street, Beaufort Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SURIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c., .Propared on the shortest notice.

g you to build uo me may come when e simply upon the m advertising and no ordinary newsry town can exist ry support derived Therefore, if you per-one that can and your townindly supplies this

elephant with a s as attempt to do vertising.

by the Proprietor, at the office of The newspaper, Lawrence-

FAVELOCK

PUREAMERICAN LEAF

TOBACCO.



The NEW PHOTOGRAPHY at richards & co's

and vestibule. Quite a break from the old style. They are artistic, pretty and novel.

The New Oval Circular and Celeron Mounts, in latest colors. Ivy Green,
Scotch Grey, Wine Brown, Carbon Black, Royal Tan etc. The Latest Styles in Bridal B uquets kept at the Studio, The New Photographs are the talk of Ballarat. Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success

RICHARDS & CO., opposite Courier Office, STURE STREET, BALLARAT.

BEAUFORT, RAGLAN, CHARLTON, AND EURAMBEE UNITED GOLDFIELD AND FARMERS' COMMON

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MANAGERS Of the above-named Common for the Year commencing on the 1st day of August, 1900, and ending on the 31st day of July, 1901, both days inclusive.

REC	EI	PTS.		£	S. (
To balance in B	ank a	b previo	us auc	lit 18	1
, Cash in hand	٠,,	,,,	,,	. 1	. 8
Arrears for p	revio	us year	***	. 6	19
, Stock depast	med f	or half	-year		
ended 31st J	Balliat	v. 1991	_		
27 horses at 8s	done	J 5- XC - X	CK. A	0.	
27 Horses at os	per a	1111UIL	20.0	•	
362 other large	e Carri	e at	54 6	Λ	
6s per ant	um	•••	34 0	. 0	
37 small cattle	e at 28	per		_	
annum	•••	***	1 17	. 0	
		•		61	11
, Stock registe	red fo	r half-v	ear		
ended 31st J	inly 1	901-			
			9 4	0.	
40 horses at &	por a	unum L		•	
332 other larg	e catt	ie at os		^	
per annum			49 16	0	
68 small cattle	e at 28	per			
anaum	***		S. 8	0.	
			-		
			(2 8	i 0∙	
Less arrears			8, 12	0	
2000 011 0010	•••	•			16
, Sale of bull			100		10
the or our	•••	***	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Ŏ.
O.S. cheque	***	****		0	

Attending at Land Office, Ballarat. Attending at Lands Department, Melbourne Cheque book Thistle hoe... Petty cash Audit fees Balance in Bank ...

EXPENDITURE & s. c

We certify the above extract to be-true and correct in every particular.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Accounts of the Managers of the Beaufort, Baglan, Charlton, and Eurambeen United Goldfield and Farmers Common, being duly authorized in that b half, hereby certify that we find the same to be correct, and that the forbgoing abstract is a true statement of the Accounts of the Common. Beaufort, 6th August, 1901.

£141 5 0

Post Office Store, Waterloo, T. D. MARTIN Having laid in a large stock of. DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BUOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

And all requirements of a General Store, repeatfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Best quality of goods at lowest current prices for cash.

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

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

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HIGHEST CLASS of DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and fuithfully dispensed under personal super-

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

Mr J. W HARRIS, Junn. R.D.S. Surgiculand Mechanical Dentist HAVELOGY-STEARS, BEAUFORT, May be consulted DALLY from I or a, to 8 p. n Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gole

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Leath extracted painlessly with cocaine other, chloride of ethyl, haughing gas, &c. HAVELOCK-STREET (Next Mechanics' Institute),

CREDIT FONCIER.

Loans to Farmers

IN SUMS FROM £50 to £2,000.

At 41 per cent. for 311 years, With option of paying off all or part at any Half-year.

LOANS made on security of Freehold or Crown Leasehold, magne used to Pay Debts or Crown Rents; Part Purchase Land, Stock, Implements, Seed, etc.; to Make Improvements; to work and carry on the Apply for forms at any Post-office or

The Inspector-General of Savings Banks,

20 MARKET ST., MELBOURNE.

Mr J. McKeich was this successful t erer for leasing the Police paddoc acres at Beaufort, the price paid for the

late mining manager, Mr Haynes, to his two sisters had escaped Hotel on Tuesday Besides, Mr Thompson, said.

e. Besides, Mr Thompson said, Albert Beatried to their bedroom. But it made applied the mile himser? Watkin lit a candle and placed to on a ently Mr Goddard, challenger, of dressing table lose to the bed, and telling strength of the massion of the massion of the said of the was soing of the grided as a straightforward mile room. On going out of the back door he grided as a straightforward mile room. On going out of the back door he grided as a straightforward mile room. On going out of the back door he grided as a straightforward mile room. On going out of the back door he grided as a straightforward mile room. subsequently directors, remarked that directors, remarked that directors, remarked that directors are straightforward mind as to the action of the directors in calling as to the action of the directors in calling upon Mr Haynes to resign, a motion was aubmitted that the board directors in calling and the were to occupy. The other inmandable were to occupy. The other inmandable work that the board directors in calling the horse, and showed him was another than the board directors. The domestic shows the work of the contractor, has a contract on hand; as waterloo, and his wife had been out there ampose

FLORILINE, FOR THE TREETH AND BURNEY.

A few deprised, the lightd "Borline" sprinkled on a west conth-brush produces an pleasant stater; which thorotally claimed the test iron all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to

wall, with the object of dragging his mother W. D. Thompson questioned certain acts of the mining manager, and it seemed that the less beyond the reached human aid, being more till I seemed to awake as if from sleep Beaufort shareholders were under the probably suffocted to the smoke in her and saw the big light from the fire. I think impression, that he had been her death, the light so terrible, would be painted to send in his resignation becomes all likelihood be painteds. The boy's as if I received an electric shock. I could not say if I heard a noise. There was a big plained that the letter was a private me that the letter was a light when I came out its contents until after Mr Haynes had left returned from Trawalla at about 2 a.m. The was alight when I came out returned from Trawalla at about 2 a.m. Mr and Mrs.

denveloped the house. Mr Watkin, who had had had had he had he house. Mr Watkin, who had had had he had he

Roland George Ki kpatrick, farmer, the fire. I work for Mr Watkin. On Saturday Leame into Beaufort from Waterloo. Mr and Mrs Watkin, Robert Moore and myself:left Resulter. On Monday last Leaw a dead Resulter for Transile all being in one transil. Vetkin, having no doubt about it. Harrie Frazer Watkin, contracto

Trawells to Beaufort, and it would be about your swetheart." Both of us had drink at 2 colock when we got home. My wife and that I tawells and were in a jolly condition. We also that the front gate in the first state of the latter some went round to the latter some went round to the Lattin got out, at the front gave using. We were not incapable. We find the line with the trap. I knocked loudly at in the oat bin. It made a rattle. Mr Watkin front door to awaken the girl. She was told us what room we were to sleep in. We had

the front door to awaken the girl. She was fold us what room we were to sleep in. We had beeping in the fourth hadroom from the something to eat before we went to bed. Mr west round to the back door and knocked for young and at last made her hear, last in the back door and knocked for young, and at last made her hear, she opened the back door of the kitchen was ating, and after finishing the meal I went into hed. As I came in Mr Watkin went out into hed. As I came in Mr Watkin went out into hed. No. 5 (shown on plan) to remove my two was dragged had no other secommodation for them, my by a fellow camp being away. I then came but into the kitchen where my wife was: I had

code, the domestic servent, who from the time I went into the kitchen till ioned in the minds of several Beaufort was first aroused by the crackling neise of the went to the bedroom. After shifting hareholders of the All Nations Extended the fire, he pluckily carried his little the fire, he pluckily carried his investigation on the conductor is the place of safety, and seeing that to tell the men where they were to sleep his two sisters had escaped, undaunted by in No. 5 bedroom. I sang out loudly to be the conductor in No. 5 bedroom. amoke, the noble boy tried to resoue his peor, and lit the candle. For a long time I had mother. Bunning to a room in which he been ill and taking physic, and said to her, thought she was sleeping, he broke; a I musigo outside. I had to go to the W.C When I left she was taking the body of her

get in door leading to the dining-room. I be that door, nor in the passage then. I got

htract on hand; at donble-bed, was towards the western wall. long.. Deceased generally sleption the back northern side of the room. The furniture flame ignited the bed curtains, is a matter and a small table. There were covers on of conjecture; but the firs started in her the table and towels on the washstand, room, and in a very short while the flames When I lit the candle I placed it on the

and says nor, a neighbour. In a few minutes 6in, stood against the wall between the the done was demolished, and the remains door and window. The bed had drapings of of Mrs Watkin were found charred beyond art muslins tied round the nost against the

Failing to make her hear, Lettin Watkin and his wife had gone into the house to supper and went with her into No. 2 bed-room. My wife just had a few mouthfuls to

dining room, but there was no fire in it before we went to bed.

the time of going to bed.
To Mr Brooks—The

tried to get into the passage and into Mrs Wattin got water and threw it in; but the flames were too strong. We went round to the front door and opened it. The flames came through screams, nor how the fire occurred. Mr Watking was round by Mrs Elliott's, with people round

The state of the s

ran to the back of the house and saw Jan and Olive with Tilley and Bob, and Lat

and saw Mr Watkin's place on fire. I went followed him.. He made as though to go nto the burning building in the front of the "My poor wife! My poor wife!" His clothes were all disarranged. He was very of corsets (produced) were under the body; the remains of stockings were

ning out the Isaw Lattin room into the I was stand-the girls sang and I said, "I ard near the ked them how Through the dles were left atkin standing out. I think burnt for anyon of deceased.

her and mother d I slept in No. in No. 4, and No. 3 bedroom so that I could s. I heard my out door before in that direcnebody singing door." I went whether she ed again till I umped out of came out the ight coming f the house. Igotoutat to Lattin and back door, ran No. 1 hedroom thoughtmy uld wake her through the and saw Janey rter, Beaufort, rning I was ire." I got up and stopped a ar the dining-

heavy gush of Watkin came

d through the

and the dining-1. The flames ed me and I the front of the him. He said, or wife!" His He was very ked some palings the road. I am. atkin not been e into the house. istable of police.
: I was awakened th inst. I got up made for the fire as in flames and fire brigade got to play on the men pulled out a filling on which lding, on which charred. It was body of Mrs ed in the room the corpse was s on its back, the atly raised. Both w the elbows; the was burnt of and ler the body: the the feet; several and were toma on la the room where und out, Fireman art of left forearm i together. Every ien, but the flames ne building before was owing to their y was recovered, the whole of the been burnt among

Market Square. wed the evidence, r's evidence would It was feasible ally occurred at 3 Mr Watkin was in a quarter of an health and wak-tood that he fall by the heat and ter's evidence to there. No doubt death was purely relations with his best, and aithough o the noises, it was ansed them when otherspoon com-Jones upon the had brought the effected great credit a plan of the house and saved time. l for about half-anlowing verdict :-eased. Mary Ann suffocation at her Beaufort, on Sun-01. The building the deceased was the ground. There of the fire, but we der that the noises vituesses to come residence of Mr any disputes or disthe deceased were

V was on the north

onia cold or from an amberlain's Cough these diseases, but ency toward pneu-

Council. UGUST, 1901.

R. WOTHERSPOON

ewart (President), sy, Douglas, Flynn, e previous meeting, on Court, were read

hey were all aware ig they had lost a ary, and the least Harris's widow and

tait a letter of Mr Harris's widow that this conacil od and faithful anuncil condules with Seconded by Cr.

o. health officer, of that he had sent oard of Health, as-

Could you but read, my love, this heart of mine. You'd find a wondrous story written then It is the tale my lips would frame to thee The tale of one unto whose soul was borne An angel's whisper, soft as summer's wind.

There is a heart which heaven has made for thee;
Go forth and find, go forth and find.

The tale of one who wandered o'er earth, By land and sea, by home and foreign shore, Until into your eyes he gazed and knew His search was o'er, his search was o'er.

A Beautiful Story of How the Bells Found Their Way to the Banks

Nearly half a century ago, before tegain his health again, the bailtis the various provinces of Italy had been consolidated in the monarchical government, there lived in the city of Genoa a young man called Giuseppe Giovanni. For many centuries the family of Giovanni had been makers of bells and chimes.

Giuseppe's father had made some of the most famous chimes that rang in Italy, but had never succeeded in accomplishing his idea. It had been his great ambition to make a set of chimes that the whole world would come to hear, bells of heavenly tone. The elder Giovanni was a hot headed man, a stanch democrat and rather too free of speech. A few ill chosen sentences derogatory to the reigning powers proved his downfall, and one day as Giuseppe was hard at work on an odd bell for the cathedral's chimes a litter bearing the form of his father, with a deadly stab wound in his back, was brought into the dingy little shop and set down before the son.

"Giuseppe," said the dying man, "keep out of politics and live only in your work. Strive only for your ideal, and in the end you may succeed where your father failed. Aim for the very highest, and may God grant that you accomplish it."

A year after his father's death found the young artisan hard at work in his shop. When his father died, he had made a vow to accomplish the ideal that his father had vainly struggled for. The bench at which he was workand littered with a confusion of tools, bits of metal and unfinished bells. On one corner of the bench was a collection of tuning forks of various sizes and metals. At one side of the tuning forks lay a dusty old violin and a slender silver mounted flute. In the rear of the show were a small furnace, a half dozen molds and a heap of scrap metal covered with dirt and rust. The ceiling of the shop consisted of several heavy beams covered with rough boards to which hundreds of spiders had fastened their webs. From one beam hung suspended an enormous bell fitted with a long, slender clapper capped on the end with a large brass knob. This bell was inscribed with

that already shone lustrously in the dim light that struggled through the his weary way. little windows in the front of the shop. His fingers fairly flew as he turned, twisted and rubbed the shiny bowl of metal. A rough cloth succeeded the fading rays of the setting sun, which sanded one and in turn made way for was almost visibly dropping through one of soft texture. Then the bell was hung on a little metal frame somewhat like a gallows in construction. A drawer was opened and a bundle of cloth produced from its recess and swiftly unrolled to reveal a highly polished and properly wrought little clapper, which the young mechanic deftly fitted in the inverted bowl of the bell: A piece of twine was attached to a little knob on the bulb of the clapper. A gentle pull and a subdued silvery tone filled the narrow confines of the shop. The tone swelled until it fairly rang, reverberating from wall to wall. from rafter to rafter, seeking out every nook and cranny of the shop, dying away at last in a little shudder of delight. The young Genoan had clasped his hands together and listened with an agony of intensity, straining his ears for a scintilla of a flaw in the tones. and when the silvery tintinnabulation had died away he leaned back with a sigh of ecstatic relief.

Day after day and long into the nights Giuseppe toiled with a fervor and energy almost fanatical. He ate but little and slept only when natural fatigue compelled him. He became thin and emaciated, and his eyes shone with a feverish luster, but not for a single day did he give up his work. One by one his bells grew into the size and form he desired, and he gave to each its proper tone. To him they were things animate. He talked to them, caressed, petted and scolded, and each night when he ceased his labor he put them away in their allotted places

with a paternal care and solicitude. One beautiful August day Giuseppe sat at his bench giving the finishing touches to the last of his set of chimes. Nearly two years had passed since he began his work; two years, but a great change had taken place in the appearance of the young man. His face was pale and wan, and his high cheek bones and sunken cheeks gave him a deathly look.

Finally he hung the last bell on the little metal stand, fitted in his clapper and gave it a gentle swing. The tone that followed began like the sigh of a man, worn and wearied by a life of hopeless disappointment. It grew in a deep crescendo until it became a knell, a plaint for the dead, then died away in a broken sob. The Genoan followed the tone from its inception until its last vibration ceased with an earnestness that made the veins in his forehead stand out and drew every muscle tense. Then he sat back in his seat with a smile of joy that was al most beatific. The heavenly chimes were complete. His work was done and now thousands would stand speechless, struck dumb with the magnificent melody of his chimes-his bells. He with his own hands would make such music with his bells that wherever they were the whole world would come to hear them. These were the thoughts that filled the mind of the young musician-mechanic as he listen ed to the reverberating melody of the tone of the last bell. Then he fell back in his chair and the color fled from his face. The fever, which his untiring energy had kept off for so long, seized

him at last.

The next morning a neighbor passing by the shop chanced to look in the window and saw the form of the fever stricken young man lying across his workbench. He went inside, thinking that he might be dead, and when he found what his real trouble was lifted Gluseppe to the cot he had used for a bed in the back of the shop. A physician was summoned, and an old wo-

man was sent to nurse him. For five weeks Gluseppe tossed or his cot raving about his bells-"his glorious chimes"-"his children with the heavenly voices."

In order to go on with his work in making his set of chimes Gluseppe had been compelled to borrow. What little his father had left behind him had which was to have his chimes. When he fell sick and gave promise never to came and took away his chimes to

satisfy his creditors. But Giuseppe Giovanni did get well, his health came back, and when he had strength enough to get up from his couch he went to find his children his bells. His first thought was to hear again their voices, to make them sing dents or the work of nature, while his such melodies as the world had never heard, as no bells had ever sing. And unrelenting tenacity. The attorneys when he found that they were gone he alone enjoyed something like a reputabecame stupid-he could not realize that they were gone. Who could have come and taken away his bells, his children, whose conception had taken years-long years of unremitting toil? He went to the physician who had tended him during his fever and was told that the bailiffs had come to his

shop and taken them for his creditors. He went to the bailiffs and was told that his chimes had been sold at public sale to the highest bidder, a foreigner whose name or country was not known to them. He begged them on his knees to give him some clew that might lead him to the purchaser. They told him gruffly and uncivilly that it was none of their concern who bought the chimes so long as they were sold and his creditors satisfied. There was a little money over the claims against him, he was told-a few lire-but he flung the offered money in their faces and left them, his heart broken and his spirit gone.

That night he sat before his bench ing was rough hewn, long and broad his breast, the picture of a despairing and broken man. All night long he sat thus, and when morning came he roused himself and, raising his hands above his head, said, "God grant that somewhere in this world of thine I may again find my chimes-my bells-and, if but once, only once, that I may hear again their voicesi"

.The next morning the Genoan set out with one purpose—to travel the world, if need be, to search for his chimes. Day after day, week after week, month after month and year after year he trudged along from town to town, city to city, country to country. vainly seeking his chimes. Part of the time he spent in various cathedrals and churches mending chimes and ringing them, to the delight of all who listened. Before he had even reached middle age he was a bearded old man, but and travel worn; but the middle age he was a bearded old man, but and travel worn; but the middle age he was a bearded old man, but and travel worn; but the uniform of a Green Island preacher, a few gourden washing. strange characters, a relic of the last tened. Before he had even reached like the Wandering Jew, he pursued

. The broad waters of the Shannon were colored a beautiful red by the the trees to the west of the city of Limerick, when an old man with head and shoulders bent and leaning heavily on a stout staff came slowly along the highway that led to a little ferry at the river bank. His long beard was as white as snow and hung nearly to his waist. His face was swarthy like that of a man constantly exposed to the sun. When he spoke to the ferryman. it was in a voice used to many tongues. The boatman helped him from the shore into his skiff and gave him his coat for a cushion on the rough hewn plank which answered for a seat. The old man raised his head feebly and looked about him. Finally his eyes fell on the spire of Hereford cathedral. and there they rested, lighting up for

a few seconds with a glimmer of hope. The boatman pushed off from the shore, and slowly and noislessly the skiff made its way across. No sound above the gentle ripple at the boat's bow disturbed the silence of the evening. Suddenly the faint sound of a bell stirred the air. It increased in volume; then the note of another bell intermingled, then another and another, until the melody of a full set of chimes rose and fell in the evening stillness. The boatman, who had rested his oar to listen, turned to the old man in the rear of the boat and saw him standing erect, his arms outstretched and his face wreathed in smiles of a great gladness. His eyes were raised to the sky with an expression of thanksgiving. He continued in that attitude until the last note of the chimes died away, and then he fell in a heap in the back of the boat. The boatman went to him and, laying his hand on the face of the old man, felt that it

ALAA BBW

Pious Ideas. The Duchess of B- had an old Presbyterian nurse who was once persuaded to attend the beautiful church they had built. The duchess afterward asked her if it was not very beautiful, and she said, "Oh, yes, very!" "And the singing," said the duchess, "was not that lovely?" "Yes, your grace," she said. "It was lovely, but it's an awful way of spending the Sabbath." A Scotch lady and her gardener used to worship together, not agreeing with any form of church doctrine. A friend remonstrated with her and asked. "Do you really think you and your gardener are the only two real members of the true church on earth?" to which she replied, "Weel, I'm nae sae sure o'

John. A Scotch minister from a large town once visited and preached in a rural parish and was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came in floods and destroyed some of the crops, whereupon one elder remarked to another, "This comes o' intrusting sic a request to a meenister who isna acquentit wi' agriculture." - Bishop

How's Notebook. The Gold Cure. A man writing from Dawson City, near the Klondike gold diggings, says: Beer is 50 cents per drink. I have quit drinking." This is an impressive example of the efficacy of the gold cure. -Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Green Island is away out west, a few miles beyond anywhere, and it is, or was, tired of itself. Every one in it wondered why any one else had moved there and rather suspected that it was for reasons which were best kept quiet. If any one at Green Island showed any talent, every one else was quick to proclaim that it was quite inferior, else why should the person be at Green Island? The town been exhausted before the end of the first year. He had borrowed on the strength of the generous sum that had been promised him by the cathedral ate when the table was set; that was the fact of the case. Schoolteachers who went there had a melancholy time and usually broke down and had to go home. Their complaints bore various names; but, as a matter of fact, they were perishing of homesickness. It would not have done for a Green Island girl to have taught. No one would have confidence in unsuccessful ones were remembered with tion, and they had a great deal to do. In fact, litigation was one of the few diversions of the folk at Green Island.

The town had its religion, of course.

It had three different brands-all blown in on the bottle. And the one display of courtesy in the place was the obligation. generally recognized, of everybody to attend an ice cream social or an oyster supper, regardless of views about fore-ordination or immersion. By such contrivances were the clergymen paid their unlaries—those microscopical salaries so grudgingly bestowed, so complaisantly recollected by the congregation as it sat estimating whether or not it was getting its money's worth. None of the three churches had been able to secure a resident clergyman, but each divided its preacher with certain other congregaions on an itinerary and enjoyed a sermon once in three Sundays. But that Sunday might not be passed without worship it was the custom of the Green Island folk to attend en masse whatever meeting house was open. This, it will be perceived, caused a systematic rota

Now it happened that the clergyman at That night he sat before his bench one of these churches, having gathered in the little shop, his chin resting on six olive branches about him, found it inconvenient to live on \$250 a year-he was said by all to be an extravagant man —and he gave up his position, aye, turned his back on his calling, and taught Latin in a certain high school. That was how it came about that the Beth Eden congregation and the two other churches of that itinerary stood in need of a new preacher. One offered himself. He came from the middle west. And he gave it out that he was going to live at Green Island. This was really a feather in the the matter with him. Was there any reason why he preferred an "inland" to railway town? It was curious.

When he appeared, it seemed still more curious. He was different. No matter Gluseppe was polishing away with a bowed and bent and travel worn; but, the uniform of a Green Island preacher, no matter what his denomination. shiny black? His hat was an inch and a half too far on the back of his head for clerical dignity, and from the edge protruded a fringe of handsome red curls. His eyes were red brown, large and laughing; his heavy, auburn eyebrows met above his nose; he was smooth shaved and had a dimple in his chin; he was just the right height for his shoulders, which were two inches broader than the average; he had dark tan shoes, no cane, no umbrella, no smirk, no rub-bing of the hands, no whine, no attitude of humility. And, powers above, when

he got to a fence he vaulted over! He had evidently made up his mind to stay, for he began his activities, not by calling on his parishioners, but by purchasing a barn at the end of a peculiarly shady and beautiful old lot, and he proceeded to fit it up into a most picturesque abiding place. People came around to see what he was doing, and he put up seats under the trees and talked and told stories till they forgot to go home. But this was in the evening. If they called during the day, he went right on with his carpentering or painting or gardening and invited them to take a hand. When he came to preach his first ser-

mon, everybody was agog.

"Do yeh think he'll go into the pulpit in that there speckled suit?" Mary Fennig asked of Cora Belle Harmon. They and the other girls were intensely interested. But he was in black of conven-tional cut, and be gave a good gospel sermon with no personalities. He didn't talk about the sins of Green Island or me religious indifference of the commu-nity, as the other preachers had been in the habit of doing. He appeared to be ignorant about these subjects. Apparently he took the religious interest of a community with three churches for granted. He made a good deal of the granted. he made a good deal of the singing and the prayers, and he had the congregation respond in the reading of the Scriptures. Altogether, the service seemed exceedingly short, but the cautious consultation of watches showed it to have been of the usual length.

The people had expected to be greeted in a condescending sort of way by their pastor. Such was the custom. But this young man-his name, by the way, was the Rev. Thomas Kite—appeared to think he ought to be greeted by them. He waited rather modestly for the older people to welcome him and was gracious, but not overcordial. For once Green Island had to do its half of brotherly friendliness. Hitherto it had basked in the condescending, yet propitiating amiles

of its clergymen. The Rev. Kite gave a house warming in his harn presently and invited every-body. It was in the afternoon, and he had games and got up a football eleven. No one knew how he succeeded. Even baseball had languished hitherto at Green Island. Also he invited three young fellows to go rowing up the river with him the next week to be gone all day. And as no one invited him to dinner he asked the deacons of his church and their wives to dine with him. He had Miss Wessles. a spinster of discreet age and character,

presiding over his domestic affairs. Green Island went home from this remarkable house warming in a flutter. To begin with, it wanted to know where the Rev. Thomas Hite got the money for all this entertainment. Moreover, it would be pleased to ascertain how he was to find time for suppling and boating and football playing and the like. His con-duct with the young ladies was carefully reviewed, but no one was able even after the most strenuous efforts to say that he paid more attention to one than the

Every one was at church the next Sabbath-literally every one. But still the Rev. Kite neglected to mention Green Is-land or its prospects or condition, spiritual or temporal. He complained of no lack of interest. He merely said he would take the Bible class for a picnic the fol-lowing Thursday and asked that the Ladies' society arrange for a picnie for the

out knowing it, Green Island began to en-AMINISTER SUPPLISO

When the Rev. Kite put the stamp of approval on Nina Cutler's singing by inviting every one to hear her at his house one sutumn evening. It was vastly entertained by the Tennyson readings he

gave Monday nights. the simple hospitality of the place with a gracious air. Green Island, which had meats, wondered at the calm countenance with which the young minister served a few cookies or crackers and tea. But it concluded, after a time, that this was sensible, if somewhat conspicuously fru-

At the end of a year Green Island found itself in a state of activity. It had two literary societies, a singing club, a class in lathe work of an ornamental character, a guild of fine needle workers, a civic committee who cut weeds down beside the streets, cleaned up unsightly dumps, made a flower garden in the school and rescued the cemetery from unseemly neglect. Moreover, it had golf links north of the town, and the Rev. Thomas Kite was president, major domo, crack player. Green Island people began to wonder why more folks didn't move to own and to marvel if anybody left it. It began to talk about its interesting social circles. It thought it would be a good thing for the railroad if it should come there. And it concluded finally that it couldn't afford to let Thomas Kite go to some other town two Sundays out of every three. So it multiplied his salary in ratio, and even went the length of paying what it agreed to.

"He made this town," said Deacon Fennig to his daughter. "There's no getting around that. It was because he was alive way through. Them theological corpses almost done us up. But I guess there was a good deal of the corpse about the lot of us. Mr. Kite, he kind o' gal-

Mary Fennig sighed, but said nothing. She had her own view of the case. It didn't seem at all difficult to imagine more appropriate mistress for the pic turesque parsonage than the squint eyed Martha Wessles .-

EASY LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

When the Family Is Broke, the Wife Digs a Little Gold.

"When I was in the Olancho district, in Nicaragua," said a visitor who is largely interested in mining in Central America, "I had an opportunity of seeing how the lazy natives tap nature's till when they need some small change. "Near our camp by the river was a hut occupied by a typical Honduranian family, consisting of husband and cap of Green Island, but the people did not take it so. They wondered what was and a dozen or so of assorted children. wife, grandfather and grandmother The only one of the crowd who did anything except rest and smoke was the wife. At intervals of perhaps a week she would sally out with the

"She was very skillful and would keep a little sheet of dirty water spraying over the edge like a miniature cataract. When the water was exhausted, a few spoonfuls of sand would be left in the bottom of the pan, and, spreading it out thin with a bit of stick, she would go over it grain by grain, looking for 'color.' Whenever she saw a speck of gold she moistened the stick on her tongue and picked up the particle by adhesion. Each bit of the precious metal was stored away in a quill, plugged with clay at the ends. and I have known her to take out as much as a quarter of an ounce in the course of one day.

"Usually her limit was about \$2. and when she got that she stopped. Then the head of the house would arise languidly and start for the nearest store, 12 miles away. Sometimes he would trade the whole amount for whisky: but, as a rule, he brought back tobacco, salt, meal or calico.

"There are hundreds of native families who live in exactly that manner in Olancho. Sometimes the woman will be lucky enough to strike a rich pocket that will yield a dollar or more a pan, but they never dream of washing it out at once and getting a stake. It simply means that they can secure their usual amount with less work."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NO "PROPERTY" ESCAPES.

Some Queer Things to Be Seen in Chinese Theater. Over the audience rests a settled, immovable stillness, unbroken even by

and he is never off it.

duty to the management and puts it into practical effect. No "property" shall escape him. He gathers all things by the way. When the Chinese Romeo slays Tybalt, the property man steps Colonies, and makes the suggestion, without on to the stage, gathers up Tybalt's any charge whatever, that Mr. Chamberlain sword, cap and cloak and things and should institute caperiments in this direcwalks off with them. He would enter tion. Macbeth's banquet hall while that weak kneed monarch was exercising Banquo's ghost, gather up the goblets and plates in one arm and Macbeth's chair with the other and carry them away. He would pluck the roses from Elaine's breast; he would take the dagger from Juliet's dead hand; he would interrupt Hamlet's sollloquy in the churchyard with a request for Yorick's skull, and he would interpose great many people grew frightened and fled in the murder of Desdemons to remove out of London, for nowhere had the effects in the murder of Desdemona to remove the pillows from her bed.

More Information Requested. Bass-Yes, my old grandfather is very fond of solitaire. He brings out a pack of pards and plays the game every evening. Grass-You don't say! Who does he

In the School of War. "Strange what good fighters society men turn out to be!" 'Not at all. Wearing a high collar makes a man ferocious."—Chicago Rec ord.

Not Too Fresh. "They don't talk about 'old salts' any more, do thev?" 'No; in our nave they've taken a fresh

THE STORE OF THE KING.

Despite the critical school, we are now learning not to despise tradition. Mingled with a due proportion of fact, it supplies us with some remarkable results when applied to the Royal pedigree. For instance, few are perhaps aware that His Majesty can gave Monday nights.

All of these affairs were held in the large room in the renovated barn, where the great red brick fireplace was, and the shelves of books and the piano and comfortable plain chairs. Miss Wessles had grown urbane. She wore a blue gown and a high ribbon collar, and she developed a genius for entertaining which had been hitherto unsuspected. She dispensed the administration of the place with a simple hospitality of the place with a from whom Tiridates, King of Armenia; from whom Tiridates, King of Armenia and of this house Basil, the Macedonian always supposed there must be a big Emperor of Constantinople, claimed descent, spread of cakes and pickles, jam and A descendant of his was Luitgarda, daughter of Basil II., Emperor of the East, who married Arnolph, Count of Holland. From him the line is through the Royal House of France to Isabel of Angoulesme, who married King John of England, from whom the King is descended in the female line. Further back than this the unblushing genealogist will probably lesitate to proceed, though there have been those who did not flinch from tracing the Royal House back to Noah through the ancient House of Norway, to say nothing of Elidure, King of Britain, B.C. 250, and the wonderful French pedigree leading to Anteron King of the pedigree leading to Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, B.C. 443; while at the elaborate ingenuity of the Irish pedigree to Noah through Magog and Japhet even the most robust imagination stands aghast. Of more genuine interest, however, is the traditional strain leading from the House of the Emperor Trajan. Theodosius, Emperor of the East, claimed descent from the family of Ulpius Trajanus, though not, of course, from the Great Emperor himself. Of him was descended Eudoxia, married first to Valentinian III., and afterwards to Oenseric the Vandal (a mistake probably for Eudoxia, the daughter, who actually did marry Hunneric, the son of Genseric), whence came Dobrogera, who married Dieteric, of the line of Harderic the Saxon, direct male

Queen Alexandra and the Stable-Boy.

incestor of his present Majesty.

Queen Alexandra, although as unfamiliar to French society as King Edward is familiar, has many admirers (the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" says) among Parisian ladies, who envy her for her privileges of perennial freshness. Paris is associated, however, as the "English and American Gazette," an Anglo, French weekly American Gazette," an Anglo-French weekly, emarks, with an act of kindness performe by Queen Alexandra when she was Princess of Wales. During the Exhibition of 1878 British chaplain and his wife were invited to lunch at the Embassy to meet the Prince and Princess. Mrs. Moran, the clergyman's wife, took the opportunity to interest the Princess in a former stableboy at Sandringham who was dying of consumption in a slum in the Termes quarter of Paris. Her Royal Highness, with the eagerness of a schoolgirl, proposed to slip out quietly and visit the humble invalid. The two ladies visit the humble invalid. The two ladies took a cab, and the Princess ascended to a wretched chamber on the fourth floor, and no sconer saw the boy than she recognised him. Sitting on the side of the bed, she brightened the place by her cheeriness. Then she said, "My poor boy, why did you leave us? You were always delicate. It was to collect the place by the cheeriness. am not too well supplied with money for my Paris visit, but I will send you £50 to-morrow." The angel of charity kept her word. The Princess, revelling in her new sense of freedom, then suggested a ride out-side the Madeleine on a Bastile omnibus to see the Boulevards as one of the people Mrs. Moran, awestruck at the adventure of course gave in, and the Princess, parting with her at the Embassy, said it was the happiest afternoon she had spent in her

Heiress to Fifty Millions.

Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of the richest man in America, if not in the world (he is reported to have made £30,000,000 last year), and Mr. Pannalee Prentice, a poor young barrister and Sunday-school worker, were married recently at the home worker, were married recently at the home of the bride's father in New York. A gift from a millionaire whose name the goldsmiths refuse to give is a great golden fountain for banquet use. It is composed of a beautifully ornamented basin of hammered gold 6ft. in diameter. From the centre rise stalks of gold beging on the centre rise stalks of gold bearing enamel buds and blossoms set with gems. Tiny electric lamps are set daintily in the metal The fountain is to be set in the middle of the table, and joined by a tube through the centre to a water connection in the floor. Perfumed water sprays from the flowers and falls into the basin, which, turned by a tiny motor, rotates slowly, and by an ingenious device gives forth a musical tinkling. All device gives forth a musical tinking. All that Mr. Rockefeller asks of his son-in-law is good character. A Baptist himself of the particular division known in America as "hard shell," his children are all professing

A Food-Providing Tree.

Christians and church workers.

What the bamboo is to China the Cara what the camboo is to Cama the Cara-naiba, or Carnahuba, Palm is to Brazil in the way of being useful for a variety of pur-poses. On the under side of its leaves are found scales of wax, which drop off when shaken, and are put to the same uses as beeswax. The fruit, which is black and about the size of an olive, is eaten both raw and cooked, parts of the stem are sent to England for veneering purposes, but the bulk of it is used for building houses, and a sigh. No expression referable to sorrow, sympathy, joy or tears lightens the blank, dead wall of the faces. The Chinaman is impregnable. Only salt, flour, cork, coffee, sago, and saccharine once do his eyes change, and that is while the property man is on the stage, who does not yearn for a varied diet has and he is never off it.

Only to go to Brazil with an axe, and he can live in ease and comfort for the rest of

An Earthquake in London.

Those people who believe that England is exempt from earthquake will be surprised to hear that in the time of Horace Walpole London received a shock of what that witty of the carthquake reached beyond the tenmile radius.

Walpole, who is one of our best letterwriters, playfully says: Do not be sur-prised if by next post you hear that a burning mountain has sprung up in Smith-field. There were two shocks with a month's interval between. At first nobody month's interval between. At first nobody believed it to be an earthquake. A clergyman going into White's Club found the fashionable loungers making bets as to whether it was an earthquake or powder mills blown up. 'I protest,' he said, 'they are such an impious set of people that I believe that if the last trumpet were to sound they would bet puppet-show against Judgment.

Whangle-"So Peck is dead, is he? What were the old fellow's last words?

COUNTRY POPULATION.

The great want of the Australian Common wealth (writes a Sydney correspondent) is more country population. There are too many residents in the cities, and too few in the provinces. Hence the ceaseless cry of the unemployed in a land where the acress are more numerous than the hands. The extraordinary progress of Sydney and Mel-bourne, says Mr. Coglan, in his "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," has no parallel among the cities of the Old World. Even in America the rise of the great cities has been accompanied by a somewhat corresponding increase in the rural population. In the Australasian States, however—perhaps for the first times in the history of the world—is seen the disquieting spectacle of magnificent cities growing with wonderful rapidity, and embracing within their limits one-third of the population of the territory of which they are the centre. The chief cities of the other Australasian States present somewhat similar features to Sydney and Malhoures. similar features to Sydney and Melbourne; but, with the exception of Adelaide, which contains fully two-fifths of the whole population of South Australia, they are not so large in proportion to their rural population.
The growth of the Australian cities is due mainly to the physical configuration of the continent, which makes no other mode of development possible; for they have no great rivers, with leagues of navigable waterway stretching into the heart of the country far remote from the seaports. To some extent the growth of the cities has also been favoured by the commercial de-velopment of the States. For many years wool-growing has been the staple of the country; and while the actual tending of flocks needs few hands, and those widely scattered, the handling of bales of wool at a convenient place of shipment demands all the resources of a great com-mercial centre. Also gold-digging, to which the States owe so much, is not an industry

World or a sojourner in an Australian In this fact is to be found one source of disappointment to the over-sea emigrant. In nine cases out of ten his desire is to obtain employment in the city, where labour is always abundant. He generally has no relish for a country life, with its heavy, monotonous toil and comparatively low wages. Yet this latter offers the best prospects to a persevering settler who has become familiar with surrounding conditions and learned how to utilise them. For those accustomed to country work of any descripinducements, especially in the shape of facilities for establishing co-operative settlements. A few agricultural families, possessing a little capital, would experience no serious difficulty in preparing the basis of a flourishing community, possessing its of a flourishing community, possessing its own farms, workshops, and other industrial

likely to promote permanent settlement in the interior. The auriferous miner of the

past was in every respect a nomad. If

successful in his quest after the precious metal, he became an emigrant to the Old

None of the channels of pastoral or agricultural industry are permanently, if ever, overcrowded. There are always plenty of chances for the man who knows how to make use of his opportunities, and is not afraid of work. It is the city man who is not wanted, who is too often a failure. For even the poorest British agricultural labourer there is abundant employment in New South Wales, but the cost of a passage too often blocks the way. The class of immigrants most desired for New South Wales as a rule cannot afford the cost of passage thither.

American Philosophy about Women.

Hopkins, in the "New York Herald," who spend the biggest part uv their time apullin' uv their happiness to pieces. They wear it threadbare a tryin' to make sartin that it's all wool. And they fray it all out on the selvedge a-measurin' uv it continual to make out that it's honor bright a yard

Then there be other women what'll take a leetle spark uv commond ev'ry day bliss and breathe onto it kind o' lovin' like. They'll go 'n holt their two hands shelterin' like about it, so's to prevent the rough winds uv distrust from blowin' uv it out. They smile all over it till it grows into a atiddy blaze that warms an' heartens all up one leetle corner into this chilly ole world.

Safe in the Arms of a Policeman. He knocked at the back door of a suburban

house and the cook opened it. He was a sinister-looking fellow, with a face on him ike a butcher's chopping-block, and she eld on to the door. 'Lady of the house in?' he inquired gruffly. 'No,' trembled the cook.
'Master of the house here?'

'No.' 'None of the people in?'
'None but me.' And she tried to shut

'All right, then,' he growled, setting his

Inquisitive Woman.

It is related that a man was recently very sad because his wife, who had gone on visit, would not shorten it, in spite of his appeals to her to come home. He finally hit upon a plan to induce her to return. He sent her a copy of each of the local newspapers with one paragraph cut out; and when she wrote to inquire what it was that he had extracted he refused to tell her. The scheme worked admirably. In less than a week she was at home to find out what had been going on that her husband wished to keep from her.

Misplaced Metaphor.

Country Editor: 'Did you see the com limentary notice I gave you yesterday? Grocer: 'Yes; and I don't want another The man who says I've got plenty of sand, the milk I sell is of the first water, that there are no flies on my sugar, and that my butter is the strongest in the market, may mean well, but he is not the man I want to flatter me the second time.'

The Game of Football. A certain football club had a very un enviable record of defeats, so a distinguished spectator made a few nasty remarks to

mmitteeman. 'You deserve to lose!' he ejaculated Look at Jones! He jumps about like spea on a hot shovel, and knows as much bout football as a cat about mathematics 'Ah, John,' the committeeman responded,
'you know nothing of the management of a
football club. Jones is not a great player,
but he has more relatives than the rest of
the team put together, and they all come
to see him play. Strike Jones out, and
bang goes half the 'gate.'

Her Reasonable Bequest. - " Pleas'm might I harsk you somethin?" "Certainly, Jane; what is it?" "Pleas'm, my young man's just dropped in, and as I'm a scourin' o' the kitchen floor, p'r'aps you'd kindly entertain 'im for ten minutes while I finish hup."

Putting it Delicately.-Mr. Stopclock-Hello, Inswim, I've just seen proofs of my new photographs." Inswim-"Well, well, that's good. Do they flatter you?" "No, I think not; why?" "Nothing, only I to-that is."

AUSTRALIAN TOWN AND MARCUS CLARKE'S SUN-BATH

EXCEEDINGLY FUNNY STORY.

A rather amusing but serious summer story concerns Marcus Clarke's early and, alas! all too brief happy days. One of the many fads of Marcus was the sun-bath. Marcus firmly believed that all complaints of the rheumatic type could be driven out of the human body by exposing it to the clear rays of the sun for a few hours every morning and Law invitad to the them. clear rays of the sun for a few hours every morning—and I am inclined to think there is more good in the sun-bath after all than there is in a shipload of patent medicines and a whole college full of surgeons boxed

One day Marcus dropped in on a friend at Carlton who suffered from solatics, and as there was no one else at home at the time, easily persuaded him to peel off and go into the orchard at the back in the light and airy costume of Adam before the Fall and give the sun-bath a fair and square show. Marous decided to have a sun-bath also, and a few minutes later both men were strolling round beneath the trees, eagerly discussing one of those interesting psychological subjects upon which Marcus could talk so learnedly and so charmingly as well.

No notice of how the time was flying or anything else, but the topic discussed was taken at the control of the control laughter burst upon the pair of sun-bathers, and a merry voice exclaimed: "Come this way, Flo. Charlie's in the Summer-house

ving a smoke, I suppose. Nice fellow he is to leave in charge of any place."

That closed the psychological discussion with a snap, for the naked Marcus darted behind the equally naked Charlie, and ex-citedly whispered: "Good Heavens! What-ever shall we do? Those women are between us and our clothes!" "Oh it'll be all right," replied Charlie, "it's only my wife and her sister." "Oh, y-y-yes!" stammered poor Marcus, "that's all very with a snap, for the naked Marcus darted well for you. You know the ladies, and besides, you're a hardened married man, but I'm a single innocent, and by Heaven I'll drop dead if they see me in this state! Good gracious! They're coming now! Hide me! Sit on me! Shout to them to have book and the stated that lither the state of the go back. Don't stand there like a dumb ass. Do something! Oh, Lord! No more sun-baths for me!" The "hardened hus-

band" then gave the warning, but Marcus never smiled again—until he found himself in the snug parlour of his favourite pub. in The Lord Mayor of Dublin.

On the Death of the Queen.

The ill-mannered action of the Lord The ill-mannered action of the Lord Mayor (Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.), in opposing the municipal vote of condolence on the occasion of the late Queen's death, has permanently alienated from him that considerable amount of Unionist sympathy which was enjoyed by his predeces Thomas Pile, and practically the entire body of Unionist members of the corporation were absent from that ceremony. Mr. Harrington's progress through the streets was loudly cheered by the lower element in the city's population, but his reception in the principal thoroughfares was far from the principal thoroughfares was far from cordial. As the procession passed Trinity College on the outgoing journey a number of students who were collected between the gate and the outer railings indulged in loyal demonstrations. A Union Jack was waved from the college, and the college men drowned the hisses which this spectacle evoked in the strains of the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." On the return journey these demonstrations took a more serious complexion. The angry crowd threw stones and other missiles into the college, and the students retaliated by pulling up sods of turf and showering them upon the Lord Mayor's carriage, which did not escape till it had sustained a fairly heavy fusileds. struck by stones, but nothing serious happened. The angry crowd, however, hung about in front of the college for some time after the passage of the procession. One student was arrested in connection with the

> The Boers and Mr. Boyd. How He Fell Into a Trap.

A young Dutchman who was captured by the Boers and released by Lord Methuen's column confirms the shooting of five so-called rebels by the Boers at Wolmaranstad prisoners shot by the Boers had only been in the country two years, and was unable to speak Dutch. The Boer gaoler at Wolmaranstad, named Coetsee, was in poor circumstances and had a wife and family. Boyd gave him £5, which the fellow accepted gratefully. When the British were reported to be approaching, the gaoler informed Mr. Boyd that if he wrote a message he would undertake to send it to them. The man said he knew the risk he ran, but Mr. Boyd had shown him such kindness that he would do it if he were paid £8 to provide foot against it; 'I'll come in and have a good feed. Let go that door! for a messenger. Mr. Boyd fell into the trap, wrote a report to the British, and found Coetsee the sum required. Coetsee into the arms of a big policeman, who was courting the cook contrary to orders. and Mr. Boyd was convicted and subsequently shot. My informant, who was found by the Boers taking care of some furniture belonging to a British farmer some months ago, had been a prisoner ever since. He stated that the prisoners were made to work with a pick and shovel like Kaffirs, without boots, clothes, or rations, and had to harely enough to keep them from starying. barely enough to keep them from starving.

> The pearl oyster begins to produce pearls when it is six or seven years old. An oyster is not fit to eat till four years old, when at that age it slips down one's neck like greased lightning.

Rubber worth sixpence a pound in Brazil fetches two shillings in Eng-

Two hundred and forty-eight thousand people make and sell boots in the British Isles.

An inventor claims to have discovered a method of obtaining motive power from sunlight.

Before the war the mines of South Africa gave work to between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

The distance from the farthest point of Polar discovery to the Pole itself is 460 miles.

The most deadly poison is that found in an African plant. As little as a one-thousand-millionth part of an ounce of it produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and only twice that quantity kills.

Professor Axenfeld, of Perugia, has discovered that three-fifths of all men of distinction are first-born children; the other two-fifths are either second or third children, or else the youngest of very large families.

A recent strike among women in Vienna brought to light the fact that one woman had worked for the same factory daily for twenty-three years, and had never received more than 1s. 2d. a day.

When a man marries a woman with children, whether legitimate or not, in law they become his, and, should the should, you know - imagine - that is, I | wife die, he is bound to maintain them



A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

"Very serious things. I wanted to talk with you last night, but it was very late when I came home; I ran about all the when I came home; I ran about all the afternoon; I am busy in getting things ready at a summer cottage I have rented at Vilie d'Avray, and I have seen my notary and my two attorneys; I have asked these gentlemen to be kind enough to make enquiries regarding M. Lucien Morel." "Well?" said the widow, in an oppressed

voice.
"The young man is really, as he told you, a pupil of Georges Ramel. The Count de Soleure, a philanthropist, took him into his house a few years ago in consequence of a most dramatic event; you shall judge for yourself directly.
"Naturally the young man, raited from

poverty and ignorance, was grateful to his benefactor, and, as he has everything to gain by his behaving well, his conduct has been exemplary."

Madame Lureau gave a sigh of relief.

"Unfortunately, my dear friend," continued the neighbor, "the information brought to me concerning Lucien Morel's family is of the worst sort; it is enough to

make one's hair stand on end.

"His father, a weaver in the village of Virnotte, was lazy and a drunkard; his mother was a worthy woman enough; her husband treated her to all sort of brutalities and let her want for everything, so that she died in sorrow and poverty. To escape the drunkard's had treatment Incien's prother and sister had to leave that part of the country and find some way of earning their living. though very young. Thus the three orphans were separated, and, as you know, have never seen each other

"Too young as yet and too weak to go away also, Lucien stayed with his father, as well as a little girl who had been abanas well as a little girl who had been aban-doned by her parents, and whom the weaver's wife had nursed. This little un-fortunate was a heavy burden on the weaver, who, instead of working, passed his

weaver, who, instead of working, passed his time in drinking. The little creature was the drunkard's drudge.

"One day she suddenly disappeared, and all search for her proved fruitless. Public rumor accused Morel of having killed the child to get rid of her. A warrant was issued and he was arrested. Then the wratch suddenly become insense. Then the wretch suddenly became insane. So that, instead of being tried, he was sent to a mad house,

Eugenie's mother was overwhelmed.

"Horrible, horrible!" she murmured.

"This is only the beginning," said the neighbor. "I have not been able to learn anything of M. Lucien's elder brother. Where is he? No one knows. What is he doing? No one knows that either. But I have succeeded in ascertaining something about the sister, whose name is Denise. This girl is now in prison at Blois and will soon appear for trial."

"Great God! is it possible?" exclaimed Madame Lureau. "But what has the un-

"She is accused of robbery and murder."
"Both father and daughter! This is a family of criminals." fortunate girl done?"

A servant on the farm, Denise became jealous, it seems, of another servant much older than herself, and vowed mortal hatred older than herself, and vowed mortal hatred for her. She began by stealing her companion's jewels and money; then, finding an accomplice in an individual who has thus far succeeded in cluding the efforts of justice, she induced him, by promising nobody knows what, to rid her of the aged

"A newspaper has been given me," con-tinued the pretended widow, "in which you shall read for yourself what it says about the crime on the farm at Grandval. As you will see, that it was in looking up the antecedents of the accused, Denise Morel, that they discovered part of what I

have told you."

She took the journal from a little box "It begins there," said she, pointing to the article with her finger. "You see it is

"THE CRIME OF GRANDVAL."

The widow read it, then silently returned the paper, and let her head fall into her hands, uttering a low groan.

Anastasia looked at her with her flaming

eyes. "What's to be done? My God, what's to be done?" murmured the poor mother a moment later.
"Dear friend," said the widow with her

unctuous voice; "I would immediately write to this young man, telling him to cease his visits. I believe he is honest; but, in spite of that, and though his position were a fine one, I would never consent to give him my daughter. Why, if I should permit such a union, my poor husband, who was the incarnation of integrity and honor, would rise from his grave to curse me!" "Oh! what a family, what a family! It

is frightful!"
"Why did I accept the thousand francs?
I did not want to. But work was lacking -we were without bread; we were in deb on every hand; credit was refused us, and we had nothing left to pawn. It was for my daughter—for my child—that I did it," continued she, sobbing. "It pained me too much to see her suffer. And I was weak— Ah! unhappy woman that I am: perhaps I have destroyed my child's peace and happi ness forever.

"Madame Lureau, you must escape from your present danger, no matter at what cost."
"Escape! How?"

"Return to Lucien Morel the sum that

The widow looked steadily at her neigh bor.
The latter continued in a coaxing voice

"Tell me, am I your friend or not?"
"You are my best, my only friend."
"Very well; but prove it to me." "By accepting what it pleases me to de

for you. You tremble for your daughter's peace and happiness; you are right; for there is no time to spare if you would save Yielding was easy in the distressed mother's dilemma. To avoid Lucien Morel's

visits she was persuaded by Anastasis to accept the hospitality of the new cottage at Ville d'Avray. Mme. Lureau was wholly convinced that her daughter's welfare de nded upon this step.

state of your health requiring it, you are leaving Paris, perhaps forever. And as the janitress will not tell him where you have gone, he may look for Madeinoiselle Eugenie as long as he likes. But be very easy; in a month he will have forgotten your daughter." Madame Lureau held out both of her

hands to her generous friend.
"Ah," she cried, with tears in her eyes, "how can I ever repay you for all your kindness to me and my child?" "Pray, do not speak of that. Suppose,

continued the adroit knave, a moment later. 'suppose you write the letter on the spot.' "Why, yes," said Madame Lureau; "in that way I shall not be embarrassed by In a twinkling a table, upon which lay

pen, ink and paper, was pushed before the widow. The letter being finished and signed, it was put in an envelope, a 100-franc bill loaned by Anastasia being folded

Nothing had been forgotten by the conspirator; not even the red sealing-wax and the seal, probably purchased the night before at a stationer's or engraver's.

She lighted a candle and applied herself the live regulation seals, bearing the im-print of a magnificent Gothie "L," which Madame Lureau did not notice.

"Dear friend, I will take charge of your letter," said the neighbor; "I shall go out this afternoon, and will carry it to the post-

GREAT SORROW.

Madame Lareau did not tell her daughter until the day before they were to leave I Paris that she had accepted Madame Fournier's invitation to come and live awhile with her at her country, house in Ville-d young girl, who had a sort of a pre centinent of the plot hatched against herself nd her mother, remained silent.

"Eugenie, why do you not answer me?"
"Because I have nothing to say."
"It seem to me that you are vexed?" "You are mistaken, dear mother." "Is the thought of leaving Paris displease ing to you?"

"No, inasmuch as your cure is dependen upon it."
"I did not wish to accept, you know that; but Madame Fournier so insisted upon it. Nevertheless, my darling, if you have any serious objections — 'None, mother; what you want I want

also."

The next day, Sunday, after doing her housework, the young girl dressed herself, and was ready when their neighbor came to take her to church. She had used all her art in making her toilet, especially in arranging her hair, and she was really ravishing. It was Lucien's day. She could not make herself too beautiful for him. She came home alone. Madame Fournier left her at the church door, saying that she was going to Ville-d' Avray to give some

orders for the morrow.

The mother and daughter breakfasted The mother and daughter breakfasten quickly. Madame Lureau noticed that her daughter had a fresh and rosy tint, which indicated that her cheeks were perfectly capable of recovering their beautiful color without the caresses of the balmy breezes of which the doctor had spoken.

Generally Lucien arrived at 2 c'clock.

Eugenie was patient, trying to seem gay; but when the clock struck 3 her forced gaiety suddenly disappeared and gave way to a visible anxiety. "How is this?" said she to herself. "He

did not see me last Sunday, and yet he does not come. What does this mean? What if he is sick? But no, he would have written to mother. I do not understand it. There must be something the matter." And all the thoughts which the troubled

imagination of an anxious and expectant young girl can give rise to whirled in her brain. Big tears came to her eyes, but, as brain. Big tears came to her eyes, but, as her mother was looking at her, she con-

cealed them.

A sound of steps on the stairs made her tremble, and raising her head she listened attentively; then, the sound dying out, she let her head drop upon her breast and stifled sigh.

Her mother watched her out of the corner

of her eye, and from time to time sadly shook her head. She did not dare to tell her daughter that she had dismissed the young man.

Half an hour more went by. Eugeni

could contain herself no longer. "Man said she, her eyes fixed on the clock. Lucien does not come; do you not think it

strange?"
"Why, no."
"It is the first Sunday that he has not

"It is the first Sunday that he has how called."
"Some obstacle, undoubtedly."
"He would have written. No, no, it is something else. What passed between you last Sunday."
"We talked. In his interest and your

own also, my darling, I thought it best to speak plainly to him."

"Ah, I see, I understand; you said disagreeable things to him; he was wounded, and he will not come here any more," exclaimed Eugenie with rising color.

"No, my child, he will not come here any

"No more ! no more !" said Eugenie in choking voice.
"Listen to me, darling, and I beg you to

be calm. I said nothing to M. Lucien on Sunday that could offend him; but on Thursday I found it necessary to write to him not to come here again. I feared the result of your friendship. "Feared what, mother ?" "You might have come to love this young

A slight smile played over the young girl's lips. "If such were your fears, mother

replied, "you were very tardy in writing your letter."
""What do you mean?" "I mean that I love Lucien Morel."
"You love him?"

"As much as he loves me ; I love him as you used to love my father. "Eugenie, you frighten me! Then you have met elsewhere?"

"Where, when did he tell you that he loved you?"
" He has not told me so."

"Then how do you know that he loves "I have learned to read in his eyes, as he

has learned to read in mine."
"Ah! unhappy child! And how guilty I am !"

"Mother, if you consider it a misfortune that Lucien and I love each other, you have no occasion to reproach yourself, for the first time we saw each other we loved each Madame Lureau was stupefied.

"Now," continued the young girl, "see what you have done. This is the way you look over my happiness. Before acting you should have at least consulted me. should simply have answered: I love Lu-cien, and you would not have written this letter, which has certainly caused him great sorrow: What must he think? Oh! I know very well that he can not doubt me; he is as sure of my affection as I am of his. In spite of that, he is anxious, and asking himself what this means. But you will write to him, mother, will you not? You will tell him to come to-morrow before we

start?"
The widow groaned.
"Eugenie, my child," said she, with an accent that betrayed her anguish, "you think you love this young man, but it is not so, you are mistaken. Your imagination is excited, and you mistake a dream for reality. start ?" You are not seventeen; can you really love at that age?

"I was seventeen once myself, and, like you, had my dreams; I know very well what it is. One has strunge ideas, inexplicable bursts of joy, unaccountable fits of sadness; it is the head that is at work, the heart is not concerned in it; you chance to meet a handsome young man; in spite of yourself you think of him, and straightway you construct a pretty little romance, but it is all in the head; all young girls are so when their imagination starts off on the galop; they think of marrying, but always in a dream. And then it passes away, ideas change, you become reasonable, and are the first to laugh at your delusion.

"M. Lucien Morel has been good to us and what you feel for him is nothing but gratitude. You love him as one loves a friend, a brother if you will, but not other vise; believe in your mother. You can love him in that way; I have no objections, but do not imagine things that do not exist. Friendship in no way resembles love. Some day, a few years hence, if you really love, you will see the difference between love and your feeling of to-day.

"Lucien is 20, and will not be able to marry for five or six years. He is only learning to paint, and must first establish a position for himself. That will take years. He could not marry in the meantime. But then, suppose that in the end he should become rich and celebrated, should sell his pictures at high prices and make a great deal of money. Do you believe, my poor child, that he would still think of you, a poor working girl ?"

"He loves me," said the young girl in an indescribable tone. Madame Lureau shrugged her shoulders Madame Lureau shrugged her shoulders.

"As you think you love him, she auswered—in the head, not in the heart. Indeed, if you should rest your hopes and base your future on what you think that you have read in the eyes of a young man of 20 it would be the worst of follies. Just reflect; can you rely on M. Lucien? He is too young for any one to place full confitoo young for any one to place full confidence in him. At 25 one has not the same "I shall never forget that you came

ideas as at 20.
"M. Lucien will have forgotten you long "M. Lucien will have forgotten you rong before he sees fortune smile upon him; he will look about in his own circle for a young which you so generously lent me. "Believe always in my esteem and friend-ship. "Visofvia Lurzau."

her. Now that he is poor, your position is

equal to his own ; but when he shall be equal to his own; but when ho shall be famous and rich there will be an insupersable distance between the artist and the working girl. That, by the way, is precisely what I told him last Sunday."

Eugenie sank into a chair and burst out solbing.

"My daughter! my child!" exclaimed the norther

"My daughter! my child!" exclaimed the niother.

She left her arm chair, put her arms around the poor, disconsolate girl, and, pressing her to her heart, said:

"But you know very well that I love you, that I adore you, that you are everything to me,; Oh! my beloved daughter, calm yourself, I beg you. Do not think that I would cause you this sorrow if it were not for your good."

She covered the child's forehead and eyes with kiases. 2011 Franchise "I will obey your hamma," responded

with kisses.

"I will obey you; shamms," responded Eugenis, contining to sale, whet if you will believe that I sindle ease to think, of Lucien, you are mistaken; gever shall, I forget him; I hove him, I shall love him, always." If it were only in my head, as you say, I should not suffer this; I should not feel my heart breaking and wringing! Silver.

"But you thought you were doing right and acting for my good. I will obey you, mamma; I shall ever have the strength to keep my sorrows to myself, and hide my tears from you. You, thought you were doing right; be it so. Only, in destroying what you call, my dream, you have annihitated all my, hopes. If you are content it is well; I can ascribe all my joys."

I an acting and fully expected sighs and tears, but not so deep a grief nor such despair. What especially frightened her was the resignation of tile young girl, and the words, "I will obey you, mamma," repeated several times with a terrible eloquence, burief themselves in her hears like a blade.

"Must I, then, tell you?" she oried,

"Must I, then, tell you ?" she cried,

desperately.

Eugenie straightened up abruptly, her face became livid, and the fire in her eyes. dried the tears.
"Then you have not told me all?" said

she, her eyes looking straight into her "I have been making inquiries." " About Lucien !"

"Yes."

"And what have you been told?" demanded the young girl, with an assurance indicating her disdain and contempt for anything that might be said against him whom she loved.

"Of Lucien what we already know from

"You have taken useless trouble." replied Eugenie, coldly.

You will see that I have not. Lucien Morel comes of a family capable of inspiring honest people with nothing but terror and disgust. His father, who caused his wife to die of sorrow, was a wretch of the worst

sort, a robber, an assassin."

"Is that thie?"

"Proofs have been furnished me."

"Then I believe it. But, provided Lucien is honest, it is no concern of mine what his father did. The sen cannot be responsible for the father's crimes."
"That is not all; Lucien has a sister,

whose name is Denise.

"Well, Denise Morel, worthy daughter of her father, is in prison and about to appear for trial." ear for trial."
Eugenie let a hollow groan escape her.
"Oh! my God!" said she; "but why!

What has she done?"

"She is accused of robbery and complicity in a murder." The young girl remained silent for a mo-mont, her head lowered. "It is frightful!" said she. "Does M. Lucien know this?"

"He was ignorant of it on Sunday; they are undoubtedly hiding it from him."
"The poor fellow, when he learns that his sister—how he will suffer—and I can do nothing to alleviate his sorrow. He loved his sister; he spoke of her to us often and tenderly—poor Lucien. Ah! mother, what you have just told me will not prevent me from loving him; it seems to me, on the contary, that his misfortunes make me love him, at the me and the contary.

The widow looked at her daughter, ut terly stupefied.

"Oh! unhappy child!" cried she;

"have you then lost even the sentiment of

"You do not understand that between you and Lucien Morel all is ended; that von must think of him no more?' The young girl sadly shook her head and

I loved him; I loved him!" "Eugenie, you are mad—yes."
"Alas! no, mother; but perhaps it would be fortunate for me if I could lose my

reason."
"Silence, Eugenie; silence! You have
my tenderness and love; I will drive this young man from your thoughts."

"His memory is there, in my heart, and it will remain there forever."

"My daughter, my dear child, shake off your delusion; come back to yourself. However fine may be the qualities of Lucien Morel, he is none the less the son and "It is of little consequence to me. I love

"Listen, my child, you know how great is my love for you; but I tell you, I would rathersee you dead than Lucien Morel's wife." "Oh, it is clear to me now that we are separated forever—it is your will. I do not rebel, you see. But—but—" Fresh sobs, filling the young girl's throat, prevented her from speaking. Her head fell backward and she became as white as a

sheet. Sobs seemed to come out of her breast. Gradually she became calm and then she saw her mother on her knees, kissing her hands.

"I will obey you, mamma," she said, with a look of distress, and new tears ran down her cheeks in floods.

"This is a first result of my imprudence," said the mother to herself. "Ab, if I had

The triumph of Mademoiselle Anastasia Fourel was complete. THE LETTER Lucien Morel felt a keep shock when the postman brought him a sealed and reg-istered letter and he recognized on the envelope the handwriting of Madame Lureau, although she had written him but

In a fever of anxiety he rushed out of the studio, climbed the stairs and went up to The letter, with its red seals, produced on him the effect of a letter bordered with black, announcing the death of a loved friend. He turned it over in his hands,

ooked at the seals in bewilderment, and noticed at the seals in dewilderment, and could not make up his mind to break them.

His heart contracted. He had a presentiment of misfortune.

"Yet," he murmured, "I must know."

Falteringly the lover read what followed:

"Dear Lucien,—Since our conversation
of Sunday I have thought a great deal.

"You know my fears. I should consider it a great misfortune were my daughter's peace to be disturbed.

"You cannot think now of marrying here." "You cannot think now of marrying her:

"You cannot think now of marrying her; both of you are much too young; and a few years hence, when you have attained the position to which you aspire, you will be too far above the poor working-girl to be able to make her your wife.

"I repeat, Lucien, your interest and that, of my daughter are the tirst thing to consider; they dictate my conduct. My duty as a mother is to watch over my child's happiness. Engenie might love you; that happiness. Eugenie might love you; that is what I fear, that is what I wish to prevent. You, therefore, must cease to see my daughter, and I ask it of you as a favor. You will soon forget my daughter, and when the time for you to marry shall come you will easily find the young girl whom God has designated for the companion of

[communication | massesses]

my aid in a moment of supreme distress,

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART IX.-CONTINUED.

Driven away, driven away! suclaimed the young man in a ballow roice; "and it was for her and her drognier that I worked with so much pleasure and conrage! I looked on her as a second mother, I loved her as a son ought to love his mother, and she drives me away and forbids me to see Regente, who is my inspiration, my good genius, as Micane was to Georges Ramel."

The letter fell on the floor by the side of the bank-note, and poor Lucien sank into a chair and began to weep like a child.

He suffered horribly! It was his first great sorrow since he had attained the age of manhood.

of manhood.

Having before his eyes the example of Georges Rainel and Alexis Mollin, getting inspiration from their loves and conforming his ideas to theirs, Eugenie Lureau was to him what Mionne and Laurence had been to

him what Mionne and Laurence had been to his friends.

From her he draw smulation, perseverance, noble ambition—that is, the desire to succeed, to rise. Eugenie was his object; it was towards her that he progressed. Separated from the young girl he saw no other object to attain; there was no inture before him. It seemed to him that he had ont everything atomes—trangth and conlost everything shomee—strength and cour-age, intelligence and implication, and even his artistic feeling. "He was without talent Precipitated from the heights to which his dreams had lifted him, he was engulfed in an abyas. The dear, illusions, joyous companious of the twentieth year, flow away like shivering swallows at the approach of

winter. "To see her no more," said he to him-"To see her no more," said he to himself, "to see her no more. Is that possible? As well order me to die. She loves me, I know it, I sm sure of it, though she has not told me so; she has made me understand it. We love each other. And her mother.

"She sends me this money! Where did it come from? Surely Eugenie has not been able to earn so large a sum in so short a time. Where, then, did her mother get these thousand francs with which to pay me? Oh! there is something beneath all this."

He trembled, arose, and a ray of light shone through his tears. Though Lucien Morel was no longer the Paris gamin, who used to run in the teeth of adventures, braving no matter what danger, he still had that clear-sightedness, that lucidity of mind which had been such a marvel to Alexis Mollin and Georges Ramel, that coolness and energy that he had shown in many dif-

ferent ci rent circumstances.

His instinct has just warned him that he had not only Madame Lureau's anxieties to contend with, but also an unknown enemy, who, for some reason or other, had an interest in separating him from the mother

and daughter.

"Evidently," thought he, "Eugenie's mother has been advised; she has acted under the influence of some person in whose way I stand; and it is this person, this enemy, who has given Madame Lureau the thousand francs to return to me.

"There is a mystery here which I can not fathom," he murmured, "a lie, a slander, some dark design. But a love like mine is not thus to be broken like a read!"

Then, suddenly recovering his energy, he leaped to his feet. He decided to go to Madame Lureau the next day, Sunday, and Madame Lureau the next day, Sunday, and ask a frank and honest explanation."
Sunday morning, towards 10 o'clock, he reached the Rue Beaubourg; he was only a few steps from the house when he saw Eugenie-come out, accompanied by Madame Fournier, the neighbor whom he had al-

ready seen once or twice.

Selzed with a puerile fear, the cause of which he could certainly not have explained, he buried himself in the shadow of a porch

he, with a sort of rage.
He, once so bold and audacious, no longer recognized himself. He was not yet aware that true love, pure love, makes a man

Madame Lureau was alone; he could not have had a better opportunity for the desired interview with her. Nevertheless—

was this a weakness?—instead of going up to the widow's apartments, he followed at a distance Eugenic and the neighbor on their way to church.

He went in behind them and saw them sit down on the side of the broad aisle. He succeeded in gliding behind a pillar, against which he placed himself in such a position that he could see the young girl's profile without running any risk of being discov-

ared himself. It seemed to Lucien that he had never seen her so charming, so beautiful. Her hair was arranged delightfully, in a style different from that in which she usually wore it. Under her straw hat, ornamented with a simple ribbon, in the bow of which was fastened a fresh bunch of lilies of the valley, could be seen her perfectly-shaped tar of a somewhat rosy tint. Her long lashes veiled her eyes, but did not extinguish the soft light of her look. The whole profile, charming in all its details, had something ideal about it, and deserved to be seized by the crayon of a master.

When the young girl bowed her pretty as the embroidered collar which ornamented it. Not taking his eyes from her, Lucien

In this temple, where the fumes of incense rose before the altar, and where the voices of the priests and choristers mingled with that of the organ, he saw only the beautiful Engenie—his divinity. He could not grow weary of admiring her in her serene and radiant loveliness; it was a luxury in which he revelled, and he abandoned himself to the intoxication of all orts of delightful sensations.

He forgot that he was forbidden to leve

Eugenie, that he was to see her no more; he forgot everything.

Suddenly he noticed that the girl wore a new outer garment, which he had never seen; and at once he recalled Madame Lureau's letter and the thousand francs re-stored. The dream was over ; he relapsed

into reality.

When one's mind is troubled he sees the dark side of everything; the smallest things appear enormous. He knew what Eugenie earned and how much she saved every week toward the rent surely she had not been able to make enough from her carnings to buy this garment. Where did earnings to buy this garment. Where did she get the money? The unknown enemy, the rival of whom he had a presentiment, respected to him. That this man should have induced Madame Lucent to accept any way whatever was strictly and to accept any ment of misfortune.

"Yet," he murmured, "I must know."
He tore open the envelope and as he opened it a paper fell at his feet. He picked it up and saw that it was a thousand franc note. Falteringly the lover read what followed:

"Dear Lucien,—Since our conversation of Sunday I have thought a great deal.

"You know my fears. I should consider it a great misfortune were my daughter's peace to be disturbed.

"I must know."

I have induced Madame Lureau to accept any sum whatever was strictly admissible; but that the young girl should have such a part of this money for herself was treason, cowardice, infamy. Was she then her mother's accomplice? But then—

The blood gushed to his head and a sullen anger was enkindled in his brain. He felt like rushing at the young girl, snatching from her shoulders this hateful clock and ter's neare to be disturbed.

tearing it to pieces.

Eugenie had a gay, satisfied, happy air, which helped to disturb his mind and put him beside himself. In the face of his sor row was not this atrocious raillery? What

tow was not this atrocious raillery? What! he suffering horribly and she so happy.

He could scarcely keep the tears back and he had a feeling of dizziness. The church chants, the sonorous tones of the organ made him sack, they were discordant and furious cries resounded in his cars. Jealousy had a cruel grip upon his heart. The unhappy young man reasoned no longer. Seeing that the people were looking at him, and that he was making a spectacle of himself, he left the pillar and with an unsteady step went out of the church. The open air revived him but did not dis-

aipate the delirium of his thoughts.

Did he remember for what purpose he had left the mansion of the Count de Soleur in the morning? Yes, perhaps, but he was listening to the voice of the demon of jeal ousy that had taken possession of him. This voice, a bad counsellor, said to him:

"You have nothing more to say to Madame Lurgan—nothing more to say bee."

Nevertheless, on Tuesday morning, belives II and 12 o'clock, he returned to the
Rue Beaubourg. God knows what he had
suffered. But his reason had come back to
him; he had reflected, and he bitterly
reproached himself for having for a moment
doubted her whom he loved.

This time he came to sak, not only an explanation from Madame Lureau, but also a
pardon from the young girl.

pardon from the young girl.

He stopped before the lodge to bow to "Ah lit is you, Monsieur Leiclen ; good Ah! it is you, Monsteur Lucien; good day. Monsteur Lucien, have you come to call on Madamo Lureau. Did she not, then, tell you that she was going away."
"What do you say? Madame Lureau going away?"
"Madame Lureau and her daughter went

away yesterday afternoon at 5 colock.
They have given up their rooms and left no address."

A cold feeling pierced to the young man's heart. He did not know what to think.

Me was so far from expecting this compli-cation! Still, he was more convinced than They had gone away without notifying him! Admitting that Madame Lureau had reasons for concealing her plans from him, he asked himself why Eugenie had not sent to him a warning word without her mother's knowledge. If this sudden departure was not a flight it singularly resembled an abdustice.

uction.
"It is strange," said Lucien to himself.
He felt he divined that some extraording He felt he divined that some extraordinary means had been employed to take from him her whom he loved; he saw and was willing to see nothing else. But why—fer what purpose? There was the mystery.

He had thought that he might have an enemy, a rival; he had even had a fit of jealousy caused by this imaginary rival; but, since he had thought it ever and expended the matter more cally; he had

but, since he had thought it over and examined the matter more coolly, he had recognized that his doubts had no basis, and that his thoughts lost themselves in absurdity.

Ah! how he regretted his weakness of the previous days, his ridiculous sensitiveness, his stupid fears! Why had he not seen Madame Lureau? Why had he followed Eugenie to church on Sunday? What could he do there? Now he would have given ten years of his life to retrieve that single mistake.

At the age of twenty it is easy to be generous in this respect. When the examining magistrate at Blois found that Denise had the son of the rich farmer Labeume for a champion the young prisoner appeared to him in a different light, so great is the allurement of wealth

and influence even in the temple of justic in some places. After a consultation with his colleague to whom the examining magistrate confessed that he had been able to find nothing to support his first suspicions' against the servant, she was released and all the trinkets and money which Beau-Soupir had given her were restored to her.

Denise set out at once for Paris to find her brother Lucien, and to fulfil her promise to tell M. Mourillion all she knew of Claire Guerin's life and death. Charles went with her to the station and by count-less little acts betrayed his love. Denise told him that he must not think of her, that she had a sacred mission to fulfil in Paris. and even if she ever returned to Blois she was sure his father would never consent to

Charles' marriage with her. Charles pretested that if Denise did not return to him he would follow her as soon as the crops were harvested. The journey to Paris occupied five hours and all the way Denise wondered how M

Mourillion would receive her, and how soon she would see her brother. Reaching the great capital, Denise found her way without much difficulty to the address written indelibly in her memory, the house of M.

The young girl passed, while he, trembling in all his members, slipped away as if he had just done something wrong.

"But why do I feel in this way?" oried the winds controlled believe with its large windows, its marble staircase, its verandas and its gilded balconies, and seeing this vast court surrounded with large beds of the most beautiful and rarest flowers, Denise stood motionless, utterly transported, not laring to move a step.

The janitor appeared on the thr the lodge.
"What do you want?" asked he. Denise answered this question by asking "Does M. Mourillon really live here, sieur ?"

"Yes, mademoiselle, here. Do you de sire to see him?" "Yes, monsieur." "Have you something to ask of him?"
"Yes, I have something to ask of him and also something to tell him."

"In that case, mademoiselle, cross the court, go up the steps and in the vestibule you will find a footman who will attend to "There, opposite?"
"Yes, in front of you, the marble stair-case, under the main verandah."
"Thank you, monsieur."
Denise did not know at all what a ver-

andah was; nevertheless she crossed the court, went up the steps; entered the vestibule, the large folding doors of which were open, and slowly, as if afraid of making a noise, advanced between two rows of marble statues.

A servant in a black coat and a white

cravat advanced toward her.
Supposing that she was addressing a person of some importance, Denise saluted him respectfully, making her best courtesy, which was not at all displeasing to the footman? Therefore, assuming his most graciou air, he said :
"Mademoiselle, you undoubtedly come

for a reply to some request which you have addressed to the Count de Soleure!" "No, monsieur, I do not know the Coun de Soleure. "Then it is Madame George Ramel?" Denise opened her eyes in astonishment
"Nor do I know Madame George Ramel

either," she stammered.
"In that case, mademoiselle, be kind enough to tell me what you do want."
"I desire to see M. Mourillon." "Oh, it is M. Mourillon that you want?" "Yes, monsieur, he expects me," answered Denise, hardly knowing what she

"Then, mademoiselle, follow me." The servant took the young girl up to the first floor, and ushered her into a reception room belonging to Madame George Ramel's suite, in which Ambrose Mourillon had

room.
"Mademoiselle," said the foreman, "be good enough to wait a moment; I will notify M. Mourillon."

Denise had not eyes enough to look around her. This wealth, these beautiful things, these marvels, were too much to see at once. A veritable enchantment. She was almost stunned. The luxurious furniture, the silk, the soft carpets, the rich has almost the markles. hangings, the marbles, the bronzes, the gildings—all dazzled her. And she stood meticaless, as if petrified, not daring to step

or sit down.

The domestic went to find Mourillon. "Monsieur," said he, "the young girl whom you expected has arrived." "The young girl whom I expected?" said
Mourillon, surprised; "what are you talking about? I am not expecting a young
girl, or any one else."
"But that is what she told me."

"Some stratagem, undoubtedly to se

"If this is the case I will send her

"Did she give her name !" "Thinking that you knew her, I did not "How does this young girl look?"
"She is large and pretty, and has a gentle timid air; I think she is a country This is strange," thought Mourille "I cannot imagine who this young girl can

Did won show her to this suite ?" "Yes, monsieur."
"Where is she?" "In Madame Ramel's rose colored reception room. But if monsieur dess not will

He continued alond :

coming bere was ever dismissed without a hearing. I will see what this young girl

The servant retired.

Mourillon slowly took off his morning Mourillon slowly took off his morning jacket, retied the cravat, and, as if this unknown caller was a duchess, put on his frock coat. Now that he was a proprietor and man of income, the old man became very particular about his personal appearance. He entered the rose-colored reception room and appeared before Denise with a benevolent smile on his lips.

Without darlag to advance, the young girl saluted him and tried to speak; but, frightened; trembling all over, her throat choked with violent emotion, she could not articulate a word.

articulate a word.

articulate a word.

Mourillon saw that his visitor was
harassed and lacked courage.

"I should like to see M. Mourillon?"

"Well, my dear child, I am M. Mourilon. You have asked for me, what have you to say !"

"Ah, you are M. Mourillon?"
"Yee, but how you tremble. What are
you afraid of?"
"I am not afraid, monsieur." "Then why de you tremble so?" "I do not know—but, Monsleur Mouril-lon, I am very glad to see you."

"Ah, well, mademoiselle, I, too, am glad

to see you. "For a long time I have been thinking of you every day."
"I am flattered, mademeiselle, but I do not exactly understand. In short, will you make knewn the object of your visit? What is the purpose of it?"

"Monsieur Mourillon, it is Monsieur

Gaucher, the mayor of Vignotte."
"The mayor of Vignotte!" said the old man, approaching the young girl eagerly.

"And why did the mayor of Vignotte give you my name and address?"

"Because—"

"Speak, speak."
"Monsieur Mourillon, do you know where my brother is ?"
"Your brother?"

"Yes, my brother, Lucien Morel."
"Lucien Morel is your brother?"
"Yes, Monsieur Mourillon." "Then you are—"
"I am Denise Morel." "Denise. Denise Morel! it is you. What a happy surprise. Ah! dear child,

be welcome. And you came here trembling. Then you know nothing?" "I know nothing, monsieur."
"True, you could not know."
The old man's face lighted up.
He seized Denise by both hands, drew her up to a window and began to look at her

attentively.
The good Mourillon was very moved and his eyes were filled with tears.
"How they resemble each other," he murmured

Denise remained dumb, not knowing what to say.
"So," continued Mourillon, "you have come to Paris to see your brother?"
"And to stay with him, if he will keep "Be sure he will not send you away," said Mourillion, who rushed out of the

room and ran to the pupils' studio, the door of which he partly opened.

Lucien was standing before a picture recently begun; but he was not at work, although he had his pallette and brushes in his hand. His head bent forward on his breast, pensive and seemingly lost in a dream, one would have said that he was dream, one would have said that he was searching for an idea. He turned his head and saw the old man

eckoning to him.

With a weary air of absent-mindedness he laid his pallette and brush on a stool and walked towards Mourillon. The latter took his hand and led him out of the studio. closing the door.
Lucien gave him a questioning look. a mule to say that Bill Clark's bull had broken out o' the field and was cumin' up the road. That bull was a big 'un, pression you have. My dear you could give points to the celebrated Don Quixote, called the Knight of the Ruefull Countenance; yes, indeed, you have the air of a Lara in despair. But what is going on in that head heavens quake with his belier, and sich heavens quake with his belier, and sich

of yours? Anxious, gloomy, absorbed in yourself, when any one apeaks to you, you

seem to be coming out of a dream. Ah!my young friend, are you going to keep that morose countenance forever? Well, well morose countenance forever? Well, well how astonishing are the young people of today! They are incomprehensible. You must brighten up a little. "Good, now you are blushing, your face lights up; that is something. Good, good, Lucien, now that I have an opportunity I will tell you that your friends are beginning to be according a will apply a proper to the contract of the contract ning to be seriously anxious about your in-explicable sadness. Last night we talked a great deal about you. M. Ramel says that you do not put your same heart into the work that you used to. What does it mean? Why are you so changed? No one would recognize you. People ask with surprise what has become of the joyous Lucien of

other days.

"In vain do you say: 'There is nothing the matter with me.' Your friends have good eyes and you cannot deceive them.
One of these days one or another of them will question you seriously, will ask for an explanation, and you will have to reply. Now you are warned.

"You are not offended at what I have

just said to you?" "You know very well, Monsieur Mou-rillon, I have always listened to your ad-"Try, then, to profit by what I have just given to you. But it was not to preach a sermon to you that I called you." "For what purpose, then?"

The old man intentionally assumed

lightly mysterious air, and answered: "A young girl, faith, a beautiful young girl, asks to speak with you."

The young man trembled, and the sadness imprinted on his face completely disappeared, like a cloud before a gust of wind. Lovers are easily deceived, especially when the person loved entirely occupies

when the person loved entirely occupies their thoughts.

Since Madame Lureau and her daughter had left Paris, poor Lucien had been waiting in vain for a letter from one of the other; now, his first thought was that they had returned, and that the young girl who asked to speak within him was Eugenie.

In his coinion no one but Mademoiselle In his opinion no one but Mademoiselle Lureau could come to see him at the Soleure mansion; she alone had the right. Moreover, he did not know any other young

girl.
The expression on Lucien's face had changed so suddenly that the old man was stupefied.
"Yet," thought he, "he cannot have guessed that it is his sister. "Monsieur Mourillon, where is this young girl?" asked the young man eagerly, his eyes sparkling with joy.
"In Madame George's rose-colored recep-

tion room."
"Thank you, Monsieur Mourillon, thank or later it has to come. Fortunately, he is young and it will pass away." When Lucien entered the reception room his heart was beating as if it would break. But he was so thoroughly convinced that he was going to see again her whom he loved that he stood abashed and utterly discon-

certed before Denise, who, on seeing him, had risen as if by a spring.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered,
you who—who inquired for me?" Without ceasing to look steadily at him, the young girl walked towards him with slow steps, gliding, as it were. Suddenly she trembled through her whole being and became radiant.

"Ah!" cried she, with an inimitable

accent, "it is you; I recognize you! are Lucien! My brother, my brother." "Denise !" exclaimed the young man. They rushed into each other's arms and. entwined in a mutual embrace, both burst into sobs. The kisses given were at once returned. They mingled their joys and

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A POSSUM SKETCHL

Zeb White, He Tells of His Cantani Sen Sam. "Speakin' about cantankerous critters," said old Zeb White, as we set
together one evening, "but I reckon
my son Sam, who died five y'ars ago,
was about the wust. That boy had
a powerful good heart in him as a
gineral thing, but thar was days when
the devil seemed to hev possession of
him. It wasn't no good to switch him
and when he was out o' sorts it wasn't
no good to argy with him. He was
15 y'ars old when I cum home from the
wah, and his head was swelled up wah, and his head was swelled up big 'nuff for a man of fo'ty. He finally got so that he felt like rubbin' up agin me. I was at work in the garden one day when he cums home from the Co'-ners a-spittin' right and left, and bimeby he cums out to me and sez:

"'Pop, mebbe yo' calls yo'self the
best man on this yere mounting."

"'Mebbe I do,' sez I, as I looks at
him outer my left eye,

"'But yo' ain't, though, and I kin
prove it.

prove it.'

"Then who is?'

"He stands right yere befo' yo', and his cognomen ar' Sam White. Dad, I'm goin' to whop yo'.'

"Better go inter the house, boy, and hey yo're received.

hev y'or mother gin yo' some bread and butter and 'lasses on it."
"But that boy had the wust kind o' "But that boy had the wust kind o' swell head," said the old man. "and he was airnest in thinkin' he could whop his pop. He gits nigher and nigher, and bimeby he sails fur me. I knowed what was cumin', and befo' he could wink twice I flopped him on his back and then whopped him till he hollered fur mercy. He lived fur two y'ars after that, but he didn't try that game on me no mo'. One day he was down to Bristol, and thar was a circus in town. We went in, and as we was in town. We went in, and as we was lookin' at the enimals one of the lone lles down, with his tail stickin' through the bars of the cage. I seen Sam a-

grinnin', and I sez:
"'Young man, don't yo' go and make no fool of yo'rself with that lion!"
"I'm gwine to pinch that tail, sea

he. "What's the use?" "'I've heard as how they were made o' leather, and had no feelin' in 'em, o' leather, and had no result in 'em, and I'm goin' to see about it.'
"I didn't say nothin' mo', kase I knowed Sam was bound to hev his way if it busted him. He gits clus to the cage and grabs that tail and gives it a pinch and a twist and then hangs on to it with all his might. The lion jumps up with a roar fit to shake the hills, and in about a minit that the hills, and in about a minit that hull menagerie was upsot and the circus folks apilin' on to Sam. One of the older lions in the cage clawed him across the hand, a dog bit him in the leg and them circus folks whopped him till he didn't git out of bed fur six weeks. He was into all jist sich scrapes as that, and the wonder was that he lived as long as he did. The that he lived as long as he did. The older he growed the mo' cantankerous he got, and one day the ole woman cum to me with tears in her eyes and

"'Zeb White, Sam's a gitting wurser and wurser all the time, and I'm al-most hopin' the Lawd will take him away.' 'The Lawd couldn't manage him if

"The Lawd couldn't manage him if He did git him,' sez I.

"Mebbe He could. Mebbe He's got a pen up thar in Heaven to put Sam into and keep him 'till he's hin made over. I'm goin' to dye my shawi black and fix up a mournin' bonnet fur that boy o' ours will be brung home dead befo' he's a month older.'

"Wall, so he was—so he was," said the old man, with a touch of pathos in his voice. "He was down to the Co'ners one day to blow and brag with the crowd a hangin' out thar in them days, when a man cume ridin' up on days, when a man cume ridin' up on a mule to say that Bill Clark's bull had broken out o' the field and was cumin' as had horses tied up was mighty spry to set 'em loose and git 'em away. Nobody didn't propose to git in the way of that bull and take chances-nobody but my son Sam. It was a chance fur him to show off, and he riz

up and yelled:

"This is the day I hev bin livin'
fur! I'll go fo'th and take that bull by
the borns and flop him on his back.'

"The men tried to argy with Sam,
but he was sot, and, pullin off his coat, and flingin' down his hat, he walked out and begins to paw and belier, same as the bull. The critter stops to look at him, and for a minit or two he must hev wondered what it was. Then his eyes began to glare and his tell to stond out and the crowd bol. tail to stand out, and the crowd hollered to Sam to git over the fence. He never minded 'em, but with a roar and

a belier he ran in on the bull."

"And what happened?" I asked, as
the old man paused.

"Jest what might have been looked
fur," he replied. "Sam was tossed
twenty feet at the fust go off, and when that bull got through with him thar wasn't much left to bury. A man cums up to break the news to us. wasn't home, and ne sez to the old "Mrs. White, ar' yo' son. Sam, home

to-day?'
"'And do you know why he ain't?'
"'Not exactly, but I reckon it's kase ne's sumwhar else.' That's right, Mrs. White-perfeck ly right and proper. Y'or son Sam ain't home and ain't cumin home, kase he's got bisness up that in the land of ungels and golden streets which will letain him fur sum time."



"Dis man ain' much fo' drinkin', but it looks powful like he'il hab to gli along to-night wif nothin' but er cock-tail."

Jour."

A Plain Tale From the Hills.

It was at a table d'hote dinner at a minima face and swelling chest. The heavens, after closing over him, were reopening,

"The deuce; the deuce!" murmured morrillion, shaking his head. "There is something behind all this, now I begin to understand. Poor fellow! Not only is his head a little disordered, but his heat is still more so. . . Oh! love! Sooner or later it has to come. Fortmastely he is But the lady was a real widow, and when he learned that he changed seat.—London Vanity Fair.

> Common Case. "When I first knew Brown, he let his money go like water." 'And now?" "He seems to have frozen up now."

> A Brief Respite. The Friend-What have we to be thankful for? The Father-Lots. Christmas presents are a month away yet.—New York

-Indianapolis Journal.

Journal.

Rooster Pecked. Only one woman in Atchison refers to her cook as her cher, and she doesn's dare to do it in the presence of her hushand .-- Atchison Globe.

I have visited Stake Valley and have endeavent of the recent epideanic of the first of the dear the cause of the recent epideanic of the first of the country in the case of the recent epideanic of the case referred to state that they bought all the cases referred to state that they bought and the cases referred to state that they bought and the cases referred to state that they bought and the cases referred to state that they bought and the cases of the secretary. It is a state of the recent epideanic over creek. Water Supply, butterly, I am unable to flint over creek. Water Supply, butterly, I am unable to flint over creek. Water Supply, butterly, I am unable to flint over creek. Water Supply, butterly, I all the sate state of the recent pole of the state of the state of the recent pole of the state of the state

of the analysis. The matter of what the would be the ruination of Victoria. The council intended doing to prevent the would be the ruination of Victoria. The pollution of the water in the reservoir amendment was carried by four votes to two pollution of the water in the reservoir amendment was carried by four votes to two pollutions of the water in the reservoir amendment was carried by four votes to two.

Cr. Sinclair moved that applications for ANNUAL ELECTION.—WEST RIDING.

hy-law, for which offence clause 20 pro-

whether requirements as to Raglan P.M. Church have been complied with.—To be attended to.

From D. S. Oman, M.L.A., stating he will meet deputation re increased municipal subsidy and maintenance of main roads; also later, stating he accompanied the deputation to the Premier, and regretated to say that he could not give any promise in the direction indicated, especially to the direction indicated in the di

rate, he having neither garden, horse, nor cows, and from end of October till end of ported as under:—

From Public Health Department, acknowledging receipt of health officer's report on typhoid cases at Snake Valley, and asking for copy of analyst's report, and asking for copy of analyst's present the pollution of the reservoir at Snake Valley.

Cr. Flynn added that they reservoir at Snake Valley.

Cr. Douglas, although believing the water to be good and all right, would like to see it analysed.

Or. Flynn said they could get an analysis for £1 is. The reason they had analysis for £1 is. The reason they had analysis believed to legislators. Idany times the council interfering with politices, but as satisfactory for the health officer to get it the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the motion for the reason that the council are the politices, but and the following politics, but the Politics Act.

The reason of the said ling for the extension of the Earling politics, but the politics, but the feet of the said long the field. The politics and the said they could be the extension of the said long the line in the Beaufort Polit she is the following politics, but the Act would be fore the motion for the east and the politics, but the said they could be the extension of the said long the line in the Beaufort Polit she is the following the line in the Beaufort politics, but

of any pollution.

From same, stating in regard to the fine dairy," that it is cowkeepers, and purveyors of milk and the owners or occupiers of dairy farms and milk stores that are required to register. It would be a great convenience, the road farming pursuits" are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having the back being closed, and he having at the back being closed, and he having farming pursuits are given as some of the back being closed, and he having the pleasure of sitting at the council table, and trusted he would have the good wishes of the rate payers and be returned again. But if not only the fifthy matter run away. Seconded by the time spent amongst councillors were as good and as homorable men as the ratepayers could send into their dation of Secretary and while they did that they don't will the position of Secretary and with the magain. The motion was carried. The motion was carried. The open of state age, and enclose copies of the state age, and enclose copies of the state age, and enclose copies of the state age, and trusted he would have the good wishes of the rate payers and be returned again. But if not payers and be retu

Railway Association, asking council to be represented on a deputation to the Government with a view to having proposals for a connection with the Woomelang and Mildura railway from Hopetoun submitted to Parliament this session.— Cr. Cushing appointed to attend deputation, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Sinclair.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, forwarding bound copy of icint and making the statement must be statement

appointed to astella departation, of Mostoria, of Crs. Flynn and Sinclair.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, forwarding bound copy of joint address to His Majesty Kind Edward the Seventh Carried. FINANCE.

Received, and copy for late secretary to be sent to this family.

From Department of Agriculture, forwarding eccount for signature for £9. Idd., grant in aid to parks and gardens.—Attended to.

From Shire of Grenville, forwarding joint works account for £196 st 3d, half-cost of expenditure on Tames' Lane.—Included in pay-sheet.

From Secretary for Lands, intimating that la. 37p. of land in township of Beautofort has been excised from the site of 104. 2c. for botanical gardens and permanenty reserved as an additional site for water supply purposes.—Received.

From same, notifying that a license is to be issued to MS Stately Bowker for the Mount Eaur Reserve for severy learn, and dath that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that that he legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime. The proper state of repair, and that kind legitime is a proper state of repair, and that kind legitime. The proper state of repair, and that kind legitim

The engineer (Mr E. A. Munist) recovery and from end of October till end of March having fittled on owater at all—Attended to.

From John H. Gardiner, Baangal, Shipton, bringing under notice the nuisance to which the travelling public are subjected to by Charles Bradahaw allowing his piger to think the travelling public are an objected to by Charles Bradahaw allowing his piger to the main road leading from Skipton to Streatham, and trusting the council will see fit to put a step to it—The President moved that the quite agreed to be council will see fit to put a step to it—The President moved that the quite agreed to be controlled to the best public to the state of the public of t

would be the ruination of Victoria. The pollution of the water in the reservoir should not be passed over lightly.

Cr. Douglas said it was impossible for the water entering the reservoir to be pulluted, as it was constructed en high country, and no one was residing near the place—at least there was one, but the drainage ran away from the reservoir. The only thing he could see was that the water was a little discolored through the undergrowth in the reservoir and from the rust in the pipes. No doubt some time ago that was a cause of complaint through weeds getting into the pipes, but since a floating buoy we placed there the water was a better sample, and was now all right.

The acting-secretary was instructed to reply stating that the council did not know of any pollution.

From same, stating in regard to the name "dairy," that it is cowkeepers, and sale in the pipes will be passed to the retiring council be passed to the retiring council be reply stating that the council did not know of any pollution.

From same, stating in regard to the name "dairy," that it is cowkeepers, and sale in trough the coming season.—Received.

From Jas. Robertson, sent., Snake the pollution of drain leading from cultors to his place on main road, Carn-drain pipes, fowls, geose, calves and sheep, the drainage from cultors to his place on main road, Carn-drain pipes, fowls, geose, calves and sheep, the drainage from the vast in the pipes. No doubt some time ago that was a cause of complaint through the weeds getting into the pipes, but since a floating buoy wes placed there the water was a little discolored through the council be no better reward, and one which the passed to the retiring council branch the pipes, but since a floating buoy we placed there the water was a filtly state or not the pipes, but since a floating buoy whether it was in a filtly state or not provided the called by advertisement in the Argus, Man. Cr. Dougla

the filthy matter run away. Seconded by the time spent amongst com by-law, for which offence clause 20 provides a penalty; and any inspector or officer may prosecute for such offence. See
section 313 of the Health Act. With regard to the refusal to allow entry to the
premises, attention is invited to section.

From George Bunston, Skipton, asking
premises, attention is invited to section.

From George Bunston, Skipton, asking
for a drain and crossing to be made in
front of his gateway, Madden's Flat. A

From same, asking for report as to
whether requirements as to Raglan P.M.

Church have been convolied with.—To be

way they had entertained them at exciption last Thursday, and also for the way the President had worked in obtaining trees and getting them planted. Them had

Cr. Douglas had said. The President had entertained them spendidly, so well in fact that he would like to pay another visit.

The President thanked Crs. Douglas and O'Shaughnessy for their kind remarks. His wife and he were only soory that entertain them, and were only sorry that Cr. Stevenson was not present. It was Cr. Stevenson was not present. It was could for

tary and president also receiving copies.—

The following accounts were passed for Received, and copy for late secretary to be sent to his family.

From Department of Agriculture, forwarding accounts for £9 15s.

Taylor, £1 10s; Senior-constable Jones, and the Starter of the

Can be cused by commencing, at the first symptoms, to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this

GEORGE LEWIS being the only Candida GEORGE LEW IS being the only Cambridge Nominated, I hereby declare the said George Lewis to be duly Elected a Counciller for the West Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

HUGH CUSHING, Returning Officer. Beaufort, August 9th, 1901.

HIREORERIPON ELECTION OF AUDITOR

Notice is hereby given that JOHN HUMPH-REYS, being the only Candidate nominated for the position of Auditor to the above Shire, I hereby declare the said John Humphreys duly Elected to such position.

E. J. MUNTZ, Deputy Returning Officer. Shire Offices, Beaufort, 9th August, 1901.

SHIRE OF RIPON. APPLICATIONS, addressed to the President, and endorsed "Application for Secretary-ship,", will be received up to 10 s.m. on Monday, 2nd September, 1901, from persons qualified to fill the position of Secretary and Collector to the above shire, at a salary of £175 per annum, psyable monthly. Applicants to state age, and enclose copies of testimonials.

UNPAID GENERAL AND WATER RATES. FINAL NOTICE.

recovery. E. J. MUNTZ, Acting Shire Secretary.

Cr. O'Shaughnessy endorsed all that Cr. Douglas had said. The President had TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH

HAWKES BROS.,

Importers, Iron, Steel, and Galvanized Iron Merchants, General Ironmongers, Hay and Corn Dealers.

Beg to thank the public of Beaufort and and hope to merit a continuance the future. Their Motto: Large tocks, low prices, prompt delivery.

FURNITURE direct from manufact

PAPERHANGINGS in endless variety. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

LAMPS and LAMPWARE for the

COOKING STOVES. RANGES KITCHEN WARE COAL LIME. CEMENT KEROSENE TENTS and FLYS, TANKS (all sizes)

Place your orders with us, and we

NOTE ADDRESS-MEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

AND AT GEELONG.

1901

Autumn and Winter Season:

The People's Draper,

Has pleasure in announcing to his patrons and the public generally that he is now

Autumn & Winter Goods

MOVELTIES 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, HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

⊗Don't Blow Your Own Trumpet !冷

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.,

We can Supply the Wants of our Customers to their Utmost Satisfaction. and With Credit to Ourselves.

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 bent on Getting it. * * CALL OR WRITE.

We are.

Yours for Chaff,

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

General Merchants

BEAUFORT.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea. Rama Valley Tea.

AND D. TROY & SON'S.

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

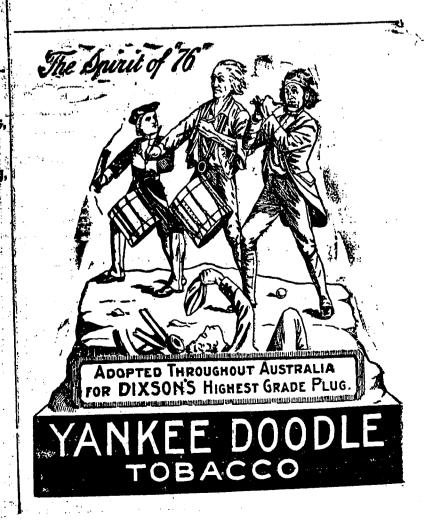
Perfection Coffee.

Sold Only by

D. TROY & SON.

BEAUFORT.

General Merchants,



SPEECH BY MR. D. S. OMAN, M.L.A.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, 30th ult., speaking in favor of the As a matter of fact, if they do not ap-Constitution Convention Bill, Mr D. S. prove of me again I am worth more Oman, the Member for Ripon and money elsewhere. I am here, like many Hampden, as reported by Hansard, said: other honorable members, representing -The question before this House to- a majority of the electors at a great night is one of great importance, not only personal sacrifice. None of us puts the to the members here, but to the country as a whole. I would like to make this point clear-that the Government occupy the Treasury benches on this question and this question alone.

Dr. Maloney.—We were fooled over

Mr Oman.-We know that Mr McLean, the late Premier, went to the country with a certain following of the liberal party, and made a very reasonable proposal. That was that the number of members of this House should be favour of the ratepayers' roll as a basis of election to the Legislative Council, but he made no proposal to settle deadlocks, and why? Because it was distasteful to the party with whom he was associated. That is the only reason we can advance. The liberals had a heavy fight. They had a heavy difficulty to contend with, because if any man was popular in this State in the country certain to-day than I did at the time of Members might reasonably expect a the election that reform is absolutely reply in the negative. necessary. I know from the short, session that we had just before we went into recess that we would have to accept, not what we asked for from the Legislative Council, but what the Legislative duce their own numbers and reimburse-Council were prepared to concede. This Convention Bill has been brought down for the purpose of enabling us to elect by £60 a year. 23 men who shall draw up a Constitution, or who, in other words, shall adapt our Constitution to the altered circumstances now existing. If we are to take the argument of the honorable member for Anglesey, there is no necessity at all for any alteration of our Constitution, because he said if we introduced a question likely to give rise to any difference of opinion we would certainly cause a deadlock-most certainly on this particular question. If we look at it from that point of view alone, we can get on very well as we stand to-day.

Mr McKenzie.-You must have good hearing. You heard more than I said. Mr Oman.-I took a note of it. If we only choose to accept what another place is prepared to concede, there is no necessity to alter our Constitution ; but if we are to legislate for the people, and as the people wish, I certainly think it is desirable that our Constitution should be broadened out. Speaking for myself, T am in favour of a second Chamber—I do not think there is any one on this side of the House who is not-and I said on the platform that I was in favour of having 80 members in this House, and of a corresponding reduction of the number of members of another place. serve the country interests to cut down the numbers severely. You know that country members have very large districts, 80 miles by 50 miles in some particular electorate. But I did say this, that I thought it only right that on a question of this kind the people should have the final say, and I was quite prepared to abide by their decision. I do not care if the people say that 60 is a sufficient number of members for this House. I am quite prepared to accept their verdict, but I know full well that this House will not go below 80. I know full well that we, as members of this Chamber, could draw up a reform that would suit the people of the country if we could get the concurrence of another place, but I do think that if we attempt to draw up that scheme and endeavour to get the concurrence of another place in it, it will be only time absolutely wasted, because we know that the policy of that other place will be to concede as little as possible. They hold a position to-day that is sufficiently strong, and every point they concede is something lost from their point of view. I do not blame them. They are quite within their rights in defending their position as long as they possibly can, but we must bear this in mind, that if they reject this measure it will be one more grievance for the electors to consider. *I feel sure that the Government have not introduced this measure with a view of hastening a crisis. They have done it because they believe that an independent body of 23 men, elected by the people as a whole, will bring about a proper reform. I do not care whether the members of the Convention are members of the Federal Parliament, or of this House, or of another place, so long as they come out on the platform and honestly place their views before the people. I am quite satisfied that if they do they will redeem their pledges, and I am satisfied also that unless they submit a proposal to the electors of which the electors approve, they will have no possible chance of carrying it. I do not fear to leave the decision in the hands of the people. I am quite satisfied that we will get reform, and such reform, too, as the people actually desire. It will not be a piece-meal reform, because if we accept that it will mean that from year to year further troubles will arise, and I certainly do think that we should have something like finality for a few years. The moment is opportune. We

position. The Government have intro-

duced a reasonable and feasible proposal

and if we are called upon to face the

did not really believe that ?

Mr Downward.—That was said before. Mr Oman,-If I had to face my constituents to-morrow I would not care. £300 which he receives an reimbursement of expenses into his own pocket.

Mr Graham - You have found that out already, have you ? Mr Oman.—But I do not see that we

should come here prepared to consider self and self alone. We should sink self and self alone. We should sink individue interests and legislate for the good of the country. For the nonce I am prepared to say that even if the people said that 40 members were sufficiently and the said plant included in the last behavior sheet of the people said that 40 members of the convention. on the present balance to the convention. of 80, I would vote for the convention, ber of members of this House should be even though I knew that I would never reduced to 80. Mr McL an was in company a seet in the House again. I am occupy a seat in the House again. I am taking up this stand, not with any hosthe members of that Chamber will be

defeated. Another view I would put is this: We are all interested parties, and and that a new board be elected. as business men I would ask members, if they required to reduce their staff. would they refer the question to the parties interested ? Would they ask the contested the election on this question parties interested to agree to a reduction,

Mr Downward-This House reduced its own salaries.

Mr Oman.-It is not reasonable to expect the members of this place to re-

Mr Downward .- The House did so Mr Omen.—The House did so under stress, and in very particular circum-

Mr McLeod .- Is all the virtue of the House on your side?

Mr Oman .-- Very nearly. As matter of fact members never reduced their reimbursement except under great stiess, because they knew, as every member in the House now knows, that the whole of the money drawn by them away by them. It is undesirable to leave a question affecting members of this and of another place in our own

Sir John McIntyre,-The convention might increase the amount of reimburse ment to £400 a year.

Mr Oman. So it might, and I would ffer no objection. Mr Trenwith.-Let us have a con-

Sir John McIntyre .- They did that in regard to the other Parliament, and I do not know why they should not do

Mr Oman.-Another place must be given a fair opportunity to deal with this question.

Mr Staughton. - They will throw it out, Mr Oman.—That need not be considered. If we are going to look at it Haynes a chance to clear himself of the reduction, because I felt it would not from that point of view we can rest assured that we will do little or no legislation here, because in nearly every instance where we have sent a measure to another place for a final yea or may oses. That is about the size of my own that measure has reached the wastepaper basket. In some cases there has been a spirit of compromise, and perhaps in some instances good has been secured, but I do say that it is a waste of time to send a measure like the Woman's Suffrage Bill five or six times to another place to have it simply thrown on one side. If we send a reform Bill to the Council such as we would like to see carried, we would not secure its passage through that place. Another honorable member said we must bear in mind that we will have to accept the work of this Convention. So we will, to a very great extent, even if it reduces the members of this place to 40, but the people have the final say, and I am quite prepared to leave it to them, because I realize that we are responsible to them, and that if we do not carry out their wishes here they will very soon endeavour to displace a number of us by men who will promise for the time to carry out their wishes. The honorable member for Maldon has The honorable member for Maldon has 2189, excepting the extrat. As they know, said that, even though elected on the Mr.Reid, the engineer, died, and this put one-man-one-vote principle, the two Federal Houses are not a happy family. That may be so. The honorable member said that the Senate was quite prepared to fight the House of Representaives. That only goes to show that even on an equal franchise two Houses are an advantage. The honorable member for Atarat said that the principle of this Bill was a vicious principle. I think that it is an unfortunate statement for any member of this House to make, that

a proposal of this kind to refer a question to the people and to trust the people is vicious. I think it is a very serious matter for any honorable member to make an assertion of that kind.

Mr Touteher .- Don't you trust the people through your Parliament?
Mr J. W. Billson (Fitzroy).—The Legislative Council does not trust the people, or it would give them the vote, Sir John McIntyre.—There is no trust

anywhere at present; it is all cash down.

Mr Oman, -So far as Parliament is concerned, I am not saying anything that I would wish to reflect on Parliament in any way, but I am saying that in a question of this kind, where the people's interest must be considered from a financial point of view and from many other points of view, you can safely trust the people. I am quite confident that know that owing to the altered circumthe people, if we test the question, will stances of the States there is some send back, not 52 but 72 members, reason for a consideration of our present

A Safe Medicine

pledged to secure a convention.

electors over it I feel sure that those For children is Chamberlain's Cough liberals who are associated with the Remedy. It always cures, and is not party on the other side of the House only safe, but pleasant to take. For sale H. Goddard, A. Lamb, W. P. Schlicht, and will be afraid to face their constituents. by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Beaufort: E. Milligan—resigned in a body.

Several Honorable Members .- You | All Nations Extended Company.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING. QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT. A PECULIAR VOTE. THE DIRECTORS RESIGN.

TOUR RE-BLECTED.

There was a large attendance at the special meeting of shareholders in the above-named complany, called by requisition, and held at the George hotel on Tuesday, to consider the following business:

1. The cause of the action of the directors in calling for the resignation of the mining metagons nich radiomation in one statute. manager, such resignation, in our opinion, being detrimental to the interests of the

comoany ? 6. To produce all invoices, vouchers, or taking up this stand, not with any most of the stand of the another place, but because I documents relating to the above matters.

7. To enquire generally contains manage ment of the affairs of the company. 8. That the present board of director have lost the confidence of the shareholders

presided at the opening of the proceedings and subsequently Mr A. Bell was voted to

The Chairman (Mr Bell) suggested that contested the election on this question of constitutional reform, and I feel more

as reimbursement of expenses is paid company would be conserved by the appointaway. Even double the amount is paid ment of a man who had more experience in

> was alleged that Mr Haynes had paid men for work that had not been done. The such a letter. The Beaufort shareholders were trying to defend Mr. Haynes' repu-

Mr Holst: You are doing the worst for him. Mr Thompson stated toathe had received a private letter in respect to Mr Hayner. He did not think it right to bring the matter before the directors, and he personally enquired into the allegations. If he had found anything wrong in regard to Mr. Haynes he would have reported the matter. He did not think it proper to place before the directors letters of this character. Mr Sinclair: Wny did you not give Mr

harge made in the letter ? The Legal Manager replied that he four nothing wrong in regard to Mr Haynes, and he was not asked to resign on this letter.

The directors had never seen the letter. Mr McBae : Was not Mr Haynes dismiss on the information in the letter ! The Legal Manager : Certainly not. Mr McRae repeated his statement that on previous half-year; amount due

Mr Haynes had been shabbily treated. Mr Hare: What rot! Mr McRae: Mr Haynes appeared not to have had fair play. If the reason for his lismissal was ample he would support the

Mr W. Ellis stated that this appeared Beaufort agitation. The directors had stated that Mr Haynes, in their opinion, was not competent to open up an alluvial mine. They should do what was the best for the

interests of the company.

Mr VanderSteel questioned the mining knowledge of the directors. He had been mining 43 years, and therefore could speak with authority on the splendid work done by Mr Haynes, who had put everything in

apple-pie order. Clauses 2 to 7 on the requisition as to the expenditure on the plant were then taken.

Mr VanderStoel asked what was the total amount of the cost on the last pumping plant. The Legal Manager, in reply, read the engineer's report, which stated that Cameron and Sutherland's plant was the best, cheapest, and most suitable under offer. and the price £480. The erection cost them to some inconvenience. The extras

amounted to £70. Mr McRae asked whether the cost of the He did not understand the way balancesheets were made up in mining companies.

The Legal Manager replied that all the financial affairs of the company were fully stated. The balance at credit was 4846 0 5d, as shown in the half-yearly report, and all the outstanding accounts he knew of amounted to £150. This latter included £80 balance on the erection of the plant. The Chairman explained that the balance sheet was perfectly clear. There was 2486

standing accounts amounted to 2150 including 280 due to Cameron and Suthergo on with clause 8.

Mr F. Helst pointed out that the shareholders had no power to order the director in the employment of their manager. The

first resolution was out of order. Mr W. Vawdrey suggested that the first The Chairman said they could go on with the first motion, but the instruction of the meeting.

Mr Geo. King stated that it was most with the appointment of a manager. with the appointment of a manager.

The first motion was then withdrawn,
and Messrs Vanderstoel and Wadsworth
substituted clause 8 for it.

Mr McRae asked whether the mining

manager put in Mr Haynes' place received 40s per week higher than the previous manager. Mr Goddard: No. Mr McRae: And were applications called

for a new manager? Mr Goddard : No. The ballot resulted as follows :-- For the motion, 24 350; against, 700. Some discu sion took place Some discussion took place as to said included in which they worked; in fact, the osition of the present directors.

Then the directors—Messre A. J. Hars, brigade generally worked well, and he was position of the present directors.

On the motion of Mesers VanderStoel and W. Ellis the resignation of the directors was

Mosars W. Schlicht, 20,160; A. J. Hare, 17,800; H. Goddard, 17,850; A. Lamb, 17,800; W. Ellis, 15,605; R. Milligan, 1,575; J. McRae, 4,780. The first five on the poll were elected

Mr Sinclair asked if the directors would

Mr Sinclair saked if the directors would give Mr Haynes a reference that he was an honosable man.

Mr Goedard, as chairman of the Alli Nations and All Nations Extended boards, said that nothing could be said against Mr Haynes' honesty. He was a perfectly straightforward man. The directors thought Mr Haynes, was an expensive man, and thay considered they could be served better in the management of the mine.

Mr Sinclair remarked that the Beaufart people had nothing to say against the

people had nothing to my against the directors individually. He attended the meeting in the interests of Mr Haynes solely. He moved that the directors give Mr Hayne reference as to his character.
Mr Hare seconded the motion, which was uly carried. Some discussion took place on the ques

of Mr Thompson withholding the letter from the directors, and a resolution was carried that the legal manager had the confidence of the shareholders.—*Courier*.

The News from Abroad

for work that had not been done. The done for me, and if you desire to publish my Johnston had laid the charge. It had been said that the directors had not received that the directors had not received such a letter. The Beaufort shareholders October 4th, 1899.

Beaufort United Common.

The managers of the above Common net at the secretary's office on 5th inst. Present-Messre Humphreys, Flynu, and Browne (secretary.) The minutes of the previous meeting. were read and confirmed.

financially as follow :- Balance in bank, £20 11s 10d; cash im hand, £1 4s making a total credit of £21 15s 10d fees received to date for current halfyear, £53 16s, which with £8 12s writing, are considered as wishing to arrears makes the total assessment to date, £62 8s, being an advance of 17s

The accounts are ready for the audit. From the herdsman, reporting that 3000 sheep and 60 head of cattle passed through the common since last neeting; since the balancing of the are held responsible until they settle books I have collected some of the arrears. The reports were received.

CORRESPONDANCE. From Mrs M. J. Fraser, offering £1 for the branding-yard at Nerring .-Offer declined; Mrs Fraser to be in-

formed It was resolved to invite tenders for the yard timber, subject to removal at once after purchase. The following accounts were passed

for payment:—Herdsman, £5 15s; secretary, £2; premium, £1; total, £8

The meeting then adjourned.

Do You Know

That Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a favourite, and preferred to any other, by all who become thoroughly acquainte plant was included in the last balance-sheet. | with its good qualities ! For sale by J.

The usual monthly meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Monday evening. Lieut. Glenister presided, 10 members being present. Correspendence -Captain Sinclair apologised for being unable to attend the meeting.-Received. From Country Fire Brigades' Board. stating that the application of J. A. Lilley as a member of the brigade has been approved of ; that election of G. Hellyer is foreman has been brought before board. land. He suggested that now they should and noted in registrar; that resignation of L. A. Jaensch as foreman has been accepted; and that Brigadier D. Stevenson has not attended 50 per cent. of practices. Received, the secretary stating that Brigadier Stevenson had since sent in his Mr W. Yawurey suggested was, and less proposition should be withdrawn, and less resignation, as he could not attend, and the vote be taken on the 8th claims on with that same had been forwarded to the the first motion, but the directors could board; mumbers expressing regret, as he please themselves whether they took the was a good member of the brigade. Accounts amounting to 11s 3d were passed Mr Geo. King stated that it was most tor payment. Secretary was instructed to unusual for the shareholders to interfere write to the board for 400ft. hose, and have a hook repaired. A vacancy having occurred in the active members list, E. H. Weish was elected. A. Constable's name was added to the reserve list. Lieut. Glenister complimented the members of the brigade on turning out to the fire on Sunday morning so promptly. If the bell had rung sooner they could not have worked harder than they did, but the fire had a good hold, and they found it

impossible to save the property. He

thought that ex-Brigadier D. Stevenson

and J. Uheeseman (who is a reserve

member) deserved every credit for the

HÆPATITIS

LIVER TROUBLE Effectually Cured.

come in my ears, a sort of beating noise, that made me, for the time, quite deaf. But

this trouble would also go away, as it came, without any cause as far as I could tell. I

food, blood supplier, and energy invigorator.

It built me up again to new life when I was as good as dead, and gave me hope and happiness when I thought they were not the world. It would be

nore for me in this world. It would be

strange if I was not grateful for this result,

and if my testimony is of value for publica-

tion in a newspaper or elsewhere as to the

ami Ment

Declared at South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 1st day of February, one thousand nine bundred, before me, B. D. HEATHER, J.P.,

Honest men don't stand a chance;

Now are stripes of different hue ;

And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing,

We shall have no pants at all.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure

n either sex, all acquired or constitutional Dis-

charges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury.

Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors

The Lincoln and M d a d Countie Drug Com-

JOHN J. NAYLOR.

Blacksmith and Wheelwright,

BEAUFORT,

pany, Lincoln, E

Bigger patches on our pants.

All because subscribers linger,

The more we work there grow behind us

he Case of Mrs. Annie Kemp.

suffered at times from neuralgia in the side of the face; it would start in the cheek When persons of a naturally vigorous pensitution fall into bas health there must have been a predisposing cause, for nothing comes by chance. In sickness or health we are the creatures of circumstance. It bone and then spread all round my jaws, and sometimes a choking feeling came in my chest and throat. I could hardly breathe; it was as though my lungs were closed up, and I was going to be stifled for want of breath. All these symptoms came on me was with ne thought of what was in store that Mrs. Annie Kemp, now residing at 12 Chessel-street, Clark-street, South Melbeurne, removed years ago from her country home and outdoor life near Brighton to the gradually, one after the other, the time extending over years, so that my good health was sapped little by little till I was a physical wreck. And, worst of all, I lost all hope of getting better. I had not a crumb of comfort to sustain me. The medicines I had taken by the quart, prescribed by the various doctors who had treated me, had absolutely no effect, and it appeared certain that my disorder was beyond help, and must have a fatal termination. I had a brother in law who was a great sufferer. In gradually, one after the other, the time seafinement of a city house and surroundings. Yet, without doubt, this was the first cause of the affliction that followed. This lady fell into a bed state of health. that defied all treatment, till a casual word spoken by a relative gave her the key that opened the leak of good health for her. Mrs. "It is about ten years age," says Mrs. Gray, that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup hailing virtue in it.

"A cousin of asine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to hadigestien. His trouble was principally a violent colle, freen terpld stomach and liver.

"After years of almost hopsies suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first same to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. brother-in-law who was a great sufferer. In-his business he had to drive about a great deal, and was often taken with fits of giddi-ness, that so upset him that several times he narrowly escaped falling from his seat into the readway. He was recommended to into the roadway. He was recommended to take Clements Tonic, and its effect was so beneficial in his case that he strongly beneficial in his case that he surrougly advised me to take it. After using the first bottle of Clements Tonic I did not find a change for the better; but after the second bottle I felt a distinct all-round improvement in my health, which increased day by ment in my neatth, which increased day by day. All the pains and aches I had suffered from diminished in frequency and intensity, still at last I ceased to feel them at all. My cheerfulness returned, I was gay as a lark, and the morbid despondency of my thoughts was banished. It was something astounding what Claments Toxic did for me, and this what Clements Tonic did for me; and this remember, after doctors' treatment and every other remedy I had tried had absolutely failed. I am sure there must be some wonderful property in Clements Tonic, quite different to any drug sold by chemista;

with seristim, and asked that one of the conveners of the meeting lay something before them.

Mr McRae asked that the motion by which the mixing manager was suspended be read, and who proposed it.

The Legal Manager stated that the seconded by Mr Lamb.

Mr McRae said that the late manager was a suspended be read, and who proposed it.

All always keep me regular correspondes continued to the second that the late manager was a reputable person in Beaufort, and he should be heard as to the reason why he was asked to resign. Me Schlicht was a bit purse-proud; but he did not think that he was to be allowed to ride rough-shod over others.

The Chairman: Do not introduce personalities.

Mr R. A. D. Sinclair remarked that the sonalities.

Mr R. A. D. Sinclair remarked that the to been treated fairly.

The Legal Manager read the resolution by which Mr Haynes had to been treated fairly.

The Legal Manager read the resolution by which Mr Haynes left the charge of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interest of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the mine. This was as follows:—"That in the copinion of the board the interests of the motion.

Mr VanderStoel them moved that Mr VanderStoel them moved that Mr VanderStoel them motion.

Mr VanderStoel them moved that Mr VanderStoel them motion.

Mr

eeded.

"I feel gratefiel for what Mother Seigel has lone for me; and if you desire to publish my steement for the good of others you have my tetement for the good of others you have my lawys found that on waking in the morning. my mouth had an unpleasant taste, and my tongue and lips were dry and parched. My mind was harassed by a nervous dread of

mind was harassed by a nervous dread of some ever-impending and inevitable calamity, something dreadful that was sure to happen, and that could in no way be prevented or avoided. I had cramping pains in the limbs, that caught me in the legs and hands, particularly when I was warm in bed; then they came on with great severity, so much so as to wake me up. And what was strange about these pains, they came and went suddenly, without apparent reason.

Let the manner a dramming noise would

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discon

tinuence of their newspapers, the Celt." This is the poem:herdenan on fees collected, £5 156. publisher may continue to send them Lives of poor men oft remind us ontil arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-On our pants, once new and glossy,

office to which they are directed, they their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places

without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direc. Or when the cold of winter strikes us tion, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that is refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, prima facie evidence of intentional

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 4s. has ordered it or not, is held in law to 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine be a subscriber.

fraud.'

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

try to shumpoo an elephant with a share of public patronage.
Shoeing a specialty.
All sorts of vehicles built and repaired. business and ignore advertising."

Wishes to inform the public that he ha Mail chemists.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well business, and trusts by careful attention to beautiful simile:—"You might as well business, and by doing good work, to merit

A Wonderful Medicine

shings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches in, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling M. &C. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This, is no Scion. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be "WORTH A GUINEA & BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will q ickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach: Impaired Digestion; Disordered Liver;

they act like magic. A few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System: restoring the long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Roseburg of Health the whole purvaical engage of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nerrous and debilitated is that Beccham's Pills have the Largest Sate of any Patent Medicine in the world. Propagations with each box.

Propagation only by THOMAS BEIECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold everywhere, in Boxes la 1½t, and 2s, 9d, each.

GENERALPRINTING AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

The Advocate Office, Beaufort Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence-street Beaufort, Victoria.

Postal Intelligence. LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE.

Closing Time a.w. p.m. ... 8.15 and 4.50 ... 8.15 and 4.50 Geelong Trawaiia Trawalla ... 8.15 and 4.50 Registered mail.—8 p.m. previous evening and 4.30 p.m.; p.p., 8 p.m. previous evening and 4.30 p.m. ... 11.50 and 8 Stawell ... 11.50 and 8 Murtoa 11.50 and 8 Buangor ... 11 50 and 8 English mail per Mail Steamer, 5.15 p.m.. Tuesday; via Adelaide, 8.15 a.m. Wedn.

COUNTRY. Waterloo S.,. ... 9.15 Main Lead, Reg. mail and p.p., 8 50.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Nerring ... Lake Goldsmith Stockyard Hill Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50. Enrambeen ... 12.45 Shirley, ... 12.45 Reg, mail and p.p., 12.20.

MAILS INWARD. Arrive Daily. From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, andi Frawalla.—7 a.m. and 12,30 p.m. From Ararat, Stawell, Buang a, Maide-Creek, and Murtoa.—8.30; n.m.

p.m.. From Waterloo, Waterloo S ead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 Monday, Wednesday and F From Stockyard Hill, Nerring. a Goldsmith.—4,30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE Office is open daily for transaction postal and telegraph business, 1 stamps and postal notes from 8.30 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS. From 10 a.m. till 3 excepted, viz., 10 s.m.rod 2 meen. for it not only acts as a restorative, but as a

SAVINGS BANK.. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Secure vys. 10 to 12 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for re elving: deposits only...

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND D. T From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Surprising merits and powers of Clements-Tonic, make what use you like of what I say, by all means."

OLD AGE PENSION PAY 9 a.m. (ill 3 p.m. G. M. CakaGH 't

HINTS TO FRIEND!

chom von do business.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I. ANNE KEMP, of 12 Chessel-st., Clark-st., South. Meibourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of three folios, and consecutively numbered from one to three, 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. successful institution. Paik about it wherever Mer tien it to the tradeopeso.

Li they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so. If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its adverti. ing columns mention the fact to at

Don't lend your paper to any parts who can afford to become a schooling A Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Balli- but is too mean to support local gate wick of the Colony of Victoria. prise.

The Man Who Doesn't Advertis

Breathes there a man with soul so dead. A syndicate of Western (American) That to himself he hath not said, "My trade of late is getting bad, editors offered 1000dols, for the best l'il try another ten-inch ad. appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up If such there be, go mark him well. ther subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain For him no bank account shall swell-No angel watch the golden stair To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din Of traffic may not enter in, For bargain hunters by the score Shall pass nor heed his dingy door; For the' his sign is on the wall And on some barnyard gete a scrawl, No people who have cash and sense, Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain And patronage but gives him pain; Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profund. Here let him live in calm repose Unsought except by men he owes,

And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleep. Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well, And that the world may know its loss Place on his grave a wreath of moss And on the stone above, " Here lies A chump who wouldn't advertise. -Mortimer Crane Brown

Business man-" You remember that ad.' I had in your paper, and took outtwo months ago ? Well, I want to have it put back again." "Why, I thought you said no one noticed it while it was in." Business man (humbly)-"They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of vour advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your business is sufficiently important to stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large.-Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore in every case Greyor White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagrecable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth, of the hair on bald snots. where enarmingly scattered, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemest for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whom-sale depôt 33, Farrington Koad, Lander England.

Of you dry to do poesnis no idvertising, you will find your dready like a boy drying to shink a not lown mitowt shnow. Pesides dere ish dese tifferences : ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can somedimes shenerally always make der advectising come right avay quick all der year rount, mitsome moneys.

No. POST/

RATES WIT CETTELS.—Per URGENT LETTE (inaddition to

(Urgent letter the Post Office which they are as telegrams, an the utmost desi not be delivere persons residing ary delivery by u ger, nor if addr having no delive rier or telegraph POST CARDS REPLY POST CA LETTER CARDS (2 for 21d.

BOOKS .- For e or under (up t REGISTRATION F PARCELS.—Two (each extra po Bulk parcels posted by a paper publishe dor, per lb or (Not less than parcel.)

COMMERCIAL PAP

NEWSPAPERS

two ouncesors (Such as acce accounts*, affida papers (correct ing, legal docum *ature of letters bills of lading, society, pay st attorney, deeds of, recognisano atock slicets, sci other similar as PRINTED PAPERS. ounces (up to Remarks such as, · With thanks.oto

TERCOL SOUTH ' NSLAND. ASMANIA, V Fist, N LETTERS .- Per 1 Post Cards

REPLY POST CAR LETTER CARDS S. Australia, Q mania, W. Aus Te Lew Zealer Books .- Per four NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION F Bulk parcels of a ed by a registe

nunlisher or lb or fraction PARCEL POST .-Queensland, Tasmania, and only.—Per lb Each addition (up to 11 lbs)

COMMERCIAL PA TED PAPERS. ounces or un (Items PATTERES, samp merchandise, two ounces or

RATES TO KINGDOM LETTERO. - Each

POST CARDS

REPLY POST CAR NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAP er under... Over 4 ounces ounces ... Every additio er under (up PRINTED PAPERS

papers).—Per or under (up PATTERNS and two ounces 1lb) ... REGISTRATION ! **▲**cknowledgem of a registere PARCELS POST,

Each parcel Each addition to 11lbs)... LATE LETTERS and late fee sta may be posted a ing a quarter of closes; at Mel Diffice, any cour way travelling the mail guar

Spencer-street, Express up to laide Express v tralia are charg Malbourne G.I 4.25 at Spencer

Give your ord the newspaper tions for which

whatever. It is and money to prospects of the circulates. It gi for your printing worth of printing orders from you, he is

not in a position to give you a pound's

for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer's

AND

SUBSCRIBE

LOCAL

for the small sum of

0 1

 $0.0\frac{1}{2}$

INDUSTRY,

Riponshire



No. 1238

MENTS.

8.15 and 4 50

8.15 and 4.50 previous even-3 p.m. previous:

11.50 and 8

1.50 and 8

11.50 and 8

11 50 and 8

amer, 5.15 p.m.

and 7.40.

and Friday. 9.15

it, Geelong, andi

uang a, Mai ile-

Shirtey .-- 4.30>

-, 10 to

n't Advectise.

h soul so dead.

ng bad,

him well,

ngy door;: | wall

e a scrawl,

and sense.

for trade

i the fence.

orldly gain

im rain; no rude sound

repose se **owes.**

dispel

now its loss h of moss

Here lies

Crane Brown.

remember that

r, and took out

ell, I want to-in." Editor—

said no one

in." Business

didn't seem to-

he mere fact of

ople know you

also that your

important to

ou are in busi-

to do without

o much of an

at large.-Ex-

with a man who

per advertising

FOR THE HAIR.

AN HAIR RE-

itively restore in

makes the hair

germani terahili

Pesiaes a ra ish

: don't got some

'em; but you

v alwavs make

khtavay quicks

it some mone**ys.**

the Proprietor, he office of The

vertise..'

t him deep

dreamless sleep:

n stair

naire.

shall swell—

PH OFFICE.

transa tan

in 8.3a

rring, a

9.1**5**. 9.1**5**.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901.

PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

PATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

Per ounce or under 0 2 URGENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6 (inaddition to ordina y 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 not be delivered in addressed to persons residing beyond the ordin-ary delivery by telegraph messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS ETTER CARDS ... (2 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 12 for 1s. 3d) 0 01 may believe us. may ask for. Try him you don't NEWSPAPERS BOOKS.—For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)

REGISTRATION FEE ... 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 o 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each

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

PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will ablige,"
With thanks, oto," will render accounts
hameable as letters.

> TERCULONIAL RATES. SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND NSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, Fist, New Hebrides AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

LETTERS.—Per 1 ounce or under 0 2 Post Cards REPLY POST CARDS 02 LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tas-Te New Zealand and Fiji $0.2\frac{7}{2}$ BOOKS.—Per four ounces or under

(up to three lbs)... ... NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION FEE... ... Bulk parcels of newspapers, posoed by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per

lb or fraction thereof ... PARCEL POST .- To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRIN-TED PAPERS.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1 (Items see Victoria) PATTERES, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 11b) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Letters. - Each 1 ounce or under 0 21 0 1 POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS 0 1 NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces $0.2\frac{1}{2}$ er under... Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ...

PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).-Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to

REGISTRATION FEE Acknowledgement of delivery of a registered article ... FARCELS POST, wholly by sea .--Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each parcet of 2105 of under(up 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 Aus-

tralia are charged 3d. extra postage at Malhourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-streatStation.

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 advertising medium. 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.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

way. If the printer gets a few pounds THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's man or draper will not throw in gratis L1 worth of something else that you

Cures Sore Lega. Cures Blackhoad or Pimples on the Pace.

Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, SUPPORT

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 Boues.

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 to test its value.

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

Mr James Balcombe writes;—'I suffered when in the Army from a severe case of Abscass of the Liver, and was sent home from India to the hospital. It was one of the worst cases known in the hespital, where I 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 could not stop the discharge, which was very great. I was on my back for two vears altogether: 'At last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, I tried some, and after the first large bottle found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of sue. I can truly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,"

district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater neighbour or friend asks for the loan 3s per Quarter

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

ALWAYS PAYS.

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

Executed with Meatness and

Despatch.

Bear in mind that

Business men should note that as the Local Paper is extensively read in the

district, it therefore affords a splendia lodging the application, to insert in a

An advertisement is a paper man's parketable commodity, and it is quite s 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

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Sourvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

is warranted to cleanes the blood from all inpuri-ties, from whatever cause arising. For Scroiule, Scurvy, Ecram, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Disenses, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

"New Kent-road, S.E., July 8, 1899.

"P.S.—I should like to mention that when sending a relation f r the second bottle from the neighlouring drug stores they persuaded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared was 'just as good,' I found this did me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent back, and the genuine article procured, with above result."

Mr W. Pauley. Broad Lane, Cortenham, Cambridge, 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 under his treatment some time, but got no better. I tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to go to the Infirmary. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and cause to go to the Infirmery. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and cause out uncured; in f.ct, 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 case was one of the worst it was possible 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 Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for three months, mine being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly well, with my skin as clear as possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900."

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could reat only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did me any good for more than a lew days. After a while 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 tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised. May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St, Margiarit's—on-Thames, writes:—"I firel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been subering these last few years with Eczenna and Blotches, which provented me following my occupation, and I can safely out uncured: in fect. worse than when I wer It is obtainable direct from the office In addition to complete and impartial reports of all local meetings, an

₩JOB * PRINTING THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s.
9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PRINTIATOR THE LINCOLN' AND MIDLANDS Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Rugland. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION,-Purchasers of Clarke's Blood

article. Worthless imitations and substituted are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled yendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

RE MINING LEASES.

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

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, OHEST and LUNGS.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, 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

Will take place. ine 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



Established 1860. A. H. SANDS (Late Wm. Baker),

UNDERTAKER, Corner of Neilland Havelock Streets, and opposite State School.

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

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Mes-

sages promptly attended to. A. H. SANDS, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

A. H. Sands has ON SALE the following A., lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs; sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.

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

W.EDWARDNICKOLS Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS :-BARKLY STREET, ARARAT, and NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Correspondent and Valuer for the Bul

larat Banking Company, Limited. Current Rates

STEVENSON & SONS.

UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS,

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. BOOKto the linkabitants of BEAUFORT and district
that he is Sole Agent for the Argus, Age,
Herald, Star. Couriar, Melbeurne Punch,
Sydney. Bulletin, Riponshire Advocate,
Leader, Weekly Times, Australasian,
Australian Journal, Sportsman, and all other
Periodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock,
Also Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life
Assurance. Advertisements received for all the

Assurance. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the address—Next deor to Bank of Victoria. WM. C. PEDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefull, Shod. P. J. O'SULLIVAN, SADULER AND HARAESS MAKER

SNAKE VALLEY. A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harnes Requisites kept in stock.

All kinds of Harness bought, sold,

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Read and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all

Also Cash Buyer of Mides, Horse-hair, Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCK to SUB-VV SCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely taken advantage of.

The Advertising Rates have also been considerably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate," HAVELOCK STREET, BEADFORT
(Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDER-TAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, Shire. As the advocate of the interests and and have by moderate charges and promut. and hope by moderate charges and prompt for the welfare of this district, it has a claim attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor. has a greater scope for extended usefulnes

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

patrons for past favors, and while respect fully 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, Beautort. DENTS and Debts Collected. Agent Marine Insurance Company. Agency Business of all kinds attended

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

and he will do his utmost to enfitte him to a

"The Riponshire Advocate" s the Advertising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and

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 tor the wardre of this district it has a claim reconsiderably greater amount of support, has a greater scope for extended usefulness any other journal or journals within a radius of the Shire Offices.

. The Circulation

Kipoushire Advocate

Steadily Increasing,

nd the Proprieter, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost cudeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the merchanteresting and instructive information.

"The Advocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

CIRCULATES in the following districts:— Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglau, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skiptou, and Carngham. With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT.

Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Poultry Farmin Agriculturat Intelligence,

Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc.

Business Men. Read

lt was Benjamin Franklin who wrote-"What steam is to machinery, adve tising is t husiness." nd another w.-er has said that-"He who in his "biz" would-rise,

Must either 'bust' or advertise.' ud advertisers cannot do better than make t Riponshire Advocate the medium tor

Arthur Parker: Printer and Publisher, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS. ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS.
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office :- Lawrence Street, Beaufort Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

MINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c., . Prepared on the shortest notice,





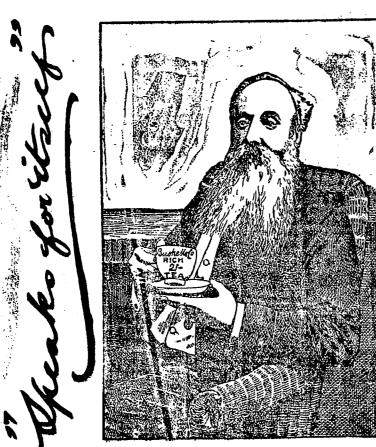
The NEW PHOTOGRAPHY at richards & co's.

Do not fail to see the New and Beautiful Photographs now being exhibited in our window Quite a break from the old style, They are artistic, pretty and novel The New Oyal Circular and Celoron Mounts, in latest colors. Ivy Green, Scotch Grey, Wine Brown, Carbon Black, Royal Tan etc.

The Latest Styles in Bridal Bouquets kept at the Studio.
The New Photographs are the talk of Ballarat.
Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of our New Instantaneous

RICHARDS & CO., opposite Courier Office, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.





Birhulfo

Agents for Beaufort and District-

WOTHERSPOON

General Merchants, NEILL STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.
Wheat, 2s 5d per bushel, bags in; flour, stone-made, none; roller-made, L5 17s 6d per ton; pollard, 11d per bushel; bran, 104d per hushel; oats, white, new, to 1s 10d per bushel; Algerian, new, to 1s 10d per bushel; Cape harley, to 3s; potatoes, Warrnauhbool, new, L5 15s per ton; Ballarat, new, £5 15s; hay, sheaves, to L3 5s per ton; straw, L1 per ton; chaff, £4 per ton; onions, 13s per ton; chaff, £4 per ton; onions, 13s per ton; butter, fresh, 1s per lb; butter, potted, 8d per lb; hams, 6d per lb; bacon, 6d per lb; cheese, 74d per lb; cags, 8d per dozen; lb; cheese, 74d per lb; cags, 8d per per lb; c ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

quality ranging principally from useful to factory, ls 3\d; separator, ls 2\d to 1s 3\d; good and prime descriptions, penned to-day. Salea opened to very lively competition, continuing so all through, prices for all descrip-tions showing a marked advance on last tions showing a marked advance on last week's best values. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £14 to £15; extra do., £16 to £17 12s 6d; good do., £12 to £13; medium do., £10 10s to £11 10s; prime pens cows, £10 to £12 10s; good do., £8 10s to £9 10s, Fat Calves.—13 penned, which sold well. Best to £6 15s. Fat Sheep.—2,860 penned, a much larger proportion than of late, consisting of good to prime quality. Biddings throughout very spirited. Quotations:— Prime crossbred wethers, 21s to 22; extra skins, merino, to 60d each; crossbreds, to Prime crossbred wethers, 218 to 223; extras do., 23s to 27s 6d; good do., 18s 6d to 19s 5dd each. Country and station skins, 6d; medium do., 16s 6d to 17s 6d; prime merino, to 5\(^1\)d per pound; comeback to to 16s 6d; prime merino wethers, 18s to 19s; Lincoln, to 2\(^1\)d per pound. Lambskins, 3d. Hides. Agood supply and a lively market, prices ruling very firm. Picked heavies, 18s to 18s; Good to 5\(^1\)d per pound. Condend to 5\(^1\)d per pound. Lambskins, 3d. Hides. Agood supply and a lively market, prices ruling very firm. Picked heavies, 18s to 18s; Good to 5\(^1\)d per pound. Condend to 5\(^1\)d per pound; crossbred, to 4d per pound; crossbred, to 5\(^1\)d per pound; crossbred, to 5\(^1\)d per pound; crossbred, to 6d per pound; crossbred, to drop, which sold at improved rates. Good, to 51d per pound. Good conditioned salted 6d to 11s 6d; old lambs, to 18s 3d.

The following district sales are reported : By Messra Hepburn, Dowling, and Craw-ford.—201 merino wethers for the estate of the late W. Lewis, Stoneleigh, Beaufort, mixed at current rates,

16s to 18s 6d, averaging 16s 8d; 36 comebac ewes for Mr G. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 13s 10d to 15s 1d, averaging 14s 7d. By

to 25 15s; chaffing sheaves, £3 10s to £5 st BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Tuesday.

Fat Cattle.—Only 145 head, consisting of ladd to 1s 2d; lmmp, 1s 3d to 1s 3d;

MELBOURNE PRODUCE MARKET, Cheese-old, 71d to 8d; new, 7d to 71d. Butter—Factory, is 2\frac{1}{4} to is 2\frac{1}{4} d; dairy, is 1d to is 2d. Eggs, 10\frac{1}{4} to 1ld. Bacun, 7d to 7\frac{1}{4}d. Hams, 7\frac{1}{4}d to 8d.

GEELONG MARKETS. George Hague & Co. report (14th inst.):— Sheepskins.—Another large supply today, and cleared all at prices equal to last drop, which sold at improved rates. Good, 10s decided on the sorts, 3d to 3½d per pound, 10s decided to 12s dd, s few to 13s; useful, 10s dt to 12s dd; old lambs, to 18s 3d.

The following district sales are reported:

Tallow.—We have made sales of good

Post Office Store, Waterloo. T. D. MARTIN Having laid in a large stock of DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES; ETC. nd all requirements of a General Store, re

Important Announcement.

and CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at the strength of their parnest ment is returning him for the third time without

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

painlessly with cocaine thyl, laughing gas, &c. NOTE THE ADDRESS-

VELOCK STREE (Next Mechanics' Instituté), BEAUFORT CREDIT FONCIER.

Loans to Farmers IN SUMS FROM £50 to £2,000,

At 41 per cent. for 311 years,

With option of paying off all or part OANS made on security of Freshold of Crown Leasehold, maybe used to Pay Debts of Crown Rents; Part Purchase Land

arm, etc.
Apply for forms at any Post-office lavings Bank, or by letter to
The Inspector-General of

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Office Hours 10 to 12, 146 5. TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND on freehold and other acceptible.

SUNDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1901. Presbyterian Church.—Lexton, 11 a.m., States the envy of the world, farming copies had since been received. He also vaterioo, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. has gone ahead on a more and more Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort. 11

Kipoushire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST-17, 1901. The Ministerial decision to remodel the hall of the college or university to the working of the Victorian Department platform of a farmers' institute, and working of the Victorian Department platform of a farmers' institute, and the platform of a farmers' institute, and passing to Carroll, and passing to Carrol working of the Victorian Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly to be impartibely in simple and popular language, the information so helpful to the commended, although one doubts the wisdom of the policy which takes the minister from home in the endeavor to secure a permanent head for the regulating largely from private enterinded appear that the failure of the existing Department of Agriculture has been caused so much by the lack of appreciative effort on the part of their ordinary work. A United small staff which the State has had working in the interests of the farmers, larger and popular language, and popular language, the information so helpful to the common. This department was ready to select the dramatic entertainment, and that he was ready to select the characters and arrange the play. He had hear that the old Dramatic Co. were requesting them instead to mark on the the scores were—Ararat, 8 goals 9 behinds and that he was ready to select the characters and arrange the play. He had hear that the old Dramatic Co. were requesting them instead to mark on the the scores were—Ararat, 8 goals 9 behinds and that he was ready to select the characters and arrange the play. He had hear that the old Dramatic Co. were requesting them instead to mark on the mentioned that Mr Dimloo had picked on two pieces for the dramatic entertainment, and that he was ready to select the dramatic entertainment. The selection on the common. This characters and arrange the play. He had hear that the old Dramatic Co. were requesting them instead to mark on the the scores were—Ararat, 8 goals 9 behinds and that he was ready to select the dramatic entertainment. The department were determinent to score, and behavior that the old Dramatic Co. were requesting them instead to mark on the behavior on the common. This department were determinent to score, and son that the condensor that the old Dramatic Co. were required to re-organize. If so it would be according to the common dations the popen to selection on the common. The beautifula small staff which the State has had states Department of Agriculture has willing that Mr Dimloo should get up the working in the interests of the farmers, been organised and equipped with a style of the desinct of the development and extension of transfer of inquiry, of agricultural departmental operations. With their work in the Mr Dimloo should get up the objectionable, as it left the matter as open objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it was before. Since then a number of applications had been sent back to them for re-consideration, but they both still date of the entertainment was left in the date of the entertainment was left in the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it left the matter as open the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball objectionable, as it was before. Since then a number of the applications had been sent back to them on the ground as it was before. Since then a best man available for the position of The training of the Agricultural Colleges with regard to subscribing towards "The Director of Agricultura in this State we is of the most liberal character, and is Library of Famous Literature." The have every sympathy; but it seems to at once scientific and practical, special secretary was instructed to write thanking us that in ignoring the claims of the instruction being given in dairying, as the publishers of "Clarion" for forwarding gentlemen already connected with the indeed in every other branch of farming. a vote of thanks to the chair. department, and who are practically 80 practical is that instruction that, in acquainted with the requirements of nearly every instance, there are butter of Progress Tent, I.O.R., Beaufort, up Victorian farmers, as also with the confactories established in connection with to 6 p.m. on 19th inst., for the purchase ditions under which they are compelled the colleges, the one at Iowa taking in of the Societies' Hall. to work, a very serious mistake has been a ton of milk daily, and that at Wismade. That we have in Victoria gentle- consin 21 tons daily, all of which is men capable enough of directing the converted into either butter or cheese. 28th inst., at 1.30 p.m. The applications affairs of the department seems to be The student at these colleges, if he be to be dealt with are advertised in indisputable, for there are those, like diligent and attentive to his studies; Professor Pearson and Dr. Howell, conf leaves the college at the end of his term nected with the department itself who with a good sound, knowledge of both could probably impart as much knowl- the practical operations of the farms, as 3d tea. The article is said to "Speak edge to imported men as the latter well as of the essential principle undercould give to them on the best and most lying those operations. Dr. Howell, iak b Co., the local agents, have informed Mr. Morrissey's attempt to secure a can proceed on anything like the scale stocked it it has sold readily. The gentleman from New South Wales to required by American conditions, but flavor is delicious, and there is no questake charge of the re-organised Depart both he and Professor. Pearson are tion but that the tea surpasses anything ment of Agriculture having ended in firmly of opinion that " if we are to on the market, and is preferred to even

remunerative methods of agriculture, not visionary emough to believe that we us that during the short time they have failure, the suggestion of the Port Fairy Agricultural Society (since endorsed by world's market, no considerations of the firm mentioned state that customers quite a number of agricultural societies in the State), that Professor Pearson providing every necessary means for should be appointed to the vacant directionabling our farmers to succeed in the torship, may well be taken into serious consideration by the Minister. Professor Pearson has himself very pointedly. Local and General News. drawn attention to the half-hearted steps which have bitherto been taken by the Government for the development of the Otaff: Guaranteed quality: department with which he is associated, ment in this issue: [Advt.] Government for the development of the and, with Dr. Howell, he has shown

fortnight, these gentlemen have placed before the Victorian public agreet deal of meeting information of the lines of lines o out that "great work, such as is waiting Mr. R. E. Johns, P.M., presided over to be done by our Australian Agriculthe Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday.

he shows that "there is no more repro Marin for a carrier's noems was a Martin inctive channel into which public ex- O Brien is enquired for by his father, Mr andicure can be directed. Mr J. W. Harriss unform the State Department of Agriculture in of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches ingular lines. Inches ingular in the department as the medium build, prominent nose, dark comparation of the department in playing dark hair tinged with grey, blace prominent and provided and provided and the department of the department in the department of the department

strained to the utmost in ineffectual opposition, and promises to make it his Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and faithfully dispensed under parsent tractions.

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

Strained to the utmost in ineffectual opposition, and promises to make it his district whe methods in ineffectual opposition, and promises to make it his district under section 65 of Act 1890, parish Raglan.—Objected to. J. Dunn, for 20a. and the experience of experience of experience of experience of experience of every farmer in to business, to merit the confidence in him is fully justified.

An election of one councillor, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement through for 20a. each under section 65 of Act 1890, parish Raglan.—Objected to. C., L., and F. Ellis, vacancy caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of Cr. Theodore Beggs, parish Trawalla.—No objection. A. Skien, North riding of the Shire of Ripon. The Objected to.

North riding of the Shire of Ripon. The Objected to.

Correspondence. of and acquaintance with the methods James Cuthbertson. The polling booths of the Department of Agriculture bears are at the Shire Hall, Beaufort; Public to be supplied with periodical reports as HAVELOCK-STERET, BEAUFORT,

In announcing his candidature last week,

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold

Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold

H. Carroll captained the visitors, and closes at 4 p.m. with and upon which no suspension has been asked for.—Mr Jones said that the Lilley acted similarly for the latter's players been supplied with a only 13 of the latter's players been supplied with a contract of the l officers as by the niggardly dealing of the latter's players being the Government with the department, bertson promised to take an early opporting the operations of which have been necessity restricted by the funds voted for electors. Mr Beggs also announces his moved that the attention of the department the funds voted for electors. Mr Beggs also announces his moved that the attention of the department o the purpose, and by the multitudinous duties devolving upon a small and much overworked stuff. So far as Professor Pearson and his colleague, Dr. Howeli, He has also issued a circular to the electors, motion, which was carried.

Decaned to the fact that with the exception of a list of leases and private properties, leases and private properties, leases. Mr Williamson seconded the Ararat got to work, and Gibson marking motion, which was carried.

notions, has been apparent again and Sunday, the funeral being largely at again in the experience of those who again in the experience of those who W. Browne, G. Topper, H. M. Stuart, have profited by his advice. That J. McRae, J. B. Cochran, and G. Jaensch. ueither he nor Dr. Howell rely on their The coffin, which was of oak, was borne dwh hand buried a leady referred to the grave by Messrs Topper, McRae, to, in which the generous dealings of The Rev. J. Butler Johnstone read the Church of England buried services. Mr. Savings Banks,

20 MARKET ST., MELBOURNE;

Mr. SAMUE 6 YOUNG, and which the generous dealings of Church of England burial service. Mr. A. H. Sands; undertaker, Beaufort, and Solicitor, and Solicitor, and Conveyancer, of the American States first set liself evening: Present—Mr. R. G. Tilley Church of England burial service. Mr. A. H. Sands; undertaker, Beaufort, arrangements.

A committee meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday evening: Present—Mr. R. G. Tilley (president), Dr. Lethbridge, Messrs agriculture by setting apart 11,000,000 Jackson, J. Eastwood, Breen (secretary)

purposes, thus permitting of the foundation in each of the sixty-four States and have helped to make the United scientific and increasingly profitable basis, the act passed by Congress in that

Mr R. E. Johns, P.M., sat as a Revision that he is as well acquainted with the court at Beaufort at Beaufort division of kipon and Hampden were submitted by Inspector Quiun, and certified to as correct. There were no claims or not have still correct and the strong and the strong and may his health for ever hold by Inspector Quiun, and certified to as farming—as any man well can be. In jections, The lists were duly allowed and the last correct. There were no claims or not have still chest complaints, is not a submitted by Inspector Quiun, and certified to as farming—as any man well can be. In jections, The lists were duly allowed and the last correct. There were no claims or not have subject to all chest complaints, is not a submitted by Inspector Quiun, and certified to as the Prince of V. The subject to all chest complaints, is not a subject to all chest complaints. a little pamphlet issued within the last signed.

tural Departments, cannot be done A debt case was stated to have been without appropriate expenditure," and settled. An application by Fredk. Yet, while O'Brien, Beaufort. Description-27 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, PHARMACEUTICAL CHE CLARY TO THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE).

AND DENTAL SURFACEUT COMMENCED BUSINESS on the prefit of the departments and surrounding district that he has completely been and surrounding district that he has completely been commediately business would be in the residents of Beauticant business would be in the commediately business would be in the commendate with the commendation of the commendat

them out, then it is evident that the Hall, Middle Creek; State School, Raglan; to the manner in which the labor covenants all that could be desired, the sun shin departmental failures have not been so and State School, Waterloo. The poll of leases in the district have been complied brightly, and the ground was in fair ord the purpose, and by the multitudinous candidature this week, and trusts that his becalled to the fact that with the exception are concerned, they have shown an in which he states that for the many years From same, stating that a list of the aptitude for their work, coupled with an that he has been a representative of the ver ready, desire to assist the farmers North riding he has always attended to for by the board, was forwarded on the worked the ball over the centre line, of this State in determining the best of the North riding is north. of this State in determining the best and most profitable methods of farming; which mark them as eminently fitted to take the leading part in controlling the affairs of the department. Professor Pearson, by his pamphlets and writings, has done much to encourage the farmers of the State; and that his work and in the past. In conclusion Mr beggs trusts that the electors will favor him beggs will be re-elected.

The remains of Mr William Loft were intered in the Beaufort Cemetery on Sunday, the funeral being largely at the business to the best of his ability, to the had seen the list at the office.—Mr Holly said that he had seen the list at the of

tended. The pall-bearers were Messrs J

sories of land for technical educational Muntz. The minutes of the previous ordinary and special meetings were read and confirmed. The secretary reported Territories of America of a number of that he had written as requested to the agricultural and technical institutions, Government printer for a copy of the payment to the librarian. A football year bestowing 136,000 acres of land by Mr T. Kenny, had resulted in £2 13s were permitted to remain. for each member of Congress upon the 3d for the Institute. The secretary was agriculture, and training men, "capable were paid up to 30th Sept.; if the whole of carrying their knowledge from the

three copies, and the meeting closed with Tenders are invited by the trustees

Court-House, Beaufort, on Wednesday, Duggan, Minister of Lands, that their another column.

Attention is directed to an advertisecompete with the United States in the higher-priced teas. In proof of this, expenditure should stand in the way of who have tried the tea return for a further supply.

At a meeting of the Beaufort Brass Band on Monday night, Mr D. F. Troy (president) in the chair, it was decided to blame. o accept the tender of Mr G. Gray, at 34s per suit, for uniforms, which are to fers applied for from one section of the in the Societies' Hall for Friday next. Since become the property of members. Accounts amounting to £2 19s were passed for payment. We'll sing God bless the Prince of Wales,

Protect him from the atorms and gales; And may his health for ever hold For which the remedy, tried and sure, Is W. E. WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE Ararat and Stawell Mining Board.

A special meeting of the above Board was held at the Town Hall, Stawell, on Monday. There were tesent-Messrs Hodgetts (chairman), Williamson, Jones, Bath, Curnick, Browne, Humphreys, Holly, Bristow and McDonald.

Before the minutes were read the chair ian referred to the appointment of Mr sition so ably filled by Mr Chamberlain's father. He said he had no doubt but that the new clerk would do his best for the welfare of the board.

were read and confirmed, and the clerk

APPLICATIONS FOR LAND, ETC.

sheet for year ending July last.—Received. From E. McLeod, Buangor, asking that he objection to his application for and in the parishes of Buangor and Warrak be withdrawn, as there was no mining within wenty miles.—Mr Browne said that he and no recollection of the application, as he was under the impression that it had kick to Coad, who passed to Bryant, and never come before the Raglan members. He moved that the writer be informed that the application must come through

OPPOSED APPLICATIONS. Mr Browne said that he desired to bring up a most important matter regarding there would be an intricate discussion he then passed to Tyrrell, who forwarded moved that the board should go into committee to deal with the question Mr Humphreys seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr McDonald thought th should be dealt with publicly and the kick-off Ryan kicked a goal for Arara reported a credit balance of £20 11s 3d. anomalies ventilated through the press. The attack was still kept up, two behin An account for £4 6s 8d was passed for He moved an amendment that the board in quick succession, kicked by Isbel and should not go into committee. There was Ryan, followed. The quarter ended, and match, Pastv. Present players, inaugurated no seconder, but the press representatives the scores stood—Ararat, 6 goals 8 behinds

Mr Browne explained that some time Ararat opened by scoring a goal, kicked several States for the establishment of instructed to write a letter of thanks to Mr ago in two months his colleague and him- by "Duxie" Carroll. Beaufort tried hard colleges to teach such branches of learn. Kenny, and also to the Brass Band, the self had no less than 241 applications for to score after the bounce, but their chance ing as are related to agriculture and the latter having played selections of music at the Local Land Roard means before was spoilt through Murphy getting a freeing as are related to agriculture and the match. The secretary laid on the mechanic arts." As a result of that act there are now sixty institutions in the 57, 12 of whom were ladies paying half-tunited States maintaining courses in subscription. About half of the members about 14 of the members are related to agriculture and the match. The secretary laid on the fused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked refused, but not many, and in so acting the land officer went directly against them. He then asked the Minister of Lands of the match. The secretary laid on the fused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked refused, but not many, and in so acting the land officer went directly against them. He then asked the Minister of Lands of the ball was soon at the other fused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked refused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked refused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked refused to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of the applications were end, when "Duxie" Carroll again kicked to sit, some of He then asked the Minister of Lands to hear a deputation on the subject, but the large companies were of course not affected, but then the latter always followed individual mining. They had some ince points); Beaufort, 4 goals 1 behind (25 developments in alluvial mining in his district, and the quartz was also improving, with the result that a battery was to be and outclassed them in every department erected by the department. A disaffected party were now agitating to have the objections to selections in this locality re-Duggan, Minister of Lands, that their request would be favorably considered. Several of the diseffected applicants had then waited on Mr Burton, the Minister of Minister of Minister of Minister of Lands, that their were—Murphy, Gibson, Ryan, "Duxie" Carroll, P. Carroll, E. Carroll, and Willer. For Beaufort—Young, Saeddon, of Minister of Lands, that their principal players were not trying to players. For Ararat prayers were not trying to players. For Ararat prayers were not trying to players. A Local Land Board is to sit at the moved, and they had been promised by Mr then waited on Mr Burton, the Minister Tyrrell, Schlicht, Anderson (2), and A. of Mines. They stated that the Mining Board had outlived its usefulness and field umpire in an impartial manner. ment elsewhere concerning Bushell's 1s would never again be of any use. Mr the Beaufort paper giving the report of a deputation to the Minister of Mines, and also a report of a deputation of the dis-

affected ones to the Minister of Lands. He said the divisional members had officially objected to the second clause, and it Relieves the worst cold in a day, stops the was cut out, but the effect of this was that running of the nose, breaks the fever, and others could now come in, and in a short time the whole of the commons would be alienated. He requested that the board would take action with regard to land alienation and also in reference to the three transfers of titles.

Mr Bath thought if the report re deputation was true Mr Duggan was very much Mr Williamson thought that the trans-

Land Act to another were brought about the Lynch Family's last appearance here the through the change of circumstances in the country, and the increasing demand for would be wise if Messrs Browne and invariably in the Australian States. Humphreys convened a meeting of miners and residents of their division to consider

The chairman suggested that the Raglan members should again submit a report on The doors open at 7.30 p.m., and the perthe three applications which had been re- formance starts at 8 o'clock.

ferred back to them, and that would support their action.

The members of the other divisions stated that they had had no trouble wir applications referred to them, and coul not understand how it was that the Bean fort members had so much.

Mr Browne thought they should all take of the board, who thought divisional mem bers should have discretionary powers, and after a lengthy discussion no action was taken, the three reports being referr back to the Raglan members.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The following applications for suspensi of the labor covenants for a period of the chlicht, leases, Beaufort; All

G.M. Co., Beaufort. The next meeting of the board was fire for 23rd September at Ararat, and meeting adjourned after passing a vota thanks to the Stawell Borough Council the use of the room.—Abridged

Do You Know

That Chamberlain's Cough Remede favourite, and preferred to any other with its good qualities? For sale by R. Wotherspoon & Co., Beaufor

Football.

ARARAT V. BEAUFORT a dash and got the ball away, only to b returned by P. Carroll. Sneddon market to Tyrrell, who kicked wide. The quarte ended-Ararat, 2 goals 3 Beaufort, nil. The second quarter opened by Ararat attacking, and "Duxie" Carrel that player notched a behind. Gibse followed with a behind after the kick-o Ararat were bent on scoring, but You and Sneddon were there and defended fine style. Tyrrell marked and forwarded

passed to Bryant, to "Duxie" Cur-As who kicked a goal for Ararat. Snedd Out of bounds play followed, and Carrel had to relieve his goal. The play was soon reversed, and "Duxie" Carroll kicked a goal for Ararat. Ararat still attacked, Rvan scored a behind. Beaufort, nil. After the usual interval, short, and a behind followed. Gibson got possession, and sent the ball away, and exciting, Beaufort having much opponent's goal, when Ryan kicked off the ground, and a goal resulted, the ball

and Ararat had to defend their go

Carroll was equal to the task, and Mur

ing when the bell rang, the final result being—Ararat, 9 goals 10 behinds (64 points). Until the last quarter Aratal simply "ran rings round" their opponents, of the game; and there was a very strong suspicion that in the last quarter the Ararat players were not trying to play. Maher. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair acted as

The Beaufort and Linton Clubs will play a match in the Beaufort Park next

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. banishes all tendencies toward pneumonia. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.,

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the famous Lynch Family, bellringers and vocalists—the originators of their special lass of entertainment—are about to pay Beaufort another visit. An advertisen company have travelled extensively, and their entertainments have been as largely He suggested that, perhaps it patronised in foreign lands as they are bellringers have been considerably augmented, and several new attractions will be presented. Popular prices of admiss on are aunounced, and the attractive programme promised should ensure a crowded house.

lications for suspension ints for a period of three commended :- W. P. caufort; All Nations. of the board was fixed

r at Ararat, and the after passing a vote of ll Borough Council for oom.—Abridged from

BEAUFORT.

met in the Beaufort

u Know Cough Remedy is a rred to any other, bynoroughly acquaint ies? For sale by J. c Co., Beaufort.

tball.

ay. The weather was sired, the sun shining ound was in fair order, i the visitors, and E. arly for the locals, atter's players being ommencement, whilst players were absent. filled up during game by substitutes. th the wind towards. on after the bounce and Gibson marking, tacked, and "Duxie" goal. Beaufort then the centre line, but and returned. nd scored a behind muked, and scored a Young and Sneddon ward, when Murph and registered a behind all away, only to be

orl; after the bounce. e was too strong de Carroll high-marki Lept attacking, and oll Sneddon marked ed wide. The quarter goals 3 behinds: second quarter opened and " Daxie" Carroll Kicked off, and freenamed to Bryant, and hind. Gibson ad after the kick-off. seering, but Young rain d and forwarded defend their goal. the task, and Murphy to "Dukie" Carrol ioi Ararat.. Sneddon rell who forwarded. voilowed and Carroll goal. The play was · Daxie" Carroll kicked Ararat still attacked, a behind. After the ed a goal for Arara. kept up, two behinds kicked by Isbel and The quarter ended, and rarat, 6 goals 3 behinds ter the usual interval scoring a goal, kicked 1. Beaufort tried bard ounce, but their chance Murphy getting a freewas soon at the other Carroll again kicked forwarded, and Young to Tyrrell, who kicked ind followed. Gibson l sent the ball away. passing to Carroll, and i. The bell rang, and rarat, 8 goals 9 behinds; In the final quarter ermined to score, and

fending their goal, and oal with a snap-shot. acking, and Sneddon for goal, but kicked now became interesting fort having much tand Schlicht kicked ounce Ararat livened e ball towards their hen Ryan kicked off goal resulted, the ball e uprights. After the attacked, and Tyrrell ddon, Young, Schlicht, d hard, and Young cored a goal for Beaupassed to Carroll, to and Gibson added to Beaufort were attackrang, the final result gods 10 behinds (64 1 goals 1 behind (25 last quarter Ararat and" their opponents, . in every department here was a very strong the last quarter the not trying to play. layers bson, Ryan, "Duxie" Carroll, and

Cough Remedv. cold in a day, stops the breaks the fever, and ies toward pneumonia. VOTHERSPOON & Co.,.

fort--Young, Sneddon,

Anderson (2), and A.

n impartial manner.

nd Linton Clubs will

e Beaufort Park next

D. Sinclair acted and

pleased to learn that mily, bellringers and their special An advertisemen difying a performance or bridge next. Since ast appearance here the have been as largely lands as they are ustralian States.

een considerably augwattractions will ber orices of admiss on are attractive programme 30 p.m., and the perBABY'S WAY.

Everything's in the baby's way Whenever she wants to run and play; It's either a chair, a table or door clutter all over the playroom floor. When she starts to run, she gets a bump And we have to kiss her forehead plump And start her off with a smile to play clear things out of the baby's way. Everything's in the baby's way.

She wants her do, and she wants her say,
she wants to do the things which are wrong, And her will each day it grows more strong But to her who wants her do and say Interpretating seems in the baby's way

Ewzything's in the baby's way pom morning till night, so bables say, and so they are cross and fretful, too, and do the things they oughin't to do, had their ways are not our ways at all, And, so they must cry and scold and fall, But we turn a hundred times a day and smile because it is babys "way."

—Joe Cone in National Magazins. CONORORORORORORORORORORORO

ONE OF THE CITY'S OWN How a Young Man Came to Go t

Komomomomomomomomomomomo "Mr. Redbolt is to go to the governor

at once."

Mr. Redbolt strode briskly across the room. A moment later he was in the private office. Young Mr. Dewhurst, who had man-

aged the business since the death of his father, gave him a furtive look as he entered and then turned hurriedly to a bundle of correspondence by his side and selected a letter with an air

of malicious satisfaction. The ball was opened by Mr. Dewhurst unfolding a canta-lerous complaint from an unimportant customer. It was the merest trifle and quite unworthy of the occasion. Nevertheless Joe Redbolt was by no means surprised at the tone adopted. For some time past the smallest opportunities had been seized for fault finding, and he knew by instinct that the climax had as unpleasant as possible for the ene-

been reached "How do you account for this blun-

der?" asked Mr. Dewhurst suspicious-His clerk gave a simple, straightforward explanation, which, to a reasonable man, would have been sufficient.

But Mr. Dewhurst was not in a reasonable humor. "It appears to me, then, that you are

not in any way to blame, Mr. Redbolt," he said cynically. "I think not." "You never make a mistake?"

"Not very often." "Who is to blame, then?" There was a moment's silence, and the two men looked into one another's

"You are, sir," said Redbolt respect-"I acted under your instruc-

This appeared to give the unworthy little tyrant his opportunity.

"You are more than half impertinent," he said roughly. "I give you my word that I don't in-

tend to be so," said Redbolt, with perfect good temper. "Perhaps not, but I'm tired of it. You forget your proper position and

have crossed my will in several ways." Mr. Redbolt colored rather painfully. and his principal continued, with a smile of spiteful triumph: "You understand what I allude to?"

The clerk bowed slightly. "Then I think you had better look about for another situation." "Shall we calculate the month from

last Monday?" inquired Joe Redbolt in a perfectly even, matter of fact voice." "Eh-yes," said Mr. Dewhurst. "But I won't ask you to continue your work With that he pushed across the table

a little pile of coins which had been counted out already, clearly showing that he intended from the first to make use of the opportunity.

For the first time Joe Redbolt looked angry. It was adding insult to injury to send him away at a moment's notice, as if he had disgraced himself. It was the more outrageous becaus

he was a distant relation of the Dewhursts by blood. The two young mer had been for a short time at school together. They had entered the firm together, and Redbolt had worked his way up by sheer ability under old Mr. Dewhurst's eye to a responsible posi

Naturally they knew the same people and to some extent visited the same houses, and it was in this way that Dewhurst's inherent jealousy had ripened into positive rancor, for that there was a member of the fair sex at the bottom of it is almost obvious.

The innocent cause of the trouble little dreaming of the mischief she was creating, had thoroughly enjoyed the rivairy of the two men, as every daughter of Eve is bound to do, and she had not made it quite clear which of them was to be favored, which is

certainly a woman's privilege. But Joe Redbolt was generally believed to be the lucky man, and Dewhurst had vented his unmanly spite by a thousand annoyances in the office. However, in love, as in war, it is the

unexpected that often happens. Joe Redbolt proposed and was refused Now, most men, when they see a dan-

gerous rival put out of court, bury their animosity and even become gen-

.But this was not the case with Fred Dewhurst. Petty annoyances developed rapidly into daily insults until the morning, as we have seen, he had found an excuse to cut his former schoolfellow adrift.

Joe Redbolt picked up the pile of coins, counted them deliberately and put them in his pocket. "Now, Fred Dewhurst," he said

huskily, "we are no longer master and man, so that I can say what I think." Dewhurst looked rather alarmed and drew a small silver bell near to his

"Oh, don't be frightened," said Joe, with a smile of amusement. "I'm -going to thrash you! It wouldn't be fair to hit a man of your size!" Mr. Dewhurst tried to sneer, but only

looked mightily relieved. "I want to tell you what I think of you," said Joe.

"Go on," said Dewhurst, with a grin. "Seeing that you've had the worst of it all through, I suppose I mustn't mind a few spiteful words!"

"I want to tell you that you're the meanest cad I've met, and if that poor giri marries you I'm sorry for her!" "In fact, you're so sorry," said Dawe that has it.

hurst, "that you'd even marry her yourself. Capital! And, now you've said enough, I'll wish you good morn-

With a mighty effort of self restraint, Joe pulled himself together, and, resisting the impulse to knock him down, swung out of the room. He had lost everything—the girl he

living. He was alone in the world, with no prospect but that of commenc ing life again in some counting house, and- Then suddenly he remembered. Only two nights before he had attended drill at the headquarters of his volunteer corps. The men had been asked which of them wished to join the C. I. V. for the front. He thought of the glow that had burned through his veins, how he had longed to offer himself and had only been prevented by his feeling of obligation to his old friend's business. Now he was free! That settled it. Old England was in need of help from men such as he. He was as sound as a bell in wind and

Within half an hour his name was entered as one of those who were ready for service at the front, and he was or dered to go before the doctor.

limb. He had done his turn at volun-

teering and could shoot more than a

That gentleman laughed at him "If we get 1,400 men as fit as you are," he said, "we shall do well!" Having successfully passed all the tests and been duly enrolled as one of the City of London Imperial volunteer corps, he felt slightly easier in his

It must be confessed that he was in that pleasant frame of mind when a man firmly believes that there is nobody to grieve over him and finds a morbid pleasure in the prospect of a soldier's grave.

mind.

my.

Most of us get these attacks of despondency some time in our lives, and, to tell the truth, it lasted a very short time with Joe Redbolt. After a few days of hard drill he had lost sight of the possibility of getting killed and was looking forward to making things

At last the final moment came. He had attended the services at St. Paul's and sung the national anthem until he was hoarse. He had been slapped on the back by hundreds of warm hearted but heavy handed citizens. He had even fought his way successfully through a mob of enthusiastic patriots all the way from Bunhill row to Nine Elms, where he was one of the first to

arrive.
There stood the train waiting to take them to Southampton. There, too, stood the long suffering band, and every minute groups of breathless, excited men in khaki, who had also fought their way through the crowd, rushed on to the platform.

Of course it was all over. There was nothing to be done but get into the train and say goodby to old London for months-perhaps forever. Once more a gloomy sense of loneliness came upon him. Everybody else had a chum or a relative to see him off. And thenan angel came from heaven? Not quite. But an earthly angel appeared

in the shape of a slight form in a long. black cloak, who was pushing her way feverishly through the crowd, eagerly econning the faces of all the "gentle men in khaki." Then their eyes met, and in a minute he was clasping in his arms the girl

who had refused him a month before and in whose presence he had always been so shy that he had never yet dared to press her hand. How had it happened? There seemed no need, and certainly no time, for explanations. Why had he accepted her

foolish "no" when she never meant him to? She always thought he would speak to her again. Why had he been so awkward and brusque in the way he had asked her? He had given her no chance to say "yes." And it was only last night she had learned what had happened-from Dewhurst's own lips—and she had cried all night at the mischief she had done, and would he forgive her? And did he still care for her a little bit?

"Take your seats, there?" roared an It was not the time for meck medesty. With her arms around his neck

and tear stained cheeks pressed to his she promised to wait for him. "God bless you!" he whisnered.

"And bring you back to me," she answered.

And then, with cheers and whistles and the band playing "God Save the Queen" and men shouting and laughing and crying, the train moved out and the City's Own was en route for the front.—Answers.

Gambling. Mrs. Green-They do say that Mr. Slyder gambles. Isn't it awful? Mrs. Gray-I should say it was. Why, it's almost as bad as stealing. If he wins, he robs some other man; if he loses, he robs his family.

Mrs. Green-At any rate, it is terribly wicked. By the way, I forgot to tell you I won the first prise at the whist tournament last night, a beautiful silver cup.

Mrs. Gray-Oh, you lucky woman! How I envy you!-

Walt Whitman's Pride. Whitman's grandmother was Quaker, and the bard had been all his life used, Quaker fashion, to sitting in the house with his sombrero on if it suited him to do so. One day, with a friend, he entered the gloomy and half empty precincts of Trinity church New York, and took a back seat in the obscurity and for a moment forgot to remove his hat or was probably just about to do so when an officious verger

stepped up and requested him to take

it off. Walt, a man of immense pride, not seeing fit to do so instantaneously or being very slow in his mental processes, was taking the matter into consideration for a second when the verger knocked the offending hat off his head. Walt picked up the huge felt and, doubling it together, smote the fellow vigorously twice or thrice with it on the head and slowly left the church, the red faced sexton following and threatening him with the

Vicarious Atenement "Yes," she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspensia. "And you don't take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look healthy

enough. "Oh," she replied, "it's my husband FEAR AND DEATH. [An Arab legend.]

watching, A thousand," spake the spirit, "is my quest." The plague made end. The spirit left the gate. The watcher cried "Ten thousand dids: "t alay?" "Nay, one," the spirit said; "fear killed the loved and the means of earning his

THE SOLDIER

<u></u>

-R. R. Bowker in Century.

The Story of His Mignonettes. žokokokokokokokokokokokoko

One dreamy, drowsy afternoon toward the end of June, having nothing. particular to do, I sauntered in the direction of the Chelsea College gardens. This shady little nook holds the nome of some of our old soldiers. There they sat, in solemn rows of fours and fives, on the wooden benches in the cool, green avenue, dreaming away the long summer afternoon, while they watched the children at play on the grass before them.

A great longing came over me earn something of their lives. If I could come across one alone, thought, there might be a chance of it. So, with a lingering, backward look at the old fellows, I walked on until I came to a more secluded part of the gardens, where the pensioners culti-vated little plots of ground and sold flowers and ferns to the nurses and children, the proceeds of which enabled them to buy tobacco and rum and other small luxuries.

It had been intensely hot, but now refreshing breeze was tossing the lilac and laburnum trees, and in the cool of the day the old men were all changed opinions as to their respective

nurseries. Crossing the gravel path, I came upon a bed composed entirely of mignonette. Its fragrance was delight-

the scent. This little garden excited my curiosity, and I looked with interest at the gardener. His face was thin and lined, with an expression of settled melancholy on it, but there was something in the large, dark eyes and sensitive mouth that took my fancy.

"Here is an opportunity," I thought. "He looks like a nice, approachable old man and. I dare say, would be glad to have a chat." At that moment, as if by some sud-

and fixed his speaking orbs on me. "What lovely mignonette!" I exclaimed by way of opening fire. He smiled, but it was such a sad smile I wished he hadn't. It somehow made me feel sick and sorry.

den transition of mind, he glanced up

"Let me cut you some, madam," he said gravely. "I will in a moment, if you can wait." "Please, oh, I should like nothing bet-

ter!" I answered, seating myself and looking on contentedly, while my new friend went to work with a long pair of rusty scissors. His face interested me, strangely,

Victoria cross adorned his breast. How could I get him to talk?" "May I ask why you cultivate only

one flower?" I inquired, with sudden inspiration. He looked at me again in that intense way of his for at least a minute without speaking, then said irrelevantly: "You have a good, kind face, lady,

He paused. "Thank you for saying so." I rejoined, somewhat tamely, feeling baffled and wondering what was coming next. "You asked me just now why I only grew one flower. I will tell you if you care to listen." "Yes," I replied eagerly; "I am all at

tention." "It happened so long ago, yet it seem only like yesterday. Mignon, Mignon!" he half murmured to himself.

I coughed softly to remind him of my resence. "Lady, did you ever love any one

very dearly?" he asked abruptly. "Have I?" I returned, somewhat tak en aback by this unexpected question. Well, yes, I have been fond of several people I have met at different times of my life," was my discreet rejoinder.

Those two were the only ones ared for in this world-Mignon and Ralph Stanley." "Who was Mignon?" I queried gen

tly, for the old man's face was full of motion when he spoke her name. "I always called her Mignon and so did he," he continued, without beeding

me; "the name suited her so well. She was never without a slip of this"touching the flowers in my hap-"in her belt or gown. She had a passion for mignonette. That is why we called her Mignon, and she was as sweet as the flower itself, with her bluebell eyes and nut brown bair."

"Who was this other?" I ventured to ask after a pause. Again the veteran seemed to forget my existence as he sighed and said musingly:

To think that I never guessed it And they were such a bonny pair too. She could not belp loving him, the genial, handsome laddie. Men and officers alike in our regiment simply adored him.

"He served with you, then?" "Yes, but I was only in the ranks while he held a commission."

"Yet you were friends?" "Friends-aye, that we were; from our schoolboy days we were chums When Raiph was sent to the Crimean war, I threw everything to the winds, enlisted in his regiment and went, too, and we fought in many a fierce battle together. But one thought kept us up through all-dear little Mignon, the vicar's daughter. Ah, what happy old imes they were at the vicarage! "Migaon was an only child;" her fa-

ther, our coach, Ralph's and mine.

What merry little tea parties we had -just we four, the scent of mignonette everywhere. The garden, the windows and the rooms of the old house were full of it-mignonette, all mignonette!" My glance wandered to the flowers blooming at my feet as I tried to picture the little scene put before me. "And Relph loved Mignon as well us I," he pursued, "though neither of us knew the other's secret. Well,

"How I envied Ralph's luck! Not THE OUEEN OF SWAZILAND. LATEST BURIAL REFORM. that I grudged him any good thing, but my lot in life did seem hard in comparison to his. As the time passed my estlessness and discontent increased

humdrum, monotonous existence was so hateful to me. So, when the war broke out and Ralph was ordered abroad, I made up my mind to go, too, in the ranks of the same regiment. diplomatic.

to claim her, never to part any more. Ah, if I had but known!" He smiled again in his melancholy

history. He answered my glance.

ful, and I paused a moment to enjoy

diversion created just then by the arrival of the Enniskillen dragoons. With routed, and in the confusion of their amounted to 4,500 men.

"And you escaped unwounded?" "No, unluckily, lady, I received some very bad cuts on my head and back, which brought about my discharge from the army as being unfit for active service. When I had somewhat recovered, Ralph told me that Mignon had promised to become his wife, and six

ed for her?" I asked rather huskilv. "Yes: many years after, when they came to see me here, I think, as they carried away some of my mignonette. they both guessed it for the first time." A bell near by clanged out the tea hour as he finished speaking, so, with a close clasp of the hand, my old man and I parted

A CONSIDERATE MOTHER.

Realized She Was In No Position

highly finished dinner at the mountain farmhouse, and when I started on my way at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the daughter, who had looked after my wants at the table, informed me that if I had no objections she would "ride a piece" with me. As she was a good looking, ruddy mountain maid I gave an immediate and unanimous consent, and we were presently jogging along toward the Cumberland river, which

"I presume," I said, bowing with as beaus should see us riding together my life would scarcely be safe from their icalous rage.

"Oh, I reckon 'tain't so bad's that, all to once," she laughed in response. "I'm sure they are not so indifferent as you would lead me to think. Pretty

girls are not so plenty in the mountains," I smiled, and she blushed. "Well, I s'pose et Jim wuz here," she hesitated, "it mightn't be sich a

BOW. "Why?' I asked, with considerably more interest and not nearly so much

He shot a hole through the last feiher I rid with and had to take to the woods till he gits well." This was not altogether as pleasing

"Well," I said in a tone of strong disapproval, "do you intend to marry t man like that?" "Tain't safe to marry any othernot fer him ner me neither, even ef I

"Does your mother approve of your marrying him?" I asked, hoping somebody might be found who would come to the rescue. "No," she responded easily; "maw

ain't talkin one way ner t'other. She's been married four times and has made such a dratted muss uv it every time that she says she ain't a fittin person to give advice on the marryin question, sohow, even of I wusn't old enough to do my own pickin an choosin,'' which seemed to be such an unanswerable argument that I retired from the field.

whether it has led to business. If so, the supply of grand planes in Scotland must be considerably in excess of the

A Scotch Scheme.

AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.

Nabo 'Tsebeni, Queen of Swaziland with all her faults, is by no means the ignoramus she is sometimes represented to be. On the contrary, she is very shrewd, very suave, and exceedingly She has a very striking ap-Here was an opportunity not to be lost pearance, and is a physically fine woman. of leading a more glorious life—to fight |She looks taller than she really is owing for my country, my people and for to the method by which she, in common with other women of her country, "How I dreamed of the home coming dresses her hair. By some mysterious after the work was done! Death had process the Royal tresses are made to no place in my mind. How I antici- grow, trellis fashion, over a wicker-work pated the meeting with Mignon with arrangement of circular shape. Round the leve light that I—poor fool—imag- the forehead she wears the Royal inined she felt for me shining in her soft signia, a band of wood possessing blue eyes. I though I would pour out innumerable medicinal virtues, attached my heart and tell her I had come back to which in the centre of the forehead are a snake's bladder and a brilliant red feather of the laurie bird. Next to her love of power her Majesty's greatest affection is for the fire-water of the pale faces. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true!"—but Nabo 'Tsebeni is an cared for Ralph I should have been inveterate drunkard. In this she is a remarkable exception to the other mem-bers of the royal family, from Umbandine The old soldier gazed abstractedly at onwards. Apart from the aforesaid his mignonette and doubtless lived fire-water, the Queen has no particular over again that memorable campaign. regard for the products of civilisation. while I wondered if the cross on his She prefers the native rug or blanket as

Last Battle of the Peninsular War.

exceedingly frigid.

Worth, and her food and manner of

monarch of less dusky hue, Nabo

Tsebeni can be very nice when the

mood pleases her, and she can also be

On Easter Sunday, April 10th, 1814, was fought the last battle of the Peninsular War. After his defeats at Nieville, Nive, and other places, Marshal Soult concentrated his whole force of 40,000 men, with eighty heavy guns, on the strongly-fortified city of Toulouse, where he was attacked by Lord Wellington from the rest of us by six or seven of with a force of 52,000 men, with sixty the enemy double his size. Suddenly four guns. The attack commenced on three different points early in the morning. Two of these were repulsed with great slaughter, and Soult concentrated all his force on Beresford, who not only succeeded in repelling the attack, but following up his advantage, captured the redoubts of Sypiére. On this Soult, his flank being menaced, threw back his right wing, and the battle ceased for a short time. It was renewed in the afternoon, and every quarter was gallantly attacked, and, after a desperate conflict, Soult was driven behind his second line of defence in Toulouse. The following day each army remained on its own ground; but Soult, detecting preparations to cut off his retreat, decamped during the night, having lost over 5,000 men in killed and wounded; their aid the Russians were completely | while the loss of Wellington's force

Sir Robert Ball and the Secretary.

Sir Robert Ball, the famous astronomer and science lecturer, tells a good story of an incident that occurred when he was giving a popular science lecture in a provincial town. "I had not," he says, "the good fortune to be conducted to the hall, and had to find my way in lady. If he had been the prisoner he would alone. As I went towards the building have been excused for producing it; and I met several people coming away. Said one man to me, Going to the if the prisoner had been hanged for want if the prisoner had been hanged for want or the iff the prisoner had been hanged for want or the prisoner had been have been excused for producing it; and have been excus lecture?' and I replied that I thought I of it? was. 'Well, it's no use,' said the man, the whole place is crammed, and a lot of people can't get in.' . 'Ah, well,' I replied, 'I know a back way.' 'l've been to the back-door, said the man, 'and there's a big crowd there as well. However, I made my way with some difficulty to the door, when the zealous secretary was taking the pennies. He looked at me, and demanded one penny. Putting on my blandest smile, I said, 'My dear sir, I am the lecturer.' looked sadly but sternly at me, and remarked, 'Oh, no, you don't. Two or three have tried that game on here to-night already. One penny, please!'

Forbidden Words.

In certain parts of Cornwall the fisherman have a strange antipathy to the rabbit. The mere mention of its name creates in them an unreasoning panic as great as in the Neapolitan does an allusion to the evil eye. So great horror, indeed, have they to the word, that, should anyone mention it while on the way to the pilchard fishery they at once return home lest some fearful disaster should befall them. Among the simple fisherfolk many legends and stories are current, all of which attest the doom that overtakes such as are reckless enough to disregard the dread

omen. Many years back the word "church shared a like opprobrium, and when on the fishing grounds it was accessary for the purpose of marking a boat's position to mention a church tower, it was always called "cleeta" by the superstitious fishermen.

O'GRADY'S METHOD.

Doctor (after examining patient): 'Just one question, O'Grady. Do you regulate your grog?"
O'Grady: "Is it regulate me grog" Faith, ye've just got it, doctor. You see, the first six tumblers I takes warm, the next six I takes cowld, and after that the divil I cares how I takes 'em."

Substitute for Coal. Petroleum residue is now used as fuel

for the locomotives on thirteen per cent. of the Russian railroads. It is required that the oil be of a greenish colour, never black, and free from sulphur, water and sand. Its specific gravity must not exceed 0.911 at 63° F., its boiling point not to fall below 287°. To ensure fuel for winter, when transportation is difficult, storage tanks are: placed at intervals along the railways, and have capacities up to 2,500 tons. The locomotive carries about five tons, w hich is stored under the water tank of the

MURDERER'S DELICACY. In 1648, Henry, Duke of Guise, wished

to get rid of an enemy named Annese. He offered a soldier a rich reward if he The following appears in a Glasgow would lie in wait and stab Annese in the back. With horror, the soldier refused. That would be assassination, and he was a soldier, not an assassin A compromise was effected. He was willing to take the money and have Annese poisoned, but not to assassinate him. The money was paid, and Anneas

THE RICH HAN AND HIS MONEY.

FUNERALS BY BALLOON.

which connects with the ballouin motion has through only a gas tap. This casket rests on a rubber cushion which has a half-inch expansion, and through the cushion a rough

oin works through an inflammable com-

The coffin is lined with wax, and before

Navohi. It was on fire, and with a fiery streak, like that left from a rocket, the

whole structure shot upwards and dis-

"In the future," said the inventor, "we

ervice, the undertaker will sever the rope

and the body take flight in the funeral balloon, and follow its soul above the

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

Should Capital Punishment be

Abolished?

Probably the main ground of the interest

felt in trials for murder, remarks the "Saturday Review," is the intense personal concern every man feels in his own safety.

We are moved to the depths of our instinct

of self-preservation when we find that

murder may spring out of the closest relationship, or out of the merest casual

physical proximity. It may be that if

capital punishment were abolished there would for this reason be little less interest in murder trials. Yet the interest might

not be so great, for there is now a gruesome and thrilling element in the feelings of the spectator when he reflects that the danger of an innocent man being hanged (a final and irreparable punishment) is a danger to

which he himself is exposed through human error. If he does not in fact think that the

prisoner's life is as valuable as his own, he

s bound to assign it the same conventional

value; and he almost feels as if he were

value; and he almost feels as it he were running the same risk of death until the prisoner's guilt is indubitably established.

With the desperate clinging to life and the determination to defend it to the last go down all the covers and concealments that people throw around themselves and their acts. That is an immense stimulant

of interest.

In Courvoisier's case a gentle-

We associate a trial for murder

more closely with the last doom, when "secrets of all hearts shall be opened,"

The Lance in Warfare.

When the war in the Transvaal broke

out, Dr. Schaffer, a distinguished German

army surgeon, obtained permission to ac-company the British troops, his object being to ascertain to what extent the lance is

effective as a weapon in war. Now he has

forwarded to his Government an official

report. In it he says that wounds caused by a lance are not dangerous and are easily

cured, and that the reason is because the

cured, and that the reason is occause the iron point of the weapon is round, and therefore passes through the organs of the body without injuring them to any great extent. "Being such a humane weapon,"

he points out, "the lance is by no means as valuable in war as is generally supposed.

Nevertheless, it can be made a dangerou weapon by merely changing the form of its point, and if the military authorities decide to retain it as a portion of the equipment of cavalry, this should certainly be done."

Doctor's Terrible Mistake.

A Swansea coroner's jury recently returned a verdict of misadventure in the

case of a young man named Hollein Rosser, who went to Dr. Daniel E. Evans for medicine for catarrh and received carbolic acid by mistake. The doctor, receiving an urgent call to a diphtheria case, left an unlabelled bottle of the acid on his desk.

On his return he found a number of patients

on his return he found a number of patients awaiting him. Among them was Rosser, to whom he gave a bottle, as he thought, of physic. Rosser went home, took a draught from the bottle, and died in a quarter of an

hour. Dr. Evans told the jury that the medicine bottle in shape and colour was just like the acid bottle, which he had com-

pletely forgotten, and he must have labelled the wrong bottle as medicine. It was not

until after returning from Rosser's death-

bed that he found the medicine bottle on his

The Queen of Siam has a remarkable thimble, which was given to her by her husband. It is made of gold, in the form of a lotus bud, the Siamese Royal flower, and

thickly studded with diamonds, which

are arranged so as to form her name and

A camel, with an ordinary load of 400lb.

can travel twelve to fourteen days without

water, going fourteen miles a day. Camele are fit to work at five years old, but their

416 persons-358 men and 58 women.

four Germans, and apparently not one

desk and the acid bottle missing.

the date of her marriage.

Englishman or American.

parties in the diocese.

eye rest on the distant horizon."

than with any other human proceed

not be so great, for there is now a grue

The Evil Rights Itself.

There is newhere any parallel to the non-sense commonly talked on this subject of money, wellth and large accumulation.

The current assumption is that the man who posseses great wealth is absorbing to himself an andue share of the good things of this world, that he is withdrawing from A novel method of disposing of the dead has been invented by a Lieutenant James M. O'Kelley, of New York, who has already M. O'Kelley, of New York, who has already won fame as an inventor of penny-in-slot machines. His proposal is to bury the dead in the upper air, and he claims that this can be accomplished by means of a balloon which he has constructed, and which he calls the Navohi. The balloon is made of silk, elliptical in form. In an upright position, the body is placed inside the balloon, occupying an airtight receptacle which connects with the balloon interior through only a gas tap. This casket rests finnself an andue share of the good things of this world; that he is withdrawing from public and popular uses vast sums that he ought sonehow to restore to such uses; that he is hoarding money to the detriment of his fellowmen. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As a natter of simple, demonstrable and daily denonstrated fact, no man can withdraw money from the public's use. No man can hoard money. No man can make man can hoard money. No man can make more money actually his own than he can use in personal indulgence, and even that which he uses in personal indulgence he scatters to others in the very act of securing the means of indulgence. it is put into the balloon a strong acid is

There was a time—an ancient one—when men of miserly instincts locked up money in iron-bound coffers, and thus withdrew it poured into it and over the body. Dissolution begins at once, a gas is formed which flows out through the top, and as the weight of the coffin grows less the rubber cushion expands, drawing the rough pin attached through the inflammable substance. In the meantime the balloon has been rising with its lifting power of 900th. from all uses profitable to their fellowmen.
But no such thing is possible now. Suppose
a man has a million or ten millions or a
score of millions. What can he do with it? He cannot eat more than his regular meals each day. He cannot wear more or richer raiment than others wear, because rising with its lifting power of 900lb, furnished by ordinary illuminating gas. As the fire catches the gas, air rushes in, and the balloon, already at a great height, rushes upwards with tremendous momenthere is none such. He cannot heat his house or his office above the summer temperature without discomfort to himself. every farthing that he expends upon them In an experiment made with the body of is paid out in wages to some poorer person, who in his turn distributes it to the butcher a big dog, the Navohi reached a height of 3,000ft., pouring clouds of white vapour from the valve in the casket. For 200ft. and baker and grocer and all the rest of the more a black smoke came from it. Then a light broke from the lower end of the purveyors of necessaries. Whenever the wealthy man spends a pound on his own

expenditures, to the others.

But how about that large part of his may expect to see the funeral party gathered on the housetop, the Navohi swaying gently at its anchorage not far above their heads, and as the clergyman pronounces the last words of the burial wealth which he does not spend upon personal indulgence, but keeps as his ac-cumulation? What can he do with it? What, in fact, does he do with it? If he desires an income from it he must invest it. That is to say, he must set it at work for the benefit of other people than himself. He must build houses for other people to live in, thus cheapening rents to all or he must let out his money for the building of railways, the maintenance of factories, the opening of mines, or the operation of some other industrial enterprise which aids pro-

pleasure he gives a pound in wages to the betterment of some other man's or woman's condition, and through that other man's

duction. Thus he benefits the entire community and incidentally gives work and wages to hundreds or thousands or scores of thou-sands—wages that in buying comfort for the families of those who receive them give comfort and support also to all of those of whom these men buy. The money is under this man's control; but he cannot hoard it, he cannot withdraw it from uses profitable to his fellowmen, he cannot lock it up as a personal possession or prevent it from minis tering to the benefit of others.

Even should be determine not to invest

his money in ways useful to the public, he cannot help himself. He may decide, though that is unlikely, to forego an income though that is unitiely, to to rego an income from its use. But he must put it somewhere for safe keeping; and the only safe thing to do with it in that case is to deposit it in a bank. The bank instantly lends it for the maintenance of industrial or commercial enterprises that cheapen production, mercial enterprises that cheapen production, increase prosperity, multiply to all men the desirable things of life, and incidentally pay out the money over and over again

wages.

But the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of individuals gives tromendous power to those individuals, we are told.

True. But in what way can they use that power without incidentally contributing to the until the community? the well-being of the entire community? How can the owner of great wealth use it to his own advantage without using it at the same time to the advantage of the comunity? Is it not true, both historica and of necessity, that the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of individuals is he essential condition of the carrying out of great enterprises that supply the people with cheap necessaries and at the same time give abundant and profitable employment o multitudes of men?

The construction of pipe lines from the inland oil-bearing regions of Russia and other countries to the sea has cheapened the oil that every working man must use to one-fifth its original cost. But who would ever have constructed a pipe line if a few individuals had not controlled a vast

aggregation of capital? This is but one illustration. It might be indefinitely multiplied. The point is that so far from withdrawing money from general use and devoting it to individual enjoyment, the accumulation of multi-millions in the hands of one or a few men tends to the encouragement of enterprise, the promotion of improvements, popular betterment, and enormous multiplication of work and wages.

Thus, whether the very rich give largely or not at all to educational and other public purposes, they simply cannot prevent their wealth from contributing to the public and

popular well-being in precise proportion to its volume. Every farthing that they spend in personal indulgence is paid out in wages to comebody who needs wages. Every farto some body who here wages. They have thing that they keep must of absolute necessity be invested in some form of industrial enterprise which benefits the entire community in a thousand ways.

The simple fact is that while one man may control and direct the use of millions, no man can absorb to himself more than enough to satisfy his own personal desires. The remainder of his holding continues to be subject to the general use, whether he so wills it or not, and often his control of it

results in uses immeasurably more beneficial

to the community than if the wealth had

been distributed among many. This is the economic side of the matter and a plain

ustification of the millionaire; or for that

matter of all capitalists, of whatever de-

Not Always the Case.

'You told me this well was eighty feet deep,' said the man who had bought the farm. 'I measured it this morning, and found it to be only thirty-seven. I have always been told that truth lies at the bottom of a well, but that doesn't seem to be the case with this one. 'I don't know,' observed the man who had sold the farm. 'It does seem to have lied a little about the bottom of this well.'

Ill-Health of Women.

It is a startling commentary upon the modern high pressure methods of living, that out of three hundred young women ights out of three hundred young women teeking admission to a certain college, only lixty-seven were found to be in good health. This is a serious condition of affairs, and the of grave import to the community, for these are the prospective mothers of the next generation, and to find them (just on the very threshold of life), in no condition folatudy, on account of ill-health, should make us pause and ask what is wrong with our social system. The causes of this conout social system. The causes of this condion are manifold, and not far to seek. Figt of all, and by far the most serious, is unnatural atmosphere of excitement which pervades every walk in life, including nevous strain that saps the vitality of the a nirvous strain that saps the vicinity of the young people, giving their bodies no opportunity to develop along symmetrical, phylological lines. The intense competition in school studies is also a potent factor, and bese, in combination with the constant whirpf social dissipation, and the lack of sufficint outdoor exercise, are responsible for the enormous percentage of enfeebled constitutions among our young women. Is it notime to call a balt in our present

A sh wd old philosopher says :-" People

AND REPORTED TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS.

strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they live usually until forty. They are often fattened at thirty years of age for food, the flesh tasting like beef. In the last four hundred years, according to recently published statistics, the Roman Catholic Church has canonised or beatified these, 76 were Italians, 66 Spaniards, and 37 Portuguese; 14 were French, with only The first ecclesiastical appointment of the King was the nomination of Archdeacon Stevens to be a Bishop-Suffragan in the diocese of St. Albans, with the title of Bishop of Barking. Archdeacon Stevens was Grand Chaplain of English Freemasons in 1896-97, and has shown his interest in the "craft" by conducting a masonic party to the Holy Land. He is a Moderate Churchman, who will be acceptable to all methos, in the interest of future genera-

"They say it calms the mind to let the whom I owe money it always quiets me to get so well acquainted with their own look steadily into the distance."

those happy days came to an end. Young Stanley left us to study for the army, while I remained to stagnate in my father's offer in town-

Despite my attachment to Mignon, my the love of 'old England.'

way and continued: "Yes, if I had only known that she spared many a heartache in after years."

breast had anything to do with his a costume to the finest creation of "I am coming to that now, lady. One living have never changed, but remain bitter November night, or rather morn. as they were in the days when Umban-

ing, we awoke to find the enemy bear dine first took her, a slim young girl, ing down on us in overwhelming numbers before our camp was astir. The men, however, soon roused and fought shoulder to shoulder amid the roar and din of cannon, which maddened alike men and beast. After awhile I became conscious only of one thing-a figure a few yards ahead of me fighting for dear life. I can see the look on his face now! It was transfigured, shining with dauntless courage that raking away, while they smoked and quailed not before the onslaught of the Russians. I believe, at that moment, Ralph lived in every fiber of his

being. He gloried in a fight-no one more. He was surrounded and cut off he staggered and fell. Then I found myself struggling and crushing through countless forms and brandishing steel until I reached the stricken figure. There he lay, so white and still, with his brave young face upturned to the leaden sky. My arms went instinctively round him, and as I turned and faced the lot of them-perhaps it was fancy-but a change seemed to come into their eager, glittering eyes as they involuntarily fell back a pace or two. It was only for a moment. They again pressed forward, and no doubt the pair of us would have been quickly cut into mincemeat but for an unexpected

retreat and flight I managed to carry Ralph safely back to camp."

months later they were married. "Did Mignon ever know that you car-

Give Advice Herself. I had taken a very toothsome but not

we could see lying like a silver thread across the green valley far below us. much gallantry as the circumstances would permit, "that if any of your

picaic as it looks, fer Jim's mighty bad about me. That's why he ain't here

bow and palaver. as it might have been, but I couldn't run away from the lady, so I remained.

wanted to, which I don't. Jim's plenty suitable fer me."

paper. It would be interesting to knew

demand. "Lady having large drawing soom would gladly store grand plane in return for use; selectment given."--Len-

A DEAD MAN'S MALIONS

Absorbed in the happiness of finding his elster again and holding her in his arms. Lucien no longer remembered that he had been disappointed; for the moment Denise caused him to forget Eugenie. The reality consoled him for hope destroyed. No matter how it comes to us, lappiness

is always happiness, and we grasp it.
Standing in the doorway, Mourillen gave the brother and sister a gentle and laterna look. He smiled and rubbed his hands And the excellent Mourillon was very much agitated, for he also had a great desire to

weep.
"Oh! my darling sister," said lucien,
"at last I see you again. What joy! What

happiness!"
"Lucien, you love me, do you not? You love me?" You ask me if I love you? Do you no

see that I do?" "Yes, yes, my brother, my good brother, I see it, I feel it. And I, too, love you much! My God! how happy I am! Lucien, do you feel my heart beating against yours? It is a joy to be in your arms. I no longer remember that I have suffered; it seems to me as if I had always been as happy as I am

at this moment."
"Dear Denise." If you knew, Lucien * * * Every day I have thought of you, and often, often, I have wept. How many times have I called you, and how many times, also, when my thoughts went in search of you, have I hold out my arms!

you were...."
"Lucien, let me look at you. How large

and handsome you are!"
"But, Denise, you are the beautiful Oh! Lucien it is all one to me. You

will not send me away ? "And why should I send you away?" "I do not know. My brother, I should like never to leave you again."
"I hope it may be so."

"Yes, you will keep me, will you not? I am not very rich, but I have my savings, nearly a thousand francs ; I will give the to you; they are for you."
"But she is adorable!" murmured Mour-

illon. Lucien smiled. "Oh." continued Denise. " I will not be a He siezed the young man's arm and drew him quickly to the back part of the room, where both hid themselves behind a piece

of tapesiry.

Denise had not had time to recover from her astonishment, and still less to wipe away her tears, when Madame Ramel entered the room. At sight of Denise, she could not suppress

a cry of surprise. Then, perceiving that the young girl's face was bathed in tears, she approached her quickly, and said with emotion and interest What is the matter, mademoiselle? You

are weeping; why? One may enter here in tears, but no one ever goes away unconsoled. I am Madame George Ramel; you can speak without fear. What have they been doing to you? Has one of our servants been lacking in politeness to you? Tell me the cause of your tears." s cause of your tears. "Madame, I weep no more." "Yes, but you have been weeping ; why?

"I do not know, madame; formerly I went because I was pained; to-day I have wept for joy, for happiness"
"Oh! that is a different thing. Then you

have obtained what you desire. Have you been talking to my husband or to my father, the Count de Soleure!" No. madame. "To whom, then?"

"To M. Mourillon, who has just made me very happy by offering me an opportu-nity of kissing my brother." Then your brother is here?"
Yes, madame."

66 What is his name?"

"Lucien Morel."
"God! is it possible!" exclaimed the young woman; "Lucien Morel is your brother! And you, you are Denise Morel." ... And you stand there before me, ashamed, hardly daring to look at me. Then Lucien has not told you... Oh! the sweet surprise!... Denise, Denese,

let me kiss you."
And Mionne, with that apontaneous im pulse which made her so adorable, threw arms around the neck of the bewildered and wholly disconcerted Denise.

"Madame, madame," stammered the young girl, I do not understand—"
"Wait, Denise, wait, you will understand. First, take a good look at me. Yes, like that, your eyes in mine. Have you a good memory? Do you remember a long "Yes, a long time."

"When your mother, a good Antoinette, was still alive, there was in Vignotte a little girl with whom you played; you were scarcely three years older than she, and yet you often carried her in your little arms and rocked her to sleep on your

"I remember."
"Do you recollect the name of the little girl whom you called your little sister?" · Herminie.

"Ah, you have not forgotten her name."
"Nor her either, madame, for it still often happens that I think of her, and I wept a great deal when I learned that my little sister Herminie had been lost and was "Denise, undoceive yourself; the little

Herminie did not die; you are gazing at her with your loig astonished eyes; yes, I am Lucien's foster-sister and your sister too, Denise ; your little sister Herminie, as I used to be at Vignotte."
"Oh! oh! oh!" said the young girl, who began to sob again.

Madame Ramel opened her arms. In her

turn she fell upon Mionne's neck, and they kissed each other effusively.

Mourillon and Lucien came out from be-

hind the tapestry.
"Bravo, bravo!" cried the old man, "the scene was superb-emotion, sensibility, surprise, exclamations, tears, nothing was "Ah! you were hidden there," said Mionne; "I might have known it."

Addressing the old man and Lucien, she continued, smiling:
"Gentlemen," said Madame Ramel, "you need concern yourself no further about Denise; she belongs to me. If you get to the dining room before we do I beg you not

Rest easy, Mionne," answered the old "I am. bound to enjoy every new man; Madame Ramel took Denise to her room She took off her short cloak and cap and

performing the duties of a chambermaid set about the work of doing her hair ove again. "You have very beautiful hair, Denise.

"Not so beautiful as yours."
"Then you like blonde hair?" "Yes, very much, because you

blonde. "That is a charming reply."
"There! now you look very well. Look at yourself in the glass."
"Oh!" said Denise, "it no longer sems

like myself." Madame Ramed began to laugh. "I wish you had another dress," she ntinued, "but for to-day the one you have on is appropriate; it will have its

effect. We are going to the table. You "No, madame, I am not hungry. My heart is so full of all sorts of joy. That is probably the reason why I have no appearance."

But you will eat a little, come

The count, Georges, Mourillon an Lucien were in the dining-room when Ramel made her entrance, leading by the hand, 'Gentlemen," said she, addreding her father and her husband, "I am froud to present to you Denise Morel."

The count, who had already aken his seat at the table, jumaped up with a bound sequently Claire's uncle. and approached Derise, who bowl respectfully. He took her hand, madeher raise fully. He took her hand, madelher raise about Claire Guerin; it is quite useless, I her head, and then, after looking at her assure you. Why all these investigations?

ou in our nouse.

Turning to the others he added:

"One child more enters our family."

"Oh! Count," exclaimed Lucien, in tone of warm gratitude.
"My dear Lucien," continued M. de Soleure, " your sister cannot be looked upon as a stranger here; at Vignotte she was my daughter's sister; here she shall be her companion and friend. Denise has the same

rights as yourself to our affection.' "Very good, very good !" said Mourillon furtively wiping away a tear.
"Dear father," said Madame Ramel,
"Denise shall have the room next to

"Yes, my daughter, provided that suits your husbar "Oh!" replied Georges, "whatever Mionne wants I want."

"In that case, my friend, I want you to kiss Denise. "And I hasten to obey."
"And me?" said Mourillon.
"And you, too, and make haste about

"Really, I feel twenty years younger," said the old man, giving Denise a sounding kiss on the cheek. A servant had put on an extra plate. The

Count had the young girl placed between himself and Georges.

Denise, thoroughly amazed and dazzled passed from one enchantment to another, still seeming to herself to be dreaming. For a moment she thought she felt dizzy. She

was like one intoxicated. was like one invoxicated.

She, a poor farm servant, seated at the right of a count; and this Count, this rich Lord, who treated her so kindly, was the father of the little Herminie who, according to the people of Vignotte, had died long happy, and her father, the Count, sitting there, with Lucien's friend

Was that not enough to unsettle her mind. There was so much to be explained. She, a servant, waited upon by servants who poured for her to drink, just as if sh had been the young lady from the chateaux of Courmount, who came to the farm of Grandval one day to drink milk.

Denise was a simple and even innocent young girl, but she did not lack good sense or judgment; she had the faculty of in-tuition, and accounted for many things readily enough. But she could not understand everything, being ignorant of facts that it was impossible for her to imagine.

But she would talk with her brother; he

would throw light on what now seemed in-She ate but little, for, as she had said to Madame Ramel, the joys that filled her heart took away her appetite.

After dinner Mmc. Ramel showed Denise the room that she was to have; then they went to the rose-colored reception-room

where they sat down on a small sofa, side by side. "Now," said Mme. Ramel, "we by side. can talk." The young wife opened the conversation. As briefly as possible, without any details, she told her history from the day when Mourillon found her a lost orphan child by the roadside to her marriage with George Ramel, of whom her foster-brother was a

pupil.

Denise was amazed. She had just learned how Lucien and Herminie had found each other: she knew that her brother lived at the Soleure mansion, and that he was at once the pupil and friend of the great artist, Georges Ramel.

Georges Ramel.

Denise, in turn, told Madame Ramel how she had lived since her departure from Vignotte, to which place she had returned but once, some two years ago. She had not much to tell, and her story was not long. She might have interested Madame Ramel by telling her of Charles Labaume, whom she loved and who loved her; but she did not dare. Why? She would not have known how to say it. However confiding a woman may be, there is always a corner of

Moreover, Denise felt that she must not tell Madame Ramel that she had just left orison at Blois to come to Paris to see her prother, and she could not have concealed

this had she told her of her love and her Undoubtedly she would tell that she had been falsely accused, taken off by the police and put in prison, but to M. Mourillon. Him she would have to tell, since she must keep her promise to her old friend, Beau-

Soupir.

In the afternoon she tried to see Mourillon, but the old man, after talking more than an hour in the Count's private office,

To compensate her she had the pleasure, before dinner, of a good hour alone with Lucien. Bolder with her brother than with Madame Ramel, she spoke to him of Charles Labaume, who had fallen in love with her, and who, although she was but a poor ser vant, wanted to marry her.

Blushing, with eyes lowered, she con-fessed to Lucien that she loved Charles La-While listening to his sister's idyll Lucie thought of Eugenie Lureau and sighed. Denise was loved, she was sure of it, and

After a moment's silence Denise answered "Lucien, just now you said to me: 'I am working, and shall work still more to get a dowry for you.'"

"Well, Lucien, listen to me. Work, sell your pictures, get rich, and become, if you can, a great painter like M. Georges Ramel; but you do not dream of accumulating dowry which I do not want. Oh, do not misunderstand my words; when you are rich and happy, I will not refuse your favors, but a dowry I do not need and

do not want.
"You see, Lucien, I have my own ideas; I know what I am worth, and I have my pride. Denise Morel will never buy a husband. A dowry! Absurd! Should I be band. A dowry! Absurd! Should I be worth any more with twenty thousand francs? No, no. I am poor; Charles loves me as I am; he will either marry me poor, with his father's consent, or he will look elsewhere.

"A woman has no need of money when

she brings her husband honesty, youth, two good arms to help him in his work, and a heart to love him!"

THE SEARCH. A week after M. Joramie's will was read in the presence of the relatives, and the Count de Soleure had accepted the duty of executor, Ambroise Mourillon left Paris to egin the search for Claire Guerin, M. Jora-

Mourillion knew that the important mision with which he was charged and which he accepted with pleasure, would be a difficult and arduous one; but entered upon valiantly, his heart full of hope. He relied on chance, which does such wonders when it intervenes, and still more on Pro vidence, so marvelous in its manifestations, that Divine Providence whose omnipotence he had recognized under many different

circumstances. The unfortunate Claire Guerin, he said to simself, had committed a sin of which she was not alone guilty, and the punishment inflicted on her by her father was excessive This man, this father, forgot that the gravest errors, and even crimes, are entitled to pardon, and that there is mercy for every sin.
So thought the good Mourillon one fine

morning when he arrived at Bourgvoisin and immediately began his investigations. He saw successively all the persons in the village by the name of Guerin, all more or less distant relatives of the unfortunate

Everywhere he went the same reply. Since Claime Guerin had left Bourgvoish driven away by her father, nothing had ever been heard of her. It was the general conviction that the poor girl had died of

My, yer Mourillon paid a visit to the eldest of the guilty parties Guerins, a man of 82 years, a brother of the former wheelwright of Bourgvoisin and con-"So," said he to Mourillon, "you have come, like all the others, to get information

attentively and in silence, imprinted a kiss on her forehead.

"Denise Morel," said he, kindly, "you have waited a long time, but here you are at last. Welcome! There is a place for you in our house.

Turning to the others he added:

"One child more enters our family."

I thought they were all over, but it seems they are beginning again. What is the use? My poor niece is dead, else she would have returned to her native placa. Claire was a good girl whom everybody loved; she made a mistake; yet she was less guilty than he who abused her innocence; he is the wretch. Parhans driven by remorac. the wretch. Perhaps driven by remorse, he has been looking for Claire and is still looking for her. If he had sent you to Bourgvoisin, Monsieur, you may tell him from me that it is too late to repair the

evil that he has done."

For a week longer Mourillon continued his useless search and then returned to Paris, desolate over his failure. "Can Providence, then, have abandoned us?" said he to the Count de Soleure.
"Let us not lose hope," answered the

executor. The Count then resorted to advertisements, which, worded with great clearness, appeared in all of the principal journals of Paris and of the country, and even of foreign countries, now on the page specially devoted to advertisements, now in the news columns. But this immense publicity yielded no better results. Such was the situation when Denise, the second day after reaching Paris, asked to see M. Mourillon alone.

THE REVELATION. " My dear child," said Mourillon to Denise one morning, "your brother said that you have some serious things to say to me, secret to confide to me. Is it really a ecret ?"

"Yes, sir; I have a secret and a story. wyes, sir; I have a secret and a sort, a very sad story, to tell you."
Mourillon's first thought was that the young girl was going to tell him her own history and confess some grave error. But he felt immediately reassured on remarking the serenity of Denise's face, the candor of her countenance and the soft light of her eyes, which reflected as in a mirror the innocence of her heart, the purity of her

"Then, Denise," he continued, "you wish to confide your secret to me ?" "Yes, to you alone." "Could you not as well have made your orother your confident?"
"I told Lucien, that I had promised to

tell no one but you."
"That is a different thing. Well, Denise, "That is a different thing. Well, Denise,
I am ready to listen to you."
Denise gave a quick glance in the direction of the door.

"Oh! be easy," said Mourillion, "no one can hear us, and we shall not be disturbed, for Madame Ramel rarely rises before 8 or 8.30. So you can speak without fear."

"In the first place, sir, I must tell you that, before coming to Paris, I was for nearly two years a servant at the farm of Grandval. "At the farm of Grandval?" repeated

Mourillon. Mourillon.

"Are you familiar with it?"

"No. But I know there is a farm at Grandval a few leagues from Blois."

"Really, Monsieur Mourillen, one would think that you had been in that section."

"Oh! I have traveled a great deal,"
answered the old man, smiling. "And
you were a servant at this farm of Grand-

"Yes, Monsieur Mourillon."
"Then your master was M. Parizos, the resent farmer there?"
"What?" cried Denise, "you know M. " My dear child, I know many people, but

I have only hourd of your former master, I never saw him."
"M. Parizot has a cousin." "He has two, Denise."
"Possible; but I know only the one

whom I have seen at the farm.
"What is his name?" " Joseph Rabiot." "Ah! ah! Joseph Rabiot!"

"Do you know him?"
"No more than the other; but I have "He is a wicked man." I do not say to the contrary; but what

has he done to you, Denise?" Speak, my child, speak; I am listening with the conest interest." There was another servant with me at Grandval : she was over 60 years old, and Grandval; she was over on years old, and had been a servant on the farm nearly forty-five years. She had taken me into her friendship, and I leved her very much, Monsieur Mourillon; we were like mother and daughter to each other. My poor Beau-Soupir!"
"Ah! this old servant was called Beau-

Yes, that was not her real name. "Of course not; Beau-Soupir could have

only been a nickname."
"It was once applied to her because she was unwilling to tell any one her name or where she came from, and it stuck to her and she was never called anything else. But when she came to the farm she told her name to the mistress, who entered it into a

name to the mistress, who entered it into a little account book.

"One day Madame Parizot chanced to find the little book, read the name written by her predecessor and also the date of the old servant's arrival at the farm. But she was not quite sure that it was the name of Beau-Soupir. She did everything in the world to find out and induce the servant to tell her story but in vain. Reau-Soupir retell her story, but in vain. Beau-Soupir re-mained dumb; she had sworn never to tell mained dumn; she had sworn hever to ten
who she was and always to keep silence regarding her past. But those interested in
making her speak knew more than she supposed. They probably had made investigations and found out, I know not how, a part

of poor Beau-Supir's secret.

"One day Joseph Rabiot, the Paris cousin, arrived at the farm. He pretended that he had been at Blois on business and, seing so near Grandval, was unwilling to return to Paris without seeing his dear cousin and his wife. The masters received cousin and his wife. The masters received him with great demonstrations of joy. There was nothing good enough for him. They welcomed him by killing the beat chickens in the barn-yard. Beau-Soupir waited on the table. Suspecting nothing, she went and came quietly.

"Suddenly they mentioned in her presence the name of a gentleman who had just died. On hearing this gentleman's name

died. On hearing this gentleman's name Beau-Soupir was so agitated that she did not know what she was about. She had fallen into a trap that had been set for her and from the satisfaction that she could see in the eyes of the master and the Paris cousin she understood that she had betrayed

herself.
"From that moment she lost her peace of

"From that moment she lost her peace of mind; she had dark forebodings, and I tried in vain to reassure her. She shook her head sadly and said to me:

"Now that these people know who I am, they have designs on me, though I have cone nothing to them. I am their enemy; they are afraid of me; I embarrass them they are interested in getting rid of me. You will see, Denise, they will kill me'"
"And they have killed her?" exclaimed

"Yes, Monsieur Mourillon, they have killed her." "Oh," exclaimed the old man, who had come as white as a sheet.

After a short silence he resumed: Denise, has not the crime been dis overed? Did not justice intervene?" " It was seen that a crime had been con mitted, and the magistrates came to Grand "Then, Denise, then?" asked the old man

breathlessly.
"Then, Monsieur Mourillon," responded the young girl slowly and in a grave tone, "I was accused of having killed my old friend. "You, you?"
"Yes, Monsieur Mourillon, and the police arrested me, and I was taken to prison at Blois, where I remained until three days

Unfortunate child! Why did you net ray that you were innocent?" 'I did say so, but I could not prove it," Why, yes, you could, for you knew the

True; but I had sworn to keep silence concerning the crime."
"To whom did you make this cath!" " In- Beau-Soupir.

(CONTINUED, ELSOWHEEL)

arrested and thrown into prison, you were not bound to keep your oath. I do not exactly understand."

I had promised Beau-Soupir to tell no e but you.' '' <u>M</u>e!' "Yes, I had told her that you had been

at Vignotte, and that, thanks to you, I might find my brother Lucien again." "Then, Denise?"
"Then as she had got into her head that her enemies, those whom she embarrassed, had designs upon her life, she said to me:
Denise, when they have killed me you will say nothing; I do not wish you to become the accusers of your masters, but you will leave the farm and go to Paris, where you will see M. Mourillen and to him you will will see M. Mourillon, and to him you will tell all.' She added: 'The crime must not emain unpunished; sooner or latter chastisement will be visited upon the guilty comething tells me that this gentleman, who knows your brother, will be my avenger.

That is the reason, Monsieur Mourillon, why
I have kept silence until now."

"Ah! I understand!" cried the old man,
admiringly. "Unjustly accused of a horrible crime, imprisoned, threatened with trial, you had the courage to keep silent. "Ah! Denise, what a brave girl you are! Yes, dear child, you have been, without knowing it, heroic; but first of all, Denise," continued Mourillion, with breathless eagerness, '5 tell me, if you know it, the name of the victim of Joseph Rabiot, and the Pari-

Her hame was Claire Guerin." "Claire Guerin, Claire Guerin!" ex-claimed the old man with flashing eyes, and jumping up with a bound as if an electric current had been sent through him, "ah! I had guessed as much. That is the name I was waiting for, Claire Guerin, Claire

Denise looked at him, stupefied.
"My God! What is the matter with

will tell you. O Providence, Providence!
And I doubted you! Denise, the old servant who was with you at the farm of Grandval, this unfortunate woman murdered by wretches, this Claire Guerin, in short, is a woman whom the Count de Soleure and I have been looking for everywhere in vain; we have done everything to find her, everything. We were searching for her and she is dead, dead! Oh! the

The young girl raised her eyes to heaven asping her hands. "Denise," continued Mourillon, "knov this also. A few months ago an immensely rich man died in Paris, who used to know

Claire Guerin when she was a young girl he made her a mother . . . Before dying, this man, whose name was Paul Joramie,".....
"I know his name, Monsieur Mourillon," "Of course, since you know Claire Guer-in's story. Ah! Denise, thanks to you, we shall be able to lift the veil that still hides from us the poor Claire's mysterious past Before dying, M. Paul Joramie, who had never forgotten the only woman he had ever really loved, made his will in her favor

and appointed the Count de Soleure his ex-"Claire Guerin was heir to nearly thirty millions, and now, Denise, you understand

millions, and now, Denise, you understand
why we have been searching so actively for
Claire in order to put her in possession of
M. Joramie's millions.
"Joseph Rabiot, Parizot and another are cousins of the deceased, and according to the will they will take the millions if, after a certain number of years, Claire Guerin has not been found. A strange fatality has given the unfortunate woman into their hands, and they have killed her! Oh! the

villians."
"Denise," he continued, with a gleaming countenance, "the wretches do not suspect that you are to-day the instrument of God, and that he has brought you here to de-nounce the crime and make to us undoubt-

edly precious revelations.
"Denise, Claire Guerin was not mistaken when she told you that, sooner or later, chastisement would be visited upon the Nor was she mistaken when she old you that her death would be avenged.Yes, yes, the guilty will be punished! Claire Guerin's death will be avenged! And the Count de Soleure, you hear, Denise, Monsieur Count and I, Ambrosie Morillon, will be the avengers!"

The old man made the circuit of the room

with a jerky, feverish step, chopping short his words of wrath, and then came back to the young girl, who, trembling, did not ake her eyes from him.

"My dear child," said he, trying to calm his agitation. "Now come with me," said the old man, "we must find the Count de They found the door of the count's room open. His astonished gaze questioned Mourillon, who quickly repeated to the count what Denise had just told him.

The count turned deadly pale. He sank

into his arm-chair, murmuring The wretches!"
"Fortunately," continued Mourillon,
Denise Morel was the friend and confident

of Claire Guerin. Through her we shall ind out what became of the child." "The child?" exclaimed the young girl. "What!" cried Mourillon, in a voice trembling with emotion, "Did Claire Guerin conceal from you the fact that she had a

"Oh, no, Monsieur Mourillon, oh no; my old friend told me that she had brought a child into the world." child into the world."
"Claire Guerin being dead," said the
Count, "her child is now heir to M. Joramic's millions."

Denise gave a long sigh.
"Well, my child, well?" asked M. de Soleure, looking anxiously at the young Denise sadly shook her head and an-

wered: · Claire Guerin gave birth to her child in hospital, at Poitiers, and did not even have the happiness of even seeing in, for she was unconscious for several days. It was a little girl. Claire never knew where the little one, whom they named Virginie-Ursule, was put out to nurse. Two years later, when she tried to find out what had become of her daughter, they told her that

she was dead."
"Dead!" exclaimed both men at once. And they looked at each other in conster nation.
"Misfortune has cruelly struck Claire Guerin." said the Count; her father's curs has followed her incessantly, and God has had no mercy on her."
"It is frightful!" murmured Mourillor

"Poor Joramie! The evil that he has caused is now irreparable." "And our mission, my dear Mourillon, is The old man's eyes glittered. "Oh! not yet, Monsieur Count," declare

he, in a hollow voice, "the victim must be avenged!"
"I understand you, my friend," replied
the Count, after remaining silent a moment; but can we be the avengers? After the crime there was an inquest; if the guilty have not been disturbed it is because, by means unknown to us, they have succeeded in putting themselves beyond the reach of Then, by invitation of the Count. Denise

began her story, to which the two men listened with breathless attention. She finished her story by explaining why. thinking herself bound by the promise she had made to Claire Guerin, she had been had made to Claire Guerin, she had been unwilling to say anything to the examining magistrate, in spite of all the means employed by him to make her speak.

Denise had told everything, described everything; only, through a feeling of reserve easy to understand, she had not be the whole the property of the property of

varice did not prevent him from unflinch thought it best to refer to Charles Labaume.
"My dear Denise," said the Count, "you ingly making the sacrifice necessary to the execution of his bold plot. He knew that omelettes are not made without breaking have just told us facts interesting in the highest degree to M. Mourillon and myself, eggs. He had resolved to risk his reserv of forty thousand francs and his rents. You have made a promise, you have kept it; very well; the future will show whether To marry the heir of M. Joramie, what a you were wrong or right in remaining master-stroke! The mansion of the Avenue de Wagram, with its palatial furniture, the

chateaus, the farms and the millions would "My dear Mourillon," said the Count de Soleure after Denise had left them alone together, "the story we have just heard shows clearly that Rabiot and his accomplices thought that the crime would not be discovered, and that the death of their victim would be attributed to an accident. The wratches were mistaken; they falled all be his, except a million which he would give to the Parizots, and another million to Mademoiselle Anastasia and her father.

Mademoiselle Anastasia and her father.

Contented or not, the cousins could not say anything. He had them in his power and had nothing to fear from them. They were all his accomplices. But he had another partner, Henry Cordier, who had him in his power as completely as Rabiot had his cousins in his. Cordier always matted money and his nature naver as we The wratches were mistaken; they falsed in their purpose. If it had not been noticed that the servant had been thrown into the pool by this unknown person, this beggar, who disappeared immediately after the crime; if justice had not intervened in the affair; if, in short, Beau-Soupir's death had been attributed to an accident—Parizot the strength of the property o wanted money and his patron never gave him enough. He made the coin dance as they say. "He is a veritable leech," said Rabiot. But he had to comply with the 4 After all," said Rabiot to himself, when and his wife would have hastened to declare and his wite would have nastened to declare to every one that their servant's real name was Claire Guerin. Then, armed with her death certificate, M. Joramie's cousins would, before this, have claimed the estate.

not too angry at Cordier, "when once I get the millions I can easily afford to be bled for a few hundred thousand francs and will throw them to him as I would a bone to a dog; but only on condition that he will leave France and never let me hear of him again."
The vills which Rabiot had hired at Ville d'Avray was named The Tower.

It was an old house, with thick walls.

It was flanked on the north by a large, square tower, or, rather, the remains of a

But the contrary happened, and the Parizots have prudently kept silence, and the death certificate has been drawn up in the

name of a woman known only as Beau-Soupir. In this way, Mourillon, the guilty have been put beyond the reach of any

prosecutions that might be instituted against them, for in reality there is no motive for the crime. We have Denise's testimony, it is true, but I repeat, my friend, I do not think it a sufficient basis

for so serious a charge. We have nothing

in writing, and Denise, a young girl, cannot prove, of herself alone, that M. Joramie's

wait for him and he ready to answer him.

my friend, I should say as you do. We wish the victim to be avenged; she shall

be. But, under the circumstances, to act with too much haste would compromise everything. Suppose we should denounce

the crime to-morrow, how could you preve that Rabiot, Parizot and his wife are the

authors? In spite of what Denise would say, and in spite of M. Joramie's will, they

would answer with assurance that they had nothing to do with the murder of the ser-vant. We might say in reply:

vant. We might say in reply:

"It was for your interest to commit the crime, for she was Claire Guerin."

"We did not know it, we could not

or the Parizots, but by an unknown, a sham

eggar, who simply appeared at the farm

of whom Denise spoke. This doctor, it seems, recognized in the old servant a woman for whom he had cared at the hos-

nital at Poitiers. At the hospital they will

tell you on what day her child was born.

They will inform you where the poor little

girl was put out to nurse. There, in some village, undoubtedly, she was buried. You

will go to that village, Mourillon, and perhaps some old men will show you the spot where she rests. I do not wish this child's grave to be forever abandoned any more

han that of her mother. If no one can tel

you where Claire Guerin's child was buried,

on will select a place in the cemetery, and

there, at my expense, I will erect a monu-ment. I will do that for the child and also

for the mother, still regretting my inability

"It is my intention to do more yet," con-nued the Count thoughtfully. "If M.

tinued the Count thoughtfully. "If M. Rabiot does not think best to take the trouble, I will see that Claire Guerin's death certificate and the birth and death certificate and the certificate and the certificate and the second second

tes of her daughter are rectified; and on

the mother's grave at Ninville and on the child's shall be inscribed the name of Claire

"That is very good, Monsieur Count," approved Mourillon, "but an idea strikes

"Monsieur Count, suppose Claire Guerin's laughter were not dead?" M. de Soleure started.

"According to Denise's story," said he, shaking his head, "we are not at liberty to

For some reason or other they may not

have told the truth to the mother when she presented herself at the foundling hospital

"Why should they have deceived her?"
"I cannot say; but you know that the
public charities do not willingly restore

hildren which have become theirs through

abandonment by their parents, or for any

"Yes, I know; but, Mourillion, we can-

"Monsieur Count, M. Joramie wrote, as

you can read in the letter which he ad-

dressed to you: 'Has God given me a new

clearness of vision? The thought revives in me that the two beings so dear to me

have not ceased to live. Had he not, in fact, received new light from God? When

M. Joramie wrote that, Claire Guerin was

still alive. Well, Monsieur Count, I am filled with the same light, and something

tells me that Claire Guerin's daughter is no

"Ah! my dear Mourillon, if it were only so!" cried M. de Soleure.

is only a false one. I will start within three days, and with your permission,

The Count took Mourillon's hand and

pressed it, saying:
"I shall await your first letter with im-

THE TOWER.

Joseph Rabiot was avaricious, but his

Count, I will go first to Poitiers

patience and anxiety."

"We shall soon know whether my hope

Juerin.'

"Well?"

suppose that."

other reason.

not hope for that."

claim her child.

to fulfil the mission entrusted to me.

then answered:

saries.

head.

tower.

The house had been frequently repaired, but was evidently built at the same time as the tower. The two walls were locked into each and combined, were at least a yard and a half thick, showing that there could be no communication between the two buildings.

cousins are the murderers of Beau-Soupir, and that the latter, whom no one knew by her real name, was Claire Guerin." The tower was entered by a cellar and lighted only by loopholes, in which spar-rows built their nests. The stone steps of the staircase were so shaky that no one "Then, Monsieur Count," replied Mourillon, warmly, "the crime will remain uncould venture on them without running serious risk of his life. The tower was abandoned to the bats and owls. Many things indicated that the house punished."
"Oh, until further developments. If I am not mistaken, Joseph Rabiot is the soul of this conspiracy; he is directing everything, ordering everything. Now that we can no longer place ourselves between him

many usings indicated that the house and tower were formerly parts of some im-portant structure, a chateau, monastery or abbey. In the first place, there were well preserved bits of sculpture; then in the Claire Guerin let him act; we will preserved bits of sculpture; then in the garden there were venerable trees, and in a second inclosure, included in Rabiot's lease, some old pieces of cracked wall, besides a In my opinion we should not attack, but prudently on the defensive for the "Ah! ah!" said Mourillon, shaking his deep hole, the internal masonry of which seemed covered with ivy. This hole was "I understand," said the Count, "you do not agree with me. Tell me your more than a yard in diameter and thirty feet deep, and its mouth was hidden by a thick growth of wild clematis. Was it a well which had run dry, or one of those mysterious and terrible abysses called obli-Well, Count, I should like to come to an issue with these wretches at once."
"If I were to consult only my impulse,

ettes in feudal times?

About two hundred yards from The Tower was another house of equal age and just like it, except that it lacked the old tower. The two dwellings seemed to be two pavilions left standing to perpetuate the memory of buildings that had disappeared.

buildings that had disappeared.

The cooper of Beaugency, Anastasia's father, had closed his shop and come to Ville d'Avray to live. He occupied a little house and appeared to be nothing more than a servant. It was his role. He was at the same time porter and gardener, are errands and attend to the cellar.

He was to see his daughter secretly when they had occasion to talk, for outwardly

we did not know it, we could not know it, would be their response. "Thus, retrenched beyond denials, how could justice touch them? After all, the crime was committed, not by Joseph Rabiot they had occasion to talk, for outwardly there was nothing to lead any one to suspoot that they were relatives. Fourer showed the so-called Widow Fornier and her companions the respect of a faithful servant for his mistresses. He ate with the cook, a woman of 40, who was thoroughly devoted to Rabiot, though absolutely ignorant of his plots.

house to ask alms.

"Surely this unknown person was Rabiot's tool, but can we furnish the proof?

Where is this sham beggar? Rabiot is not a man to keep quiet long; he wants the millions, and will move heaven and earth THE WATER OF CEYLON. Rabiot had heard of an individual who manufactured love potions, like the sorcer-ers of olden times. Pre-eminently positive and practical, Rabiot had no belief in philto get possession of them: let him come, and, as I said just now, let us be ready to answer him. He and his accomplices do not know that Denise is here, at the Soleure ters, but he gathered from what he heard that the person in question concocted poi-sons and narcotics, which he sold secretly

mansion. Therefore, he will have the audacity of people who, sure of safety, believe that they can do anything. The presence of Denise Morel at the Soleure mansion when occasion offered.

However adroit and shrewd Anastasi might be, Rabiot was not without anxiety; would she succeed in completely dominat must be kept a secret. Rabiot must be left to act in perfect confidence."
"Then while Rabiot is getting ready to commit new crimes are we to be doing nothing?" asked Mourillon. "I await your orders; what shall we do?" ing Madame Lureau! If he could only achieve this result by one of these potions which enervate the brain and overcome the strongest natures his triumph would be cer-The Count remained silent a moment, and ain. For on the day when Madame Lunecessary to your future, to your happiness," Eugenie, like a respectful and submissive after the crime, has been unable to tell us exactly what then happened at Grandval;

exactly what then happened at Grandvar, now, it would be well for us to know. You like to travel, my old friend, and I am sure that I shall please you if I ask you to go to Ninville and to Blois, there to collect as aughter, would answer as she always does: "I obey you, mother?"
So Rabiot went to see the philter-maker, whom he found to be a person of about 60, dressed in a long and dirty coat, and resemble to the second seco secretly as possible and with that pru-dence which is one of your characteristics, aressea in a long and dirty coat, and resembling a sorcerer only by his bald head, his long, gray, uncombed beard, and his dirty clothing. His name was Loriol. He had been in the service of a certain Count Caall the information that you may deem likely to be of service against our adver-"When shall I start. Monsieur Count?" rini, who was very expert in the art of concocting poisons and narcotics and whose secrets he had kearned. The Count, being "As soon as you like. If possible, I wish ou would see Beau-Soupir's death certifidead, he had succeeded him, but on a cate. You will find out whether Rabiot visited the locality once or several times.

At Blois you may be able to find the doctor

smaller scale.

He had a secret laboratory in a cellar, He had a secret laboratory in a centry, where at night he made his liquors, which he sold at prices varying the ability of his customers to pay. After examining Rabiot carefully, and instinctively recognizing him as a rascal of his own sort, he asked him to make known the object of his visit. Rabiot explained his situation frankly, without giving his name.
"Yes, yes; I see," said Loriol, you want

a mixture which, without destroying physical strength, will so act on the nervous system as to weaken mental faculties in such a way that no doctor can discover the cause of the cerebal affection. "Exactly," said Rabiot; " can you get

me such a drug?"

Loriol opened a capboard hidden in the wall and selected one from a number of la-beled flasks. Holding it up before Rabiot's eyes, he said: 'Read.'

On the label Rabiot read these words:

"Water of Ceylon."
"That is it," said Loriol, laconically. And seeing that Rabiot was suspicious, he continued: "My Water of Ceylon is one of my most precious concections. If it were known, I could not make enough of it. But one can-not advertise these things as he would Swiss not advertise these things as he would Swiss pills. A learned Brahmin was the first to discover the property of the materials from which the Water of Ceylon is made. The liquid is very powerful. The person who takes only two drops daily in his wine, water or other beverage, exhibits successively the most singular phenomena. He does not loose his physical strength, but he has moments of lassitude followed by gaiety caused by over excitement of the nerves. Gradually the brain weakens and the most obstinate will is annihilated. Then the obstinate will is annihilated. Then the person can be led like a child; he does whatever he is wanted to do, and sees as white that which is red. There is a period of stupidity, followed sooner or later by a

Rabiot turned pale. Loriol started toward the cupboard to replace the flask.
"No, no," said Rabiot eagerly; "I will take your water of Ceylon. "What is the

price of that flask?" Loriol remained silent a moment, looking steadily at Rabiot, and then answered:
"Two thousand francs." "Two thousand francs!" exclaimed Rabiot, whose avarige showed itself as soon

as the question of money came up. "You can take it or leave it. With a wry face Rabiot handed Lorio two bank-notes for a thousand francs each, (\$400), took the flask; and hid it under his

"Will this flask be enough?" asked Rabiot. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Not Enough. Mrs. Tracy-You would not part with your little wifey for all the money

in the world, would you, my dear?

Tracy-Not much. Money talks, but there is not enough of it in the world to take your place.-New York Truth. In Justice.

Theatrical Star (looking through the peephole) - What a beggarly audience! Manager—That audience, sir, is composed of our best people. It's the array of empty benches that's beggarly.-

CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

He Appears to a Distinguished

Occupant of the Bleachers. I sees be de paper dat Hughey Jennin's is makin a play for to get in de game wit' dat French guy wit' de nose like a balloon ascension—Cyrano de Berryjack. Excuse me French accent. It wabbles because de ball bearin's is rusty. I ain't been nearer to Paris den a French maynoo card in t'ree years, an even den I orders beef an beans an fails to go down de line fer de

good of me lankwidge.
Youse has heard destory about dis prize fightin poet be de name of Cyrano de Berryjacks? No! Well, see, it's like dis: Nature puts up a job on him be givin him soul datain't doin a t'ing but boilin out poetry. Den she puts him behind a nose dat looks like half past 2 next winter an stan's off an gives him de laugh in French. Bein a dead game sport, De Berryjack says, "T'ank youse kindly," an follows says, Tank youse kindly, an iollow's his nose, writin poetry from time to time an killin all dem dat gives his bugle de carcastic stare. Havin a pull wit' de cops, he don't get pinched fer givin de undertakers a busy season, an youse could find him doin de elegant on Easy street

all de old time.

After awhile De Berryjacks makes a play for de reporters, gets his nose set up in type, an now, be jee, he nin't doin a t'ing but usin up all de newspaper space dat's left over. Dat's all I know about De Berryjack, an I ain't got ne chasers out lookin fer more information needer. Wit'

Hughey Jennin's it's different. Who's dis guy, Cyrano de Berryjack?" says Hughey to de empire.
"Strike one!" says de empire, be de way of warmin up to answer de question. "De Borryjack," says he, "I t'ink he's a French Canadian in a minor league," says he. "Well, he's hittin de newspapers good and hard wit' dat nose of his," says

Hughey. "Must be battin 'roun' .400, an't he?" says Hughey.
"Strike two!" says do empire, lyin like a politician, but meanin no harm. "De Berryjack is a hot one," he goes on, bitin a bar out of his mask to show he ain't

"Oh, I don't know!" says Hughey. "His frontispiece ain't de on'y photograph in de album—dare are udders!" an wit' dis Hughey hoochee-kooches aroun to receive an inshoot on de slats, but de inshoot don't do a t'ing but poke him one in de bugle, an he drops on de tanbark.

"At any rate," says Hughey, previous to bitin de.dust, "I am now the Cyrane de Berryjack of basteball!' "Dat youse is, an welcome!" says de empire, callin an ambulance.

Say, ain't he de limit?—Baltimore Reply to the Point.

"Archibald," said Mrs. Goodchild to her young son, "did you tell that next door boy what your father said about this wicked habit of fighting and quarreling?" i'Did you remember to explain how your father pointed out that, in addition to the sinfulness of it and the bruises and cute you get, your clothes suffer also, and

thus your parents are put to unnecessary expense? 'Yes, ma.''

"And that if ever your father sees him fighting with you again that he will speak to his parents about it?" "And what did he say?" Why, said pa was a moth eaten old

shucklehead and knocked me down twice."—Pick Me Up. Had a Right to Know. "Is that skull you use in the gravediggin scene one you carry with you, or did you get it here?" demanded the intruder, who had stepped behind the scenes.
"What do you want to know for?" re-

torted the manager of the combination of tragic artists filling a one night engagement at Scantlinsville, Hickory township. "What difference does it make to you?" "It makes a good deal of difference, rejoined the intruder. "I'm the core Would Make the Teacher Smart.

Father (to youthful son)—Now, look ure, my laddie, if you ever do that again, 'll make you smart for it. Son-You can't do it. Teacher says I was born stupid, and no power on earth oan make me smart. He says I come of a stupid family.

Father—What? I'll go and see that

Skipping the Years. "He said he wanted to give me some thing appropriate for a birthday present,' "He might have given you an automatic counter of some sort to help you keep

track of them.

teacher !- Stray Stories.

"Birthdays."-Chicago Post.

Hot Scotch. "The progenitor of our family," ex-plained Mr. Campbell, "got his name from is capacity for humping himself."
"I suspected," said the man who does not know the name of his great-grandfather, "that it might have been from a capacity for going days without water."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Worried. Mrs. Myles-I told Mrs. Styles I had heaped coals of fire on her head, and she looked worried.

Mrs. Fyles-What made her look wor-

ried, do you supposo?
"She didn't know whether they were on straight or not."-Yonkers Statesman. A Terrible Revenge. "I used to be engaged to a young wom

an artist."
"Is that so?"
"Yes, sir, and last year she visited my wife and painted a pond lily and cattail panel for every room in the house."-Chi-

The Bill Will Be a Nightmare. Wife-Don't you think my new hat is erfect dream? Husband-Well, yes-in one respect. Wife—And what is that?
Husband—There is absolutely nothing
in a dream, you know.—Chicago News.

The Grasping Architect. "I understand that Sills, the architect, claims his plans for the Bunkum house are the finest in the city."
"Yes, and if Bunkum isn't careful he'll claim the house, too, before he gets through with it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wonderful. "This country must be increasing its population very fast." What makes you think so?" "Why, I understand that now there are

as many people as there are different makes of bicycles."—Nuggets. His Proper Place. Farmer Black-Do you think your boy will get along all right in the Philin-Farmer White-Oh, don't you worry

100 yards in 101/2. Averse to Details. "I shall expect you to tell the whole truth," said the justice to the colored

about Sam. He's champion greased pig

catcher of our township and kin make

"De whole truth, suh?" "Jedge, des gimme six months!"-At-

culprit.

Especially to Spain. Mans of the world are in great demand

just now. The war is proving an educa-tor anyhow.—Rockland Courier-Gazette-

made his home very near to this spot, exhibits worthy of their reputation. The He was sure that everyone present following is the list of district awards:—

MERINO SHEEP.—RAMS. was satisfied with the selection of the name by which the reserve would in future be known, viz., the Stewart Reserve. He hoped that the President and Mrs Stewart would be long spared

MERINO SHEEP.—RAMS.

Ram over 1½ years.—P. Bussell, Mawallok,3.
Ram over 1½ years and under 2½ years.—In Russell, 3; Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, 4.

Bam under 1½ years.—P. Russell, 2.
Ram over 1½ years.—P. Russell, 2.
Ram over 1½ years.—P. Russell, 3.

Grand of the selection of the many selection of the sam over 1½ years.—P. Russell, 3.

J. Macintosh and Mrs Stewart would be long spared to take part in many other public functions. The people of Skipton had to thank them for the way they had worked for the good of the district.

At the rev. gentleman's invitation, Mrs Stewart then planted the first tree. Plenty of willing hands, including the school children and the ladies present, were soon hard at work, and when the tree planting was finished there was a good old fashioned scramble by the Carngham, 4. children for lollies provided by President Stewart.

Refreshments were also dispensed to the assembled company, and at an interval in the proceedings, President Stewart returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him by naming the reserve after him. For what had been done in the way of tree-planting, they had to thank the other 3; executors late P. Russell, 4. councillors of the riding for the support they had given him. He was sure it CHAMPION PRIZES. would always be a pleasure for Mrs
Stewart and himself to do what they
could for the good of the district. It
was through his father's self-denial and

CHAMPION PRIZES.

Best grass-fed merino ram.—Admiral
Rridges, 3.

Best merino ewe, grass-fed.—Campbell
and Felton, 2.

FAT SHEEP. perseverance that he was able to stand before them in the position which he now occupied as president of the Shire

FAT SHEEP.

Pen of three merino wethers.—Executors late P. Russell, 1; D. Stewart, 2.

Pen of three merino eves.—P. Russell, 1

Pen of three merino eves.—P. Russell, 1 of Ripon. He concluded by proposing executors of late P. Russell, 2. the toast of the "Donors of the Trees" (Cr. Beggs and Mr J. H. Gardiner.) Mr Gardiner, in responding, said he There are many who have pains in the was very pleased to be able to prophesy that they were on the high road to many other improvements, as the councillors of the Shire of Ripon were beginning to see that something required to ning to see that something required to damping a piece of flannel with Pain be done to this "City of the Plains," as it was often called in days gone by.

He hoped in a few years' time it would co., Beaufort.

Other toasts honored were "The En-

National Anthem the gathering dispersed.—Grenville Standard.

Letter from South Africa.

Private J. W. O'Loughlan, of the 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles, writing to his sister at Eurambeen from Middleburg on 26th June, says: I suppose you have heard before this that our contingent is getting a fair doing out here. We were divided into two battalions, the right half and the left. We used to work the one strip of country together, but camped part. The night of the smash we were camped four or five miles apart, and the Boers auttacked the left half—as it happened I was with the right. We never like to mis anything that is going on; but perhapsit is as well I was not there. The Boers surprised the camp a bit after eight o'clock at night. Some of the lads were in bed, and little did anyone think that the Boers encould do anything; the place was one shower of bullets. The Boers rushed in among them, shot men in their halankets, and knocked there show with the butt ends of their rifles as they were getting up. Our men saw they had no hope, as they could not get hold of their rifles as they were getting up. Our men saw they had no hope, as they could not get hold of their rifles as they were getting up. Our men saw they had no hope, as they could not get hold of their rifles as they were getting up. Our men saw they had no hope, as they could not get hold of their rifles, so they tried to make good their escape. A lot of them got away and made for our camp, but only some of them had an idea whereif and G. Kord (booby). This brought to a close the found our camp about half-past three in the morning. We were expeting an the found our camp about half-past three in the morning. We were expeting an the found our camp about half-past three in the morning. We were expecting an the found our camp about half-past three in the morning. The Middle Creek Cycling Club held.

The Middle Creek Cycling Club held. was. Mick Bodiwick escaped and got lost, but he found our camp about half-past three in the morning. We were expecting an attack on our camp that very night, and were on the watch. When we got word of the other half being cut up, we waited until residents present. The weather was not favourable for such a gathering of the rain. daybreak and then went to their camp. On favourable for such a gathering, the rain the way we met men everywhere-some of the previous night having made the road wounded, some with no boots, coats or hats; and it was an awfully frosty night. The camping ground was spattered with blood. There were eighteen killed outright, four died of their wounds next day, and there were forty wounded besides. One hundred and thirty horses were killed, and some mules; in fact, it was the horses that saved the men from getting knocked about more. were forty wounded besides. One hundred and thirty horses were killed, and some mules; in fact, it was the horses that saved the men from getting knocked about more than they did. Jim Kilbeg got a bullet through the sleeve of his coat; it took the skin off his arm. He was very lucky to have escaped unhurt. The Boers hung around the hills next day; we had a couple of goes at them, but they would not stand and fight. They took all our men prisoners that night, but let them go when they got about a mile from the camp. We have had about nine or ten killed and over twenty wounded, besides the ones that were surprised that night; so we get a bit of what we came out

Messrs S. S. Pickford and D. McPherson were judges at the Buangor end, and Messrs Waldron and Foster at Eurambeen. In the first the surprised that night; so we get a bit of what we came out

O'Brien (Raleigh), with a start of 2min. 30sec.; J. McDonald (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., time, 33min. 4sec.; D. Baker (Diamond), 3rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; ime, 33min. 4sec.; D. Baker (Diamond), 2rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 3min. 4sec.; D. Baker (Diamond), 2rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 3min. 4sec.; D. Baker (Diamond), 2rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 3min. 4sec.; D. Baker (Diamond), 2rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 4rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 4rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 4rd; start, 3min.; time, 33min. 16sec.; Later (Davis & Franklin), 2nd; start, 1min. 1sec., 4rd; start, 2min.; 2nd; start, 3min.; 2nd; start, 3min night; so we get a bit of what we came out here looking for. There are seldom any big fights, but the Boers wait for us, and successful competitors by Mr W. H.

re. hat is a

nothing News.

rchitect, m house

eful he'll

ere are

sed pig

make

whole

remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For sale by J. R. Wother few days) the water will be turned off the spoon & Co., Beaufort.

A Safe Medicine

For children is Chamberlain's Cough Always results from a cold or from an Remedy. It always cures, and is not attack of influenza. Cliamberlain's Cough

The Agricultural and Pastoral Society

Rev. F. McQueen gave a short and stirring address, in which he referred to the many good qualities of President Stewart, whose late father, one of the oldest residents of the district, had

Ram, grass-fed only, 21 years.—Admiral

Bridges, 2. Ram, grass-fed, over 1½ and under 2½ years.—Admiral Bridges, 1.

Ram, grass-fed only, under 1½ years.—D.

Pen of three rams, grass-fed only, under ly years.—P. Russell, 4.
EWES. Ewe, over 2½ years old.—Hon: mention, Admiral Bridges. Ewe, over 1½ years and under 2½ years.— P. Russell, 3; executors late P. Russell,

Carngham, 4.

Ewe, grass-fed only, over 2½ years.—

Campbell and Felton, Trawalla, 1 and 3;

Admiral Bridges, 2.

Ewe, grass-fed only, over 1½ years and

under 2½ years.—Campbell and Felton, h.c. Ewe, grass-fed only, under 1½ years.— P. Russell, 2 and 3; Admiral Bridges, h.c. Pen of three ewes, artificially fed, under 1½ years.—P. Russell, 3.

Pen of three ewes, grass-fed only, over 1½

Imaginary Ailments.

Other toasts honored were "The Engineer" (Mr Muntz) and "The Ladies," and books were received from board of prospecting for reefs. Mr J. H. Gardiner responding to the latter; and after the singing of the National Anthem the gathering dispersed.—Grenville Standard.

| Anthem the gathering dispersed.—Grenville Standard. | Anthem the gathering dispersed.—The President, Treasurer, and President P

successful competitors by Mr W. H.

then we have a go, but they soon make off. The Boers got two pom-poms and all rifles and ammunition from the left half, so they can deal out our own ration to us. I don't dislike the game a bit, but some of the lads are full of it long ago. I am having my money left in Cape Town until my time is up; if I snuff out before then it will be sent home.

Influenza

Can be cured by commenoing, at the first symptoms, to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have

The sopinion of every Englishman is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and as a matter of fact it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success, in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

The shire engineer notifies that during

The shire engineer notifies that during

Pneumonia

V. T. Hiff McKeich (Capt.) Carlisle . McKinnon R. Gorrie

Grand total The following team will represent the Beaufort Rifle Club in the match with Learmonth on Wednesday next at Beaufort :- W. T. Hill, T. Sands, D. F. Troy E. Buchanan, J. A. Hogg, H. Tompkins, J. S. Brocks, W. O'Sullivan, J. McKeich, W. Johnston, H. Menzies, L. Watkin.

Shooting in a rifle match, Federal v.

State Parliaments, on Thursday, 8th inst., Mr D. S. Oman, M.L.A. for Ripon and Hampden, was the second highest scorer with 94 (47 at each range of 400 and 500 yds.).

The State Parliament team won, and scored 748, as against 690 by their Federal opponents,

Mothers of Children

Mothers of Children

Mothers of Children

Affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate or narcotic in any form, and may, be given to a baby with as much confidence as to an adult. For sale by J. R. Wothers spoon & Co., Beaufort.

The very satisfactory yield of 16oz 2dwt. 6gr. of gold from 12 tons of stone from the Barton reef, Beaufort, was Shire Office, Beaufort, 16th August, 1901. this week obtained; the stone being or by crushed at the Government battery at Creswick.

it was often called in days gone by.
He hoped in a few years' time it would be called the "City of Shrubs," and be able to hold its own with any township in the colony. He proposed the health of Crs. Douglas and O'Shaughnessy, who in responding, promised that the wants of the district should receive more

Those interested in the mining industry will be pleased to hear that a Government battery is being removed from Dunach to Beaufort, and portion was expected to arrive either last evening or this morning. Mr Peter Gillon, the Middle Creek branch of the A.N.A. was held in the Public Hall on Friday, 2nd manager, was in Beaufort yesterday afternoon, and informed us that it wants of the district should receive more

Those interested in the mining industry will be pleased to hear that a Government battery is being removed from BEGGS, THEODORE CUTHBERTSON, JAMES as Candidates for the diffice of Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the said riding, at the following polling places:—

NETYS, TANKS (all Those interested in the mining industry will be pleased to hear that a Government battery is being removed from BEGGS, THEODORE CUTHBERTSON, JAMES as Candidates for the diffice of Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the Surgical Places.

North Riding of the above Shirt, at the lection of One Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the Surgical Places.

North Riding of the above Shirt, at the lection of One Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Election of One Councillor for the beheld on Thursday, 22nd inst., when a Poll will be taken for the Elec Those interested in the mining industry wants of the district should receive more
attention from them in future.

Other toasts honored were "The En-

TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary, will be received by the Trustees of Progress Tent, 43, LO.R., up to 6 p.m., 19th inst., for the Purchase of the Societies' Hall, Beaufort. Terms and conditions can be obtained from the undersigned. The highest or any tender not precessify accounted. ecessarily accepted.
D. D. CAMERON, Secretary. 9th August, 1901.

BEAUFORT. SATURDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1901. SALE BY AUCTION, at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT, FREEHOLD

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by MR. HARRIE F. WATKIN, to submit to public auction, about 125-acres of Freshold Land, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 1.—All that piece of Land, situate on the Main Lead Road, known as M. Forsyth's paddock, containing 5 acres, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 2.—All that piece of Land, situate on the Main Lead Road, known as H. Jackson's paddock, containing 20 acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 3.—All that piece of Land in the parish of Beaufort, containing 100 acres, known as the late Wm. Smith's paddock, situate at Poverty Point, Beaufort.

Point, Beaufort.

The whole is for positive sale. Terms—One-third cash, and balance at 1, 2, and 3 years, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT. Friday, 23rd August, 1901. The famous original and only

LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS, GLASSOPHONISTS, AND VOCALISTS (Organised 1867), and their New English Speciality Company, From the Principal Halls of Great Britain.

New and Attractive Programme! POPULAR PRICES. Doors open 7.30; overture 8. LYNCH BROS., Proprietors. C. E. WEBB, Agent.



S. Beldwin.
Section 65, The Land Acts 1890-8.
Parish of Beaufort. Elizabeth Lancey (re-hearing); George Austin Willox, 20 acres each, for allotment 86; Maud Mary Lancey tre-hearing), William Edward Willox, 20 acres each, for allotment 87.
Parish of Eurambeen. John McKinnon, 20 acres, a triangle formed by the junction of the 'Ararat and Shirley roads and the railway line. railway line.
Parish of Langi-kal-kal.—John Carland

Parish of Langi-kal-kal.—John Carland, 20 acres, in section C, adjoining and east of W. P. Schlicht's 65th section.

Parish of Raglan.—John Dunn, 20 acres, south-west of C. Loft's 65th section, and west of land applied for by Emma Dunn.

Parish of Trawalla.—Francis Lachlan Ellis, 20 acres, north of J. McMillan's selection; Catherine Ellis, 20 acres, west of allotment 72a, J. Stewart's selection; Lydia Ann Ellis, 20 acres, north of land applied for by Catherine Ellis and allotment 72a.

Section 99, The Land Act 1890-8.

Parish of Beaufort—Main Lead.—Lee Son, 3 acres, in section L, south-east of J. H.

3 acres, in section L, south east of J. George's holding.

CHAS, J. JOY, Land Officer. District Lands and Survey Office, Ballarat, 15th August, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that during pipe-dleaning operations, which will commence in the course of a few days, the Water will be turned off the town during the day. E. J. MUNTZ, Shire Engineer.

CHIRE OF RIPON. ANNUAL ELECTION .- NORTH RIDING. FLYS, TANKS (all sizes).

Shire Hall, Beaufort;
The Public Hall, Middle Creek;
State School, Raglan;
State School, Waterloo;
which several places I hereby appoint as the places at which such Poll; shall be held. The

Poll will commence at 8 o'clock in the forence and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. M. FLYNN, Beturning Officer. Beaufort, August 9th, 1901.

Shire Election TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—

Leg to announce that I am a Candidate for

the seat in the North Riding, Shire of
kipon, rendered vacant by effluxion of time,
and respectfully solicit your vote and interest.

I shall take an early opportunity of placing my

views before you.
Yours faithfully,
JAMES CUTHBERTSON. Raglan, 9th August, 1901.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-

AS my term of office as a Councillor for your
A Riding expires this month, I beg to
announce that I am again a Candidate for the
seat, and trust that my actions during the past
may merit a continuance of your support, and
that you will again do me the honor to elect me.
Yours faithfully,
THEODORE BEGGS.
Eurambeen, 12th August, 1901.

Electors of the West Riding.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-HAVE to THANK you most sincerely for returning me for the third time without opposition, and will make it my aim to see that your confidence in me is fully justified.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE LEWIS. Mawallok, 17/8/01.

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 affention

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES. built expressly for the storage of Wool. SHOW ROOMS splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the solony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS: CLIPS

receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies. CHARGES the lowest ruling in the colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale.

ACT STRICTLY as Selling Brokers only.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS practical Reglish,
Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade. CASH ADVANCES if required directly on eccipt of produce into store AUCTION SALES of Sheepskins, Hides,

and Tallow held weekly throughout the WAY BILL FORMS supplied free, GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Woolbrokers. Geelong, 1st July, 1901.

J. E. CROWLE, ARCHITECT, BEAUFORT.

Plans drawn: Specifications and quantities made up. Estimates given for all kieds 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 Railings, Ovens, &c. Address—C/o G. E. CROWLE, corner Speke and Cummins Streets, Beaufort.

Importers, Iron, Steel, and Galvanized Iron Merchants, General Ironmongers. Hay and Corn Dealers.

Beg to thank the public of Beaufort and district for their confidence and support extending over a quarter of a century, and hope to merit a continuance of sam in the future. Their Motto: Large stocks, low prices, prompt delivery...

FURNITURE direct from manufacture

PAPERHANGINGS in endless variety. GROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

LAMPS and LAMPWARE for the

COOKING STOVES. RANGES KITCHEN WARE, COAL, LIME, CEMENT, KEROSENE, TENTS and

Place your orders with us, and we

1901

Autumn and Winter Season

To the Electors of the North G. H. COUGLE

The People's Draper,

Has pleasure in announcing to his patrons and the public generally that he is now

Autumn & Winter Goods

NOVELTIES IN Millinery, Jackets, Macintoshes, Dress Materials, Fur Necklets, Blousing Flannels,

Fancy and Jet Trimmings. Men's and Boys" Clothing.

The Right Goods at Right Prices.

Inspection respectfully invited. G. H. COUGLE, MANORESTER HOUSE, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Oon'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 themselvesthat 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 Keen It Up to the Highest Pitch.

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

We can Supply the Wants of our Customers to their Utmost Satisfaction, and With Credit to Ourselves

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 bent on Getting it. * *

CALL OR WRITE.

Yours for Chaff.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

General Merchants,

BEAUFORT.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea.

AND D. TROY & SON'S

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

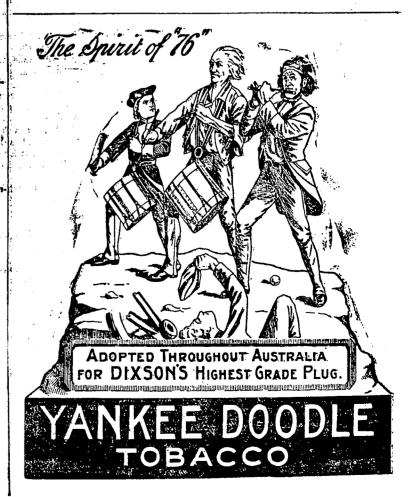
Perfection Coffee.

D. TROY & SON,

Sold Only by_

General Merchants,

BEAUFORT.



THE RESERVE

A HILLORY.

thy do the viole is shudder so When across there is drawn the bown Sob for anguish and wild despair! Human souls are imprisoned there. Souls are shut in the violins. They are the soul of Philistines, But the Philistines, row on row,

But they brandish their eyeglasses, Stare at each other's evening dress, Scrutinize form or brilliant hue, Say, "Is it rouge, or is it true?" "Some one was flat a semitone.

And how stout the soprano's growni Isn't the less a dear? And, ob, Still the musicians play serene As though Philistines had not been. But their souls in the violins

Mourn on bittorly for their sins. Call them wildly and call in pain. And with initial binderness, Since they can give them no redress.

In the music's divinest chord, Making melody to the Lord. So how often in life and art Soul and body must dwell apart. Great is the Master's soul, no doubt. Twenty Philistines go without.

Are we body, or are we soul? Little matter upon the whole. Human soul in the violin.
Save me at last, a Philistine!
"Songs From Dreamland," May Rendan.

A POSSIBLE LOSS.

I met her on the shores of the lake There were real tears in her eyes. "Oh, Mr. Vansittart," she cried, "what shall I do? My husband's out in a boat, ever so far away, and the wind's rising, and the boatman says that it's awfully dangerous when there's a storm, and''-I tilted my hat forward and scratched

"I don't see what you can do," said I compassionately. I had sat next her three nights at table d'note and liked her extremely.

"Look at those trees! Oh. how it blows! And see! Great waves!" "The wind is certainly getting up." I admitted, sitting down on a garden seat. "Oh, Mr. Vansittart, suppose he should be drowned!"

"Suppose he?"- I paused. The idea was a new one to me. I turned it over in my mind. "Well, suppose he should?" I said at last in an inquiring tone. "And we've only been married a

"Yes, yes," said I thoughtfully.
"Your love is still fresh?" "As fresh as the day when"-

"Your romance has not worn off: the day of disillusion has not come. Your husband's memory would be the sweetest of consolations to you." "But, Mr. Vansit"-

"There would be no alloy in your recollections. You are young, your life would not be spoiled, but it would be, as it were, hallowed by sweet and not too poignant regrets. In the course of time the violence of grief would wear

She sat down on the bench beside me and dug the end of her parasol into the

"You would fee; " I pursued, "that, sacred as these momories were, precious as they were, you would not be justified in giving your whole life to them. And at last it may be that another would come who"-"Oh, I can hardly imagine that, Mr.

Vausittart." "Try," said I encouragingly. "One who, though not perhaps the equal in all respects of him you had lost, could yet shelter you from the world"-

"I should want some one, shouldn't

"And give you an honest, enduring, unwavering affection. "It wouldn't be the same thing." said she.

"Depend upon it." I returned earnest ly. "it would be in some ways better, for he-your second husband-might well be one who could appreciate the depths of vonr nature, who would be serious when you were''-

"Instead of always making jokes Ye-es, Mr. Vansittart. 'Serious and yet able to enter into your lighter moods, always good tem-

"He would be a wonderful husband "Generous-nay, lavish-in giving you whatever"-

"Fancy!" "You wished for, unsparing in his efforts to please you"--'What, after marriage?"

'Devoted absolutely to you. Why,

it's a lovely picture. 'Yes, it does sound nice," she con ceded, digging with the parasol. "Could not such a one," I continued leaning toward her, "by his affectionate and constant efforts, in the course of time heal the wound caused by your

oruel calamity?" "I don't know. Yes-I suppose sowell, perhaps in time, Mr. Vansittart,

"He would," said I positively. " can imagine myself"-"I beg your pardon, Mr. Vansittart?"

"I say, I can imagine myself making it the work, he whole precompation, the worthy task, of my life thus to restore happiness to one from whom i seemed to have departed forever." "It would be a splendid thing for man to do, wouldn't it?"

There was a pause. Then she said:
"But, Mr. Vansittart, would you, who are so young and so-and so-an so-I mean, who are so young, be content with a heart that has spent its first love on another, in which the freshness of vonthful"--

"I sometimes think," I interrupted in low but urgent tones, "that affection of that kind is nobler, higher, better than the rash impulsivenes? of an ignorant girl. It would be a sympathetic communion of minds, of souls, Mrs.

"Yes, I see. Tea, it word, Mr. Van-"My sympathy 'az you." " "manad

"would soften and inspire my nature. i should be elevated to your level. And perhaps at last, when long years had ob-

"Well, had branen, Mr. Vansittart." "Yes, had blurred the pain of memory, we might come to see, to understand, how what once seemed so distressing was really, in spite dits sadness, the necessary condition for the perfect development of two human lives."

For a few moments we sat in thought. Then Mrs. Lawrence observed, "Good so often comes out of suffering, doesn't

"It indeed seems to be the way of the world."

"A woman placed as you describe, Mr. Vansittart, would feel, I'm sure, so deep, so strong a gratitude for the man who had nobly dedicated his life to her that as time were on she would give to him an affection, different in kind perhaps, but not inferior in intensity to that which she had felt for the man who first won her heart." "That would be the only reward

should hope for." said I. "So that, in the end, I should feelit would be borne in upon me that this man was my real, my true, my only"-At this point Mrs. Lawrence stopped abruptly, for a shadow fell between us, and on looking up we saw a stout, elderly man, wearing a blue jersey, stand-

ing just in front of us. 'Beg pardon, mum,' said he, "but are you the lady what asked Jim Dobb about the gentleman what's out in the hoat?"

"About the—what? Oh, yes, I suppose-oh, yes, I am." "Well, you've no cause to be put out about 'im, mum. He's just roundin the point, and he'll be ashore in two min-

"But Dobbs said it was very dangerous," I protested.
"Dobbs don't know everything, sir,

beggin your pardon. Anyways the gentleman's safe enough. Glad of it for your sake, mum." 'Thank you-thank you so much.'

said Mrs. Lawrence. The elderly man stood looking at me out of my pocket and gave it to him. passed on.

There was a long silence. Mrs. Lawrence had made quite a little pit in the gravel walk. Once she looked at me, and finding me regarding her rather gloomily, I believe, hastily turned away again with a blush. At last the silence became intolerable-almost improper. in fact. "What were we talking about when

that man interrupted us?" asked Mrs. Lawrence, with a desperate assumption It is a rule of mine to give a plain

answer to a plain question. "Wo were talking," said I. "of what would have happened if Dobbe had known everything." And having thus said I suddenly began to laugh.

Women are strange creatures. Mrs. Lawrence leaped up from her seat and stood over me. Her eyes flashed with indignation, and she positively brandished her parasol at me. "You horrid, horrid boy!" she cried.

"It was a mere hypothesis," I plead-"As if I-oh! Anyhow, if my hus-

band were drowned a thousand times over, I'd never speak to you." 'So you say now," said I composed

ly, "but you know you were quite taken with the prospect a little while ago." "Mr. Vansittart, you're wicked! How can I go and tell my poor, dear Rob-

"I don't insist on your telling him," said I in a conciliatory tone. "Perhaps you think I don't care for him?" she cried defiantly.
"The hypothesis was that you did,"

said L "That's what made it so interesting. "I shall sit somewhere else at dinner tonight," Mrs. Lawrence announced

haughtily. "If you go on like this," I observed

warningly, "I shall end by being"—
"You can be just what you like." "By being glad," I concluded. "Glad! Glad of what?" "Glad," said I, "that I see your hus

band walking toward us in perfect As I spoke he came within speaking

"Hello, Georgie," he cried to his wife. "Here I am; had a bit of a blow, though. Mrs. Lawrence ran a few steps toward him. I took the liberty of following. 'Vansittart been looking after you?"

asked Lawrence, with a smile. "Oh, my darling Robbie," oried Mrs. Lawrence, "I've been imagining all sorts of things about you.

"Foolish child!" said he foudly. "Did you think I was going to be drown-

"We didn't exactly think it," I broke in. "We assumed it by way of"—
"Please, Robbie, will you take me into the house?" said Mrs. Legrence

hastily. Mrs. Lawrence did sit elsewhere at dinner, but Lawrence said to me as we played billiards afterward: 'Tell you what, old chap, if a fel-

low wants his wife to be extra pleasant to him, be can't do better than risk his life on this beastly lake," and he smiled (most contentedly. It was merely penitence, of course But I let him alone. -- Idler.

Sure Sign. Jack-Congratulate me, old man I've won her leve at last. Tom-Has she accepted you? Jack-Just as good. We had a terri.

ble quarrel last night, and she said

sine'd never speak to me again .- Pick

Me Ud.

The Sexton's Point of View. "How dull the cometery is today; not single funeral!"—Etoile Belge.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Bugs LEAS, MOTHS, BRETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In terminating Beetles the success of this powder extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is KEATING'S," as imitations are noxious and neffectual. Sold in Tine, 6d, 1s and 2s 6d each,

The News from Abroad.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs. Grav that I became acquainted with Selgel's Syrup-a time when I greatly needed something having ealing virtue in it.
"A cousin of mine in the old country (near

London) had for years been a perfect marryr to indigestion. His trouble was: principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver. "After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a periect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through leading some kind of advertisements.

through reasing some kind of advertisements. It does not matter.

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion.

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvellous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in feeing doctors and so forth.

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup alone had restored his health, and strongly urged me to try it.

atomach and under the shoulder blader, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and warriness, and all the evile and ailments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcel of that common and abommable

and parcel of that common and abominable malady.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's Syrup. I wish to state emphatically that even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief, and after I had used it for a time, regularly and according to the directions, I was gradually and surely restored to my usual good health. I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of reasons—my experience of its merits. I never cease praising it to my friends, and always keep it in the house against the time when it may be needed.

(b) Insert in a neceptaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience of the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience in the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience of the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience of the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience of the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is such as experience of the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is the district where the land is situated, or if no such succeptance is the district where the land is situated.

eeded; "I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn, Sydney, N.S.W. October 4th, 1899.

Football.

One of the poorest matches ever played at Beaufort took place on Saturday, 3rd inst., in the Beaufort Park, between the Beaufortand Weatherboard Football Clubs. Cowley captained the visitors, and E. Lilley acted in a similar capacity for the home team. From the bounce it was evident that the visitors were very weak, and Beaufort soon attacked, and shot after shot for goal took place, no less than 2 goals 7 behinds being kicked in the first contains the second quasties the second stacks and beaufort to second quasties the second stacks and beaufort soon attacked.

Seven days after the erection of the posts.

(a) Deposit with the clerk of the warden, or (if no such clerk) with the clerk of the land by the ordinary road, the sum of Five pounds, in the clerk of the sum of Five pounds, or (if the applicant is unable to attend personally to pay such deposit may be paid in cash, or (if the applicant is unable to attend personally to pay such deposit he may forward it by post in a registered letter by bank draft, post office order, or postal notes; but such registered letter shall be posted so that in the ordinary course of post it shall reach the clerk by the time hereinbefore limited for the receipt of the deposit. The clerk shall thereupon give or send by post to the address given in such registered letter the receipt for such deposit set out in Schedule B. in such a manner that I took sixpence home team. From the bounce it was To be frank, I have seldom grudged a and Beaufort soon attacked, and shot sixpence more. Then the elderly man after shot for goal took place, no less than quarter. In the second quarter the scores were increased by 5 goals 6 behinds. After the usual interval several of the home team made quite a farce of the game by kicking towards their opponents' goal, nd several local "barrackers" ran in and helped the visitors several times to defend their goal. The game ended in Beaufort scoring 11 goals 14 behinds, to 1 goal 2 behinds for Weatherboard (the goal being kicked by Maher, one of the "barrackers, and the two behinds by Beaufort players.) Those who played best for the winners were—Young, Sneddon, Tyrrell (who kicked most of the goals, and never missed a chance), E. Lilley, Rodgers, and Wm. Anderson; for the losers — Murphett, Curran, Purtle, Conby, and Kirkpatrick. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair noted as umpire, and during the lattter part of the game gave a free kick to Weatherboard when the ball

> be quite contented. On Wednesday afternoon the Past and resent players of the Beaufort Football Club played a match in the Beaufort Park in aid of the funds of the Mechanics Institute, the amount taken at the gate sing £3 1s 3d. The Beaufort Brass Band played selections in the street and on the ground, which were much appreciated. E. Lilley captained the Present team, and T. Kenny the Past. The game was very interesting and amusing, and as the ground was in a slippery condition from the rain that fell that afternoon, falls were frequent. The Past won by 1
> goal 5 behinds (11 points) to the Present's
> 2 behinds (2 points). It is only fair to
> mention that several players for the
> Present were absent. The defeat was taken in a very bad spirit, judging by the rough play of a few Present players at the latter part of the game, and the hooting of the umpire. Mr. R. A. D. Sinolair acted as field umpire in an impartial manner. Those who played well for the winners were—H. Young (a Geelong player, whose play was admired on all sides), S. Young, J. A. and J. W. Harris, Menzies, Bailes, G. Perry, and T. Kenny. For the losers—M. Tyrrell, E. Lilley, Wm. Anderson, J. Cheeseman, Bromley, Tilley, and A. Maher.

FLOBILINA. - FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH —A faw drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thorough y cleanase the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly—whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant educations from decayed took. all unpleasant ofour arising from degared teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Persumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farring des Pead London England.

on Rosd, London, England, on Road, London, England,
The annual meeting of the Bank of
Victoria was held last week, Mr E. Miller. M. L.C., in the chair. The report showed that the net profit for the half-year ending 30th June amounted to £31,398 6s 8d. which, together with the amount brought forward, totalled £44.843 15 7d. A dividend of 5 per cent, on the preference shares, and 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, was paid. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman claimed that the clerks and employed of the bank were onvered. As a matter of fact, the salaries of the general staff had been increased by

£5000 during the last two years. £5000 during the last two years.

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

The reduction of the Government subsidy to municipalities from £450,000 in 1892 to £100.000 is gradually forcing a number of councils to make a higher rate in order to provide for the proper maintenance of roads. An analysis of the nunicipal statistics for the State of Victoria shows that the eleven cities of the state are rated from 18 3d to 2s 61 in the pound; the ten towns from 1s 6d to 2s 4d. Out of 38 boroughs 25 are rated from 1s 3d to 2s 3d, and of 149 shires 25 from 1s 3d to thenceforth be and be deemed to be the

The New Mining Regulations.

REQUIREMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE APPLICATION.

5. The applicant shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these Regulations, but within ten days previous to the application he shall do the following things :--(a) Erect posts, at least three inches

square, and not less than three feet shove the ground, as far as circumstauces and piers will admit, to define accurately boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having painted thereon the words "Applied for lesse" and the date of marking out, and the name of the applicant or restored his health, and strongly uiged me to try it.

"You may hardly believe it, but I was so opposed to all advertised medicines that I used them with great reluctance and entire want of confidence. Nevertheless I had alr-ady tried such of them as I, or my friends, could think of, without any tangible or permanent benefit.

"I suffered from yelent pains across my applicant shall from time to time, on learning of stouagh and under the shoulds, blades. I have such removal or tearing down, replace or restore the same, so that the posts may, if possible, be kept so erected and painted until the termin-ation of the proceedings under these Regula-

(d) Give to every porson occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, a similar notice. It will be sufficient if this notice is given either will be sumcent if this notice is given either personally or by leaving the same at the abode of such person, or by posting the same by registered letter at such time as that by ordinary course of post it will reach such person within seven days after the erection of the posts.

(f) In addition to such sum of Five pounds, the applicant shall subsequently; if required to do so by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as may be considered necessary to cover the costs of survey or of inspection in accordance with the scale of fees marked "C" in the Schedule hereto; and such deposit shall also be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

5. The applicant shall, it able to do so, previous to the application, obtain from every person owning or occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, a cons at in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But if any such person shall not be willing to give such consent, he shall be at liberty to object to the lease being got near their goal, so that they had granted in manner hereinafter proevery show given them, and appeared to vided for objections.

APPLICATION FOR THE LEASE.

preliminary requirements have been where your country meetings are to be complied with by such applicant or his beld, who are dying or who are marry agent or agents. He shall annex as ing, who are moving in or who are exhibits to such statutory declaration the newspaper advertisement, and also any consents of owners or occupiers he produce, in fact hundreds of things of may have obtained; and such statutory declaration may be in the form contained in Schedule E, or to a like effect. Such application and statutory declaration and exhibits may be left with the warden personally or his cierk, or may be forwarded to the warden through the post in a registered letter. Thereupon or as soon as practicable after the receipt of such application, the warden shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose a note of such application numbered in order and the day and hour when the same was left with or received by him, and shall

duplicate applications, one of which shall be filed at his office.

RESIDENCE AREAS. 28. No person shall be entitled to occupy any land on any gold-field as a "residence area" unless such area shall for the time being be registered by the mining registrar or other proper officer of the mining district in which such land is situate, and unless such person shall be registered as the holder of such area and the number of the miner's right or business license by which he is entitled to occupy such

area is also registered. 29. Any person may be the holder at any one and the same time of not more than one residence area in well paid, and the one who had written to addition to the residence area on which the press disclosing the business of the he may actually reside or on which he bank would be severely punished, if dis- may reside and carry on his business, but no person shall be the holder of a residence area situated within a distance of ten miles from any other residence area held by him.

40. A notification of the fact of the registration of any residence area registered after the coming into operation of this Act shall be indorsed by the mining registrar or other officer on the miner's right or business license by virtue of which such area is held, and a similar endorsement shall be made by the registrar upon any renewal of such right

41. No such sale or transfer shall have any force or effect until the fact of such transfer or sale shall be registered by the said mining registrar or other proper officer, and the area shall be registered in the name of the person to whom it shall be sold or transferred. and such person's right or license as the case may be shall be indursed as hereinbefore provided, and such person shall holder of such residence area.

TROUBLE LIVER

SINCE CHILDHOOD.

Another Perfect Cure.

The Case of MR. GEORGE GASKELL. (By Our Reporter.)

It is hard to picture to the normal, healthy individual what a bad attack of liver complaint is really like; yet if he has ever suffered from sea sickness he may form an approximate idea. There is the same an approximate idea. There is the same physical and mental prostration, the purging and retching to the point of agony, the greeny yellow skin and jaundiced eyes, and the hopeless despondent mind when even the thought of the ship sinking is welformed as a happy release. This is the opinion of Mr. George Gaskell, of Mira Cettage 198 Central 198 Central Cettage and Cottage, 198 Canning street, Carlton, and he speaks by the book. Mr. Gaskell has had a life long experience of liver trouble, having suffered since a child, and as it was only of late years that he came across an effectual remedy we have no doubt his ex-perience will prove interesting to our

readers.
"I have been a victim to liver trouble sinc a child," said Mr. Gaskell, "and in later years my symptoms increased in severity. When one of these bilious attacks came on I was good for nothing for quite twenty-four hours. I got to understand when an attack hours. I got to understand when an attack was approaching, and a sure sign was a sudden rise in the temperature or the blowing of a north wind. At the time I speak of I was living at the Club Hotel, Newtown, Sydney, and my fits of biliousness were very acute. Severe pains came in my head; my skin became sallow with the appearance of leather. I had no appetite at all, could not eat, and had an utter distaste for food. I had neuralgia about the face and jaws; and my sleep at night was restless and uncertain. Any food that I did eat would fly up from my stomach as fast as it reached it, or from my stomach as fast as it reached it, or it would be purged away by a painful diarrhose. The vomiting was the great trouble, I would retch and retch with nothing to bring up till I feared every moment I would break a blood vessel. It was a most horrible sensation. I got cramping pains in the hands and legs, like the ing pains in the hands and legs, like the pangs of rheumatism. I rapidly lost flesh, losing a stone and a half in weight in a very short My face got yellow, and round about my eyes turned quite black. My tongue was constantly swollen and furred, and I had a weakness of the eyes to add to my other troubles. Not only did these attacks lay me up and, while they lasted. attacks lay me up and, while they lasted, make work of all kind impossible to me;

they had a most lowering effect on the mind and nervous system, giving that feeling of utter helplessness, and 'don't-care-a-hang-ness,' for which I can only find a parallel in A Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bails

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to ake their country paper, and it is false conomy 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 tinuance of their newspapers, the li you are induced to buy anything to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won days after marking out the land, it. The city papers don't take the place take their newspapers from the postaddress to the Minister of Mines and of the country ones, though some people leave with the warden the application appear to think they do. The city are held responsible until they settle but is too mean to support local enter in duplicate in the form set out in papers are all right in their way, but their bills, and ordered the newspapers prise. Schedule D. To such application there they do not give you that in which you shall be appended a statutory declara- are most interested -- your country news. tion of the applicant, showing how the You cannot learn from them when and

moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land which it might be of particular import. ance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or dis rict where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

The Victorian yield of gold for July pured by the Mines department, 75,691oz., or 6175.z. more than in the same month last year. For the seven Celt." This is the poem: months of this year the quantity won indorse a similar note on both such was 433,487oz. or 6571oz. less than for Lives of poor men oft remind us the corresponding period of 1900.

It is notified that in future the Gazette will be published on Wednesday instead of Friday.

The Chief Inspector under the Factores' Act says in reference to the Lowan Shire's circular that there is no intention to extend the provisions of this Act or the Wages Board to shires. ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you breken it your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of outting teeth? Go at once to a chemist

and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiot sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little charub awakes "as bright as a hutton." It ain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and i other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syru is sold by Medicine Pealers everywhere. Business man-" You remember that ad.' I had in your paper, and took out

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

a bad attack of sea-sickness. As I remember them the symptoms are alike, for I was once at we when the weather was very bad, all my inside had been emptied long ago, I had been straining and retching till the pain hecame unbearable. I overheard some one say, 'The ship is going down,' I felt in that say, 'The ship is going down. There in that moment that it was the very best thing the ship could do. Now, in my bilious attacks on shore, I had, barring the rocking of the ship, a repetition of my old feeling and my old pains. The same despairing, dismal sensation, combined with a disordered digestive system. I had no hope or care about anything."

"Ver I understand. Mr. Gaskell, you

"Yet, I understand, Mr. Gaskell, you found a way of getting rid of your dis-

"Yes, as I was living at Newtown, I came of course to hear of Clements Tonic, for it is there that the central laboratory is situated, and I also read of cures in the papers performed by that remedy, and came across recovered patients who gave per-sonal testimony of the immense value of Clements Tonic as a liver and nerve specific.
This led me to buy a bottle, and I found it
to act just as described, and as no other so
called remedy acted before. Not only
would Clements Tonic cure an attack of biliousness and remove all the distressing symptoms I have mentioned; but it would lo more, a few doses taken in time would do more, a few doses taken in time would always avert the attack and act as a preventive. I am pleased to say that my personal experience quite confirms the wide reputation gained by Clements Tonic, and if you think it would be of value in print or please here you are at liberty to me. elsewhere you are at liberty to use my name and report what I have said as often as you

STATUTORY DECLARATION. STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I. GEO. GARKELL. of 149 Kerr-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do soleumly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of two folios and numbered one and two, 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 Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a False Declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Declared at Fitzroy, Melbourne, in the Colony of

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

2. If subscribers order the discon publisher may continue to send them from what you have read in its advertis antil arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to tradesman.

office to which they are directed, they to be discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places | The Man Who Doesn't Advertise.

without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that is refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for,

prima facie evidence of intentional 6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he of traffic may not enter in, has ordered it or not, is held in law to For bargain hunters by the score

be a subscriber. A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) was according to the seturns just pre- editors offered 1000dols. for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain

> Honest men don't stand a chance ; The more we work there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants. On our pants, once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue;

All because subscribers linger, And won't pay us what is due. Then let us all be up and doing, Send your mite, however small Or when the cold of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RE' NEWER,," for it will positively restore in severy case Greyor White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restovers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chomist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers overywhere. Whole-gald doubt 38 Farrington Road London. VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. Chemists and Perfumers overywhere. Whole-sale doubt 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile: -- "You might as well try to shumpoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as attempt to do business and ignore advertising,' JOHN J. NAYLOR,

Blacksmith and Whealwright.

BEAUFORT, Wishes to inform the public that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr Williams, and trusts by careful attention to business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage.

GENERALPRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. "The Advocate" Office, Beaufort Postal Intelligence

LOCEL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE. y. RAILWAY. Closing Time. Melbourne ... 8.15 and 4.50
Ballarat ... 8.15 and 4.60

Geelong 8.15 and 4 50 Trawalla ... 8.15 and 4.50 Registered mail. 8 p.m. previous evening and 4.30 p.m.; p.p., 8 p.m. previous even-evening and 4.30 p.m. Ararat 11.50 and 8 Staweil ... 11.50 and 8
Middle Creek ... 11.50 and 8
Murtoa ... 11.50 and 8
Buangor ... 11.50 and 8 ... 11 50 and 8

Reg. mail and p.p., 11.30 and 7.40 English mail per Mail Steamer, 5, 15 p.m. Tuesday; via Adelaide, 8, 15 a.m. Wodnes COUNTRY Daily Ragian ... 9.15 Waterloo ... 9.15 Waterloo ... 9 15
Waterloo S., 9.15
Main Lead, 9.15
Chute 9.15
Reg. mail and p.p., 8 50.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nerring ... 9.15 Lake Goldsmith ... 9.15 ... 9.15 Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50.
Eurambeen ... 12.45
Shirley, ... 12.45
Reg. mail and ... Shirley, ... 12. Reg. mail and p.p., 12.20.

Arrive Daily. From Melbourne, Ballarat, Greicher, Trawalla.-7 a.m. and 12.30 p. 0 From Ararat, Stawell, Burner, Creek, and Muiton. -8.30 a.m. and p.m. From Waterloo, Waterloo Son's, Man Lead, Raglan, and Chuse, -4.80 Monday, Wednesday and From Stockpard Hill, Norring, and Land

MAILS INWARD

Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shiri POST AND TELEGRAPH of the Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of tamps and postal notes from 8 30 and the

p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m. MONEY 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. Saturday, 10 t. 12 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for receiving REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND D.AT.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.
G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

From 10 a.m. tili 3 p.m.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS You want to see the local paper a successful institution. Talk about it wherever you go.

Mention it to the tradespeople with vhom you do business. If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber

Breathes there a man with soul so dead That to himself he hath not said My trade of late is getting bad, I'il try another ten-inch ad If such there be, go mark him well, For him no bank account shall swell-No angel watch the golden stair To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din Shall pass nor heed his dingy door; For the' his sign is on the wall And on some barnyard gate a scrawl. No people who have cash and sense, Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain And patronage but gives him pain; Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profund. Here let him live in calm repose Unsought except by men he owes

And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleep, Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well, And that the world may know its loss Place on his grave a wreath of moss A chump who wouldn't advertise. -Mortimer Crane Brown.

The greatest aid you can give you newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement. surely you can afford to give the and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue derived from advertising and subscriptions, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary town can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a good newspaper—one that can still further help you and your towngive it your job printing.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitows show. Pesides dere ish dese differences: ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em: but you can somedimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off, all der year rount, mit some moneys.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence-street Beaufort, Victoria.

No. 1289

POSTAL N BATES WITHIN

Per ounce TEGENT LETTERS -- F (inaddition to ordina (Urgent letters are, the Post Office in the which they are direct as telegrams, and deli the utmost despatch. not be delivered if a persons residing beyon ary delivery by telegra ger, nor if addressed having no delivery by

rier or telegraph mess POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS ... (2 for 2½d., 12 for NEWSPAPERS ... BOOKS .- For every for or under (up to three REGISTRATION FEE PARCELS.—Two poun (each extra pound of Bulk parcels of n posted by a registe

paper publisher or

dor, per lb or fract

(Not less than 4 pay parcel.) COMMERCIAL PAPERS. two ouncesorunder (Such as acceptance ccounts*, affidavits, Papers (corrections or nanuscript of books ing, legal documents asture of letters), bills bills of lading, music or cards connected acciety, pay sheets, attorney, deeds or co of, recognisances, sp stock sheets, scrip, w PRINTED PAPERS. - Fo ounces (up to 3lbs) *Remarks such as, " A With thanks.otc," wil

ASMANIA, WEST. Fist, New AND BRITIS GUINE Letters.—Per ½ oun POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to N S. Australia, Quee mania, W. Austra To Yew Zealand BOOKS .- Per four ou (up to three lbs)... NEWSPAPERS

TERCOLONI

SOUTH WALE

NSLAND, SOUT

REGISTRATION FEE.. RULK parcels of new ed by a registered publisher or new Ib or fraction ther PARCEL POST .- To S Queensland, Ne Tasmania, and V only.-Per lb or Each additional (up to 11 lbs) .. PACE COMMERCIAL PAPER TED PAPERS .- P ounces or under

(Items see PATTERNS, sample merchandise, &c two ounces or un RATES TO ! KINGDOM A COUN

LETTERO. - Each 1

POST CARDS REPLY POST CARD NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPE er under... Over 4 ounces, ounces ... Every addition or under (up to PRINTED PAPERS papers) .- Per e or under (up to

PATTERNS and sa two ounces or 11b) ... REGISTRATION FE Acknowledgemen of a registered PARCELS POST, W Each parcel of Each addition to 111bs)... LATE LETTERS II and late fee stan may be posted at ing a quarter of

closes; at Melb Office, any coun way travelling I the mail guard Spencer-street. Express up to 4 laide Express up Late letters i tralia are charge Melhourne G.P. 4.25 at Spencer

Give your orde the newspaper in prints thousands tions for which whatover. It is and money circulates. It g

for your printin

A IHLUKY. fly do the viole is shudder so ien across thera is drawn the bow

Bob for anguish and wild despair! Human souls are imprisoned there Souls are shut in the violins. They are the soun of Philistines, But the Philistines, row on row, illess sit, and they do not know.

But they brandish their eyeglasses, Stare at each other's evening dress, Scrutinize form or brilliant hue, "Some one was flat a semitone.

And how stout the soprano's growni Isn't the lass a dear? And, oh, Still the musicians play serene,

But their souls in the violins
Mourn on bitterly for their sins. Call them wildly and call in pain, Call them with longing deep and vain, And with infinite tenderness, oe they can give them no redress

Since not one of them is aware Here is he, and his soul is there In the music's divinest chord, Making melody to the Lord. So how often in life and art

Soul and body must dwell apart. Great is the Master's soul, no doubt. Twenty Philistines go without.

Are we body, or are we soul?

A POSSIBLE LOSS.

I mot her on the shores of the lake There were real tears in her eyes.

"Oh. Mr. Vansittart," she cried, "what shall I do? My husband's out in a boat, ever so far away, and the wind's rising, and the boatman says that it's awfully dangerous when there's a storm, and"-I tilted my hat forward and scratched my head.

"I don't see what you can do," said I compassionately. I had sat next her three nights at table d'note and liked her extremely.

"Look at those trees! Oh, how it blows! And see! Great waves!" "The wind is certainly getting up," ! admitted, sitting down on a garden seat. "Oh, Mr. Vausittart, suppose he should be drowned!"

"Suppose he?" - I paused. The idea was a new one to me. I turned it over in my mind. "Well, suppose he should?" I said at last in an inquiring tone. "And we've only been married

"Yes, yes," said I thoughtfully. "Your love is still fresh?" "As fresh as the day when"-

"Your romauce has not worn off; the day of disillusion has not come. Your husband's memory would be the sweet est of consolations to von. "But, Mr. Vansit"-

"There would be no alloy in your recollections. You are young, your life would not be speiled, but it would be, as it were, hallowed by sweet and not too poignant regrets. In the course of

time the violence of grief would wear She sat down on the bench beside me and dug the end of her parasol into the

path. "You would feet" I pursued, "that, sacred as these memories were, precious as they were, you would not be justifled in giving your whole life to them.
And at last it may be that another

would come who"-"Oh, I can hardly imagine that, Mr. Vansittart."

'Try,'' said I encouragingly. "One who, though not perhaps the equal in all respects of him you had lost, could yet shelter you from the world"-"I should want some one, shouldn"

"And give you an honest, enduring unwavering affection." "It wouldn't be the same thing," said she.

"Depend upon it." I returned earnestly, "it would be in some ways better, for he-your second hysband-might well be one who could appreciate the depths of your nature, who would be

serious when you were"-'Instead of always making jokes Ye-es, Mr. Vansittart.' 'Serious and yet able to enter into your lighter moods, always good tem-

"He would be a wonderful husband then!" "Generous-nay, lavish-in giving

you whatever"-"Fancy!"

"You wished for, unsparing in his efforts to please you''-"What after marriage?"

"Devoted absolutely to you. Why, it's a lovely picture.' 'Yes, it does sound nice," she con ceded, digging with the purasol.

"Could not such a one," I continued leaning toward her, "by his affectionate and constant efforts, in the course of time heal the wound caused by your oruel calamity?" "I don't know. Yes—I suppose so-

well, perhaps in time, Mr. Vansittart, he might.' "He would." said I positively. "

can imagine myself"-"I beg your pardon, Mr. Vansittart?"

"I say, I can imagine myself making it the work, he whole precompation, the worthy task, of my life thus to restore happiness to one from whom i seemed to have departed forever." "It would be a splendid thing for man to do, wouldn't it?"

There was a pause. Then she said: 'But, Mr. Vansittart, would you, who are so young and so-and so-and so—I mean, who are so young, be content with a heart that has spent its first love on another, in which the freshness

'I sometimes think," I interrupted, in low but urgent tones, "that affection of that kind is nobler, higher, better than the rash impulsivenest of an iguorant girl. It would be a sympathetic communion of minds, of souls, Mrs.

"Yes, I see. Tes, it would, Mr. Van-"My sympathy for you." " "mared

"would soften and inspire my nature. i should be elevated to your level. And perhaps at last, when long years had ob-

"Well, had branen, Mr. Vansittart." "Yes, had blurred the pain of memory, we might come to see, to understand. how what once seemed so distressing was really, in spite at its sadness, the necessary condition for the perfect development of two human lives."

For a few moments we sat in thought Then Mrs. Lawrence observed, "Good so often comes out of suffering, doesn's

"It indeed seems to be the way of the

"A woman placed as you describe Mr. Vansittart, would feel, I'm sure so deep, so strong a gratitude for the man who had nobly dedicated his life to her that as time were on she would give to him an affection, different in kind perhaps, but not inferior in intensity to that which she had felt for the man who first won her heart." "That would be the only reward

should hope for," said I. "So that, in the end, I should feelit would be borne in upon me that this man was my real, my true, my only"-At this point Mrs. Lawrence stopped abruptly, for a shadow fell between us, and on looking up we saw a stout, elderly man, wearing a blue jersey, stand-

"Beg pardon, mum," said he, "but are you the lady what asked Jim Dobb about the gentleman what's out in the "About the-what? Oh, yes, I sup-

pose---oh, yes, I am." "Well, you've no cause to be put out about 'im, mum. He's just roundin the point, and he'll be ashore in two min-"But Dobbs said it was very danger

ons," I protested.
"Dobbs don't know everything. sir, beggin your pardon. Anyways the gentleman's safe enough. Glad of it for your sake, mum.' "Thank you-thank you so much,

said Mrs. Lawrence. out of my pocket and gave it to him. To be frank, I have seldom grudged a and Beaufort soon attacked, and slot sixpence more. Then the elderly man passed on.

There was a long silence. Mrs. Lawrence had made quite a little pit in the gravel walk. Once she looked at me, and finding me regarding her rather gloomily, I believe, hastily turned away again with a blush. At last the silence became intolerable-almost improper.

"What were we talking about when that man interrupted us?" asked Mrs. Lawrence, with a desperate assumption It is a rule of mine to give a plain

answer to a plain question.
"We were talking," said I, "of what would have happened if Dobbs had known everything." And having thus said I suddenly began to laugh. Women are strange creatures. Mrs.

stood over me. Her eyes flashed with indignation, and she positively brandished her parasol at me. "You havrid, horrid boy!" she oried.

"You've made me talk as if I"-"It was a mere hypothesia," I plead-

"As if I-oh! Anyhow, if my husband were drowned a thousand times over, I'd never speak to you." 'So you say now," said I composed-

with the prospect a little while ago." "Mr. Vansittart, you're wicked! How can I go and tell my poor, dear Rob-"I don't insist on your telling him,

said I in a conciliatory tone.
"Perhaps you think I don't care for him?" she cried defiantly. "The hypothesis was that you did."

said L "That's what made it so interesting." "I shall sit somewhere else at dinner tonight." Mrs. Lawrence announced

haughtily. "If you go on like this," I observed warningly, "I shall end by being"—
"You can be just what you like." "By being glad," I concluded. "Glad! Glad of what?"

"Glad," said I, "that I see your hus band walking toward us in perfect

As I spoke he came within speaking "Hello, Georgie," he oried to his

wife. "Here I am; had a bit of a blow, though. Mrs. Lawrence ran a few steps toward him. I took the liberty of following. "Vansittart been looking after you?"

asked Lawrence, with a smile. "Oh, my darling Robbie," orled Mrs. Lawrence, "I've been imagining all sorts of things about you.' "Foolish child!" said he foudly. "Did you think I was going to be drown

"We didn't exactly think it," I broke in. "We assumed it by way of"-"Please, Robbie, will you take me into the house?" said Mrs. Legyrence

Mrs. Lawrence did sit elsewhere at dinner, but Lawrence said to me as we played billiards afterward: 'Teil you what, old chap, if a fellow wants his wife to be extra pleasant to him, he can't do better than risk his life on this beastly lake," and he smiled

most contentedly. It was merely penitence, of course But I let him alone. -- Idler.

Sure Sign. Jack-Congratulate me, old man 've won her leve at last. Tom-Has she accepted you? Jack-Just as good. We had a terri ble quarrel last night, and she said she'd never speak to me again .- Pick

The Sexton's Point of View. "How dull the cemetery is today; so single funeral!"-Etoile Belga

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Bugs LEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects chilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In xterminating Beetles the success of this powder extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase i KEATING'S," as imitations are noxious and neffectual. Sold in Tins, 6d, 1s and 2s 6d each,

The New Mining Regulations.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs, Gray that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup -a time when I greatly needed something having sealing virtue in it. "A cousin of mine in the old country (near

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver. "After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter.

The News from Abroad.

does not matter.

"As I always keep up a regular correspondent

and parcel of that common and abommable malady.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's Syrup. I wish to state emphatically that even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief, and after I had used it for a time, regularly and according to the directione, I was gradually and according to the directione, I was gradually and surely restored to my usual good health. I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of roasons—my experience of its merits. I never class praising it to my friends, and always keep it in the house against the time when it may be needed:

| And parcel of that common and abommable towns.
| (b) Insert in a newspaper published in the district where the land is eituated, or if no such necespaper, then in one published meanest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule hereto.

| (c) Post similar notices at the office of the whichever shall appear to the applicant to be nearest the land by the ordinary road.

| (d) Give to every person occupying the land, or if no such necessary in the schedule hereto.

| (d) Give to every person occupying the land, or if no such necessary in the schedule hereto.

| (d) Give to every person occupying the land, or if no such necessary in the schedule hereto.

| (d) Give to every person occupying the land, or in the schedule hereto.

"I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn, Sydney, N.S.W. October 4th, 1899.

Football.

One of the poorest matches ever played at Beaufort took place on Saturday, 3rd inst., in the Beaufort Park, between the Beaufort and Weatherboard Football Clubs. Cowley captained the visitors, and E. The elderly man stood looking at me Lilley acted in a similar capacity for the in such a manner that I took sixpence home team. From the bounce it was evident that the visitors were very weak, after shot for goal took place, no less than 2 goals 7 behinds being kicked in the first quarter. In the second quarter the scores were increased by 5 goals 6 behinds, After the usual interval several of the home team made quite a farce of the game by kicking towards their opponents' goal, and several local "barrackers" ran in and helped the visitors several times to defend their goal. The game ended in Beaufort scoring 11 goals 14 behinds, to 1 goal 2 behinds for Weatherboard (the goal being kicked by Maher, one of the "barrackers, and the two behinds by Beaufort players.) Those who played best for the winners were—Young, Sneddon, Tyrrell (who kicked most of the goals, and never missed a chance), E. Lilley, Rodgers, and Wm. Anderson; for the losers — Murphett, Curran, Purtle, Conby, and Kirkpatrick. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair acted as umpire, and Women are strange creatures. Mrs. during the latter part of the game gave a Lawrence leaped up from her seat and free kick to Weatherboard when the ball

every show given them, and appeared to vided for objections. be quite contented.
On Wednesday afternoon the Past and in aid of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute, the amount taken at the gate being £3 1s 3d. The Beaufort Brass Band played selections in the street and on the ground, which were much appreciated. E. Lilley captained the Present team, and T. Kenny the Past. The game was very interesting and amusing, and as the ground was in a slippery condition from the rain that fell that afternoon, falls were frequent. The Past won by mention that several players for the Present were absent. The defeat was taken in a very bad spirit, judging by the rough play of a few Present players at the latter part of the game, and the hooting of the umpire. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair acted as field umpire in an impartial man-

ner. Those who played well for the winners were—H. Young (a Geelong player, whose play was admired on all sides), S. Young, J. A. and J. W. Harris, Menzies, Bailes, G. Perry, and T. Kenny. For the losers—M. Tyrrell, E. Lilley, Wm. Anderson, J. Cheeseman, Bromley, Tilley, and A. Maher.

FLORILINE.-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH -A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" prinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a easant lather, which thorough, v cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to he teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, ar elightful fragrance to the breath. It rem all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teath all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depôt, 33, Farring don Road, London, England.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Victoria was held last week, Mr E. Miller. M.L.C., in the chair. The report showed that the net profit for the half-year ending 30th June amounted to £31,398 6s 8d, which, together with the amount brought totalled £44 843 15s 7d. A dividend of 5 per cent, on the preference shares, and 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, was paid. In moving the adoption covered. As a matter of fact, the salaries of the general staff had been increased by

£5000 during the last two years. THROAT AFFECTION AND HOARSENESS.— All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous 'Deenges' are now and by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight" cold, or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I BROWN & SONS. Boston, U.S. by John I. Brown & Sons, Hoston, U.S., European Depet, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The reduction of the Government subsidy to municipalities from £450,000 in 1892 to £100,000 is gradually forcing a number of councils to make a higher rate in order to provide for the proper main-tenance of roads. An analysis of the municipal statistics for the State of Victoria are rated from 1s 3d to 2s 61 in the pound; the ten towns from 1s 6d to 2s 4d. Out

REQUIREMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE APPLICATION.

5. The applicant shall apply for a lease in manner prescribed by these Regulations, but within ten days previous to the application he shall do the following things :-

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion.
"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my consin's marvellous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in feeing doctors and so forth.

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup alone had restored his health, and strongly urged me to try it.

"You may hardly believe it, but I was so opposed to all advertised medicines that I used them with great reluctance and entire want of confidence. Nevertheless I had alr-ady tried such of them as I, or my friends, could think of, without any tangible or permanent benefit.

"I suffered from violent pains across my stomach and under the shoulder-blades, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and weariness, and all the evits and allments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcel of that common and abommable malady.

"Finally under the strong importunity of a district ubags at least three inches square, and not less than three feet above the ground, as far as circumstances and occupiens will admit, to define accurately the boundaries and angles of the land, with a metal plate having painted thereon the words "Applied for lease" and the dre of marking out, and the name of the applicant or (if more than two) the first two applicants egibly painted thereon; and in case only a portion of the surface is required the same shall be marked out by posts painted red, and at least two feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of the application to removed or torn down, the applicant shall from time to time, on learning of such removal or tearing down, replace or restore the same, so that the posts may, if possible, be kept so erected and painted thereon in the district ubags to a received and painted thereon the words "Applied for lease" and the dre of the surface is required the sould thereon; and the dre of the surface is required to easily painted thereon; and the dre of t (a) Erect posts, at least three inches square, and not less than three feet above

(d) Give to every person occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, a similar notice. It will be sufficient if this notice is given either personally or by leaving the same at the abode of such person, or by posting the same by regis-tered letter at such time as that by ordinary course of post it will reach such person within seven days after the erection of the posts.

(s) Deposit with the clerk of the warden, or if no such clerk) with the clerk of petty sessions adden mearest to the land by the ordinary road, the sum of Five pounds, to be dealt with as here-inafter provided; and such deposit may be paid in cash, or (if the applicant is unable to attend in cash, or (it the applicant is unable to attend personally to pay such deposit) he may forward it by post in a registered letter by bank draft, post office order, or postal notes; but such registered letter shall be posted so that in the ordinary course of post it shall reach the clerk by the time hereinbefore limited for the receipt of the deposit. The clerk shall thereupon give or send by post to the address given in such registered letter the receipt for such deposit set out in Schedule B. out in Schedule B.

(f) In addition to such sum of Five pounds, the applicant shall sub-equently, if required to do so by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as may be considered necessary to cover the costs of survey or of inspection in accordance with the scale of fees marked "C" in the Schedule hereto; and such deposit shall also be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

5. The applicant shall, it able to do so, previous to the application, obtain from every person owning or occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, a consent in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But if any such person shall not be willing to give such consent, he shall be at liberty to object to the lease being got near their goal, so that they had granted in manner hereinafter pro-

APPLICATION FOR THE LEASE. shall be appended a statutory declara- are most interested -- your country news. tion of the applicant, showing how the You cannot learn from them when and preliminary requirements have been where your country meetings are to be complied with by such applicant or his held, who are dying or who are marry agent or agents. He shall annex as ling, who are moving in or who are exhibits to such statutory declaration moving out, court proceedings, who goal 5 behinds (11 points) to the Present's exhibits to such statutory declaration moving out, court proceedings, who 2 behinds (2 points). It is only fair to the newspaper advertisement, and also wants to buy or sell farm or land any consents of owners or occupiers he produce, in fact hundreds of things of may have obtained; and such statutory which it might be of particular importdeclaration may be in the form con- ance for you to know. If you can tained in Schedule E, or to a like effect. Such application and statutory declaration and exhibits may be left with the warden personally or his clerk, or may live. It will cost you less, and thereby be forwarded to the warden through you will be assisting yourself and the post in a registered letter. There- keeping the money in the district. upon or as soon as practicable after the receipt of such application, the warden shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose a note of the day and hour when the same was left with or received by him, and shall duplicate applications, one of which

shall be filed at his office. RESIDENCE AREAS.

28. No person shall be entitled to occupy any land on any gold-field as a residence area" unless such area shall for the time being be registered by the mining registrar or other proper officer of the mining district in which such land is situate, and unless such person shall be registered as the holder of such area and the number of the miner's right or business license by which he is entitled to occupy such

area is also registered. 29. Any person may be the holder of the report, the chairman claimed that at any one and the same time of not the clerks and employes of the bank were more than one residence area in well paid, and the one who had written to addition to the residence area on which the press disclosing the business of the he may actually reside or on which he may reside and carry on his business. but no person shall be the holder of a of ten miles from any other residence have it put back again." Editorarea held by him.

40. A notification of the fact of the this Act shall be indersed by the mining your advertising lets people know you registrar or other officer on the miner's are still in business; also that your endorsement shall be made by the ness you cannot afford to do without or license.

41. No such sale or transfer shall have any force or effect until the fact of such transfer or sale shall be registered by the said mining registrar or other proper officer, and the area shall be registered in the name of the person to whom it shall be sold or transferred shows that the eleven cities of the state and such person's right or license as the case may be shall be indursed as hereinbefore provided, and such person shall

TROUBLE LIVER SINCE

CHILDHOOD.

Another Perfect Cure.

The Case of MR. GEORGE GASKELL. (By Our Reporter.)

It is hard to picture to the normal, healthy individual what a bad attack of liver complaint is really like; yet if he has ever suffered from sea sickness he may form an approximate idea. There is the same physical and mental prostration, the purging and retching to the point of agony, the greeny yellow skin and jaundiced eyes, and the hopeless despondent mind when even the thought of the ship sinking is welcomed as a happy release. This is the opinion of Mr. George Gaskell, of Mira Cottage, 198 Canning-street, Cariton, and he speaks by the book. Mr. Gaskell has had a life long experience of liver trouble, having suffered since a child, and as it was only of late years that he came across an effectual remedy we have no doubt his experience will prove interesting to our

"I have been a victim to liver trouble since a child," said Mr. Gaskell, "and in later years my symptoms increased in severity. When one of these bilious attacks came on I was good for nothing for quite twenty-four hours. I got to understand when an attack was approaching, and a sure sign was a sudden rise in the temperature or the blowsudden rise in the temperature or the blowing of a north wind. At the time I speak of
I was living at the Club Hotel, Newtown,
Sydney, and my fits of biliousness were very
acute. Severe pains came in my head; my
skin became sallow with the appearance of
leather. I had no appetite at all, could not
eat, and had an utter distaste for food.

I am pleased to say that my
ersonal experience quite confirms the wide
reputation gained by Clements Tonic, and
if you think it would be of value in print or
elsewhere you are at liberty to use my name
and report what I have said as often as you
like." had neuralgia about the face and jaws; and my aleep at night was restless and uncer-tain. Any food that I did eat would fly up tain. Any rood that I did eat would by up from my atomach as fast as it reached it, or it would be purged away by a painful diarrhea. The vomiting was the great trouble, I would retch and retch with nothing to bring up till I feared every moment I would break a blood vessel. It was a most horrible sensation. I got cramping pains in the hands and legs, like the pangs of rheumatism. I rapidly lost flesh, losing a stone and a half in weight in a very short My face got yellow, and round about my eyes turned quite black. My tongue was constantly swollen and furred, and I had a weakness of the eyes to add to my other troubles. Not only did these attacks lay me up and, while they lasted, make work of all kind impossible to me; they had a most lowering effect on the mind and nervous system. giving that feeling of utter helplessness, and 'don't-care-a-hang-ness,' for which I can only find a parallel in

ber them the symptoms are alike, for I was once at wea when the weather was very bad, all my inside had been emptied long ago, I had been straining and retching till the pain had been straining and retening the the path became unbearable. I overheard some one say, 'The ship is going down,' I felt in that moment that it was the very best thing the ship could do. Now, in my bilious attacks on shore, I had, barring the rocking of the on snore, I nad, parring the rocking of the ship, a repetition of my old feeling and my old pains. The same despairing, dismal sensation, combined with a disordered digestive system. I had no hope or care about another."

a bad attack of sea-sickness. As I remem-

about anything."
"Yet, I understand, Mr. Gaskell, you found a way of getting rid of your disorder?"

"Yes, as I was living at Newtown, I came of course to hear of Clements Tonic for it is there that the central laboratory is situated, and I also read of cures in papers performed by that remedy, and came across recovered patients who gave personal testimony of the immense value of Clements Tonic as a liver and nerve specific. This led me to buy a bottle, and I found it to act just as described, and as no other so called remedy acted before. Not only would Clements Tonic cure an attack of biliousness and remove all the distressing symptoms I have mentioned; but it would do more, a few doses taken in time would always avert the attack and act as a pre-ventive. I am pleased to say that my

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I. Geo. Garrell. of 149 Kerr-street, Fitzroy. Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do soleunity and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of two folios and numbered one and two, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illuess 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 Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a False Declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

Declared at Fitzroy, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred, before me. J. GARDINER, J.P.
A Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Baillwick of the Colony of Victoria

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won "My dear Mrs. Lawrence" I pro- Present players of the Beaufort Football 6. The applicant shall within ten twenty times the subscription paid for address to the Minister of Mines and of the country ones, though some people office to which they are directed, they leave with the warden the application appear to think they do. The city in duplicate in the form set out in Schedule D. To such application there they do not give you that in which you

afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or dis rict where you

The Victorian yield of gold for July pared by the Mines department, such application numbered in order and 75,691oz., or 6175 z. more than in the ther subscriptions. The prize was given months of this year the quantity won indorse a similar note on both such was 433,487oz. or 6571cz. less than for Lives of poor men oft remind us the corresponding period of 1900.

It is notified that in future the Gazette will be published on Wednesday instead of Friday. The Chief Inspector under the Factor-

ies' Act says in reference to the Lowan Shire's circular that there is no intention to extend the provisions of this Act or the Wages Board to shires. ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in

and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to distely, It is portectly narmers and pressure to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery, and diarrheea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Pealers overywhere.

Business man-" You remember that 'ad.' I had in your paper, and took out residence area situated within a distance | two months ago ? Well, I want to "Why, I thought you said no one noticed it while it was in." Business registration of any residence area registered after the coming into operation of until I took it out." The mere fact of right or business license by virtue of business is sufficiently important to which such area is held, and a similar stand advertising. If you are in busiregistrar upon any renewal of such right advertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large. - Ex. tract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising! NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. It subscribers order the discon inuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect take their newspapers from the postare held responsible until they settle but is too mean to support local enter their bills, and ordered the newspapers prise. to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places | The Man Who Doesn't Advertise. without informing the publishers, and he papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that s refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for,

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

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) was according to the seturns just pre-editors offered 1000dols, for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up same month last year. For the seven Celt." This is the poem:—

> Honest men don't stand a chance; The more we work there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants. On our pants, once new and glossy,

Now are stripes of different hue; All because subscribers linger, And won't pay us what is due. Then let us all be up and doing,

Send your mite, however small, Or when the cold of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWELL," for it will positively restore in every case Greyor White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly heautiful as well as proporting the charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the growth of the nair on band process for glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Whole-Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole-sale dopôt 38, Farrington Road, London,

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

JOHN J. NAYLOR. Blacksmith and Wheelwright. BEAUFORT, Wishes to inform the public that he ha

taken the premises lately occupied by Mr Williams, and trusts by careful attention to business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage. Shoeing a specialty.
All sorts of vehicles built and repaired.

GENERALPRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. of 38 boroughs 25 are rated from 1s 3d to thenceforth be and be deemed to be the 2s 3d, and of 149 shires 25 from 1s 3d to holder of such residence area. Postal Intelligence

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE

TIME.

RAILWAY.

Closing Time. Daily. ... 8.15 and 4.50 Melbourne 8.15 and 4.50 Ballarat Geelong ... 8.15 and 4 50 Trawatia ... 8.15 and 4.50 Registered mail,—8 p.m. previous even.

ing and 4.30 p.m.; p.p., 8 p.m. previous evening and 4.30 p.m. ... 11.50 and 8 Ararat Staweil ... Middle Creek ... 11 50 aud 8 ... 11.50 and 8 Murtea 11.50 and 8 Buangor ... 11 50 and Reg. mail and p.p., 11.30 and 7.4 Buangor English mail per Mail Steamer, 5,15 p. Tuesday; via Adelaide, 8,15 a.m. Weam

COUNTRY Daily Ragian Waterloo Waterloo S., ... 9.15 Main Lead, Chute ... Reg. mail and p.p., 8 50. 9.15

Monday, Wednesday and France Nerring ... 9.15 Lake Goldsmith ... 9.15 Stockyard Hill Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50. Eurambeen 12 45 Shirley, 12.65 Reg. mail and p.p., 12.76

MAILS INVESTOR Arrive Dairy. From Melbourne, Buttarat, Trawalla.-7 a.m. and 12, and From Ararat, Stawed, Burner : Creek, and Murton - Son a co p.m. From Waterloo, Waterlee State

Lead, Raglin, and Chuire, - 1500 Menday, Wednesday and From Stockyard Hill, Northwest And Hill, Northwest Hill, Northwest Hills, Hills, Hills, Northwest Hills, Hi Goldsmith. -4.30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shire POST AND TELEGRAPH of

Office is open daily for travelepostal and telegraph business sile ; stamps and postal notes from 8 30 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. titl 8 p.u. MONEY ORDER BUSINES-

From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., Salerery, excepted, viz., 10 a.m. to 12 noon. SAVINGS BANE, From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday , the

12 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for received REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DUATES

9 a.m. till 3 p.m. G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress. HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

Talk about it wherever you go. Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business. If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

It you are induced to buy anything

from what you have read in its advertis

ing columns mention the fact to the Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber

Breathes there a man with soul so dead That to himself he hath not said, "My trade of late is getting bad, I'il try another ten-inch ad. If such there be, go mark him well, For him no bank account shall swellprima facie evidence of intentional No angel watch the golden stair To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din For bargain hunters by the score Shall pass nor heed his dingy door: For the' his sign is on the wall And on some barnyard gate a scrawl, No people who have cash and sense, Go prancing around to read the fence. The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain

Here let him live in calm repose Unsought except by men he owes. And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleep, Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well And that the world may know its loss Place on his grave a wreath of moss A champ who wouldn't advertise."

-Mortimer Crane Brown.

And patronage but gives him pain;

Disturb his solitude profund.

Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound

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

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

Printed and published by the Proprietor,
ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The
Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrencestreet Beaufort, Victoria.

No. 1239

POSTAL NE

BATES WITHIN V Per ounce TEGENT LETTERS -Pe (inaddition to ordina (Urgent letters are, on the Post Office in the which they are directed as telegrams, and delive the utmost despatch.

persons residing beyond ary delivery by telegraph ger, nor if addressed to baving no delivery by le rier or telegraph messe POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS ... (2 for 21d., 12 for NEWSPAPERS Books .- For every four

not be delivered if ad-

or under (up to three REGISTRATION FEE PARCELS.-Two pounds (each extra pound or r Bulk parcels of new posted by a registere paper publisher or n dor, per lb or fraction parcel.)

COMMERCIAL PAPERS. two ouncesorunder() (Such as acceptances. accounts*, affidavits, ex papers (corrections only manuscript of books or ing, legal : locuments (sature of letters), bills o bills of lading, music, or cards connected society, pay sheets, attorney, deeds or copy of, recognisances, spestock sheets, scrip, way PRINTED PAPERS. -- For ounces (up to 3lbs) *Remarks such as, "A chee With thanks, etc," will t hazzeable as letters.

NSLAND, SOUTH ASMANIA, WEST. A Fist, New He AND BRITISH LETTERS .- Per 1 ounce POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to N.

TERCOLONIA?

SOUTH WALES,

S. Australia, Queens To Tew Zealand an Books .- Per four ound (up to three lbs)... NEWSPAPERS ... REGISTRATION FEE... BULK parcels of newspi ed by a registered lb or fraction therec

PARCEL POST .- To S. Queensland, New Tasmania, and W. only .- Per lb or un Each additional lb. (up to 11 lbs) ... PACKE COMMERCIAL PAPERS

ounces or under (Items see PATTERNS, samples, merchandise, &c. two onnces or unde RATES TO TH

TED PAPERS.—Per

KINGDOM AND COUNTR LETTERO. - Each 1 our POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

ounces ... Every additional or under (up to 4) papers) .- Per ever or under (up to 4 PATTERNS and samp two ounces or u REGISTRATION FEE

Acknowledgement

er under... ...

Over 4 ounces, bu

of a registered ar PARCELS POST, whol Each parcel of 2lb Each additional ll to IIIbs)... LATE LETTERS must and late fee stamp may be posted at an ing a quarter of an closes; at Melbour Diffice, any country way travelling Post the mail guards, Spencer-street, for Express up to 4.50.

Late letters for tralia are charged Melhourne G.F.O. 4.25 at Spencer-str Give your orders the rewspaper in yo prints thousands of tions for which it

laide Express up to

whatever le is alw apil mandi circulates. It gives for your printing or



Munshire

Advocate.

No. 1239

8.15 and 4.50 8.15 and 4.50 8.15 and 4.50 8.15 and 4.50

pievious even-

p.m. previous

1.50 and 8

1 50 and 8

1.50 and 8

1 50 and 8 and 7.40.

830 - :: till

m., Sarardays

E. Jardoj , lo to

AND D.AT. S_

AYMENTS.

ostmistress

READERS

ocal paper 🚓

n it, try and

buy anything

nits advertis

e fact to the

to any person.

a subscriber

t local enter

Advertise.

oul so dead

well,

core

scrawl.

trade

ose wes.

m deep

v its loss f moss

rane Brown.

an give von

ting; if you

vertisement,

o give the

odgers, hill-

pes, and all

recute, The

and it helps:

setting up.

but don't

e notices he

iob printing

such return,

ime, money.

to build up

come when

y upon the

ertising and

inary news-

n can exist

ort derived

fore, if you

ne that can

our town-

mis mitowt

d yourself

shlide a bill

les dere inh

n't got some

; but you

ways make

avay quick

amless sleep,

dly gain

pain ; rude sound

FON 20.

SINES-

BLAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

PRICE THREEPENCE

POSTAL NEWS.

BATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

Per ounce or under 0 2 TROENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6 (inaddition to ordina 'y 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 messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter car-

rier or telegraph messenger.) REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d)

Books.-For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)
REGISTRATION FEE

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 v 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each

PACKETS. COMMERCIAL PAPERS.— For every two ouncesorunder (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 sature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.) PRINTED PAPERS .-- For every four

ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige,"
• With thanks, otc," will render accounts hameable us letters.

> TERCOLONIAL RATES. South Wales, New Zealand NSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEBRIDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

s. **d** LETTERS .-- Per ½ ounce or under 0 2 Post Cards REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tas-To Tew Zealand and Fiji

01

Books.—Per four ounces or under (up to three lbs)... ... NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION FEE... ... 0 3 RULK parcels of newspapers, poseed by a registered newspaper

publisher or newsvendor, per Ib or fraction thereof ... PARCEL POST .- To S. Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.-Per lb or under 0.8 Each additional lb, or under 06 (up to 11 lbs) PACRETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRINT TED 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 11b) 0 1

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Letteko.—Each 1 ounce or under 0 21 POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS Newspapers Commercial Papers.-4 ounces or under... Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces Every additional two ounces er under (up to 4lbs) ... 0 1

PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).-Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to

two ounces of the control of the con of a registered article ... YARCELS POST, wholly by sea .--Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each parcel of 2105 of under(up 0 9

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 Melhourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-street Station.

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the rewspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment Jt is always spending its time

roney to benefit and improve the costs of the place through which it circulates. It gives you value in return

for your printing order.

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite яя much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No mat can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get husiness is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound' worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the 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

SUPPORT

INDUSTRY

SUBSCRIBE

LOCAL PAPER.

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 neighbour or friend asks for the loan riced, I may say, somes of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to go to the Infirmary. There I was under

for the small sum of

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office

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

interesting

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

+JOB * PRINTING →

Executed with Neatness and

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 splendia

advertising medium.

Blood

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all inspurities from whetver cause arising.
For Stroiula, Soursy, Eczenia, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scuvy.

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

The world-lamed Blood Further and Restorer is warranted to cleanise the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Serofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, 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

matic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasent 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 to test its value.

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

Mr James Balcombe writes:—"I 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 hespital, where I 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 could not stop the discharge, which was very great.

sent home. I tried other doctors, but they could 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 large bottle found myself very much better. I continued with it, and it made a perfect cure of me. I cantruly say Clarke's Blood Mixture is a wonderful medicine.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,
"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,
"New Kent-road, S.E., July 8, 1899.

"P.S.—I should like to mention that when sending a relation for the second bottle from the neighbouring drug stores they persuaded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared wis just as good." I found this dia me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent beek, and the genuine article procured, with above result."

Mr W. Pauley, Broad Lane, Cottenham, Cambridge, writes:—"Three years ago I had a slight skin disease, and was obliged to see a coctor, who told me it was Eczena. I was under his treatment same time, but got no better. I his treatment some time, but got no better. out uncured; in f.ct, worse than when I went in. I was now covered from head to foot, and 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 case was one of the worst it was possible to have, and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I read about 'Clarke's Hood Mixture's and decided to give it a trial and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I road about 'Clarke's Blood Mixtune,' and decided to give it a trial. I purchased some from Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for three months, mine being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly well, with my skiu as clear as possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wondeful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900." Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Chestire Regiment, Chester, writes:—I suffered from Rheumatism' in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin 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. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I 14-Column Supplement

a lew days. After a while 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 Kheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be teo highly praised. May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's—on—Thames, wrice:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can, safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was a vised 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 business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint." December 29, 1899.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s.
9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent sure in the great majority of long-standing cases uantity, 11s.—sufficient to floug-standing cases ure in the great majority of loug-standing cases BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT —BY ALL CHEMISTS
MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincolu, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they et the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitute are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown 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 or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule relating to Mining Leases. at an analysis are to some

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, OHEST and LUNGS,

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533; Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY OF

J. MCKEICH'S

Great STOCK-TAKING SALE

The greatest sale on record. Will take place.

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 CLOSES

THIS DAY.



TUNERAL ECONOMY Established 1860. H. SANDS

(Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER.

Corner of Neilland 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 Muker, Upholsterer, Window Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

H. Sands has ON SALE the following A. H. Sands has ON SALE the following A. lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sasies, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.

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

W.EDWARDNICKOLS Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

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

Correspondent and Valuer for the Bal larat Banking Company, Limited. rrust and other Moneys to Lead at Ourrest kares



UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT (Opposite Golden Age Hotel), beg to inform the public of Beaufort and surrounding districts that they have purchased the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late R. FARLEY, and home by moderate shares and property

B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOK b. SELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the Argus, Age, Herald, Star. Courier, Melbaurne Punch. Sydney Bulletin. Riponshire Advocate, Leuder, Werkly Times, Australasian, Australian Journal, Sportsman, and all other Periodical Medical Periodical Medical Property and School Provided Participation and School Provided Participat

Periodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock. Also Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the address—Next deer to Bank of Victoria. WM. C. PEDDER,

Blacksmith and Wheelwright, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Rcad

and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefull, Shod.

P. J. O'SULLIVAN, SADULER AND HARARDS MAKER SNAKE VALLLY. A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness

Requisites kept in stock.

All kinds of Harness bought, sold, Also Cash Dayer of Those, Horse-hair, Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE te SUB-W SCRIPTION to "THE RIPCOSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selec-ted 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 and hope by moderate charges and prompt for the welfare of this district, it has a claim attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded to their predecessor. has a greater scope for extended usefulnes than any other journal or journals within given radius of Beaufort.

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

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

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE

AGENT ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neili Street, Beautort. RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT
DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and
couragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Ever
venture is to a more or less extent speculative,
but each, whilst aiming at the precess of
Promoter, must offer certain returns to the
whose support is necessary to chiefly certain
advantageous results in both side.

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

aim by "Subscribers and Advertisers" and he will do his utmost to enfitle him to a

The Riponshire Advocate' s the Advertising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and s the

ONLY NEWSPAPER That is Printed and Published within the

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

The Circulation

Kipouskire Advocate

Steadily Increasing, And the Proprieter, recognizing the increased upport in this direction, will use his utmost and sustain the patronage

ecorded him by giving the Latest possible Local and General News, and the me teresting and instructive information. "The Advocate,

HRCULATES in the following districts :-Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham.

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

SUPPLEMENT.

Containing an: Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Poultry Farmin Agriculturat Intelligence,

Recipes,
Gardening Items, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read

lt was Benjamin Franklin who wrote-

"What steam is to machinery, adve tising is t 'usiness.' And another weer has said that-"He who in his "biz" would rise, Must either 'bust' or advertise.

And advertisers cannot do better than make t Riponshire Advocate the; medium tor their announcements.

Arthur Parker:

Printer and Publisher. LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS BILLHEADS, POSTERS DELIVERY BOOKS DRAPERS HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS, SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,

&c., &c. PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

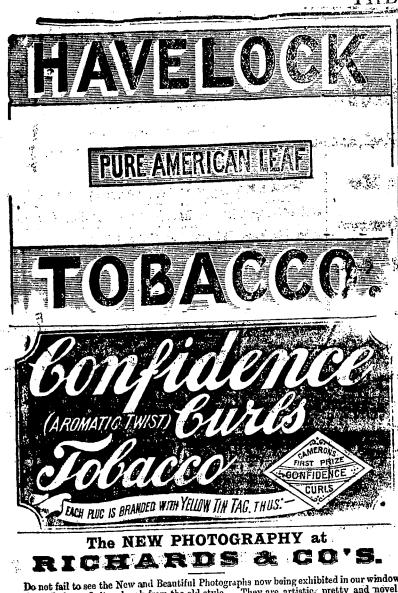
flice :- Lawrence Street, Beaufort Plain & Ornamental Printing Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

HINING SURIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY COOKS, &c., .Prepared on the shortest notice.

me moneys. Proprietor, fice of The

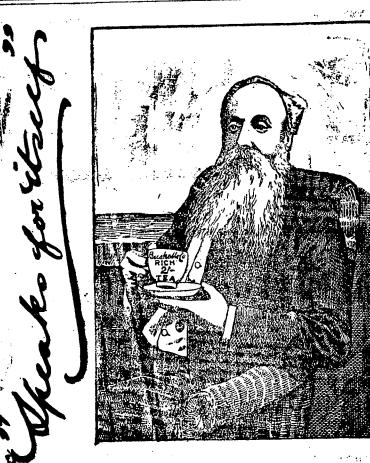


The Latest Styles in Bridal Bouquets kept at the Studio.
The New Photographs are the talk of Ballarat. Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of our New Instanta RICHARDS & CO., opposite Courier Office, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

The New Oval Circular and Celoron Mounts, in latest colors. Ivy Green, Scotch Grey, Wine Brown, Carbon Black, Royal Tan etc.

Quite a break from the old style.

They are artistic, pretty and novel.



Binhullo

Agents for Beaufort and District-

波色 WOTHERSPOON CO.,

General Merchants, NEILL STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

from good to prime. The attendance was fally up to the average, and for best descriptions competition was animated, priors showing a further advance on last week's rates. We quote: Butchest best values, meding sorts meeting acome by the fact that for the parent. The attendance was fally up to the average, and for best descriptions competition was animated, priors ack's rates. We quote: Butchest best values, meding sorts meeting acome by the fact that works up the muscle, what fluctuating sate, though very lettle, it any alteration from the previous week can be quoted. Quotations—Prime crossbred to 4d per pound; crossbred to 4d per pound; the priors of the parent. It's kick, it's scrum, and it's bustle, and a general looking for lash. Hides: Agood supply and a lively market, prime crossbred ewe: 18s to 19s 6t; medium 16s 6d to 17s 6t; per gound: Good conditioned salted, prime crossbred ewe: 18s to 19s; extra, to 5d per gound; to 4d to 3d per pound; With Woods Great Perpermint Cure.

Sheepskins.—Afrother large suppy for day, and that some of the charges referred to no recent date, and that some of the charges referred to no recent date, and that some of the charges referred to no recent date, and that some of the charges referred to the charges of no recent date, and that some of the charges referred to the charges referred to hat the convertences of no recent date, and that some of the charges referred to the charges referred to the charges referred to the charges referred without the authority of the parent.

On Thursday (says the "Star.") Continued such that works up the muscle, the parent.

It's football that works up the muscle, and that some of the charges referred without the authority of the parent.

And gives a man plenty of dash, and Mr T. Oddle, J.P. on a charge of the parent.

And a general looking for lash.

It's kick, it's scrum, and it's bustle, and Mr T. Oddle, J.P. on a charge of the parent.

Cooper struck Tuddenlam on the leg with a stick, breaking the limb and necessitating his attending the la

wethers, 18s to 19, 1d; good, 16, to 17s ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 54d per bushel, bags in; four, 12s to 15 s. Store Sheep—500 forward, principally ewer, with lambs et toot, the majority finding puchasers at the flag. The majority finding puchasers at the flag.

for to day's safe, consisting principally useful quality, a fair proport in ranging George Hague & Co. report (21st inst.) - from gold to prime. The attendance was Sherpskins. Ampther large supply to

DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., d all requirements of a General Store, repectfully solicits a share of public patronage,
N.B.—Best quality of goods at lowest
urrent prices for cash.

Important Announcement. Mr J. W. Harris, junr., PHARMACEUTICAL CEEMIST

AND REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON. Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort Hotel, Beaufort, on Tuesday evening; and surrounding district that he has Mr R. A. D. Sinclair (President) in the COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises chair, and 7 members present. The lately occupied by Mr J. B. Coohren, minutes of the previous meeting were read HAVELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT TO and confirmed. The correspondence was the Mechanics' Institute). HE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

ME HAKRIS desires to impress upon the
ublic that only the Highest class of drugs

d CHEMICALS will be STOCKED, and SOLD at MELBOURNE and BALLARAT PRICES.

Mr. Harris having had A very pretty wedding was soleminized appendix and leading Melbourne branch's very best thanks for the manner in the Waterloe Church on Wednesday something to be thankful for, viz., the people of the State have By Messrs Hepburn, Dowling, and afternoon, the contracting parties being to be thankful for, viz., the Crawford.—By Messrs Beggs Bros., and hoping this attended to, and he trusts, by strict attention. ttended to, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

MrJ. W. HARRIS. Jung., R.D.S., Surgical and Mechanical Dentist HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT,

May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p. u Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold at lowest prices. PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Leeth extracted painlessly with cocaine ethyl, laughing gas, &c.

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

CREDIT FONCIER.

Loans to Farmers. IN SUMS FROM

£50 to £2,000, At 41 per cent. for 311 years, at any Half-year.

LOANS made on security of Freehold or Orown Leasehold, may be used to Pay Debts or Crown Rents; Part Purchase Land, Stock, Implements, Seed, etc.; to Make Improvements; to work and carry on the

farm, etc.

Apply for forms at any Post-office
Savings Bank, or by letter to The Inspector-General of Savings Banks,

29 MARKET ST., MELBOURNE. Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. OFFICE HOURS-10 to 12, 1 to 5.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND on freehold and other securities. RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Kiponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

Buy only J. R. Wotherspoon & Co's. Price Chaff. Guaranteed quality. See advertise-ment in this issue.—[Advt.]

A Local Land Board sits at the Beaufor Court-House next Wednesday at 1.30 p.in.

Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, informs us chair terminated the meeting. that the Government grant is £28 9s 7d, and that it is £10 more than last year. Mr Breen also states that the proposed

recent inquiry held at the above-named school, I have the honor to inform you inspector's report that the charges pre-

Tollowing:—Anderson (2), Adams, Balles, Ball, Bromley, Cheesenan (2). Edwards, Green, Harris, Lilley (2), Maher, O'Brien (2), Rowe, Rodgers, Schlicht, Sneddon, Tyrrell, Tilley, Wilson, and Young.
On Tuesday the engine on the 6.30 a.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat broke down

at Middle Creek, owing to a portion of the mechanism giving way. Word was sent to Ballarat, and a spare engine was attached to the 7.10 a.m. goods train from that station, and picked up the disabled train and brought it to the terminus, the train arriving at 10.30 a.m., instead of 9.48 a.m.

train and brought it to the terminus, the train and brought it to the terminus, the train arriving at 10.30 a.m., instead of 9.48 s.m.

The quarterly meeting of the Waterloo Branch A.N.A. was held at the Cump Hotel, Beaufort, on Tuesday evening Mr R. A. D. Sinclair (President) in the chair, and 7 members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The correspondence was and confirmed. The correspondence was for an unimportant character. Two benefit in a state of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, on Thursday, and assures them the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, and Thursday, and assures them the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, and Thursday, and account the same that the election of a councillor for the North Riding of Riponshire, and Thursday, and account the same that the council of the North Riding of Riponshire. members were elected, one of whom was welcomed by the President. Two mem-Prescriptions carefully, conscientiously, and Accounts amounting to £31 as 1d were aithjully dispensed under personal super. passed for payment. The President moved that a letter of thanks be sent to the Middle Creek branch returning this branch may have the pleasure of their the late Mr Thomas Vowles) and Miss company here in open debate before long.

Ada Jane Saddler (youngest daughter ef

12 for Waterloo branch and 11 for Middle with buttercup silk, and hat to match. Creek, but it was only fair to say that a The bride was given away by her brother-number of the audience had left. No doubt when Middle Creek came here they maids were Misses Corrie, Carrie Guyatt, would turn the tables. The treasurer

reported that the contributions for the vening amounted to £23 17s. A committee meeting of the Beaufort With option of paying off all or part Rifle Club was held at the Mechanics' Mesars J. A. Hogg (president), Hill (secretary), Troy, McKeich (captain), E. Buchanan, E. J. Jones, J. S. Brooks, T. Sands, and A. Wotherspoon. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—From Lear-month Rafle Club, asking if 21st August was a suitable date for a friendly match. Match arranged. Left in hands of Captain. Secretary, and President to make arrangements for treating visitors to light refreshments; cost not to exceed 30s. From E.P. teapot and biscuit barrel. He underalso approving of above match; stood that Mrs. Vowles had been a very
also approving of transfer of A. W.
McPherson from Rutherglen to Beaufort
club. From Burrumbest Club, asking for
return match to be arranged this. return match to be arranged this month. Replied to that match would be arranged later on ; the matter of fixing a date being left in the hands of the captain and secretary. Captain McKeich reported the results of the monthly match and home and home match with Birchip, particulars of which have been published.—Received. The secretary reported a credit balance of bestowed on Mrs. Vowles this handsome £9 6s 5d, with £7 10s in outstanding present in appreciation of her labore in the Presbyterian Church.—Middle Creek, 11 subscriptions and £10 grant from Government to come in. Accounts amounting to £3 13s 2d were passed for payment. The Primitive Methodist Church.—Beanfort, 11 a.m.—Mr Ellingsen. Mount Cole, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. W. J. Bottoms. Chute, 3 p.m.—Mr Brown. Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Mr Cunnington. 23 13s 2d were passed for payment. The As the happy couple left the church and menny were elected members of the showers of rise poured on them. About purposes sending agitators out to every suburban municipality to demonstrate in fast at Mr. F. Guyatt's residence. Mrs. favour of the Act. Goodness knows those having mentioned that boys were cutting that to get bullets, the course by Cr. R. A. The stopp-butt to get bullets, the course of rise poured on them. About purposes sending agitators out to every suburban municipality to demonstrate in favour of the Act. Goodness knows those that the stopp-butt to get bullets, the secretary was instructed to put up a notice warning the public that anyone found damaging property of the club would be prosecuted. A good deal of discussio took place on the subject of free ammunition due to members, the question being introduced by Mr Jones, and the secretary was instructed to send a list of members joining since 30th June, including honorary members, to the Defence Department, asking for the free ammunition which new members are entitled to under rule 18, to enable them to put in their Mr M. J. N. Breen, secretary to the muskery course. A vote of thanks to the

At the Ballarat City Court on Tuesday before Messrs J. M. Bickett and S. Bodycomb, J's.P., Rowland G. Pearson was dramatic entertainment in aid of the funds charged with embezzling several sums o on Wednesday last, exactly ten weeks David P. Maitland, of Maitland and after the inquiry held by Inspector Jackson into the management of the Beaufort State school, Mr A. Parker received the Fink, Bestand Hall) appeared to proseente, following letter from the Secretary for and Mr M. Lazarus for the defence. At Education is the first party for the defence. At Education :- "With reference to the the outset, Mr Lazirus asked that the charge be altered to one of simple larceny, in which case his client would plead guilty that, although it appears from the district Mr Hall, for the prosecution, agreed to immediate report that the charges pre- this course, saying that they had no wish Wheat, 2. 5d per bushel, hags in; flour, stone-made, noue. roller-made, L5 13s 6d per bushel; bran, 19d per bushel; brand, 19d positions, were going the service of their mounts of the service of their mounts of the service of their mounts of the service of the service

tacher was somewhat remiss in not supposed final the perents might wonder what had become of their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered their subscriptions. I may add that some of the charges referred to covered thin to puy £1 flacosts.—Star.

On Thursday (says the "Star,") Constable that works up the muscle, and gives a man plenty of dash, and gives a man plenty of dash.

It's Football that works up the muscle, and that local curr committed for trial by Mr Joine, and Mr T. Oddle, J.P. on a charge of having indiced grevious boilty has no un one George Tuddenian. The evidence was that Cooper struck Tuddenian on the leg with a stick, breaking the limb and necessitating his structure, and preferred to any other, by with Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

In the good old hunt for the leather, You will soon pull altogether,

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

In the good old hunt for the leather, You will soon pull altogether,

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

In the good old hunt for the leather, You will soon pull altogether,

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

In the good old hunt for the leather, You will soon pull altogether,

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

In the good old hunt for the leather, You will soon pull altogether,

With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Accused, on oath, gave evidence which in the face; payable; the face with the face; payable; the wood drive the table that the Govern

Kip, to 24d per pound. Calf, to 44d.

Tallow.—We have made sales of good mixed at full figures, and cleared our usual weekly supply of oddments and country mixed sorts at current rates.

Post Office Store, Waterloo.

T. D. MARTIN
Having laid in a large stock of

A cheap excursion train runs to Melbourne on Wednesday night, the victim being Miss Mary Ann Jess, eldest daughter of Mr Thos. Tenders are invited till norm on 9th prox. for which is right to strip wattle bark in the Mt. Cole State forest.

The Beaufort and Linton Football Clubs play a match in the Beaufort Park this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The local team will be selected from the following:—Anderson (2), Adams, Bailes, Ball. Bromley. Cheeseman (2). Edwards,

The Rev. Father Kyan officiated at the grave. The Rev. Futher Ryan officiated at the grave. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried

eut the mortuary an auguments.

Attention is directed to the sile by Mr W E.

Attention is directed to the sile by Mr W E.

Nickols of about 125 acres of Mr H. F. watkin's week, and there is a grave flaw in the confreehold land, at the Golden Age notes, Beaufort, on Saturday next, Slat inst. At the recent police examination Constable Joseph A. Cantlon, formerly of

Beaufort, passed for the rank of sergeaut.

A pleasant Sunday afternoon service is to be held in the Beaufort P. M. Church on Sunday, lat prox., at Su'clock. An audress is to be given Hev. C. H. Hammer salso selections by minent soloists and choir. The collection is

5s added. A very pretty wedding was solemnized

and Lily Edwards (the two last-named dressed in blue velvet, trimmed with white satin and braid; and Miss Edwards was attired in white silk, trimmed with lace of white and blue violets. Mr C. W. for the trouble taken by them in teaching the young children. He was very glad to see that the teachers and scholars had Sunday school. The bridegroom briefly returned thanks on behalf of the bride.

chair was occupied by Cr. R. A. D. Sinclair, and the following toasts were enthusiastically honored :- "Bride and outery against the "new protection Iohnstone, and responded to by the Bride-

Pneumonia

Remedy not only cures these diseases, but counteracts any tendency toward pneu-monia. For sale by J. B. WOULERSTOON & Co., Beaufort.

Mining News,

Lease awaiting execution :- C. W. Vowles, No. 1788, 14a, 1r., Raglar division, Ararat district. The following lease has bevoid :- J. Bending: Novil 1111 Raglan

division, Arsrat die rict. At the All Nations Extended a Fore h

The Factories Act

The trial of the Factories Act drags its serpentine length wearily along, with the sume disastrous result, in every industry employmentatevery turn by this obnoxious piece of legislation. Against the Factories piece of legislation. Against the Pactories (Hear, near, p. Act itself, but little can be said; but the On the very night of the day Mr Peacock grasping attitude of the wages' boards in informed the deputation of country axing the minimum wage at the highest printers that they would not some under maximum is rapidly slaughtering the goose that has been laying the wages eggs every cases out of twenty sides with the employees, with the result that injustice is done to the employers, and their position rendered impossible. Some more equi-table method of deciding between two parties is surely necessary, rather than giving away the control of everything to the hands, and depriving the employer of all control and interest in his own business. But all big abuses have the effect of correcting themselves when they have created such a regulation of opinion that the public indignation demands redress. Such will be the case in Victoria at no very distant day. Once let things get bad enough-

and assures them that he may it some future and goodness alone knows they are rapidly chases were made at Ballarat at the continuous places of the continuous continu bers were reported on the sick list. meeting on Friday, 16th inst., Messrs Chinese method, viz., turn round and Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton-Accounts amounting to £31 6s 7d were Harris and Vowles' bandwd Balls-Hedley wollop their Josses. If we are to have 45 pure merino rame, price not quoted passed for payment. The President won the stakes, £12, with bracelet of £5 factory legislation, in heaven's name let us 3 second prize fat merino wethers at 30s, have accounted the present to the prese have something different to the present 3 third prize do. at 26s, and 3 fat mer lopsided and inequitable state of affairs. Factories Act run-mad agitators to their merino rrms, 4-tooth—1 at 6gs., 18 at 5g senses. But these good folk will run their gs., 1 at 5gs., 1 at 4gs. For Mr Philiphobby, even in the face of the fact that Russell, Mawallok, Beaufort, 18 selected the was very pleased to state that Messrs Jones (of the railway), Hill, Muntz, and he discussed the question, "Are old age pensions justifiable"? They were very well received. They had a very good well received. They had a very good with friends, was tastefully decorptory to the fact that hobby, even in the face of the fact that the late Mr John Gibson Saddleir), both of Waterloo. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Butler Lohnstone, away will the loud-mouthed agitators go back in their tracks. We have a fine State, and with enormous possibilities for weal, and with discussion, but unfortunately the time was ated with flowers and evergreens, two enormous possibilities for weal, and with T. R. Oddie, Chepstowe, bought a 4-tooth too short, as they had to return that arches being formed in the aisle. As the demonstrates of man. But that Austin Avalon, Lara, at 24cs and 35 the too short, as they had to return that evening. He sincerely trusted that the same friendly feeling that now existed between the two branches would always exist. Seconded by Mr Hill (who asked the President not to forget to say that the the locked charming, was the President not to forget to say that the hadsometry robed in eream eashmere, between the two branches would always exist. Seconded by Mr Hill (who asked the President not to forget to say that the hadsometry robed in eream eashmere, throw dust in their eyes? Has not the problem of Waterloo branch was victorious), and carried. The President also added that the Middle Creek branch spoke against the old age pensions as administered by the Government, while the Waterloo branch spoke in favor. The voting was 12 for Waterloo branch and 11 for Middle valley, and maidenhair ferns. Her trave it be necessary for further rises in foodstuffs merino rams, 4-tooth; price not given. elling dress was a green costume, trimmed to take place before the public will arise in Mr J. Gillespie, Stockyard Hill, bought their might and smite the whole thing out? from Mr Leonard R. Carter, Scale Park, If the public do not rise—in a constitu-Clunes, 10 pure Leicester stud rams, 2. tional way, of course—and smite out the tooth, at 1 gs. For Mr Rhilip Russell, present methods of factory legislation, Mawallok, Beaufort—6 merino wethers at then the only natural assumption is that it £1 4s 6d... and Lily Edwards (the two last-named then the only natural assumption is that it El 4s 6d.

being nieces of the bride). Miss Corrie will very soon smite them out. The fell-wore grey cashmere, trimmed with white mongery trade has been ruined by the silk, lace and gimp; Miss Guyatt was operation of the Act, and so seriously are the complexes eximpled that a number of the complexes of the the employers crippled that a number of at 10gs., 1 at 8 gs., 1 at 5gs., 1 at 7gs., to them have closed down their works and Mr J. R. Gardiner, Baangal, Skipton; 1 dismissed all hands. The criticism of the at 6gs., Lat 5gs., Lat 6gs., Lat 6 and chiffon, and she also carried a backet trades' hall on this attitude of the emof white and blue violets. Mr Ct. W. ployers has a most numoursome twang. Vowles (brother of the bridegroom), acted Mr Bayst characterised the attitude of the as groomsman. At the conclusion of the employers as "dastardly." Now, this is coremony, the Rev. J. Butler Johnstone distinctly good from Mr Bayst. We do said the very pleasant duty devolved on bot find the trades halk characterising the him of presenting Mrs. Yowles with a stitude of men striking work as "dastitude of men striking work as "dastitude of men striking work as "dastitude of pure merino rame, 4-tooth, at 1½s., and the trades halk characterising the pure merino rame, 4-tooth, at 1½s., and the trades halk characterising the said the sai Sunday school. This took the form of an out. The dastardliness comes along when lewes at 17a 6d. E.P. teapot and biscuit berrel. He under the other fellow strikes against being. Mr McLean, the other fellow strikes against being imposed upon. It is "dastardly" when the boss strikes, but not when the men lands, at 10gs., and Mr. J. G. Brebner, strike! Pehaps the worst feature of facschool for some years, and parents and strike! Pehaps the worst feature of fac-the elder children who had left school tory legislation is that it is driving up the would know how very important that work cost of living to an amount beyond the

was, demanding a great deal of self purchasing power of the people. The sacrifice when the work was deno consci. crusade in favour of the Act is to be Co., Beaufort. entered upon by the trades! hall, which dismissals of working butchers. Recently casting vote of Dr. Bride, the chairman.

winners have lost their livings. In plain words the bread has been legislated out of their mouths. The manifest object of their mouths. The manifest object of the Board is to force the women out of Yds.—400 560 Th. their occupations, and the design has M. Gray

Mr Peacock .- No; the Printers' Board had not completed their labours. The deputation of country printers had been perfectly satisfied with the explanation he made to them. There were 29 boards in operation but a large number of the trades so which the determinations applied would not be affected by interstate free-trade,

(Hear, hear,) the Act—the printers' wages board fixed certain rates of payment for country printers. Obviously Mr Poncock was not well versed in what was being done by the board, or he could not possibly have made the above statement. The sooner country printers enter into a grussde against the Act and its supporters the better Resendon Gazette.

A Safe Medicine

children is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures, and is not only safe, but pleasant to take. For sale by J. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co., Beaufort.

Ballarat Sheep Sales.

The following district sales and purclusion of the sheep show yesterday week wethers at 19s.

By Messre Hepburn, Dowling; and Crawford.—For Messre Beggs Bros. pure merino rams, 4-tooth, and 4 selected pure merino rams, 6-tooth—h at 4gs. to Mr Thos. Rogers, Pretty Tower; 1 at 31 gs., 3 at 3 gs., 2 at 3 gs., 15 at 2 gs. Mr. T. R. Oddie, Chepstowe, bought a 4-tooth

Imaginary Ailments.

entiously and well. Cliristian people owed and it is safe to say that the cost of living back and imagine that their kidneys are a deep debt of gratitude to the teachers has risen fully thirty per cent. since factory affected, while the only trouble is a rheulegislation came along. An agitation is matism of the muscles or, at worst, lumifort for the extension to a farther number of trades, and when all are embraced tions of Chamberlain's Pain Balm or by: in the cotopus-like tentacles of the Act, damping a piece of finnel with Pain cost of living will have arisen 50 per cent. Balm and binding it over the affected —a nice position to comtemplate. A parts. For sale by J. R. Wornesspoon &:

Rifle Shooting.

On Wednesday afternoon the Beauthe monstrous injustice under which they fort and Learmonth Rifle Clubs fired a labour. Yet there is a fairly pronounced friendly match on the Beaufort range, at 400 and 500 yds., 10 men aside,. Bridegroom," proposed by Rev. J. Butler resounding throughout the length and which resulted in Beaufort being vic. Johnstone, and responded to by the Bride breadth of the land. The fact of the groom; "Bridesmaids," proposed by Mr matter is that the labour party is the best W. Newey; "Mothers of Brides and organised set of people in the land. The was finished, Captain McKeich said he torious by 75 points. After the shooting Bridegroom," proposed by Cr. Sinclair, general public have not yet organised, or was very pleased to meet the Learmonth and responded to by Mr C; W. Vowles, errayed themselves for defensive purposes Club once more. They had had a very medames Guyatt and Edwards were also cordially thanked by the Chairman for some sort of organisation appears to be entertaining the guests. In the evening a very large number of friends were entertained at a social in the Mechanics' Hall, where a most enjoyable time was spent. The bride and bridegroom were the effect upon employment, having driven recipients of a great many handsome and out hundreds of men, women, and boys useful presents.

The bride and bridegroom were the effect upon employment, having driven the difference to Learmonth's shooting. Three cheers were then called for, and useful presents. referred in these columns to the wholesale fort teams. Captain. Kinnersley responded, and said they were pleased to-Always results from a cold or from an attack of influenzs. Chamberlain's Cough and await the introduction of machinery, friendly match. They had been beaten, and await the introduction of machinery, in order that the work may be carried on but they did not mind that, and he with some degree of profit. Women wire supposed he would have to put it down weavers earning 20s a week, who were quite to the bad cartridges, or something of wages taised by the Board to 32s, on the that sort. However, they had enjoyed wages taised by the Board to 32s, on the themselves, and he had to thank themselves, and he had to thank themselves. The consequence is that some of the heartily for their kindness. Cheers establishments have been obliged to close were then given for the Beaufort teamdown, and the unfortunate women brend. The visitors were breated to light refresh-

J. Dickie	•••	. 31	25	56
J. A. Crockett		. 32	21	53
D. Kinnersley (Car	ot.)	28:	22:	50
D. Dickie		25	24	49
W. D. Sara		23:	24	47
J. Curran	•••	22	28	45
A. Gray		22	23	48
P. Dunsven		30	13	43
J. McGilvery		28	14	42
Total				487
	Par.	andri -	***	204
J. McKeich (Capt.		34:	27	61
D. D. Western for her	·/···			61
D. F. Troy	***	. 32	29	_
J. A. Hogg		30	30	60
W. Hill	***	29	28	57
L. Jaensch		31	25	56
J. S. Brooks	•••	30	25	55
W. O'Sullivan		27	27	54
T. Sands	* - 7	27	27	54
E. Buchanan		33	20	53
H. Tompkins	•••	31	20	51
	-4 5-4	40	20	
Total	•••	•••	•••	502

Yds.-400 500 Till.

.... 30



frowning.

Printers' Board r labours. The he explanation he ere 29 boards mber of the trades ons applied would custate free-trade.

e day Mr Peacock tion of country vages board fixed. ent for country Peacock was not ns being done hy-not possibly have ent.. The sooner into a crusade porters the better.

dicine mberlain's Cough ires, and is not

o take. For sale & Co., Beaufort. en Sales.

sales and puryesterday week = and Booth For ngan, Skinton. rice not quoted: wethers at 30s. and 3 fat merino

Dowling; and Beggs Bros., at 6gs., 18 at 51 For Mr Philip fort. 18 selected h, and 4 selected oth—L at 4gs. to-Tower; 1 at 31. , 15 at 21gs. Mr bought a 4-tooth from Mr Frank: t 2 gs., and Mr A... ught 5 from the-Thos. R. Oddie, eted pure merino Bain, St. Enoch's Sutherland, Stockbeing published. mbeen East, Beau-132 selected pureprice not given. rter, Scale Park stud rams, 2 r Philip Russell,

entine and Co.-Trawalla Estate. tud ram, 4-tooth, 5gs., 1 at 7gs., tolingal, Skipton ; 1 igs., Lat 6gs., 5at of Mount Emu. id Felton, Langiected puré merino> at 4gs., and 3 at the late Philip te, Carngbam—40 th, at 11gs., and st prize pen of fat pen of fat merino

le, bought a pure eo. Stevens, Crow-ir J. G. Brebner, from same seller. Ailments.

lave pains in the their kidneys aretrouble is a rheuor, at worst, lumby a few applica-Pain Balm or by: tlannel with Pain over the affected . Wotherspoon &

oting.

ernoon the Beaulife Clubs fired a Beaufort, range, 10 men aside, aufort being vic-After the shooting McKeich said he eet th**e Learmonth**r v had had a verv t, that was always et, and their men ous to be included ad won, but he e may bawe made month's shooting. n called for, and ner by the Beau-Kinnersley reswere pleased toalways to fire a had been beaten. nd that, and heve to put it down or something of they had enjoyed to thank them. tindness. Cheers e Beaufort team. ed to light re**fresh**-Mr H. Trompf.

ie return home Birchip next -S.-M Brittain. lan, T. Sands, J. A. Hogg, W. Keich.

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART XL " Unough to produce mental alienation in two persons of robust constitution, and then have a good third of the contents left. But will you let the insanity come, or will you

will you let the insanity come, or will you use an antidote which I have here?"

"I do not know yet. I will see,"

"I you want the antidote I must have some notice; it will take a fortnight or three weeks to prepare it." And what will be the price of that?

" Two thousand francs more." Rebiot scratched his ear.

Rabiot scratched his ear.

"I advise you," continued Loriol, "to give the order now, for to-morrow I might be obliged to go about something else, which would make it impossible thereafter to attend to your wants. Of course, I cannot keep myself at the disposition of a single You can answer without a word, simply by placing two more bank-notes in my hand."
"What! now you want pay in advance?"

order."
Rabiot saw that Loriol's purpose was to

get the money.

"No," said he, rising; "I am not decided yet. If I want it I will call again."

"Till we see each other again," said "It will be soon, I think, Monsieur

orion. " My door is not closed to you." Cabot went away anxious. But he was not a man to recoil. He had not parted with his 2,000 francs with the purpose of pouring the famous water of Ceylon upon

the embers.

He felt under his waistcoat to make sure that the flask was safe, and, as he touched it, a sinister flash shot across his face.

HENRI CORDIER'S IDEAS. When hiring the tower in the name of M: ame Fourier, Rabiot had also hired for hiraself, in the name of Laroque, bachelor, a little cottage on the edge of the woods, about 300 yards from the villa. It was hidden from the public gaze by a dense fallier.

foliage.
One day Rabiot told his friends that he was going on a pleasure trip of four or five months to Belgium and Holland, and possibly Germany. The janitor at the Rue Taitbout, who was afraid of Rabiot and did his bidding, was ordered to tall this to any one who called. Henri Cordier learned of his employer's approaching departure.
"Oh! oh!" said he to himself, "he wants to get away without paying my salary! well, before he goes I must have

some money."
So on the eve of Rabiot's departure he hurried to the Rue Taitbout.

"Ah! Cordier, it is you," said Rablet;

"Well, how goes it?"

"Not badly, as you see. I hear that you

are going on a journey."
"Yes, I start to-morrow."
"So that, if I had not come to-day—"

"I should have been sorry to go away without seeing you, but one never knows where you are roosting. But I intended to leave a letter for you with the janitor." "May I ask where you are going?"
"To Belgium, Holland, and further if I feel like it."

"To be gone?" "Three or four months, or more."

"A pleasure trip, then T"

"Well, it is queer."
"What is queer?" said Rabiot haughtily.
"This rage for travel which has suddenly taken possession of you."
"It is an idea which I have long enter-

"Bah! You never said anything to me "Am I obliged, then, to tell you every-thing I do or intend to do?"

"O? I make no such pretence, But, Mon-ieur, do you want to know what I thought?" "Let us hear, my dear Cordier, what you thought."
"I thought, and I still think, that you not dead, and that you were leaving Paris to go in search of her."

Rabiot began to laugh.
"What a madman this Henri Cordier is!" he cried; "one can conceal nothing from him.'

'Then I am right?" " Of course."

"Then I have a proposition to make to you."
" Let's hear it."

"Take me with you and we shall make the search together. " I had thought of that."

'That was kind of you.' "But I have thought better of it. You might embarrass me. If I need you, I will "But if you are to be absent from Paris for several months, what am I to do? must eat and sleep.".
"Well, at the end of every month you will call on the janitor and he will hand you

a thousand france." A thousand francs !" "Is that not the sum I promised you until you received the million promised you out of the estate?"

"True, Monsieur Rabiot, but it seems

very little, all the same."
"Very little!" cried Rabiot, turning red. "Why, you wretch, if I should give you 4,000 francs every mouth, as I did last month, I should be ruined before the end of

the year."
"Oh, nonsense! With your houses you Rabiot, growling took a 500 franc note from his desk and threw it at Cordier.

Cordier started for the door, but before opening it he tapped his forehesd, turned back suddenly and said:

"By the way, what has become of your two interesting tenants at the Rue Beau bourge?"
"I do not know. I have heard nothing

more from them."
"Ah! Well, lately I have had a desire to see them again; the young person especially, I must confess, made quite an impression A flush crossed Rabiot's face but he in-

stantly extinguished it... "I went to the Fine Beautourge," con tinued Cordier, "but found them gone."

"Indeed! I did not know it. Madame
Lureau must have realized at last that her
health required her to leave Paris. That was all I wanted."

"Mademoiselle Fourel has gone too; has she followed the mother and daughter?" "What an idea!" "Mademoiselle Anastasia did not take

lodgings next to Madame Lureau for noth-"Mere chance, Monsier Cordier; having business that called her to P aris, I offered my cousin unoccupied apartments on the Rue Beaubourg.

"And your gallantry went so far as to induce you to buy furnitures for her? Certainly you are a charming relative.' Rabiot began to feel emb arrassed; nevertheless he answered with a certain assur

ance.

"I am carrying out a project that I long entertained; as first as my rooms on the upper floor are vacated, I intend to further and the condition. pish them and rent them in that condition. I can make four 'times at : much in this way."
"Not a bad idea! You have an eye to

business." "I simply look out for myself, that is 'Then Mademoiselle An astasia is no

longer in Paris ?" "She and her father are probably with the Parizots at Grandval, to stay for the balance of the season." That is all very well, in at why did Mademoiselle Fourer call her self Madame

This time Rabiot was nonply was a moment before he replied:

"It seems that it was essential for her to change her name in order for her in her lusiness designs."
"Good!" thought Cordier, "a now that I am informed I can have no more; loubts."

Truly," said he, "she could! have had "What are you criving at?" as kee 1 Rabiot,

"You see I thought-"Well, what did you think?"
"Considering your singular interest in
Madame Lureau and the way in which
Mademoiselle Anastasia cajoled her, I

thought that your tenant was Claire Guer n's daughter and the heir to M. Joramie's "Indeed!" exclaimed Rabiot, with a sickening smile, "you thought that?"
"I imagined that such might be the

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Rabiot, "you should distrust your lively imagination."
"Then I am mistaken."
"As much so as if you had taken a spar-

will go staring mad."

"It is certain," said Cordier to himself,
"that the Widow Lureau is Claire Guerin's
daughter and that Rabiot is hatching some

plot. I must keep my eyes open."
Then he said aloud:
"Well, the idea only struck me. Entirely in your interest, you know. But if there is nothing in it, I dismiss it. A pleas-ant journey and good luck!"

"He is convinced," murmured Rabiot, becoming thoughtful after Cordier's departure, "that the Widow Lureau is Claire Guerin's daughter, but he knows nothing of my plans. Well, he can find out nething, but nevertheless he becomes more and more troublesome!" troublesome !" The next day Rabiot established himself

at Ville d'Avray with a servant of ripe age procured at an intelligence office. THE PALSE FRIEND. All went well at the tower. Madame

Lureau was gradually recovering her strength, and Eugenie kept steadily at work, l'ourel, the gardener, going to Paris every fortnight to carry the finished gar-ments and bringing back the pay and the new orders.
Anastasia told Madame Lureau that the

Arastasia told Madame Lureau that the tower belonged to Joseph Rabiot, the land-lord of the house in which they had lived in Paris. As Rabiot was known to be a large owner of real estate, the statement did not surprise even Eugenie as much as it displeased her, for she hadnot yet forgotten her interview with Rabiot in Paris.

But her feeling against the landlord was partly changed when Anastasia returned from Paris one day (whither she had gone to pay her rent she said) and told how kind Rabiot was when he was told that the Widow Lureau and her daughter were again tenants of his. "I think I may have been unkind to them once," Anastasia quoted Rabiot as saying. "I have since heard that they are very deserving people quoted Rabiot as saying. "I have since heard that they are very deserving people and if I can help them I will." Rabiot soon after sent word to Anastasia that he had recommended Enganie to the head of one of the great dry goods houses and had obtained some embroideries for her to do in the country at moderate pay.

Eugenie thanked Rabiot in her heart, and felt still less bitter against him.
In reality, M. Rabiot had seen no mer chant, but was supplying the work himself. He had bought the material, and, with his usual economical instincts, was having Eugenie make a magnificent wedding outfit, which he proposed to offer his wife after

marriage.
The memory of Lucien haunted Eugenie incessantly. She tried to forget him, but could not. It seemed to her that formerly her affection for him had been that of a her affection for him had been that of a sister, and that only since he had been forbidden to see her had she begun to love him more than all the world beside. Her constant thought of Lucien gave her strength and courage to work, and she suppressed her tears and sighs, save at night when no one could see or hear her.

Anastasia had succeeded in fully winning the confidence of Madame Lureau and exercising a begunt down in time over her. Mad-

cising absolute domination over her. Madame Lureau did not realize it, however. Gratitude made it agreeable to her to subordinate her will to that of her false

Their life in the country was of the most Their life in the country was of the most monotonous character. There never was a ring to announce a visitor. The days followed each other, and were all alike. Eugenie never went away from the grounds, except on Sunday mornings, when she went to mass with Anastasia. But she peopled the garden with her thoughts, and did not

the garden with her thoughts, and did not realize her isolation.

She sometimes stopped at the little door at the back of the garden, which was always kept closed. Had she ever found it open, perhaps she would have gone out to take a look at the surrounding country. She did not suspect that Fourel was watching her. In the garden was an arban where she In the garden was an arbor, where she often went to work after the heat of the day. Anastasia took advantage of these occasions to talk to Madaine Lureau of occasions to talk to madame Lureau of Rabiot, sounding his praises and expressing surprise that he had not been to see them.

Loriol's drug, meanwhile, was doing its Loriol's drug, meanwante, was doing its work satisfactorily. Anastasia went to the kitchen every night to pour the tea herself, and she never failed to put two drops of the terrible liquid into Madame Lureau's cup. It took but ten or twelve days to show that acted exactly as Loriol had promised. Eugenie was anxious about her mother's condition, and wanted to send for a doctor,

but Madame Lureau would not allow her to, saying that her spells of nervous agitation would soon pass away.

One evening Anastasia said she had received a letter from Rabiot, in which he explained that he had been called away from

Paris. He sent his compliments, however, and said that he might pay them a personal call the following morning.

Eugenie compressed her lips, but betrayed neither satisfaction nor vexation. "This young girl will give us trouble yet," thought Anastasia.

"I have not the honor of knowing M. Rabiot," said the widow, "but I shall be happy to make his acquaintance."

UNDER THE MASK. The next day at 11 o'clock Rabiot reached the villa as spruce and lively as a player of old men's parts in comedy wants to try once more the role of

He was dressed in the height of the fashion. His easy carriage, bright eyes and twisted moustache gave him quite a cavaier appearance.

The ladies were awaiting him in the drawing room. He greeted Anastasia in the most natural manner, was introduced to Madame Lureau and congratulated her on the return of her health, and then, still miling, but silent, bowed respectfully to

the young girl.

Then he talked of Paris as one who knew it, of the new plays, renowned artists, a little of everything. He did not appear to be paying much attention to Eugenie, but d a chance adroitly to slip into what he was saying a flattering allusion to the young girl. At will he brought tears to the eyes of the widow or forced a smile upon

The knaye was superb. Madame Lureau thought him charming. Mademoiselle Auastasia was stupified at her

cousin's astonishing manners. As for Eugenie, she did not know what to think; this friend of Madame Fournier was not the Rabiot that she knew, but another Rabiot; the landlord in the house of the Rue Beaubourg, the terrible, pitiless man, of whom she had such a painful recollection, could not be the Rabiot now before her. And if it really were he, he had undergone a metamorphosis, he had made himself

At luncheon, to which Anastasia invited him. Rabiot was very attentive. He anticipated all the wants of the widow, and maintained a prudent reserve towards Eugenie, speaking only to her with exquisite politeness. After the meal he was shown over the house.

How different it was, he remarked, from that frightful, suffocating Paris, where there is so much noise and so little air. Happy they who can live in the country. It was his dream, which he should some day realize, perhaps soon. His Paris residence was five times as big as "The Tower," but Rabiot said he would be better satisfied with a little house like this in the country. "But what need of a fine house or a country house, either," asked Anastasia, coyly, "for a bachelor? You have a fine fortune, I hear, M. Rabiet, and yet you live

True, dear madame, I should like to marry; it is not very cheerful to live as I do. But the difficulty is to find the woman. Quite another matter from finding a country A'DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

"Both can be found, Monsieur Rabiot." "The house more easily than the

There are plenty of marriageable girls." "Yes, but you must meet one in your own path. I am a bad hunter. I have it, dear Madame Fournier! You must aid me

in this matter.' "Well, I will try," answered Anastasia,

laughing loudly.

Madame Lureau smiled.

Eugenie paid no attention to what they were saying; her thoughts were elsewhere.

As they were walking about the garden, Rabiot picked a handful of flowers, arranged them in a traty housest and graciously them in a tasty bouquet, and graciously offered them to the young girl, who took them mechanically.

After staying half an hour longer Rabiot

went away, promising them an occasional visit. Of Anastasia, who escorted him to the door, he asked:
"Well, did I behave properly?" "You were marvellous."
"I think I have captured the widow."
"She lifts you to the clouds already; you

see how well I prepared the way."
"In that respect, yes: Only the daughter."
"We shall overcome her shyness." "We must; why, I could not get a smile out of her; she is as cold as a piece of ice."

"She remembers."

"Yes, there is that between her and me; you must find some way of changing her opinion in regard to me."

"In that case, when the mether shall say to the daughter, 'It is my wish,' the little

one will not dare to resist. We have the mother, we shall have the daughter."

Rabiot let four days go by before coming again. Then, for a week, he came every other day, and after that every day. He did not take of his mask; he was always the same—gay, polite and obliging. It bored him not a little to force his nature thus, but what will one not do for millions? thus; but what will one not do for millions?
Madame Lureau, seeing only through her
friend's eyes, thought him a perfect man.
Eugenie maintained the same icy coldness. She suspected nothing, but her instinct told her to distrust him. However cleverly the

new Rabiot might be, the landlord Rabiot showed his nose too plainly. When he said pleasant things to Eugenie, she recognized the sharp voice that had spoken to her so severely in Paris; the pleasant words were forgotten and the memory of the land-lord's odious conduct alone remained. lord's odious conduct alone remained.
One afternoon, after accompanying Rabiot to the door in the garden wall, through which he came and went, having been furnished with a key by Anastasia, the latter went to the arbor where the young girl was at work and sat down beside her. First complimenting her on her work she then asked abruntly

"My dear Eugenie, how do you like M. Rabiot?" asked abruptly: The young girl raised her head, looked at Anastasia with surprise, and answered

coldly:
"I do not know." "Is he not gay, witty, well-behaved, and, towards you, especially, gracious and

"I do not say to the contrary." "Then why, when he speaks to you, do you find so much difficulty in answering n? You exhibit a certain coldness-"I do what I can to be agreeable to you and my mother; if I am not so polite to M. Rabiot as you like, it is not my fault. Besides, what can it be to him?"

"What am I in his eyes? Nothing. A girl, of no consequence."
"How mistaken you are! You should know, my dear, that M. Rabiot feels a great affection for you; he has long taken a more than ordinary interest in you." A slight ironical smile crossed the young

"What can it be to him!"

"What you tell me surprises me," said she. "Yet you must see that he looks out for you, for your wants, for your future. You have noticed how sad he becomes when you show your ill-humor too plainly.

The young girl smiled again.
"Must I tell you, madame," she replied, that I have no more faith in M. Rabiot's sadness than in his gaity or his interest in my mother or me? I am only a poor inexmy mother or me? perienced girl, but there is an instinct in me which I trust. In all that M. Rabiot

me which I trust. In all that M. Radiot says and does I see affectation. I have asked myself more than once whether M. Rabiot was not playing a role here."

"Great God! what are you saying?"

"What I think, Madame."

"I know you have prejudices against M. Rabiot; you are unwilling to forget a matter of the past; you have still in your mind the landlord's seeming severity. Well, I thought it my duty to speak to M. Rabiot of this affair and ask an explanation of him not concealing from him my surprise that he should have acted in this way, so entirely

foreign to his character."

"The little scene in Paris which so painfully impressed you had, I thus found, a secret cause. M. Rabiot had long felt an secret cause. M. Rabbo had long lead to interest in your mother and especially in you, having seen you somewhere two or three times. He wanted to help you, but, having been often decaived, he had begun to distrust his heart somewhat, and there fore asked himself first whether you were really worthy. He had the unfortunate idea —it was wrong, I admit—of wishing to see with his own eyes if you really merited the with his own eyes it you really merited the interest, sympathy and affection with which you had inspired in him. So, forcing himself to appear very different from what he really is, he submitted you to a test which

you have not forgotten."

The young girl's lips assumed a bitter ex-'Ah !" said she, in a singular tone, "it "Yes, my little one, and I do not need to

say that you proved superb."
"M. Rabiot thought so, did he?" "Yes, superb; that was the word he used. From that time he has greatly admired you."

"Ah!" said Eugenie, "I begin to understand; we undoubtedly owe to M. Rabiot the interest and affection which you have

"My dear, his words were not needed to make me your friend, but I will frankly confess that M. Rabiot has not been enconiess that M. Radiot has not been entirely foreign to the little good that I have had the pleasure of doing for Madame Lureau and you, my dear Eugenie."

"I sincerely thank you for your kindness, madame. M. Rabiot has certain ideas, you said; I see that he perseveres in them."

them."
"Yes, Eugenie, and he thinks more than ever about your future and your happiness."

The young girl bent her head and went to work feverishly.

"You know that M. Rabiot has a fine

fortune," continued Anastasia, "an income of something like forty thousand francs. I told you that he had a project, and you do not ask me what it is. "Because his project cannot interest me,"

said Eugenie coldly.
"Who knows? But first, after this explanation, do you forgive M. Rabiot for the wrong he did you in doubting you for a "I forgive him, madame."

"And you will forget?" " I hope so." "There, now, you are my good little Eugenie again! Wicked head and good heart! lo, peace is made !" There was a moment of silence.

"Ah! my dear," continued Anastasis, her honeyed tones, "if you de-"If I desired what?" "You future, which is your mother's constant anxiety, would be soon assured."
The young girl trembled, and rose abruptly, a sombre gleam in her eyes.

"I do not understand," she said; "what

do you mean?" I refer to M. Rabiot's project." "Explain yourself, madame; what is thu

project?"
"Ha! ha! ha!" said the old maid, srying to laugh; "now you are getting curious; you question me. Well, my dear ous; you question me. Well, my dear what I mean is this: M. Rabiot loves you. Eugenie started and turned pele, " [CONTINUED RISEWIESER]

PART XI .-- CONTINUED.

"He would be grad to throw his name and fortune at your feet. You need but say a word, and in a month you will be Madame Rabiot. That would mean peace for your mother and a secure and happy future for yourself. If you will take my advise, which would be undoubtedly your mother's also, I tell you to marry M. "I, I the wife of M. Rabiet!" ex-

never!" nover!"
Anastasia bit her lips, although she had expected failure. But, concealing her vexaion, she repl ed:

"We should not turn our backs upon fortune and let the happiness within our grasp escape us; you will reflect, my

claimed the young girl, shuddering; "never,

"I have reflected; I will never be M. "I have reflected; I will never be M. Rabiot's wie, nover!"

"Then there is nothing more to be said. Surely you are free. But I will not have the courage to tell M. Rabiot that you care so little for his good intentiona."

"As you like, madame," answered the young girl, dryly; "but if he speaks to me about his—good intentious I shall have the courage to really to him."

about his—good intentions I shall have the courage to reply to him."

Anastasia smiled wickedly, gave Eugenie the look of a viper, and left the arbor.

"What does this mean?" thought the young girl, "What has been going on here for some time is not natural. But why, why? I am not permitted to go out alone; why? Are my mother and myself in a prison here? There is a mystery in all this; I feel it. She kent asking herself. feel it. She kept asking herself:
"Why had Madame Fournier

such a firm friend that Madame Lureau had confidence in nobody else?
"Why did Madame Lureau, once s roud, now accept favors as if they were

her due?
"Why had her mother's feeling in regard to Lucien Morel changed in a day? Why had she been separated violently from Lucien, whom she loved?
"Why was M. Rabiot, the wicked and pitiless and wicked landlord, no longer the

same man? "Why did Madame Fournier and M why did M. Rabiot, whom she detested, pay so much attention to her mother and herself?

"Why had this rich but old and ugly man conceived the project of making her, Eugenie Lureau, a poor working girl, his 'His wife, his wife !" thought she, shud dering; 'I would rather die!'
"But why did he want to marry her
Why? why? why?"

And she concluded: "Under all these things some mystery is

A MARIONETTE. With Eugenie, Rabiot's accomplice had suffered an expected reverse. But with Madame Lureau, whom she completely dominated, and who was nothing more than a marionette, the strings of which she held, it would not be the same; success was certain. She was Madame Lureau's

motive power. Anastasia had only to say:

"That is necessary."
"And Madame Lureau promptly repeated: "Yes, that is necessary."
This being the case the daughter's resist ance would surely be overcome. For Eugenie, with her submissive disposition, would not dare to rebel against maternal

authority. Despite the fact that the daughter was so ill disposed towards him, Rabiot was resolved to push his project to an immediate settlement. But Madame Lureau must be warned, in order to have a reply ready for

warned, in order to have a reply ready for Rabiot.

One morning Anastasia called the widow into her room and asked her if 'she had comprehended the motive of M. Rabiot's frequent visits. The widow answered that she supposed he took places use in after sea. supposed he took pleasure in often seeing his old friend. ' Well, dear Madame Lureau, M. Rabiot

comes to La Tourelle every day to see neither you nor me; he is drawn here by the beautiful eyes of Mademoiselle Eu-'Indeed! you make me anxious." "Anxious, why?"

"Listen: M. Rabiot is tired of living Alone; he has decided to marry, and has selected your daughter." "Is it possible? " Yes."

"I cannot believe it." "Not if I tell you so ?" "True, you cannot be mistaken. So M. Rabiot loves Eugenie?" "Madly, it is plain. M. Rabiot sk the hand of your daughter this very

day."
"But this marriage is impossible. M. Rabiot is rich, and Eugenie is a poor working girl.' Anastasia began to laugh noisily. "Are you mad? You do not know M. abiot. What is it to him that you are poor? He does not care whether you daughter has a dowry or not. If nobod but girls who have dowries got married there would be plenty of old maids. Be-sides, M. Rabiot has moneyenough for both.

He does not think that marriage should be matter of business. "Alas! young girls really worthy to l wives and mothers are getting rarer and rarer. To meet a serious girl like Eugenie is to meet a white blackbird. M. Rabiot has seen rich young girls whom he has avoided in terror; he has also met poor girls; but no where has he found one with the qualities which your daughter possesses. To marry a poor girl has always been our friend's hobby. In his opinion the rich man

ought always to select a poor girl in order that the rich young girls may marry poor "So be careful to say nothing to M. Rabiot about your poverty. By this marriage Eugenie's fortune will be assured, and you will be freed from all your anxieties. You will not be separated from your daughter; nothing will be changed in your life except that you will be comfortable and have one more child to love. Then you will accept M. Rabiot's proposal, will you not?"

"Yes, and gratefully. Only-" "What? "Perhaps Eugenie does not love M. Rabiot.

"And why should she not love him?"
"I believe that her mind still runs on the other, the young man."
"Nonsense?" said Anastasia, shrugging her shoulders; "but admitting that she has not quite forgotten him, once she is married, rich and happy, she will think no more about him. Love oftenest comes after marriage; before, a good, honest friendship, based on esteem, is enough. Rest easy, dear friend, M. Rabiot will know how to

win her love." "Perhaps Eugenie will think him a little "What does a young girl care about that nowadays? Men now do not marry until they have achieved a position. After all, M. Rabiot is not so very old—a little over 40. Just the right age to make his wife happy. And to you, Madaire Lureau, M. Rabiot's 40 or 45 years—I do not know his exact age-are a guarantee of your

"Don't talk to me about a young husband like Lucien Morel, who has neither fortune nor positiou, and knows nothing of life. A young man! Is he serious? Does he know how to love? Ninety-nine times out of a nundred, those who marry young render their wives unhappy. They have not sown their wild oats." "True, true; you are a thousand times right. But young girls often have ideas of their own, and I fear that Eugenic—" day."
"What is it, dear mother?"

ideas, it is for you to cure her of them. What is it that you fear?" "That my daughter does not understand what is for her good."

" If your daughter has any such ridiculous

she has never failed in obedience to her

mother."
"Undoubtedly, but if she will not!" "If she will not? You would show a guilty weakness if you should not have the courage to impose your will upon her. We are often obliged to thwart children in their own interest."
"Well, I will do as you wish."

"That's right, and if you need me I will aid you."
"Yes, do not deprive me of your excel-

lent counsel."
"What would I not do for you and your
"What would I not do for you and your daughter, especially to secure your future against all the contingencies of life, and procure you all the joys that God grants to His loved ones on earth?"

"Ah! He must love my daughter and myself very much to make us the objects of o great a favor."
"While letting you suffer so long. He was preparing the reward that you deserve."

By a pitiless and horrible pressure, even more than by the poison which she admin-istered, Anastasia had destroyed her vic-tim's mental faculties, stifled the voice of her conscience, changed her sentiments and nature, and so blinded her that she could not tell good from evil.

Madame Lureau was really nothing but a

THE PROPSOAL OF MARRIAGE. Knowing that Madame Lureau had been adroitly prepared to receive his proposal, Rabiot said to himself that, the iron being

hot, it was time to strike.

He reached the tower at 1 o'clock, clad in a black frock coat instead of his usual fashionable attire. The ladies received him in the drawing-room, but soon the young girl took her work and, without saying a word, went to the garden.

Rabiot went to the window and followed

her with his eyes, and then returned to the two women.
"Why!" said Anastasia, "I did not notice it before; how well you look! Have you been a witness at a marriage this morning in the Town Hall?"

"No, but it was the thought of such an act, the most important in life, that led me to dress in this costume."

Then Rabiot struck a solemn attitude, with emphasis, addressing the widow:

"Madame, in life there is an infinity of astonishing and mysterious things. Man has his destiny, which he owes almost wholly to chance, and he seems to be constantly the plaything of events. On my fortieth birthday, I said to myself: 'Now I am old!' And I resolved never to marry. Now I have changed my mind. I think to remain a bachelor is the worst folly that s man can commit. I wish a companion, cer-tain that I can make her the happiest of wives! This sudden change of resolution has come to me here, Madame Lureau, at the moment that I least expected it: my heart has been captivated by the fire of two beautiful eyes. I have been powerless to resist the incomparable beauty and charms f your daughter."

"Oh! sir, sir!" stammered the widow.
"When I look at her, I seem to see an angel descended upon earth. Indeed, she is an angel, since she has all the perfections. is an angel, since she has all the perfections. I heaitated long before making this confession of my love; I did not dare. At my age one is timid. But I had to do it, I had to do it. And now that I have opened my heart to you, I fear that you will think me bold."

Anastasia, pretending to be much moved Anastasia, pretending to be much moved, covered her face with her handkerchief to conceal her desire to laugh.

"Monsieur Rabiot," answered the widow, "I am a mother; a mother is always happy to know that her daughter inspires such continuer." sentiments."

sentiments."
"Then, Madame Lureau," said he, "I have the honor to ask you for the hand of Eugenie, your daughter."

The widow's eyes filled with tears. She

wour wife. "Ah! thank you, Madame Lureau thank you! You make me the happiest man in the world," he cried in a transport. "Now the universe belongs to me." He probably meant the millions.
Rabiot sat down beside Madame Lureau,

Anastasia sitting on the other side. The victim was between her executioners The future son-in-law began to talk at once about preparations for the marriage. Now he would have much to do, and could not visit Ville d'Avray as often ; of course he would suffer, but he cannot have all the joys at once. Still he would come at least three times a week, and half the time to

luncheon. He would entirely refurnish his apartments, regardless of expense. He thought of renting, perhaps buying a country house, where they could spend their summers. But for the latter there was time enough. He wanted it to suit his wife in every paricular. He would do nothing without consulting her.

He talked of the magnificent presents that he desired to shower upon Eugenie; there would be no jewels beautiful enough for her at the jeweller's, no lace and silks and velvets fine enough in the dry goods stores. Madame Lureau was astonished, dazzled, bewildered. He must have all the necessary papers

He must have all the necessary papers without delay—M. Lureau's death certificate, which he would get at the mayor's effice; and Eugenie's birth certificate. The latter, and also an extract from Madame Lureau's baptismal certificate, were at the Tower; the widow had brought them, with ther papers, and placed them in a drawer in her room. Anastasia went to get them and show them to Rabiot.

He read with great interest and attention
Virgine-Ursule's birth certificate, showing

hat she was born in the hospital at Poi tiers, of unknown parents. "I will have all that changed," said he to himself. "In one way or another I must prove that Claire Guerin was Virginie-Ur-sule's mother, and that Beau-Soupir was no other than Claire Guerin. The old doctor at Blois will help me in this. But, first of

at Biois will help me in this. But, first of all, the marriage."

He returned the papers to Anastasia.

"Madame Lureau," said he, "you must be very careful of this extract from your birth certificate; it may be useful some day. You were married at Vertigny, were you not?"

"I will write to the mayor of that commune for an extract from your marriage cortificate." The conversation lasted till 4 o'clock. Then Madame Lureau, saddenly becoming sleepy and heavy-headed, asked permission to go up to her room.

Before leaving, Rabiot did not fail to

perore reaving, Kablot did not fail to present his respects to Eugenie in the arbor. She received him, as usual, with a cold reserve. He prudently took care not to let her suspect what had happened. He had played his cards, it was for his accomplication lay here. to play hers. THE STRUGGLE. Madame Lureau had had her crisis. For more than an hour her head and brain had seemed almost paralyzed. On coming back to herself, she queried whether these singu-lar attacks would not finally shatter her intellect and perhaps kill her.

gradually she was reassured, as usual, and

at dinner time felt no effects, except her persistent heaviness of head. persistent heaviness of nead.

After dinner, at a sign from Anastasia, she took her daughter with her to her room, saying that she wished to talk to her about an important matter. They sat down opposite each other, and the mother imprinted a kiss upon her daughter's forehead. Then An unexpected joy has come to us to-

"A husband presents himself for you."
The young girl started and turned pale.
"But," she stammered, "I have not the least desire to marry." "Dear child, I may suddenly fail you; if it should please God to dall me to Him. do

you think that I could die calmly, leaving | HARRY'S RICH UNCLE

you disposed to all the dangers that threaten youth?" "But you will not die, mother; God will keep you in my tender care for many long years to come."

The widow sadly shook her head.

Eugenie, these singular attacks are be-ginning to make me feel anxious; it seems to me that I have not long to live. But I fear death only on your account. If you were married I should feel easy; I really hink I should regain my hope of

covery."

The young girl shook her head, and looked at her mother with an expression of indescribable anguish.

"My dear Engenie," continued Madame Lureau, "you know Monsieur Rabiot and have had an opportunity to appreciate the rare qualities of this good and generous man."

man."
"Ah! it is M. Rabiot?" said the young

"Ah! It is M. Rapiot?" said the young girl in an oppressed voice.
"Yes, my child, this excellent gentleman, forgetting that you are only a working girl and thinking only of your charms, has asked me for your hand to-day."
"And what was your answer, mother?"
"That he did us both a very great

honor."
"And then?"

"I accepted his offer." "What, without consulting me?" "Yes, certain that you, understanding that your happiness was at stake, would not differ from your mother. So I prom-ised M. Rabiot that you should be his fe." "Ah, mother, mother, why do you not

tell me also that they forced you to make this promise?"
"They did not force me, my daughter; I

be agreeable to me."

"Eugenie, M. Rabiot loves you."

"I am not at all convinced of it," replied the young girl with a bitter smile, "but whether he does or not, it is all one to me."

"Eugenie, you are but a child, you do not reason."
"I have no occasion to reason about this matter; I can not marry M. Rabiot."
"But you will be happy, and that is what I wish."
"No one can know better than I what

will make me happy."
"Do you mean that you have no further need of my advice?"

"No, mother, and I shall always listen

to it respectfully."
"Well, I advise you to marry M. Rabiot." "I am grieved, mother, but among the many good counsels that you might give me this is perhaps the only one that I cannot follow; my heart, my conscience and my reason counsel me otherwise. In so grave a matter you will understand that I must first take counsel of myself. But that does not affect the submission and respect I owe you. Forgive me, mother, but do not ask of my obedience more than it can give."

My daughter, you make me unhappy. "Oh! mother!"
"What, then, has this good M. Rabiot done ?" "Nothing. I do not love him." "But you will love him."

"Never!"
"Eugenie, I insist upon this marriage." "Ah! mother," said the young girl, sadly, "You show an obstinacy."
"Because you refuse to understand."
"Alas!" sighed Eugenie, "I understand oo well." "Then, Eugenie, you no longer love your

mother?"

"I love you dearly, and you know how devoted I am to you. I would willingly die for you, but I cannot impose upon my heart a sacrifice beyond my strength."

"Eugenie, I have promised."

"You will not keep your promise, that is all."

mother?"

"And suppose I order you to marry M. Rabiot ?" The young girl's eyes flashed.
"That would be a provocation to disobedience. Filial obedience, like everything else, has its limits. If you were to order me eise, nas its limits. It you were to order me to commit an infamous crime, should I be bound to obey? No. Well, if you should order me to marry M. Rabiot, whom I do not love, and whom I will not have at any price, I should regard it as an order to commit a wicked action, and for the first time you would see your daughter pay no

time you would see your daughter pay he ettention to your orders."

Anastasia, who had been listening at the door, thought it time to intervene. So she knocked and entered. Eugenie, realizing have preferred that boiled down a bit that she had come to the rescue, assumed a defiant attitude. "Ah! my dear friend," said Madame Lu-

reau, "I am very unhappy. Eugenie rejects M. Rabiot's offer." "Oh! Eugenie!" "It is impossible to make her listen to reason. For the first time my daughter fails in submission to her mother." "Eugenie, take care."

"Of what, madame?" answered the girl

proudly.
"Take care that you do not become rebel and draw down upon your head your mother's curse and God's." The young girl became very red. At last e had become indignant.
"What, madame," she cried, "you go so far as to threaten me with my mother's curse and the wrath of God! What, then, is it that has been going on around me for some time? Why am I thus tortured? I, a

poor girl, am not yet out of my 17th year, and M. Rabiot, who is at least 50, wantsme for his wife. What is his motive? "I to rais wife. What is his motive?"

"I to simple enough; he loves you."

"No, no, it is false!" replied Eugenic, violently. "M. Rabiot only loves himself and his money!"

" My daughter, you blaspheme i" groaned Madame Lureau. " My mother, they are deceiving you, and you do not see it; as for me, I am simply defending myself. I would rather plunge a knife into my throat than be M. Rabiot's wife. I am just beginning to realize my real feelings toward him; I hate him, I de-With these words Eugenie rushed out of the room, leaving her mother and Anastasia stupefied, like two thieves from whom a

Eugenie shut herself into her room, threw erself on her bed and wept and sobbed, with her face buried in her pillow. TWO LETTERS. About this time the Count de Soleure re-

eived the following letter from Mourilion t Politiers: MY DEAR COUNT-I was right. When Claire Guerin appeared at the office of Public Charities at Politiers to claim her child they deceived her. They falsely told her that her child was not alive. Through the ill-will, negligence or stupidity of some clerk the unfortunate woman was he kin git kilt off, en say no mo' 'bout it! condemned to a life of suffering. I have succeeded in verifying Denise Morel's

story. Claire Guerin was really found unconscious at the gates of the city and carried to the hospital. It was wrong to call her child a foundling. The mother's material rights should have been restored.

The child was entrusted to a nurse named Lucotte, at Vezeray. At 12 she went to work for a farmer at Vezeray, remaining with him six years, after which she becam a servant in a bourgeois family in the neighborhood. There she attained her majority,

after which she passed out of the super-vision of the Public Charities, and no one here can tell what became of her.

The clerk who kindly gave me this in-The clerk who kindly gave me this information said that among the papers on file relating to Virginie-Ursule there was a letter from hor, which he cannot had. He thinks it must have slipped from the package and got torn up. He further says that the letter was shown to a gentleman who is a say agrand but it the letter was shown to a gentleman who preceded me here on the same errand but that he did not have it in his hand, and that it must have been lost subsequently

To BE CONTINUED.

HE WAS COMING, AND THE YOUNG WIFE MADE PREPARATIONS.

When the Expected Ring at the Bell Came, She Was Hospitality Itself-Even Harry Himself Could Not Have Risen to the

Occasion as She Did. She read his letter over for the fifth time: She read his letter over for the lifth time:

Dear Mencedes—I have just received word
that my Uncle Christopher will arrive tomorrow at noon to stay for a few days with us. I
sannot be at home until dinner time, so I must
rely upon you to look after his comfort until
then. As you know, he is the rich uncle I
have told you of, and I am anxious that he
shall carry away a good impression of you.

She made a final tour of the house and
assured harself that the most factidious

uncle in the world could find no fault with it. The next thing to consider was how she should conduct herself at lunch-son without Harry there to lead the way. A happy thought occurred to her. She would have luncheon served to him in his apartments. Thus she would escape the ordeal of entertaining him unassisted, and at the same time she would impress him with a sense of her thoughtfulness for his

comfort.

Promptly at noon the bell-rang. Her greeting was effusive. She gave him no opportunity to utter a word. In vain he parted his lips to speak. She anticipated his expressions of pleasure and led the way to the suit of rooms prepared for him, at the same time tolling him how sorry she was that her husband was absent and how

"They did not force me, my daughter; I did it freely."

"Very well, mother; but I do not wish him for a husband, and I do not think sou are bound by a promise which you have made, permit me to say, without sufficient reflection. You will give my answer to M. Rabiot, and thus you will be disengaged."

"Would you so insult this generous man?"

"He went too far in making this proposal, without knowing whether it would be agreeable to me."

was that her husband was absent and how tond Harry was of him.

He managed to find an opening to remark that it was of no consequence and that he could got on quite as well without her lusband. A daintily arranged table her husband was absent and how tond Harry was of him.

He managed to find an opening to remark that it was of no consequence and that he could got on quite as well without her lusband. A daintily arranged table her husband was absent and how tond Harry was of him.

He managed to find an opening to remark that it was of no consequence and that he could got on quite as well without her lusband. A daintily arranged table her husband was of him.

He managed to find an opening to remark that it was of no consequence and that he could got on quite as well without her lusband.

He managed to find an opening to remark that it was of no consequence and that he could got on quite as well without her lusband. words to the effect that he would not be disturbed until he had rested and refreshed himself. Leaving him standing in the center of the room, confused but happy, she closed the door and retired to partake of luncheon in solitude. She congratulated herself that she had made a good impression upon him and that Harry would be proud when he heard of her clever high spirits, waiting for Uncle Christo-pher to appear, that she might further im-press him with her hospitality and tact as a hostess, thereby strengthening his opinion of Harry's judgment in choosing

Presently he appeared in the hall, has and satchel in hand, evidently much refreshed. Before she could recover from her surprise sufficiently to speak he said: "Madam, if you will kindly give me an opportunity, I will say what I endeavored to say when I came in. But first I must tell you how grateful I am for your bountiful hospitality. I am a piano tuner, sent by your husband to"-

But she had swooned.—New York Sur

Real Heroism.



"Say, Chimmy, have youse ever soaket copper wid a snowball?"-Pick Me Up.

Getting at the Facts. Hotel Manager (to departing guest)-I trust you have been comfortable, sir? Guest-Oh, yes.
Manager-And that everything has been cooked to your liking?
Guest—Yes, all but the bill. I should

nore.-Tit-Bits.

So Charitable. "You seem to take an actual delight is talking about the petty weaknesses of you. neighbors.''
''Yes, that's because I'm charitable.'

"Certainly. I might mention their higger ones."—Detroit News. How It Is Graded. "Of course you don't buy poetry by the yard," he said to the editor of the maga-

"Certainly not," replied the editor. 'Quality has more to do with the price than quantity.' "Well, would you mind telling me just how you grade it?" "Not at all," answered the editor cheerfully. "We have a corps of readers, you know, and it passes through the hands of all of them. If the meaning of the poem is apparent to all, we reject it. If one of them is unable to make out what the poet is driving at it is accepted conditionally and will be used some time within the next 10 or 12 years if we have room. If it prove a puzzle to two of the readers. we put it on the hooks to be used at the earliest opportunity and to be paid for at a slightly increased price. If all of the readers give it up, we illustrate it, and if no one about the shop, including myself, can

triple rates for it and invite the poet to become a regular contributor."-Chicage "Placing" the Colored Vote. "Dis heah 'publican party is ez sharp ez steel trap," said the old colored voter, but I done see clear thoo it now. I see how de rabbit jump!" "Why, what's up now?"

"Woll, endurin er de 'leekshun dey

make even a guess at its meaning we pay

promise de cullud voters places, didn'e "That's what!" "En now der gwine ter keep dey prom ise, ain't dey?"
"I don't know." "Oh, yes, you does! Ever' cullud voter is gwine ter git a place in de army, whar

Oh, dey gwine ter keep dey promise— dey'll 'place' ever' blessed one er dem right in front er de battle, Lawd bless dey souls!"-Atlanta Constitution. Not Just Yet.

of horse sense."
"Why not?" "It should be bicycle sense, of course "No, sir, not while double and triple centuries are a fad and the principal aim of a man with a bicycle is to see how far he can go in a given time without actually killing himself. Not any. No doubt there is bicycle sense, but it's mighty soldons that it is seen in public."-New York World.

"Of course it is no longer proper to talk

All That Was Left.

Little Vixen-Let's see. You've given up smoking and swearing and billiards. Now, what else is there you could give up? He—Nothing, dear—unless I give up

you!-Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE PASSING BELL

When our little day is cuded, When the dusk and dark have blended, When the lights of time cease gleaming O'er these tents of earthly dreaming,

Do not in that hour forsake us; Let not dust and darkness take us; Send thy dawn's clear splendor streaming From the cast of our redeeming; Father, hear us!

—G. D. C. in Good Words.

POSSUM TALKS

Zeb White, He Tells How He Treed a Sunday Coon.

BY M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"One Sunday mawnin seven or eight years ago I got up feelin sorter cantankerous," said the old possum hunter as I asked for a story. "The old woman seed that I wasn't peart, and she let me alone till arter breakfast. Then, as I started out for a walk

around, she says: 'Zeb, thar ain't no preachin at the skulehouse today, but it would look mighty decent fur you to sot down and read a chapter in the Bible.'

"What fur? says I. "'Fur to show the world that you

respect the day,' says she. 'I reckon the world don't keer whether I read the Bible or take a

" 'But the Lawd does. Can't nobody keep on bustin up the Sabbath as you do without somethin happenin to 'em. My eyes are a leetle weak this mawnin, and if you'd sit down and read me that chapter 'bout the children of Israel crossin the Red sea I'd be powerful

"That's what I orter hev done, of co'se," explained the old man, "but when a critter is feelin cantankerous he ain't hisself. He's mad at his wife, his dawg, his gun and everything else, and he won't git decent ag'in till somethin has happened. I whistled to my dawg and went off up the hillside, and



"THE BIGGEST WILDCAT I EVER LAID EYE

the old woman didn't call arter me. Mebbe I'd got half a mile from the house when the dawg took arter a varmint and run it up a tree. I jest got a glimpse of the thing and took it fur a coon, but I orter hev known better. Every ha'r on that dawg's back was standin up and his eves as big as sassers, and if I hadn't bin cantankerous I'd hev figgered it out that no coon could excite him in that way. The thing to do was to tie the dawg to the tree and go home fur an ax. The dawg didn't want to be tied, but I managed it and went back.

"'Hey you cum back to read to me 'bout them children of Israel?' asks the old woman as I arrove. 'No: I've cum fur the ax to cu

down a coon tree.' 'Are you gwine to risk your soul fur

the sake of a coon? "'Don't be silly. Coonskins is wuth 60 cents apiece, and we are out of 'lasses, and the Lawd ain't gwine to

punish folks fur gittin somethin to eat, even on Sunday.' 'Zeb,' says she as I was turnin away, 'if you've got a coon up a tree,

mebbe it wouldn't be so awfully wick ed to chop him down, but if I was you I'd kinder smooth it over with Providence first. Bein as you left the dawg on watch you kin read me that chapter befo' you go. I've sorter forgotten how clus Phario was to 'em when the waters rolled back and kivered him up. "'I don't believe it ever happened." says I, feelin a new streak of cantan-

kerousness comin over me. "'What! Do you deny that?"

"'Reckon I do, and heaps of other things besides.'

Then, Zeb White, you jest git ready fur a calamitous calamity! It's denyin the Lawd, and the Lawd ain't gwine to stand it. Go on arter your coon, but I'm sayin good'y to you. I shall be a wid-

der befo' the clock strikes 12.' "I wasn't troubled a bit in my mind," said Zeb, "but I was sorter astonished when I got back to the coon tree. Bits of ha'r was lyin around on the ground and the old dog was gone. 'Peared to me that thar had bin a fout around thar, but I'didn't figger fur long. It was a tree which stood alone, and away up in the top I could see the coon hidin away in a crotch of a limb. It took me but half an hour to cut the tree down, and all the time I was choppin I was sayin to myself that the children of Israel never passed through the Red sea dry shod. Jest befo' the tree fell I heard a yeowlin and a snarlin from the varmint in the top, but I took it that the coon had got shaky. The tree went down with a crash, and I run up with a club to give the coon a knock on the head. I hadn't reached the fust limbs when he cum out to peet me, and all the ha'rs on my head riz up to once. It wasn't no coon 'tall, but one of the biggest wildcats I ever laid eyes on. He hadn't bin hurt by the fall, but he was mad 'nuff to eat pails. I had skeercely made out what the varmint was when he lit on me and got to work. I don't reckon you ever met up with a 20 pound wildcat with teeth and claws in good trim, but if you ever do you'll find that buzzsaws ain't in it with him. The varmint knocked me down at the fust jump. and he had torn off half my clothes be to' I could git up. Then we went at it nammer and tongs. I had denied the children of Israel, and so I had to depend upon the club. It wasn't much of a weapon to fight a wildcat with.

The critter dodged half the blows, and the other half didn't seem to hurt any I yelled fur my dawg, but he didn't cum. I yelled fur the old woman, and bout the time I yelled I cotched sight of her two rods off, lookin on. She had my rifle in her hands, and I hollered

fur her to cum cluser and shoot the cat. "'Zeb White,' sez she, 'it ain't fur me to mix in this fout. You went out in defiance of the Lawd to cotch a coon, and if you've cotched a wildcat instead it's a proper punishment.'

"Her words made me mad and teched my pride, and I determined to kill that cat without her help or be clawed to death a-tryin. I got in two or three good blows and sorter evened up things, but it was nip and tuck. Bimeby, when I begun to weaken, I says to the old woman:

"'I ain't axin you to shoot the varmint, but you might shoot off a paw or two and gimme a fa'r show.'

"'How about Sunday?' she asks, never movin a foot.

"'It's a purty good day.' "'Is it the Lawd's day or a coon's

"'The Lawd's day, I reckon. Gwine to stand thar till the meat is clawed off my bones?

"'Can't tell yit. When the Lawd

brings about a calamitous calamity to punish a man fur denyin him it's fur folks to be keerful how they mix in. "'Nobody has axed you to mix in,' says I, and then I went fur that cat like a hawk fur a chicken. Fur the next five minutes I had the advantage and was beginnin to feel peart, but the loss of blood began to tell, and I found

myself growin weak. The old woman noticed it and called out: "'Zeb, how about the Bible?" "'I'm a-believin in it' says I as I

makes an awful blow at the cat. "'And how about the children of Israel?

"'I'm a-believin in them too." "'Did they cross the Red sea dry

"'I'll bet they did!'

"'Was Phario overwhelmed?" "'He was, and I'll lick any man who

denies it!' "'Jest one mo' question, Zeb,' says the old woman as she cums forward. 'Are thar gwine to be any mo' coon

huntin on Sundays?' 'Not if we never hev another pint of 'lasses in the cabin!' says I as the

cat rakes me across the shoulders. "That ended the fight. The old wo-

man mixed in and shot the cat through the head, and I tumbled down and lay thar fur half an hour befo' she could help me hobble home. 'Bout all the clothes I had left on me was one boot and a shirt collar, and it was fo' weeks befo' the bites and scratches let me git around ag'in. On the fust Sunday I could sit out I saw a b'ar up the mounting and started fur my gun, but the

old woman held up her hand and said: "'Zeb White, take a cheer and sot down. Yes; I know it's a b'ar, and we are powerful short of meat, but we've got somethin else to do. As soon as I git my hands out of this dishwater I'il fill my pipe and sot down, and you'll read to me 'bout them children and the Red sea. If you read slow and don't skip anything, mebbe you'll find somethin 'bout wildcats too!' "

Napoleon on Wellington. The Century quotes from Dr. O'Meara's unpublished "Talks With Napoleon" at St. Helena this judg ment of the imprisoned emperor on the general who finally overthrew him:

"I asked him if he thought Lord Wellington merited the reputation he had gained as a general. He said: 'Certainly; I think he does. He is a very excellent general, and possessed of great firmness and talent, but he has not yet done as much as some others. He has not conquered upon so large a scale.' I observed that he had shown great judgment and caution latterly, but that at first he had been too precipitate in advancing into Spain. He said that he had shown a great deal of ability in the campaign of Spain. 'It is impossible,' said he, 'for man not to commit some faults. We are all liable to it, and the general who commits the fewest in number is the greatest general, and he has certainly committed as few as any one.' I then observed that still he was scarcely to be equaled to himself. 'Why, certainly,' said he. 'He has not done so much as I have done He has not conquered kingdoms in the manner I have done, but he is an excellent general. His operations have

not been upon so great a scale.' The Helpful Man. The man who loses his head was in

church the other day, and a girl near him had fainted. The church was very close, and he realized that the best thing to do was to take her out, and as he was a helpful man, always going to the assistance of those in need, he proposed to carry her himself. But in these days women do not faint often enough to keep men in practice carrying them out of churches or theaters and this man was very much excited. The girl had fainted just as a hymn was being sung, and the man had a hymn book in his hand, which if it remained there would make him less able to render his deed of mercy, so the first thing to do, he realized, was to get rid

of the hymn book. "Won't some one take my hymn book?" he cried excitedly. "Some one take this hymn book?" he called again with vehemence. But no one volunteered, and it was not until another man had taken the girl out that he realized that he might have dropped that hymn book on the seat himself .-New York Times.

Cliff Dwellers' Clever Symbols. The symbols of the old cliff dwellers used to represent the things of nature,

were often very clever. They represented the mountains by terraces, the sky by arches, the winds by coils and spiral lines, clouds by stepped figures, the sun by a disk, the moon by a crescent, the lightning by the serpent, the rain by perpendicula lines, the rainbow by different colors the water by certain animals, the air by birds, the earth by horizontal lines the four points of the compass by crosses, and the gods which preside over the four quarters of the sky by

fetiches in the shape of animals. A Protective Messure. Walkee-I didn't know you rode

Ferry—I don't. "Then what are you wearing knickerbickers and a sweater for?"

"To keep the fool bicycle riders from rinning over me. They think I'm one armor plate, and, what is more, they of 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer. of 'em."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

SI WAS A SCHEMER. BUT HE MET HIS WATERLOO IN THE

END. The Story of a Mean Man Who Beat

old cuss who once lived in a neighboring town. It was written in the archives of and as my wife was beginning to get the village that he "didn't care no more jealous I eventually had to invite a for a nickel than he did for his life," and some of the antiquaries of today maintain that he was the original hero of the famous double yolk egg and needle swap-ping incident which has long been cele-

brated in song and story.

Fame did not wait until after his death to come to him, for his name was great in his own day and generation, and in consequence when he went into the general tore to do some "tradin" the group about the stove would cease discussions of living questions of art, philosophy and finance and would listen eagerly to learn his new device for getting the better of

His name was Si. The story goes that ene day he approached the dealer on a matter of pipes and matches, while the group about the stove listened with expectant grins and many nudges, all of which were entirely unnecessary.
"Say, Lemuel," said old Si, "What'r

the storekeeper. He always had a new

ve gittin fer them pines?" Two cents apiece," said Lemuel, with a look in his eye like that in the eye of a wrestler who spars for a hold. "An how much be the matches?"

"Cent a bunch, three for 2," said Lem-"Wouldn't sell two for a cent?" asked

old Si. "Nope," said Lemuel. "Wuth a cent apiece to ye, be they?"

"Yep. "Tell yer what," said the bargainer, "throw in a bunch er matches if I buy

three pipes." "Wouldn't anyhow, I s'pose?" "Nope. And the group about the stove

hugged themselves in silent delight.
"Well, le's see," said old Si, calculating. "I s'pose if a customer wants to return goods that ain't damaged you'll 'commo

"Yep. "Well, I'll take two pipes; that's 4

"Yep." "An three bunches er matches; that's 2 cents."

"Yep.' The transfer was made, and old Si started for the door. The group at the stove opened their mouths to congratulate the storekeeper, when they saw the customer

turn again. "I dunno what I'm thinkin of, gettin all these matches," said old Si. "Here, Lemuel, you take back two bunches and gimme 2 cents. That'll make us square.' The flush of victory had made Lemuel

And the deed was done. "Well, now, I guess I'll take another pipe," said the bargainer, and he passed over the 2 cents again and got it. "Took 'em a long time to clean out that road down to the center, didn't it?

careless. "Jes's you say," he remarked.

said old Si. "Looks like more rain too." And he went out. When the group about the store had finished slapping their knees and wagging their heads and saying "Haw, haw, haw!" and "By gosh!" the storekeeper allowed that he would get even with old Si if it took a \$5 note. One day he did, though they had several encounters which ended with honors even in the meantime. Old Si's Waterloo was con-

cealed in a pair of boots. The storekeeper picked out a shopwor pair, which were worth much money when they were new, and told old Si that they were worth \$4. Old Si felt that i was a bargain in spite of the shopwear, but he knew better than to pay \$4 for the The group about the store pricked up their ears when the old man said,

'What'd you sell one fer?" The storekeeper saw means of success beyond his dreams. It came on him like a flash. "Two dellars." "Well," said old Si, "my left boot's as

good's new. I guess if you gimme the right er that pair. I'll be all hunky." "Take it," said the storekeeper. And old Si undid the string on his wallet and counted out the \$2.

The storekeeper had not traded with

old Si for nothing. He knew what was coming. The old man reached the door. Then he turned again.

"Say. Lemuel," said the old man, with a great air of indifference, "I dunno's that other boot's any partic'lar valyer to

you, is it?"
"Nope," said Lemuel. "Now that I come to think on't, guess 'tain't." He opened the stove and popped the other palf of the pair into the blazing fire. "D'ye find much mud on the way over? Seem's if it couldn't do nothin but rain lately." The boot was on the other leg.-Worcester Gazette.

A Martyr. An Arkansas prisoner addressed the following note to a friend of his: "Dear Bill-I'm in trouble again. I shot the judge on the bench and general principles, and they went to work and arrested me for it!"-Atlanta Constitution.

Allowed to Vote. Election Inspector (severely)-Sir, have you ever read the constitution of the United States? Naturalized Citizen-No. Have you? Election Inspector-No-o.-New York

Not Always the Same. "Yes: I've heard him spoken of sometimes, but I didn't know he was the richest man in his ward."
"I didn't say he was the richest. I said he was the heaviest taxpayer."-Chicago

At the Art Gallery. He-Do you care for the old masters? She-No. 1 prefer the society of young people. These fussy old professors always want to talk about such uninteresting things.-Chicago Times-Herald.

Cause of Menotony. Editor-Mr. Paragraph, I wish you wouldn't write so many jokes about men who can't pay their bills. They are funny enough in a way, but so many of them are a little monotonous. Can't

you get your mind on some other sub-Mr. Paragraph (thoughtfully)-Perhaps I could—if I had a little larger

salary. Why He Wanted to Know. Effic's Brother-Do you love my siser Effie? Effic's Steady Company-Why, Wil-

lie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know? Effie's Brother-She said last night she would give a \$5 note to know, and I'd like to scoop it in.

A Fortune In Sight. "My folks have some family plate." said one small girl in a boastful tone. "Well," replied the other, "that isn't anything. Our folks have some

PUSS AND HER WHEEL.

How an Admirer Tired Out a Horde of

Blooming Bachelors. When pretty Puss came to visit us a couple of weeks ago, she was just beginning to learn to ride a wheel. She looked stunning in her dark green ridthe Storekeeper Out of Matches, ing habit, and I had great sport helping but Got Tripped Up on a Pair of her to hang on. The slender waist was hers, but the arm around it was mine, This is the traditional tale of a mean | you know, and I enjoyed it immensely. But we did not make much progress. and as my wife was beginning to get

> young man around to teach Puss. I picked out the homeliest gawk among the wheelmen of the town, but that invitation was a signal to every blooming bachelor that rode a wheel within ten miles of our house to come around and help. I have since learned that the young scamps of today keep tab on every girl who learns to ride and swarm around her. It seems that there is no fun riding with a girl after she has learned to ride. The pleasurable excitement comes in when you have to hold her on the wheel and whisper words of burning encouragement and direction into her pink little shell-like

It made me very tired when I discovered what sort of a game these young men were working. I spoke to the little lady about the matter and offered to resume Puss' instruction exclusively, but she told me that Puss preferred the young unmarried men and plenty of them to one homely old curmudgeon of

married man like me. Well, matters went from bad to vorse, and before long we had more than 50 young men hanging around our front steps every evening, smoking vile cigarettes, while they waited their turn

at Puss' waist. I had to lie awake nights to devise a scheme to get even with those young men. But I have quite an intellect when once it gets to work, and eventually I hit upon a plan that was at once cheap and efficacious. I purchased a small brad awl-one so small that I could easily hide it in the palm of my hand. With this I punched a hole every evening in the tire of one of Puss' wheels. The first youth who arrived after supper, of course, had to patch the wheel up and pump it full of air. During this interesting process I helped by holding the other wheel-and incidentally punched a hole in that one. Then the young man would have to take a turn repairing that. As he did so I punched another hole in the first wheel.

In this manner in the course of a couple of weeks I wore out the patience of 55 young men, 7 married men, 4 grandfathers, 2 physicians and a doctor of divinity. I now have Puss all to myself, and she is learning to ride rapidly. I had to buy her some new tires, but that didn't matter. Like all newspaper men and writers, I am rich .-

PRIDE GOT A BAD FALL.

New York Truth.

It Was In the Nature of Things That Something Would Happen.

He was an adjutant, resplendent in the golden plumage of his flock. He dripped gold. His straps glistened, and the stripes on his trousers were as pure as the driven now. He had taken an hour and a half to

point his beard and festoon his mustache and then another hour to work up his dignity to the proper pitch. By that time he was ready to go to the He was to meet Mrs. Green and Miss

Green and her cousin from New York Miss Clay, in the foyer. Mrs. Green had the seats, and they were all together. As he walked down the street to the layhouse he almost tipped backward with dignity. A little boy wondered if he had roken a suspender and therefore stood so marvelously straight. But he hadn't. It was just the dignity of an adjutant, born of the beautiful blue and the gold drips.

He reached the theater and, giving him-

self a "hist" backward even farther, stroll-

ed into the lobby.

There he stood, as radiantly beautiful as bird of paradise. His dignity actually stuck out all over him.

He spied his friends out on the walk, and his face brightened. Just as he made a move to go to them a nearsighted old ady poked a coupon in his face and said, "Usher, will you tell me which side of the house these seats are on?" And his friends, coming up just then

heard the question and saw the look on the adjutant's face. He has never recovered: He hasn't even been to call on the

Greens since that night, and Miss Clay goes home tomorrow.



"Hi, fellers! Wouldn't Dewey t'row s fit ter see dis goin around wid his name on his hat?"

An Ill Timed Request. He was staggering under a dress suit case, a large satchel and a bundle of canes and umbrellas as he left the Grand Central station.

Two young men coming in the opposit direction spied him, and one of them, with a glad smile, addressed him thus: 'Say, old man, have you got a match in your pocket?" Whereupon he with the white man's burden glanced daggers and passed on .-New York Herald.

Getting On. "But do you think you can ever teach George to shine in society?" "I have hopes, mother. I've got him to the point where he can actually eat caviare without a shudder."-Cleve-

land Plain Dealer.

Doubted Him. He-Give me one kiss that I may cherish it forever. She-Is that all you can say in proof of your love-that if I kiss you you won't give it away?-Indianapolis Jour-

Why do little birds in their nest agree? -Because if they did't they'd fall out.

DAYS OF BOTANY BAY. BARTON, M.P., P.C.

CONVICTS PREFERRED DEATH.

When transportation was a legal punishment, prisoners condemned to death for minor offences were frequently given their choice between exile and death. The practice was, however, most common during the well-named "Bloody Assize," held by the infamous Judge Jeffreys after the Monmouth Rebellion. The horrors of the American plantations were, however, so Monmouth Rebellion. The horrors of the American plantations were, however, so well known that many of the condemned fr-f-rred immediate death to dying by inches in slavery. It was, however, soon di-covered that planters were willing to lay £10 to £15 for slaves, and as the money went to the Judge and the Crown it became the rule to commute death sentences to banishment, whether the prisoners agreed or not. A very curious case happened in September, 1789, at the Old Bailey. Eightytwo prisoners were lying under sentence of death, and, partly on account of the pre-carious state of the King's health, and partly because of the scandal that such ale execution must have caused, the culprits were given their choice between death and transportation to New South Wales. At first most of them were reluctant to go abroad, but ultimately all but eight consented. However, as the time for execution drew near, the fear of death proved too strong for these, and so the whole eighty-two eventually became compulsory colonists, Botany Bay being their headquarters.

> LORD ROBERTS' PORTRAIT. In a Stained-Glass Window.

There is a stained glass window at Woolwich which is exciting a great deal of interest just now, because it contains a remarkable portrait of Lord Roberts. "Bobs" is humorously alluded to in this connection as "Saint" Roberts, because connection as "Saint" Roberts, because saints are supposed to have the monopoly of figuring in stained glass. The window in question is to be seen at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and is one of the eight placed in this institution as a memorial of the Jubilee. Oddly enough, all the eight windows have figures of liwing people, which in itself is a startling departure, for the portraits of living people are rarely put in such memorials. "Bobs" appears in his full dress as Kield-Marshal, and as a background the window has a view and as a background the window has a view of Kandahar, in memory of Lord Roberts's greatest achievement up to the time of the Jubilee. Perhaps at the close of the war the authorities may want to substitute Pretoris for Kandahar. It is an open secret that Lord Roberts was greatly amused at the idea of appearing in a stained glass window. "Bobs," who is thorough in everything, however, after giving his consent to appear in this capacity, insisted upon improving the design, and also gave his opinion on the other windows. In one case the designers, for the sake of artistic merit, made a Ghurka the same stature as • Highlander. "That must be altered," said "Bobs;" "never mind the picturesque effect. We must be correct in matters, for everybody knows a Ghurka is not nearly so big a fellow as a Highlander."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Law Not Harsh Enough.

It is bad enough to see an ill-tempered, It is bad enough to see an ill-tempered, heartless cabman, exasperated with the sullenness of the brute he has to drive, using his whip savagely, mercilessly, to facilitate accomplishing the task in hand. But there is something still more inhuman in the common conduct of drovers, when conducting sheep to the slaughter-house for instance, exposing the animals to severe and wholly unnecessary suffering. These very peaceful creatures may be frequently seen herded, through streets crowded with heavy traffic, so carelessly that several individuals on one of the outskirts of the flock-unable to escape their fate by any amount of pushing up against their fellows—have been run over by a passing dray, and severely maimed. Of course, the driving process has to be carried on, the wounded sheep walking to their death as best they might. But the fault is allowing droves of animals to be conducted through the streets during busi-ness hours, when traffic is thickest. Another very cruel practice which is too frequently in operation is the working of horses with sore shoulders or backs. The agony with which these poor creatures must suffer is indescribable, and the man who would work such beasts is far worse than any murderer yet executed. It is a pity the magistrates had not the power of sending such heartless culprits to gaol for a term of six months' imprisonment, with a very severe flogging or cruelty to animals, instead of imposing a trivial fine of about twenty shillings for such brutal conduct. If such were the case, we would have far less crimes of cruelty to dumb animals in our midst.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH.

They Were Not Men. They were not men that first peopled this world, Professor Grenville Cole explained to his audience at the London Institution, recently, but very lovely creatures, not higher in the scale, if indeed so high, as the lly fish. Beginning with the best known of the early organisms, the Olinellus trilobite, found in the foot of the Cambrian system, the professor exhibited on the screen pictures of succeeding crustacea, fishes, amphibia, reptiles, birds, and mammals that nave gradually been evolved and left their traces in the rocks. He suggested that long before the olinellus there existed minute creatures, like the globigerina and the rotifer, and that for long ages these were the only sentient creatures on the earth. In the course of this century the story of the world's crust had been unravalled; it was in 1799 that William Smith, founder of British geology, proved that fossils revealed the succes It was a wondrous and hopeful record of progress, still unfinished—in man's case, perhaps, only just begun.

The great popular maladies, throat nasal and bronchial catarrh, are quite

unknown in Spitzbergen. Twice a year, in the first week in April and October, the Chinese carry food to their dead.

About half of the total silver used by

the world is produced in Mexico and the United States. The curious fact is noted by a French bserver, that nightingales devour the drones of a hive, without harming the

workers.

duties

Within the last fifty years the cultivated area of the earth has increased by 300,000,000 acres. To keep a racehorse in even moderate

condition in England, with proper attendants, costs £325 a year. Mrs. Kruger says she has had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed; four sons, six sonsin-law, and innumerable other relations.

Arius, who died A.D., 336. Their main doctrine was a disbelief in the divine nature of Jesus Christ.

THE RIGHT HON EDMUND I MYSTERY OF YELLOW FEVER

FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

It is eminently appropriate that the first Prime Minister of the Australian nation should be an Australian native. Born at Glebe, Sydney, on January 18, 1849, Mr. Barton has entered his fifties. Having Barton has entered his fifties. Having graduated B.A. at the Sydney University, he studied for the legal profession, and was called to the Bar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1871. When only twenty-eight years of age he turned his attention to active politics, and in 1877 he was returned as the Parliamentary representative of the Sydney University. Four was returned as the Sydney University. Four years later he successfully contested Wellington, and at the general election in 1882 he was returned as one of the representatives of East Sydney, retaining the seat till 1889.
When the new Parliament assembled, on
January 3, 1883. Mr. Barton was elected to January 3, 1833, Mr. Barton was elected the Speaker's chair, a position which he filled with ability and dignity during the life of that Parliament. He was re-elected to the chair in October, 1885, and retired from the high office in January, 1887. Im-mediately afterwards he was nominated to mediately afterwards he was nominated to the Upper House, and when Sir George (then Mr.) Dibbs formed his short-lived. Ministry in January, 1889, Mr. Barton ac-cepted the portfolio of Attorney-General and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. The Government was defeated in March of the same year. The downfall of the Parkes Ministry in 1891 again brought Mr. Dibbs into power, and Mr. Barton once more became Attorney. General and Representative of the Government in the Upper House. At the general election in 1891 he, having retired from the Council, contested East Sydney, and was returned as one of the four representatives of that constituency. In this year Mr. Barton was a delegate to the intercolonial Federal convention arranged by Sir Henry, Parkes. During the interval between the 1891 Convention and the Convention of 1897-98 the death of Sir Henry Parkes occurred. curred, and his place as leader of Federal movement was assumed by Barton. He went back to the Legislative: Council, and there championed the cause in the face of a stubborn resistance from anti-Federalists. When the elections to the popular Convention eventuated Mr. Barton was returned at the head of the poll for this State, with the magnificent record of 98,540 votes. He was chosen leader of the Convention, and acted in that capacity throughtout the deliberations in Adelaide, Sydney, and McIbourne. Mr. Reid's attitude on the Reid and McIbourne. Federal question when the bill went before the people at the first referendum induced. Mr. Barton to enter State politics again, and though he was defeated for Sydney-King Division the Edgan leader we not and though he was deteated to Syducy King Division, the Federal leader was not long in obtaining a seat as the representative of the Hastings and Macleay. Upon his return he took the leadership of the Oppo-sition while the Federal question was being dealt with. When it became necessary to send a delegate to London to confer with the Imperial authorities respecting certain points in the bill, Mr. Barton was chosen by the Imperial authorities respecting certain points in the bill, Mr. Barton was chosen by the Government as the representative of this State, and subsequently became the spokesman of the Australian delegation. His labours in that connection, and the success which attended his mission, need hardly be sited attended his mission, need hardly be cited new, though they were no doubt important factors in the chain of circumstances which caused his selection as

University of Sydney, and a trustee of the Free Public Library. The honour of Privy Councillor was conferred upon him at the beginning of this year.

Barton is a Fellow of the Senate of the

first Premier of the Commonwealth.

MURDERED BY A PIN-PRICK.

In a Russian Railway Carriage. Russia has ever been a land of tragedies. and some of the most artistic crimes have peen committed there. Not long back, accompanied by Prince and Princess Apalinoff, General Pantelegeff (one of the highest officials in the Russian army) journeyed from St. Petersburg to the Russian frontier. Seated in the compartment with them was a stranger, a well-dressed, distinguishedlooking young man, who easily entered into conversation with his travelling companions. Before long the talk had taken a pleasant

and intimate turn; papers and magazines had been exchanged; it seemed as though the stranger would prove an agreeable travelling companion. Then an accident happened—the young man in bending forward to pick up a book which had fallen from his lap pricked his neighbour, the General, in such a manner as to evoke an exclamation of pain.

Apologies and profuse regrets were at once forthcoming. It was a scarf-pin taken out of its place to cut the pages of his novel, and stuck in his sleeve, that had done the mischief. The young man was so very sorry that there was nothing to do but accept his

explanations.

At the next station, however, he got out, though he had previously declared Berlin as his destination. The conversation lulled at his departure. Apparently the General was drowsy; the Prince and Princess were reading. An hour later the General was dead. At first this sudden demise was attributed to heart failure. At the autopsy, however, the doctors found first of all the mark of a pin or needle prick, the skin around it being black and "angry," and subsequently found traces of a very virulent poison, evidently communicated by means of a pin or needle. Then followed an inquiry. Arrests were made. Prince Apalinoff, recalling the incident of the pin-prick and the distinguished stranger, reported the incident in the train. He and the Princess were at once asked to return to Russia to scrutinise the several risoners whom the police net had enmeshed . It is a strange episode, and it means that Russian officials must in future beware of pin-pricks as well as of bullets, knives, and bombs.

There is a gun in the British navy, a 22-ton Armstrong, which hurls a solid shot a distance of twelve miles, the highest point in the arc described by the shot being 17,000ft. above the earth's surface. discharge of the gun cannot be heard at the place where the ball strikes.

It is interesting to note that one man makes all the burglars' "jemmies" in London. The police know the man well, nd are fully aware of his peculiar trade; but there is no law by which he can b arrested or stopped.

An extraordinary case, treated at the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, is reported by the "British Medical Journal." A patient stated that twenty-five years ago when only ten years old, he had put a piece of slate-pencil into his right car, and that it had since remained in. He was very deaf, and both ears were packed with dense masses of wax. After syringing for some time a hard substance was felt embedded in it. Next day, when the ear was being syringed, a piece of slate-pencil, three uarters of an inch long, came out; it was sharply pointed at one end, and had got jammed sideways in the passage, where it lay for twenty-five years, causing no pain, out considerable deafness from the accumulation of wax. All's well that ends well; but why, in the name of common-sense did The Arians had their name from the patient delay seeking qualified advice for twenty-five long years?

Under an intelligent system of irri-The children of the poor in Japan are gation it is estimated that 12,000,000 pearly always labelled in case they acres of land sing New Wex. in on should stray from their homes whilst reclaimed and shade into farming land their mothers are engaged in domestic which would have no superior in the which women

CARRIED BY MOSQUITOES

At the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met recently at Havana, the board, which has been engaged in the investigation of yellow fever, consisting of Drs. Reed, Carroll, and Agramonte, made a report of the reservance of the state of the reservance of the reser According to press reports, it was stated that two of the main conclusions were that the specific cause of the disease is unknown, the specific cause of the disease is unknown, and that it can be carried only by mosquitoes. The fever can be produced by a subcutaneous injection of blood from a patient who must have had the disease for patient who must have had the discuse for not more than two days. Mosquitoes must also bite the patient during the first two days of his illness or they cannot transmit the disease. The board kept an infected mosquito for fifty-one days, when it was allowed to bite a person, who contracted the disease. The board differs from Dr. Finlay in that the latter holds that more than one kind of mosquito can convey yellow fever. The board says there is only one kind that can do so. Dr. Finlay also says that a mosquito can transmit the disease the fourth or fifth day after biting a patient, while the board says that twelve days must intervene. The board reported that non-immunes were allowed to sleep in infected clothing and bedding, but none contracted the disease.

Dr. Wilde, of the Argentine Republic, proposed the creation of an international yellow lever board to study means of exterminating

SAGASTA AND SPAIN.

Oldest Statesman in Europe.

Senor Sagasta, who is now figuring on the troubled scene in Spain, is one of the oldest troubled scene in Spain, is one of the oldest statesmen in Europe (snys "St. James" (Gazette.") He has played an exciting part in the history of Spain for the last fifty years, and has been one of the most daring of apostles of revolution. Now that he has settled down respectably and quietly under the monarchy, his old friends call him names of the kind that Mr. Chamberlain has grown used to in England, but Sagasta remains one of the leading men of his time. He became leader of the Liberal party after its re-organisation in 1880, and in the following re-organisation in 1880, and in the following year he and General Campos headed a coalition Ministry. It is Sagasta to whom the Queen Regent turns in times of crisis. She turned to him at the death of King Alfonso, when he responded to her appeal.
and formed a Liberal Government, and
she turned to him again when Spain appeared to be in the midst of a crisis more
difficult than any she has yet survived. If Sagasta should have much to do with the training of the boy-King in statesmanship, as seems likely, it will be well, and not ill, for the future of that unhappy country.

A GHOST STORY.

A Haunted Terrace in Rome.

Rome has been for some time visited by a ghost—at least it is supposed to be a ghost, although no one can boast of having seen it. One day, near St. John Lateran, the tenants of a certain house began to be troubled by knockings at regular intervals. One family complained to another, but the fault was disavowed by each. The police was then called, who searched and searched, but without any success. As a last resource every soul was required to leave the house, but still the mysterious noises continued, getting sadly on the nerves of all concerned. The assistance of the Church was then requested, so the parish priest, with all his paraphernalia, arrived to bless the place and exorcise the unhallowed visitant. Expectaexorcise the unhallowed visitant. Expecta-tion rose high, but still the rap, rap, went-on with maddening regularity. This con-tinued for weeks, superstition and fear running riot, until every tenant left, bag and baggage, when lo! all noise ceased, and perfect silence has since reigned. However, the unfortunate owner of the house is at his wit's end, as people positively refuse to rent the apartments now on any terms, saying that the ghost is evidently fond of company, and will return when they do. The owner should engage the services of Muldoon the solid man, who fought a ghost in a tin hut and came out of the affray without a scratch either on his character or snout. He'd knock daylight out of Mr. Ghost in a very

New Teeth for a Nonagenarian. The death has taken place at Radcliffe, of Mr. William Cabtree, a nonagenarian, who recently achieved no little notoriety by a somewhat remarkable circumstance which befell him. With his increasing years he had lost practically all his teeth, but four months ago he "cut" new teeth on the front of the lower gums. Quite a number of persons from various parts of the district of Radeliffe who had heard of the singular incident visited him. His eyesight also improved latterly, and he could read without spectacles, although some years ago he was compelled to resort to their aid.

Kissing the King's Cheek. William IV. objected strongly to being kissed by the Bishops, but he was obliged to submit to their salute. The homage in the Abbey is first done by the Bishops. The head of each class of Peers (the Archbishop of Canterbury for the spiritual) says the words, and then they all kiss the King's cheek in succession. When the ceremonial was submitted to William IV. he vowed and protested that he would not be kissed by the Bishops, and he ordered that clause in the programme to be struck out, but the prelates (says "Truth") remonstrated strongly, and His Majesty could only give

in to their claim.

The Queen's Last Signature. The Rev. Cosmo Lang, vicar of Portsea and one of her late Majesty's chaplains, told a meeting at Leicester that one of the lust acts of Queen Victoria was to sign a batch of regimental commissions. This was dur-ing her growing weakness, and she was entreated not to inconvenience herself in her distressing condition by writing. "I will sign them," she insisted. "Just think how much more these young men will value these commissions all their lives when they know it was perhaps the last time I wrote my signature."

Highway Robbery.

"G-g-g-give me your m-m-m-money, or I'll sh-sh-shoot!" stuttered the highwayman, pointing a revolver at the head

of his luckless victim before him. "I haven't any money about me. replied the victim, who had instinctively neld up his hands; "but if you will insert your thumb and finger into the upper left-hand pocket of my vest you msy find something of value to you. The highwayman complied, and drew card inscribed :- "Professor J. T.

Smith, specialist. Stammering per-manently cured. No. 287, Pill-street." Bachelors and Old Maids.

An extraordinary bill for the encouragement of marriage has just been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. It provides that every male citizen of the State of Pennsylvania over the age of forty, who applies for a marriage license shall pay a fee of a hundred dollars. The fees are to be used for the maintenance of a home for old ladies over forty who have not had a suitable opportunity or an offer of marriage.

Any bachelor over forty who goes outside Pennsylvania for a wife shall pay a hundred dollars to the State Treasury as a penalty for his offence.

Cough an adu Rivon Riding Euran Cuthb very li in the as agu

Thurse anticip that M a surp annous and W telepho reduce

had a beating returns official majori in at 6 Matter excitin though Mr Be Was sel Mr Be comple were

announ formall elected Was re large c Appe Beau Wate

Majo

At th

was—F Cr. for plac still be the rate past end interest Mr C them d pleased the ridi than be had not He cou with it, ratepay gone on earlier

of singl into cor he bad plain a said he forward Cr. 8 by ejac next ye \mathbf{Mr} back a but be ratepay their in power He the

8uccess

those v see the was to that if purpos payer "Wha about to this been s to this dealt v

> The m Cr. appear and ar Mr endors \mathbf{Mr} Beggs was de Cr. Mr to th Arara

provin

estims that throng Mr Mr Why **ա** թահ **Suppr** with 1

for th Mr he die about reside man s sbire

gettin Lewis tiou l an es agree of co

his small majority of 21 came rather as notice of them.—En. R.A.]

that Mr Beggs would be successful, but his small majority of 21 came rather as a surprise. At 25 minutes past 4, Cr. M. Flynn, the returning officer, announced the result of the Beaufort and Waterloo booths, the latter being telephoned in. At Beaufort Mr Beggs had a majority of \$2, but Waterloo reduced it to 63, Mr Cuthbertson beating him by 19 there. At 5.30 the returns from Raglan came in unofficially, and as Mr Cuthbertson had a majority here of 68, he was then 5 shead. When the official returns came in a 6.4 they agreed with the report. Matters began to get a little more exciting, and a close result was expected, though odds were freely offered about the council to take the drain through Mr Lewis, is counted from the Argan Council to take the drain through Mr Lewis. The minutes of the previous meeting of the minutes of the previous meeting of the Riponshire Council is were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Where read and confirmed.

Where read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Where read and confirmed.

CORRESPO though odds were freely offered about Mr Beggs' chances. At 5.57 all doubt was set at rest, Middle Creek favoring Mr Beggs with a lead of 26, and the complete returns giving him a majority of 21. As soon as the Raglan returns of 21. As soon as the Ragian returns were officially received, Cr. Flynn announced the whole of the polling, and formally declared Mr Theo. Beggs duly elected a councillor. The announcement was received with cheers by a fairly large crowd of people.

Appended are the complete returns :-Beggs. Cuthbertson 174 Beaufort 10 Waterloo 81 Raglan Middle Creek ...

Totals... 230
Majority for Mr Beggs —21. 230 209 At the election last year the voting

was-Flynn, 264; McIntosh, 124. Cr. Beggs thanked the ratepayer for placing him at the head of the poll It was not by a very great majority still he was satisfied, and he believed the ratepayers were satisfied with his past endeavours to do his duty in their interests. (Cheers).

Mr Cuthbertson said he stood before them defeated, but he felt extremely pleased at the poll given him throughout the riding. The Ragian vote was more than he anticipated, but in Beaufort he had not received the support he expected. He could say he was very well pleased with it, and bowed to the decision of the gone on the platform and started a week earlier it would have reversed the decision. Although he had not a majority, yet he claimed to represent a much larger body of ratepayers than the successful candidate, as he had got a lot of single votes. When this was taken into consideration it would be seen that he had done well and had little to complain against. He thanked them, and said he would ever be ready to come forward again.

Cr. Sinclair caused some amusemen by ejaculating-" I hope it will not be next year, Jim."

Mr Cuthbertson said he would go back and attend to his own business, but he would not forget that he was s ratepayer, and would be working in their interests just as much as those in power and those representing them. He then alluded to a motion tabled in the council some time ago, the effect of which if carried would not have justified those who supported it. He could not see that any public aim or public good was to be served by it, but considered that it would have been for private purposes and personal ends. As a ratepayer he had watched it.—(A voice— "What was the motion?")—It was about the drainage at Ballyrogan, and to this effect—an estimate was to have been submitted from the Ararat Council to this council. But it had never been dealt with publicly. He came in and acquainted the editor of the local paper with the matter, and it was in his province to have drawn attention to it The matter was suppressed.

Cr. Beggs-You are not speaking the truth about it. You are making it appear that something was suppressed, and are misleading the public.

Mr Parker, the editor of the Advocate endorsed Cr. Beggs' statement. Mr Cuthbertson replied that Cr. Beggs could have the platform when he was done.

Cr. Beggs said he did not want it. Mr Cumbertson said the motion was to this effect.—The engineer of the Araratshire was asked to give an estimate of the work to be done to drain that ground blocking up the drain through Ballyrogan swamp into Fiery Creek. That was 10 or 11 months ago.

Mr H. M. Stuart-What's been done? Mr Cuthbertson-I do not know. Why didn't the council deal with it in a public manner? I do not say it was suppressed, but why was it not dealt with? Why should we spend money for the Ararat council?

Mr Parker told Mr Cuthbertson that he did not know what he was talking

Cr. Beggs explained that a number of residents from Ballyrogan, Mr Berryman and others, applied to the Riponshire Council to join Araratshire in getting a drain through Mr Minchin Lewis's land and to pay him compensaagree with Mr Lewis as to the amount of compensation, and as Riponshire tion torit. It went so far as asking for

should have been published.

[As a matter of fact an estimate has not been received from the Araratshire Riding, where the retiring councillor, this paper are concerned, we might say that some sixteen months ago Mr Theodore Beggs, sheepfarmer, that some sixteen months ago Mr Cameron, and A. Parker.

Eurambeen, was opposed by Mr James Cuthbertson, in a personal conversation, Cameron, and A. Parker.

Commissioner of Crown Landa and Survey.

Thursday was much closer than was from residents in the locality, that our accepted with regret.

anticipated. It was generally considered informant's statements were not sub- Mr. Parker was then appointed chair

put a stop to it. Cr. Flynn having substantiated Cr. Beggs's remarks and supported the proposal the President urged that they should first ascer that the Probable cost. Cr. Flynn then moved that the Araratshira Council be asked for ar estimate of the probable cost of the proposed work, when this council would consider it. Seconded by Cr. Russell, and carried.

The Lieutenant Governor has received cablegram from Mr Chamberlain officially announcing the appointment of Sir George Clarke as Governor of Victoria.

HISTORIC PARRAMATTA

JOINS IN The Praise.

The Case of Mr. JAMES J. ARTLETT (From the " Parramatta Times.")

Our reporter met Mr. James Artlett, of Our reporter met Mr. James Artlett, of Wentworth street, Parramatta, and questioned him concerning his recent illness.

"Won't you come in?" said Mr. Artlett.

"No, thanks," replied the newspaper representative; "I will sit here in the garden, and, with your permission, wills.

make a note of what you say."

Mr. Artlett continued: "I know of Government Battery, Beaufort. Mr. Artlett continued: "I know of nothing," he said, "which so thoroughly upsets a man, makes him miserable, and generally pulls him down, as a real good bilious attack. I can't say this west of thing was a new thing to me, for I had suffered on and off for years from the same complaint, though I have never had an attack since I was cured of the last by using

"You are putting the cart before the horse, Mr. Artlett; let us have the facts in their due order of happening, please What was the course of your symptoms?"

"A heavy feeling in the head was first noticeable, and this rapidly developed into far I knew there was no way out of it, and that I was in for one of my bad turas.

"What did you take for it?"
"What didn't I take for it you mean. I took so many different kinds of physic that it was a wonder I wasn't poisoned; but, notwithetanding all these medicines, the attack had to take its course; nothing small stop it that is no remade that would step it—that is, no remedy that a knew of then."
"What were the other symptoms?"

"Oh, general derangement of the digen-tive organs, an entire less of appetite, or, rather, I should say, a repugnance of food altogether. The night was as bad as:the day. My usual rest was denied me, and I spens a very restless and uneasy time in bed. My headache became more and more intense. I couldn't work, and was obliged to lie down. I also found that the attacks produced a sort of blurredness of vision, omething like small black shadows floating

before my eyes."
"Well, now, as to your cure?"
"I told you," replied Mr. Artlett, "that I had taken innumerable medicines—more as having effected marvellous cures. Well, none of these things did any good in my case. They had no effect at all. Then someone said to me that I should get a cure. trom Clements Tonic, and that's how I first Schadule A.—[Rule 4 (b).] came to try that remedy. I bought a bottle. I took half-s-dozen dozen or so, and I found a great improvement. bottle. I took half-a-dozen doses or so, and I found a great imprevement. I took more, and found my appetite returning. That, you know, is the best sign you can have in the case of biliousness. What had hap pened was this. My bilieumess was stopped by Clements Tonic midway in its course, nipped in the bud as it were, and I case; the particulars whereof are hereunder set for the first petter than I had done for years. Clements Tonic had worked a revolution in my system.

"How could you tell that; you are not a doctor, you know?"

"Took many in the sundersigned, hereby give notice that, within seyen days from the date hereof, I within seyen days from the date hereof, I will say with the Warden of the Mining of Raglan, an application for a Lease; the particulars whereof are hereunder set, for the index which it is intended that the littlemess shall be carried on—William Peter doctor, you know?"

"Very easily. I used to suffer from Mining Company."

"Yery easily. I used to suffer from biliousness as regular intervals. Now, since treating myself with Clements Tonic, I have never had an attack—no, not so much as a sick feeling or a headache. That's why I am convinced that Clements Tonic produced.

The Last Chance Extended Gold Mining Company."

Full address of each applicant—Beaufort. Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface; a lode:—Eighty acres; below the surface; the forfeited block of George Winsall, No.

a constitutional change in me."

"Your statements will be published in

ETATUTORY DECLARATION.

1. JAMES J. ARTLETT, of Wentworth street, Parametic, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed decament, consisting of three folios, and consecutively numbered from one to three, and that is contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and care by Clements Tonic, and also coatains my full permission to publish the same in any way; and I make this scleme feedwaltim, voluntarily and without receiving any payment, conscientiously helieving the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and plaused in the ninkityper of the representations to have taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations is lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Cakes and Affidavite.

never got an estimate the matter was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Bounfort.

Shire Election.

Council, and the question has never since been brought before the Ripon this year was in the North Ripon this year was in the North son's remarks relating to the editor of the School District of the North Riding, Shire of Ripon, was held at Mr Ripon at Mr Rip

that Mr Beggs would be successful, but stantiated, and naturally took no further man, and returned thanks for the bonor conferred upon him.

Beaufort school, forwarding notice from inspector of nuisances, as to alterations to w.c., etc.—Attended to. From Education Department, for-

members of board .- Medals distributed by correspondent. From Truant Officer W. McMahon, forwarding school returns and list of

cases which be considered deserving of was approved of in 16 cases.

. The correspondent stated that he had granted permission for a ball to be held gravel spread, by request of the head teacher, in the Beaufort school-ground.

Influenza

Can be cured by commencing, at the first symptoms, to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased, For sale by J. R. WOTHER-SPOON & Co., Beaufort.

A aboriginal named Robert Litchen was arrested in Beaufort on Saturday night on a charge of using obscene language, and was brought before MrJ. R. Wotherspoon, J.P., on Monday, and received a well-deserved sentence of two months' imprisonment. The prisoner resisted violently, lighting and biting like a Beaufort, 16th August, 1901.

TENDERS wanted, and will be received up to SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, at neon, for FREWOOD, 2ft. lengths, at per cord, to be stacked at the Government Battery; supply to be regulated by the foreman in charge. Tenders to state the price of dry box (dry and green box mixed, in equal quantities); also dry gum, and dry and green gum mixed.

P. GILLON, Foreman Govt. Battery,

Beaufort.

Primitive Methodist Church, Beaufort

WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, At 2.30 o'clock, At the Offices of the Auctioneer.

ERS, and OTHERS.

FREEHOLD LAND.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND. Titles, Certificates. Terms Liberal. BELL, LAMBERT, and CO., Auctioneers, Lydiard Street

Name and address of each person (if any) full; to which I suppose you give your who is owner of and who is in occupation of the land, so far as the applicant has been able to learn—Jesse Holdsworth. the land, so far as the applicant has been able to learn—Jesse Holdsworth. Full description and precise locality of the ground—Waterloo South.

granting of the lease.

Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent water, spring, artificial reservoir, public road, or subject to any public rights

Date and place-20th day of August, 1901 The metals or minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are-

Gold. If for gold, state whether it is intended to work; for quartz or alluvial—Quartz and almvial.

If of private land state whether a prospect



TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon or

Melbourne, August 13th, 1901.

Gold Mining Lease Declared Void.

A TTENTION is directed to the "Govern A ment Gazette," of the 16th instant in which it is notified that the under ntioned Lease has been declared void:-ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGIAN DIVISION. No. 1711; J. Bending; 7a. 0r. 33p.

J. TRAVIS, Secretary for Mine Melbourne, 17th August, 1901.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS. CHEAP EXCURSION. Friday, 13th September.—To Melbourne from Stawell and stations to Windermere inclusive. 12th September.—From Melbourne to those stations. Tickets close noon, 11th September. Particulars at stations.

R. G. KENT, Secretary.

BEAUFORT.

SATURDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1901. SALE BY AUCTION, at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, BEAUFORT, FREEHOLD

W. EDWARD NICKOLS is instructed by ME. HARRIE F. WATKIN, to submit to public auction, about 125 acres of Freehold Land, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 1.—All that piece of Land, situate on the Main Lead Road, known as M. Forsyth's paddock, containing 5 acres, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 2.—All that piece of Land, situate on the

the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 2.—All that piece of Land, situate on the Main Lead Road, known as H. Jackson's paddock, containing 20 acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Beaufort.

Lot 3.—All that piece of Land in the parish of Beaufort, containing 100 acres, known as the late Wm. Smith's paddock, situate at Poverty Point. Beaufort.

Point, Beaufort.
The whole is for positive sale. Terms—One-third cash, and balance at 1, 2, and 3 years, earing 5 per cent. interest.
W. EDWARD NICKOLS, Auctioneer.

APPLICATIONS, addressed to the President, and endorsed "Application for Secretaryship," will be received up to 10 a.m. on Monday, 2nd September, 1901, from persons qualified to fill the position of Secretary and Collector to the above Shire, at a salary of £175 per annum, payable monthly. Applicants to state age, and enclose copies of testimonials.

DONALD STEWART, President. SHIRE OF RIPON NOTICE.

SHIRE OF BIRON ANNUAL ELECTION OF ONE

NORTH RIDING.

The following is the result of the POLL taken on 22nd AUGUST, 1901:-Beggs, Theodore Cuthbertson, James Informal 3

Majority for Beggs 21
I therefore declare THEODORE BEGGS
duly ELECTED a COUNCILLOR for the

North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.
M. FLYNN, Returning Officer. Beaufort, 22nd August, 1901. THANKS.

WISH to heartily THANK those Rate-payers who supported me at the Election of a Councillor for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon, held on Thursday last, and to assure them that I may at some future time again place my services at their disposal.

JAMES CUTHBERTSON.

Paglan Aug. 23rd 1901

Raglan, Aug. 23rd, 1901. Electors of the West Riding. Ladies and Gentlemen,-

T HAVE to THANK you most sincerely for returning me for the third time without opposition, and will make it my aim to see that your confidence in me is fully justified. Yours faithfully, GEORGE LEWIS.

Mawallok, 17/8/01. J.E.CROWLE 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 Railings, Ovens, &c. Address—C/o G. E. CROWLE, corner Speke and Cummins Streets, Beaufort.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1901-1902. GEORGE HAGUE & Co. WILL hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual

VV every Friday during the coming eason. They would call special attention EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES. built expressly for the storage of Wool, SHOW ROOMS

plendidly lighted, and unequalled in the olony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS' CLIPS receive special personal attention, and no

lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies. CHARGES the lowest roling in the colony.

ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered nvariably 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

HAWKES BROS.,

Galvanized Iron Mer-

chants General Ironmon-Hay and Corn

Dealers.

Beg to thank the public of Beautost and district for their confidence and suppor extending over a quarter of a contary and hope to merit a continuance of sa the future. Their Motto: Large tocks, low prices, prompt delivery.

PAPERHANGINGS in endless variety. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, a

COOKING STOVES, RANGES KITCHEN WARE, COAL, LIME C H I R E OF R I P O N. CEMENT, KEROSENE, TENTS and

Place your orders with us, and we

WEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. AND AT GEELONG.

Millinery, Drapery, Clothing, and Boot

Emporium.

Now being cleared at less than cost price.

Men's Youths', and Boys'

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

For Good Value and Cheap Prices we excel

THE PEOPLE'S DRAPER,

HAVELOCK STREET,

⇔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

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.,

We can Supply the Wants of our Customers to their Utmost Satisfaction, and With Credit to Ourselves.

OUR PRODUCE BUSINESS

Is Well Noted. The Key of it is our

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.

CALL OR WRITE.

Yours for Chaff.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

General Merchants.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea.

AND D. TROY & SON'S

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

Sold Only by

D. TROY & SON,

BEAUFORT.



Importers Iron. Steel, and that unless you can sound a good note you cauget be heard.

Affected with croup or a severe cold need quietly allowed to drop without any Relieves the worst cold in a day, stops the not healtate to administer Chamberlain's thing being done. That is what Mr running of the nose, breaks the fever, and not healthis to the contains no opiate or Cuthbertson calls being suppressed.

Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate or Cuthbertson calls being suppressed.

Banishes all tendencies toward pneumonia.

Mr Cuthbertson—I say the estimate For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co. Board of Advice.

A meeting of the Board of Advice

Cuthbertson, farmer, Ragian. Although wory little interest seemed to be taken in the contest, a larger vote than last year was polled, the totals showing 439, as against 388 in 1900. The voting on a second of the second of the

From R. G. Tilley, head teacher

warding Commonwealth medals for

prosecution. - After carefully going through the lists the recommendation From W. Bartley, head teacher Ragian school, forwarding returns for April,

May and June, showing an average lance of 78. in the Trawalla school, and had some

TTENDERS wanted, and will be received up

WANTED to buy good POULTRY, in any quantity, next Thursday, before 2 o'clock.
J. E. LOFT, Railway Hotel, Beaufort.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON
A SERVICE will be held in the above Church, SUNDAY, SEPT. 1sr, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. C. H. Hammer will give an address. Prominent Soloist; also special selections by the choir. Collection in aid Missionary and Sustentation Fund.

TO INVESTORS, SPECULATORS, FARM IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION

Lot 2, between Trawalla and Beaufort—160 acres grazing land, being allotments 15z and 15L, parish of Trawalla. The land is substantially fenced, well timbered, and is a good winter paddock for stock. DELL, LAMBERT, and CO., having receive instructions, will sell by auction, as above

MINING LEASE.

Term required - Fifteen years. Time of commencing operations-On the

-No. General remarks—Nil.

WAY BILL FORMS supplied free, GEORGE HAGUE & CO., Geelong, 1st July, 1901.

FURNITURE direct from manufac

LAMPS and LAMPWARE for th

FLYS, TANKS (all sizes).

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

BALANCE OF WINTER GOODS

Mackintoshes, Overcoats

No reasonable offer refused.

A heavy Stock of White Blankets must be cleared to make room for Spring Goods.

BEAUFORT.

-XPRIZE CHAFF! X-

Send your Orders to Us for CHAFF. REMEMBER, WE WANT TO SECURE YOUR TRADE ★ We are bent on Getting it. ★ ★

BEAUFORT.

Rama Valley Tea.

General Merchants,

Bow to Propagate, Cultivate and Dry This Fruit-Winter Protection.

In a bulletin issued from the North Carolina station the state horticulturist. W. F. Massey, has the following to say concerning figs:

Figs can be grown with such ease and in such abundance usually in North Carolina that more attention should be given to this fruit. They can be easily grown from ripe wood cuttings of year old wood. Make the cuttings about 8 or 10 inches long and insert them their whole length in the soil: Set the cuttings h, the fall as soon as the leaves are off and cover the ground at once with a good layer of pine straw or forest leaves to prevent hard freezing. Nearly every cutting will grow.

Or, what may be a better way in some sections, make the cuttings in the fall and bury them deeply in the soil until April, and then set them in rows as directed. After one season's growth in the nursery row, plant where they are to remain permanently. The seed from the dried Smyrna figs sold in the stores. if washed out and sown in a hotbed in spring or in window boxes, will grow readily, and the young plants can be potted small pots for planting out later. These seedlings, however, will be longer in coming to a fruiting state than the plants grown from cuttings. Figs can also be easily grown from

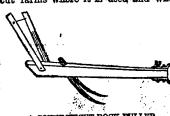
layers. To do this, take a long shoot of last year's growth that can be bent to the ground. Make a sloping incision half way through the shoot at the point where you wish to bury it. Bend it to the ground and cover the cut with soil and peg it fast-tying the upper end of the shoot to a stake in an upright position. Each shoot treated in this way will make a good plant by autumn. Auother way is to take a long one-year-old shoot that comes out near the ground, and in the early spring make a trench three or four inches deep and long enough to lay the whole shoot in. Place the shoot in the furrow and pin it fast with forked twigs. Do not cover it with soil until the buds have started shoots above the

The fig prefers a level, moist soil, and a situation near the salt water is better than one inland. Wood ashes and a small amount of salt are the best manures to use on them. Animal manures encourage too rank a growth and should be avoided. The fig needs but little pruning. The plants should be cut down two or three eyes from the root when planted from the nursery row and should always be grown in a bush form branched from the ground. They should not, however, be allowed to become smothered in suckers from the base as is usual, but should be kept to four or five stems. As any of these stems gradually become stunted it may be cut out and a strong new stem taken up in its place. The fig bears fruit on the young wood as fast as it grows. It is naturally an evergreen tree in tropical climates, but here its growth is checked by frost. When frost comes, the ends of the shoots will be found full of young figs. If the frost is not too severe in winter, these little figs will remain dormant and swell out the next spring, making the earliest and finest fruit.

But they are very frequently destroyed here by frost, and then only the late crop on wood of the season is produced. With a little care these early figs can always be saved here, except in unusually severe winters. The trees being grown as bushes from the ground, can easily be bent down to the ground and pinned fast there by placing an old lima bean pole across them and pegging its ends fast with crotched sticks. Then cover the whole thickly with green pine boughs. In the more severe winters in the western part of the state bend the branches down and cover with soil. We have carried figs through the winter in this way successfully when the mercury went to 18 or 20 degrees below zero. In order to give room for bending down in winter the plants should be set fully 15 feet apart. In the milder parts of the coast region plant them 10 feet apart, and protect by merely sticking evergreen branches

among them. To dry figs successfully an evaporator is necessary. There are a number of portable evaporators now made, all of which are good. To prepare figs for drying, cut them carefully as soon as ripe, place them in wire or wicker baskets and dip in a strong lye of hard wood ashes. Then at once dip into fresh, clean water, to rinse away the lye. Then dry in an evaporator, and when dry pack for use or sale.

An Effective Rock Puller. Thanks are due to The Farm Journal for the rock puller here delineated. It is greatly appreciated on the Connecti cut farms where it is used and where



A CONNECTICUT ROCK PULLER. stones abound. It was made by a local blacksmith and has done excellent work for years. The handle and clevis to a heavy old plow were used, but a powerful new oak beam of extra length was put in. It has drawn out rocks weighing from 300 to 800 pounds.

Agricultural News and Notes. General S. T. Lee of Mississippi was elected president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Stations at the late annual meeting. Director Scorell of Kentucky was elected secretary and treasurer.

American Agriculturist says: In North Carolina, not far from Greenville, there is a leech farm, where nearly all of the leeches used for medical purposes in this country are raised.

Sore eyes and swelled heads in poultry often come from drafts, especially overhead drafts, when on the perches. Look put! Prevention is better than cure:

CLERKS'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure meither rex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors Tore n and M d a d Countie Drug Com-Mogland.

Abous Spat Bicycle Riding. The alarming increase f accidents

The alarming increase of accidents to bicycle riders this season has been a subject of considerable comment. Last year and the year, before, there were accidents to riders and to those with whom they happened to collide while riding at a rapid pace through the streets, but this season one can hardly glance over the colimns of a newspaper without reading accounts of several of these mishings. It at soot to injure themselves and others as an expoperantly presented itself. The reasons for the increase in the bicycle accident list are in the first place that there are more wheels than ever before, and in the second that the alleged improvements in constanction tend to accidents. The new style wheels, with their pneumatic tires, are without brakes, so that the rider cannot stop as readily as formerly when he sees that he is approaching danger.

The construction of the tire is such that were it supplied with a brake the ridden and determined use of that are tichs would burst the tire, allowing the light of the subject and determined use of that are tichs would burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would, burst the tire, allowing the light of the would be readed and the would burst the tire, allowing the light of the would be readed and the would be would be would burst the tire, allowing the light of the would be allowed and tink the will be will be will be will be will be will be will be

ticle would burst the tire, allowing the air to escape. The new style wheels run over the pavements so much more easily than the old style ones that when a vigorous young man gets astride of one of them he is seized with a desire to go like a racehorse, and he does. The combination of swift riding and no brakes is re sponsible for probably 50 per cent of the accidents to the veheelmen and the mortals who happen to get in their way. It might not be a bad idea to regulate their speed by law, especially through the crowded parts of the streets.-Boston Transcript.

Johnnie's Body Had Run Away. While fishing on the bank of Stony creek, Jonnnie Johnson, a lad of 12 years tumbled into the water and sank beneath the surface. Other boys saw him disappear, and they scampered away for aid. Johnnie struggled until he reached dry land and then took to his heels.

Half an hour later he stood on the Main street bridge watching a crowd of men raking the waters of the creek with grappling hooks. He became interested in the strange occupation of the men-never dreaming they were looking for his own body. His clothes were wet, and it was nice and sunny on the bridge. He remained there an hour until thoroughly dry, and then descended to the creek bank, where the anxious crowd was watching the dragging of the stream.

"What you doin?" inquired Johnnie of one who had just come out of the water. "Lookin fer Johnnie Johnson's corpse," replied the man "He tumbled in there

two hours ago." - "Why. rm Johnne Johnson," the astonished lad. Then he explained to the disgusted crowd of people who had been eager to see a limp body pulled from the creek, Norristown Cor. PhiladelphiaRecord.

Another Embassador. Germany has promptly followed the example of England and France by appointing to the United States an embassador instead of a minister.

It may be taken for granted that President Cleveland will acknowledge the courtesy and return the compliment by vancing Minister Runyon to the rank of embassador.

Now that the reform has set in it will doubtless move on until the leading powers of the world are represented by embassadors at Washington and the United States by diplomats of that grade at foreign courts. This will be a decided gain for the United States. Ex-Ministers Reid and Lincoln have forcibly pointed out the disadvantages under which our representatives abroad have labored, not merely on ceremonial occasions, but also in matters of state business, by reason of the fact that foreign embassadors have taken precedence of American ministers.—New York Herald.

Billions and Billions of Violeta The Hempstead plains on Long Island are worth traveling a day's journey to see on account of the violets that are blooming there. The great grassy level is dotted and splotched with masses of these delicate flowers, whose purple masses, sometimes covering many square yards in extent, illuminate every view from the windows of the milroad trains as they ply to and fro between Jamaica and the near neighborhood of Babylon. These violets are wild and almost odorless. They do not pay for the placking, as they wither speedily, but they have uncommonly large blossoms and are so. abundant that they could furnish a boutenniere or a nosegay for every man, woman and child in New York and still remain abundant.—New York Sun.

Fine Flavors In Tracia. Commerce may be a cold blooded oc-cupation, as devoid of sentiment as a fish, but sometimes things happen that have a wonderfully appropriate flavor even in trade. We note in this connection the arrival of three steamships in Mousreal in a single day, the first loaded with gin, the second with lemons and the third with sngar, Montreal has no kick coming, and if she can keep this sort of thing up we don't see why the United States should object to being annexed to the Dominion.—St. Paul

To Dredge the Yukon For Gold. The hull of the steamer Rustier of Ju-neau, Alaska, has been transferred from Lake Washington, to the harbor and is ready for the machinery now being built. The steamer is 66 feet long, with a 16-foot beam, and specially constructed with a view to work on the Yukon river. Many etories have been told about the fabulous wealth concealed in the bottom of Alaska's most celebrated river, and it as with a view to dredging that she has been built.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Monster Shad. What is believed to be the largest stad ever taken in the waters near the head of Delaware bay was caught opposite Delaware City a few days ago. It meas ured 27 inches in length, 4 inches in hickness and 19 inches at its greatest ircumference. Its weight was 10 pounds,

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

The News from Abroad. "It is about ten years ago," says Mirs. Gray

stometh and under the shoulde -blades, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and weariness, and all the evils and ailments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcet of that common and abominable instally.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's

friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seagel's Eyrup. I wish to state emphatically that even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief, and after I and used a for a time, regularly and according to the directions, I was gradually and surely restor d to my usual good health: I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of reacons—inverse of its merits. I never believe in this famous remedy for the best of reasons—my experience of its merits. I never cease praising it to my friends, and always keep, it in the house against the time when it may be

"I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn, Sydney, N.S.W.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

year he had made or saved or won registered letter the receipt for such deposit set twenty times the subscription paid for out in Schedule B. 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 the costs of survey or of inspection in accordance with the scale of fees marked "C" in the Schedule hereto; and such deposit shall also be 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 marry ing, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who vants 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 live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

FLORILINE.-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. —A few drops of the liquid "Floriline' sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush preduces the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes

The General's inspection of the Victorian Rangers, appointed to be held on the 13th September, has now been fixed for the 3rd. Men attending may travel by all trains from the 30th August, but must return not later toan by the first train on the 4th September. Anyone remaining after that time will have to pay his railway return fare.

have to pay his railway return fare.

THROAT AFFECTION AND HOARSENESS.—
All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be enrosably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous hozenges" are now seld by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight" cold, or bronchial suffections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Trochies" are off the Government Stamp around each hox.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S., ny John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S., European Depot, 33, Favringdon Road, London, England.

Messis Michael Davitt and O'Donovan Rossa addressed a large meeting at Chicago on Saturday, night. There were 4,000 persons present. Rossa, amid cheers, advocated firing the principal cities of England in order to terrorise the Government.

Mr A. Robinson, M.L.A., has prepared a bill to enable municipalities to hold the option of levying rates on the u improv d land va ues. Following the example of New Zealand and South Australia, the measure is designed to give ratepayers by a poll to bopportunity of deciding whether local rates shall be levied as at present or on the unimproved value of the land.

THE FACTORIES' ACT. -- A striking outburst gainst the wages board s ctions of the Factories and Shops Act was witnessed on Monday, when a mass meeting of employers was held in the Athenseum hall, under the chairmanship of Sir Mascolm McEacharn, M. H. The hall was well filled, and l. ading representatives of the manufacturing and commercial circles of the metropolis occupied seats on the platform. The chairman, in his opening remarks, pointed out the position of the manufacturers clearly; the position of the manufacturers clearly. They were not opposed to the anti-sweating provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, but when they supported legislation having that object in fiew they could not anticipate the evils that had arisen through the working of the wages boards. The employers were present to protest against the action of the men who were appointed chairmen of

of the men who were appointed chairmen of those wages boards, and who seldom knew anything about the matters that they had to decide. Sir Malcolm McEacharn urged the employers present to approach the State Parliamen, and urge it to request the Federal Government, and we the procedure laid down by the Constitution Act, to introduce uniform factory legislation throughout the Commonwealth. Resolutions condemning the sections of the existing act so far as they related to the wages poard, and protesting against further industrial legislation in the same direction, were agreed to with unanimity.

The New Mining Regulations.

such removal or tearing down, replace or restore the same, so that the posts may, if possible, be kept so elected find painted until the termin-ation of the proceedings under these Regula-

tions.

(b) Insert is a newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such newspaper, then in one published nearest the district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule hereto. (e). Post similar notices at the office of the warden and at the post office or police court, whichever shall appear to the applicant to be nearest the land by the ordinary road.

nearest the land by the ordinary react.

(d) Give to every porson occupying the land, or having or elaiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, a similar notice. It will be sufficient if this notice is given either personally or by leaving the same at the abode of such person, or by posting the same by registered letter at such time as that by ordinary course of post it will reach such person within saven days after the acception of the posts. seven days after the erection of the posts.

(e) Deposit with the clerk of the warden, or (if no such clerk) with the clerk of petty sessions Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or work in oscillations. If in osuch clerk) with the clerk of petry sessions holden nearest to the land by the ordinary road, the sum of Five pounds, to be dealt with as here-inafter provided; and sur be dealt with

> (f) In addition to such sum of Pivo pounds the applicant shall subsequently, if required to do so by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as may be considered necessary to cover

> 5. The applicant shall, if able to do no, previous to the application, obtain from every person owning or occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any righ s on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, cons at in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But if any such person shoul not be willing granted in manner hereinaf er provided for objections.

APPLICATION FOR THE LEASE. 6. The applicant shall within fan days after marking out the land, address to the Minister of Mines and pleasant lather, which thoronally cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops doesy, gives to in duplicate in the form set out in Schedule: D. To such application there all unpleasant ofour arising from decayed teeth shall be appended a statutory declaraall unpleasant ofour arising from decayed teeth and the supplement as authory declaration or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floridine," being composed in parts of Honey and sweetherts, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chomists and Perumers. Wholesale depo, 33, Farring don Roed. London, England.

Shall be applement a startory declaration of the applicant, showing how the preliminary requirements have been complied with by such applicant or his agent or agents. He shall annex as exhibits to such startory declaration exhibits to such statutory declaration the newspaper advertisement, and also any consents of owners or occupiers he may have obtained; and such statutory declaration may be in the form contained in Schedule E, or to a like effect. Such application and statute declara-tion and exhibits may be left with the warden personally or his clerk, or may be forwarded to the wanden through the post in a registered letter. Thereupon or as soon as practicable after the receipt of such application, the warden shell enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose a noie of such application numbered in order and he day and hour when the same was left with or received by him, and shall indorse a similar note on both such

shall be filed at his office.

duplicate applications, one of which

28. No person shall be entitled to occupy any land on any gold-field as a shall for the time being be registered tract from an interview with a man who by the mining registrar or other proper officer of the mining district in which such land is situate, and unless such person shall be registered as the holder of such area and the number of the miner's right or business license by which he is entitled to occupy such area is also registered.

29. Any person may be the holder at any one and the same time of not more than one residence area in addition to the residence area on which he may actually reside or on which he may reside and carry on his business. but no person shall be the holder of a residence area situated within a distancof ten miles from any other residence

40. A notification of the fact of the egistration of any residence area registered after the coming into operation of this Act shall be indorsed by the mining registrar or other officer on the miner's right or business license by virtue of which such area is held, and a similar endorsement shall be made by the registrar upon any renewal of such right r license.

41. No such sale or transfer shall have any force or effect entil the fact of such transfer or sale shall be registered by the said mining registrar or other proper officer, and the area shall be registered in the name of the person to whom it shall be sold or transferred, and such person's right or license as the case may be shall be indersed as be einbefore provided, and such person shall

NO RELIEF ANYWHERE Till

CLEMENTS TONIC Is Obtained.

The Case of MRS. LILLIAN NOWLAND. (Reported by a Special.)

nanc, and when I awose I would be arrall to think, afraid to come to clear wakeful ness, for that I knew meant pain again, everlasting, never ending pain. My mind was so upset and wretched that life seemed all Grey with paint This is what may bappen to the hair of the head when the yony of neuralgia once gets a firm hold, ey, sometimes white, bleached as comas though three score years had elvered it. A case in point is that of Mrs. Ilian Nowland, of 15 Catherine-street, Mary street, South Melbourne, whose experience duplicates that of so many Australian ludies that it is worthy of earnest strention. Mrs. Nowland's account of her rouble is given in her own words:-worth, New South Wales; at this time, we were in business, and times did not favour

and anxiety. Within thirteen months I was one mother of three children, and I have no doubt maternity helped to debilitate my doubt maternity helped to debilitate my system and rain my previously good health. I began to get terrific pains in the head that endured with little pause for over five mouths, and the jumping spasms of neuralgia took possession of my face, jaws and forehead. These pains would ease during the day, but come on with maddening violence as seen as I got warm in bad ing violence as seen as I got warm in bed. I came at last to dread going to bed at all, and to avoid the torment would six up all night by the fire, my husband putting a big log on when it was winter time. When firs my pains came I used to try a wet compress with cold water, or hot water, or salt water, just to get a moment's relief. But very soon these remedies failed even to do that. I was treated by a doctor at Burrowa, and by a doctor at Wentworth. They game me an embrocation to rub on my face that smelt like chloroform. It did no good, and all remedies had only a most fleeting benefit. The many other medicines that were given me I do not know the names of, but they all alike failed to cure or even ease my pain. Though, as you see, I am still a young woman, this pain made my hair turn as grey as that of a grandmother. The pains spread as that of a grandmother. The pains spread ever my face, jound my eyes and cheek hones, and over my head right down my neck. I should not have believed it possible for a human being to suffer as I did. I was so thoroughly deranged in body that I could eat hardly anything, and the little I did manage made me feel stuffed out. I was nearly blind, my sight was so weak that I could not see to read or sew. I turned

Selian Howland. could not see to read or sew. I turned yellow in the face and black round the eyes, and there was a lasting pain in my left side.
My heart fluttered and buzzed in my chest like the noise of a wheel swiftly turning round, making all my body vibrate and tremble. Sometimes I could go off into a dozy sleep by chafing my forchead with my

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols, for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less and thereby

Lives of poor men oft remind us Honest men don't stand a chance; The more we work there grow bekind us Bigger patches on our pants

On our pants, once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue; All because subscribers linger, And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing, Send your mite, however small, Or when the cold of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!-Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting zeeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winshow's Scothing Synur. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harm'ess and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It ain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and i the best known remady for dysentery, and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Pealers everywhere. 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 twen (humbly)—"They didn't seem to sale depôt 33, Farrington Road, London, butil I took it out." The mere fact of England. noticed it while it was in." Business your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your stand advertising. If you are in business you cannot afford to do without advertising, as it is too much of an residence area" unless such area admission to the world at large. - Exhas profited by newspaper advertising

In opening a rifle range at Port Melbourne on Saturday afternoon the Prime Minister expressed himself strongly in favor of the rifle club move-

you good before.' This was true. Years ago, before this great sickness came, I had tried Clements Touic for a different ailment with favourable results; but somehow it had not occurred to me to try it again till my sister urged me. My husband got me a bottle of Clements Tonic and I commenced taking it. regularly."
"What was the result, Mrs. Nowland?" asked the reporter.
"The effect of Clements Tonic on my "The effect of Clements Tonic on my system was gradual, mine was not a sudden cure like some I have heard of, but a slow building up and strengthening of the entire body. All my pains slowly diminished, and finally faded quite away. Clements Tonic seemed to wash them out and obliterate them as figures are sponged from a slate: The head pains, neuralgia, and all my bodily ailments went; sleep came back and good digestion, and my heart no longer throbbed in that strange way."

"Have you recommended Clements Tonic

hand, and when I awoke I would be afraid

so upset and wretched that he seemed an woe to me, if the opportunity had been at head I felt like committing suicide, and I became so irritable in temper that my own children were a torment to me. There were

times when I think I must have lost my

eason. My sister, who lives on a station

near Burrowa, came to see me. She said :-

When did you get a night's rest, Lillian?

You have tried enough of other things, now give Clements Tonic a turn, you know it dud

"Have you recommended to other sufferers?" "You may be sure I have, and you are welcome to recommend it in my name, for I passed through great pain and misery, and only Clements Tonic led me out, and I am only too pleased for others to hear of it."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, LILLIAN NOWLAND, of 15 Catherine-street, Mary street, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of three folios and consecutively numbered from one to three, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my liness 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 betrue, 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 South Melbourne, in the Colony of

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

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

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to ing columns mention the fact to the iake their newspapers from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers but is too mean to support local enter to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and The Man Who Doesn't Advertise the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that

s refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, prima facie evidence of intentional

6. Any person who receives a news- To welcome home a millionaire. naper and makes use of it, whether he To such a man the noisy din has ordered it or not, is held in law to Of traffic may not enter in, be a subscriber.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HATE -If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore in every case Greyor White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by

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

JOHN J. NAYLOR. Blacksmith and Wheelwright BEAUFORT,

Wishes to inform the public that he has aken the premises lately occupied by Mr Villiams, and trusts by careful attention to business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage. Shoeing a specialty.
All sorts of vehicles built and repaired.

BEECHAM'S

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first Dose will give relief in Twenty Minutes. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach; Impaired Digestion; Disordered Liver; they act like magic. A few does will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System: restoring the long lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosenup or Health the whole pursuch excess the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosenup or Health the whole pursuch excess of seciety, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Putent Medicine in the world. orvoirs and with each box.

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

Sold everywhere, in Boxes

1s. 14st., and 2s. 9d. even.

GENERALPRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. inbefore provided, and such person shall the person shall be deemed to be the person to the person of such cestilence area.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, Arrhur Parkur, at the office of The Riponshire Advicate newspaper, Lawrence street Beaufort, Wictoria.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE

Closing Time. 8.15 an : 4.50 ... 8.15 and 4.50 Ballerat 8.15 and 4 50 Geelong ... Travaria Trawada 8.15 and 4.50 Registered mais.—8 p.m. postious evening and 4.30 p.m.; p.p., 8 p.m. previous evening and 4.30 p.m.; 11.50 and 8 Ararat Staweil Middle Creek ... 11.50 and 8 Murtoa .. Buangor 11 56-and 8 R.g. mail and p.j., 11.30 and 7.40. English mail per Matt Steamer, 5.15 p.m., Tuesday; via Adclaide, 8.15 a.m. Wednes-

COUNTRY. Daily Raglan Waterloo ... Waterloo S., ... 9.15 ... 9.15 Main Lead, Chute ... 9.15.

Reg. mail and p.p., 8 50.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday...
9.15 Nerring ... 9.15 Lake Goldsmith 9.15

Reg. mail and p.p., 8.50. Eurambeen ... 12.45. Shirley, ... 12 Reg. mail and p.p., 12.20. 12.45. MAILS INWARD

Arrive Daily. From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—7 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. From Ararat, Stawell, Buangor, Middle Creek, and Murtoa. -8.30, a.m. and 5.30 From Waterlov, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglur, and Chute.—4.30 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake-Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shirley,-4.30 POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 8 30 a.m. till 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m. MONEY 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:

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS. From 10 a.w. till 3 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.
G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS: You want to see the local paper a accessful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go. Mention it to the tradespeople with hom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so. If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertis

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber

Breathes there a man with soul so dead That to himself he hath not said. My trade of late is getting bad, I'll try another ten-inch ad If such there be, go mark him well, For him no bank account shall swell-For bargain hunters by the score Shall pass nor heed his dingy door;: For tho' his sign is on the wall

No people who have casa and sense, Go prancing around to read the fence: The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed Cares more for rest than worldly gain And patronage but gives him rain; Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profund. Here let him live in calm repose

And on some barnyard gate a sorawl.

And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleef, Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well, And that the world may know its loss. Place on his grave a wreath of moss-And on the stone above. " Here lies A chump who wouldn't advertise. -Mortimer Crane Brown.

The greatest and 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 newscaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all business printing to execute. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him to pay his printers for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return. and is spending neither time, money, nor brains in helping you to build up your town. The time may come when 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 towngive it your job printing.

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt dvertising, you will find veurself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt shnow. Pesides dere ish descatifferences : ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can somedimes shenerally always make der advertising come right away quick off, all der year rount, mit some moneys. -Joseph.

No. 12 POSTAL

BATES WITHI AFTERS.—Per oun URGENT LETTERS -(inaddition to ordi (Urgent letters at the Post Office in which they are dir as telegrams, and the utmost despate not be delivered if persons residing bey ary delivery by teleg ger, nor if addresse having no delivery

rier or telegraph m POST CARDS ... BEPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS ... (2 for 21d., 12 NEWSPAPERS BOOKS .- For every or under (up to the REGISTRATION FEE PARCELS .- Two por (each extra poun Bulk parcels of

posted by a regi paper publisher o

dor, per lb or fra

(Not less than 4) parcel.) COMMERCIAL PAPER two ouncesorund (Such as acceptar accounts*, affidavit papers (corrections manuscript of book ing, legal documen acture of letters), bil bills of lading, mu or cards connecte society, pay sheet attorney, deeds or of, recognisances, ntock sheets, scrip, other similar artic PRINTED PAPERS. ounces (up to 3lb

™Remarks such as, " A

With thanks,ctc,"

TERCOLON SOUTH WAI NELAND, SO ASMANIA, WES Fiji, New AND BRIT LETTERS.—Per 1 ou

REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to S. Australia, Qu mania, W. Austr To Lew Zealand Books.—Per four o (up to three lbs). NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION FEB. Bulk parcels of ne ed by a register publisher or ne lb or fraction the

PARCEL POST .- To Queensland, N Tasmania, and only .- Per lb or Each additional (up to 11 lbs) . Pac TED PAPERS.-I ounces or unde

PATTERNS, sample merchandise, & two ounces or un RATES TO KINGDOM A

(Items se

COUN Letters.—Each 1 POST CARDS REPLY POST CARD NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPE er under... Over 4 ounces,

ounces ... Every addition or under (up to PRINTED PAPERS papers).-Per or under (up to PATTERNS and sa two ounces or

11b) ... REGISTRATION FE **Acknowledgemen** of a registered YARCELS POST, W Each parcel of Each addition to 11lbs)... LATE LETTERS II and late fee stan may be posted at ing a quarter of closes; at Melli Difice, any count way travelling I the mail guard

Spencer-street. Express up to 4. laide Express up Late letters for tralia are charge Malhourne G.P. 4.25 at Spencer

the newspaper in tions for which

whatever. It is and money to prospects of the circulates. It gi for your printing

An advertisement is a paper man's

marketable commodity, and it is quite as unuch so as a side of bacon, a pound

of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he

sells for a livelihood, and the man who

does so in order to get business is

generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way."

But exercise a little human nature

Support him; he needs encouragement

and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds

worth of printing orders from you, he is

SUPPORT

SUBSCRIBE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

usefulness on our part. When

3s per Quarter

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ALWAYS PAYS.

Business men should note that as the

for the small sum of

Liponshire

Advocate.

No. 1240

BLAUFORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

POSTAL NEWS.

eVen-

a.m. tilll

s. sturdays

rs, 10 to

eceiving:

DEATHS:

ADERS

aper a

o.. de with

try and:

nything.

ulvertis

person

uscriber

ertise:

eep lesa slaar

give you

; if you

livement..

give the

ters, bill-

and all

ite. The

dead:

RATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

Per ounce or under 0 2 URGENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6 (inaddition to ordina y 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 anaressed to persons residing beyond the ordinary delivery by telegraph messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter carrier or telegraph messenger.)

POST CARDS BEPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.) NEWSPAPERS ... Books .- For every four ounces or under (up to three lbs)

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 o 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.)

PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS .-- For every two ouncesorunder (up to 3lbs) 0 🐿 (Such as acceptances, invoices, accounts*, affidavits, examination papers (corrections only allowed), manuscript of books or for print-ing, legal documents (not in the sature of letters), bills of exchange, bills of lading, music, pass books, or cards connected with any society, pay sheets, powers of attorney, deeds or copies thereof, recognisances, specifications stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.) PRINTED PAPERS.—For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige,"
'With thanks, oto," will render accounts

hameable as letters.

TERCOLONIAL RATES. South Wales, New Zealand NSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, Fiji, New Hebrides AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

LETTERS.—Per ½ ounce or under 0 2 Post Cards REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales, S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, W. Australia ... $0.2\frac{7}{2}$ To Lew Zealand and Fiji Books.—Per four ounces or under 0 1 (up to three lbs)... ... Newspapers ... 001 Registration Fee... 03 BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb or fraction thereof ... PARCEL POST .- To S. Australia. Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.-Per lb or under Each additional lb, or under

(up to 11 lbs) PACKETS. COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRIN-TED PAPERS .- Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1 (Items see Victoria) PATTERNS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.-Per every

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

two ounces or under (up to 11b) 0 1

LETTERS.—Each 1 ounce or under 0 21 POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS ---0 1 NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces er under... Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 $0^{2\frac{1}{2}}$ ounces Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).-Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every

two ounces or this. 0 1
lib) 0 1
REGISTRATION FEE ... 0 3
Acknowledgement of delivery

Acknowledgement of this control of the control of a registered article ... YARCBLE POST, wholly by sea .--Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each parcel of 2105 or under(up 0 9

two ounces or under (up to

to 11lis)... ... 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, Rail- A D WERTISING way 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 Melhourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-streetStation.

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 advertising medium. whatever. It is always spending its time sud money to benefit and improve the prospects of the place il: ough which it circulates. It gives you value in return for your printing order.

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

not in a position to give you a pound's IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing Fron all impurities from whatever cause srising.
For Scrotula, Sourvy, Ecsema, Skin and Bloot Diseases, Blackheads, Pimpler, and Sores of all kiuds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores. already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis

Ll worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him ' you don't believe us. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcars.
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

is warranted to cleanse the blood from all limpuri-ties, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are INDUSTRY.

marvellous.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheu matic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasent to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from LOCAL PAPER,

warranted rice from a whithing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufficers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it, such as the following:

Mr James Balcombe writes:

Mr James Balcombe writes:

It sufficed 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 hespital, where I 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 could 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 large bottle 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.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,
"New Kent-road, S. B., July 8, 1899,
"P.S.—I should like to mention that when sending a relation for the second bottle from the neighbouring drug stores they persuaded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared was 'just as good.' I found this did me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent back, and the genuine article procured, with above result."
Mr W. Pauley, Broad Lane, Cottenham, Cambridge, 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 under his treatment some time, but got no better. It tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to go to the Infirmary. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and came out uncured; in fact, worse than when I went in. I was now covered from head to foot, and We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognised. An increased circulation means still greater neighbour or friend asks for the loan out uncured; in 1-ct, 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 case was one of the worst it was possible to have, was so tormented that 1 almost. whiled myself dead; one medical amn told me I never should get better. I think I may truly say that my can was not of the worst it am possible to any control like me. Well, at last I read about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and decided to give it a trial, I purchased some from Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for these months, since leting a dreadful cass, and I am thankful to sufficiently a possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900.

Colour-Segeant Instructor Jan. Howarth Chemists Regiment, Chesters, writes.—I suffered and a level with I could rest only for a fow minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were and my the continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was mone than a year ago, and i am pleased to say I have been all up with Rheumstland of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in several way they were at work again. They say the second was a sufficiently make the sufficient of the second blood with the summation of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in several way they were at work again. They say and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture, which Became and Blutches (Clarke's Blood Mixture) try a soften of the segment It is obtainable direct from the office In addition to complete and impartial 14-Column Supplement

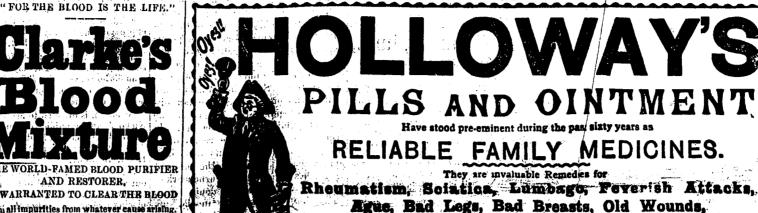
Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

→JOB * PRINTING → THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF
WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 28.
9d. each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.
—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT
MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
'Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

> Clarke's Blood Mixture. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they et the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitute are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

> > RE MINING LEASES.

It is notified for general information Local Paper is extensively read in the that applicants for Mining Leaves are required, within seven days previous to lodging the application, to insert in a district, it therefore affords a splendia newspaper published in the district where the land is situated, or if no such



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

Sores and Skin Diseases.

ared only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 532, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SHIPMENTS

OF

TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

J. McKEICH

IMPORTER.

BEAUFORT.



WM. C. PEDDER, Blacksmith and Wheelwright, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Read and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on the premises. Horses Carefull, Shod. P. J. O'SULLIVAN,

SADULER AND HARNESS MAKER SNAKE VALLEY. A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harnes

Requisites kept in stock.
All kinds of riarness bought, sold, or exchanged. Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

Also Cash Buyer of Hiues, Horse-hair,
Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.



The Advertising Rates have also been sonsiderably reduced, and advertisers will find it to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate," keeping the money in the district. for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness tan any other journal or journals within a given radius of Beaufort.

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

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

We take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and while respectifully soliciting a renswal 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 arrest are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they given to all matters of local and general interest. As a record of news we will arrest are paid. always endeavour to make our columns as comprehensive as possible. In all depart-ments, in fact, we will aim ct improvement, and, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for increased support. ARTHUR PARKER,

Proprietor.

Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

GENERAL PRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, newspaper, then in one published newspaper, then in one published newspaper, then district, an advertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in

W.EDWARDNICKOLS Auctioneer, Valuer, Arbitrator. General Commission Agent.

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

Correspondent and Valuer for the Bal larat Banking Company, Limited.

Trust and other Moneys to Lend at Current Rates

J. B. COUHRAN, NEWS AGENT, HOOK-BELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUPORT and district to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Solv Agent for the Aryus, Aye, Herald, Star, Courier, Melbeurne Punch, Sydhoy Bulletin, Hiponshire Advocate, Lealer, Weekly Times, Australasian, Australian Journal, sportsman, and all other Herindicals. All School Kequisites kept in stock. Also Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life Assprance. Advertisements received for all the hoove-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the a ddress—Next door to Bank of Victoria.

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC., Neill Street, Beautort.

RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Agency Business of all kinds attended

> JOHN J. NAYLOR. Blacksmith and Wheelwright, BEAUFORT,

Wishes to inform the public that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr Williams, and trusts by careful attention to business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Shoeing a specialty.

All sorts of vehicles built and repaired.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won wenty 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 marry ing, who are moving in or who ar moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land We have resolved to REDUCE te SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE
ADVOCATE" (with which is published a
14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 3s per quarter, and trust that this concession will be largely
there adventage of in the country or district where you

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

office to which they are directed, they their bills, and ordered the newspaper to be discontinued. 4. If subscripers move to other place

without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that

is refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for, prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."

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

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Thorefore, Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was never satisfactor in its working; thus it was that the custom buying and selling, using a standard currence was introduced. One form of that currency was introduced. was introduced. One form of nat currency known as paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds useful, but nat every kind retains its originary calue. The "paper" money most valuable a newspaper proprietor is that which is sent

him by 'Subscribers and Advertisers' and he will do his utmost to entitle him to a

The Riponshire Advocate' s the Advortising Medium for all Contracts et, and notifications of the Shire of Rinon and

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is Printed and Published within two the welfare of this district it has a claim for considerably greater amount of support,

The Circulation

Kiponshire Advocate

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprieter, 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 metersting and instructive information.

"The Advocate."

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:— Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham. With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Poultry Farmin Agricultural Intelligence,

Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men. Read

t was Benjamin Franklin who wrote-"What steam is to machinery, advetising is t "usiness." and another w.-.er has said that-"He who in his "biz" would rise,

Must either 'bust' or advertise.' Ind advertisers cannot do better than make t Riponshire Advocate the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker. Printer and Publisher.

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS,
&c...&c...

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office :- Lawrence Street, Beaufort Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS

AINING SURIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOAS, &c.,

Prepared on the shortest notice.

it helps etting up otices he out don't printing ch return, , money, build up me when upon the sing and

ry dewsun exist derived , if you that can. townmitowt

veurself ide a hill dere ish ot some. hat you is make ly quick moneys.

all duties designed for protective pur-

poses) is a suicidal one, so far as this State is concerned. Admitting that it

the tax on the border. But the agita-

tion for the repeal of the tax is one-sided,

and, like all one-sided movements, is

is a patient, long-suffering individual.

He has accepted, with stolid content

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.

The New Oval Circular and Caloron Mounts, in latest colors. Ivy Green,
Scotch Groy, Wine Brown, Carbon Black, Royal Tan etc.

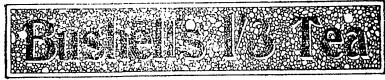
The Latest Styles in Bridal Be uquets kept at the Studio.

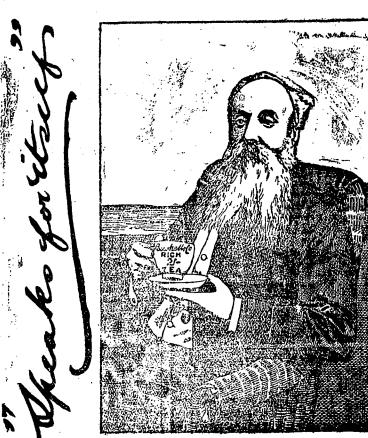
The New Photographs are the talk of Ballarat.

Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of our New Inscriptores.

Dull wet weather in no way interferes with the success of our New Instantant

RICHARDS & CO., opposite Courier Office, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.





Bishulfo

Agents for Beaufort and District-

WOTHERSPOON

General Merchants, NEILL STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET. ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.
Wheat, 2s 5d per bushel, bags in: flour, stone-made, none: roller-made, to L6 per ton; pollard, 11d per bushel; bran, 103 per bushel; oats, white, new, to 2s per bushel; oats, white, new, to 2s per bushel; Algerian, new, to 2s per bushel; Cape barley, to 3s, potatoes, Warrananbool, new, L6 per ton; Ballarat, new, £6 2s 6d; hay, sheaves, to L3 15s per ton; straw, L1 per ton; chaff, £4 per ton; onitions, 16s per ewt; butter, tresh, 1s per lb; butter, potted, 10d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; bacon, 8d per lb; cheese, 8d per lb; eggs, 7d per dozen.

ALLARAT DAIRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; bran, 10d to 11d; pollard, 11d to 1s; oats, 2-2d to 2s 3d; peas, 3s 6d to 4s; barley, prime malting 2s to 3s. BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Fat Cattle—Another very light yarroing, numbering only 122 head, came to hand for to-day's sale, of which supply 90 could be classed as ranging from good to prime, remainder only very medium. There was a large attendance of both local and country leggs, 81d; cheese, 5d to 8d. buyers, and in consequence competition throughout was very excited, prices showing

ates. Only a small supply of this season to hand, which were in great demand at high rates, as under :—Prime, 13s 6d to 14s id; extra, 15s to 17s; good, 11s 6d to 12s 6d;

GEELUNG MARKETS. George Hague & Co. report (29th inst.) :-

Post Office Store, Waterloo. T. D. MARTIN

Having laid in a large stock of DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., And all requirements of a General Store, re-pectfully solicits a share of public patronage, N.B.—Best quality of goods at lowest current prices for cash.

Important Announcement.

Mr J. W. Harris, junr., sumer and the enrichment at the public expense of private individuals. The

REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON, the Australian States into Victoria are Begs to inform the residents of Beaufort concerned, and the sooner the tax distant surrounding district that he has appears altogether the better for the COMMENCED BUSINESS on the premises general public. It may be perfectly that ELOCK-ST., BEAUFORT (NEXT. TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE).

MR HARRIS desires to impress upon the public that only the HICHEST CLASS OF DRUGS appreciable diminution in the price of public that only the HICHEST CLASS OF DRUGS and STEED STATE AND ARCHIVE THE MECHANICAL WILL BE SOOKED, AND STORY THE MECHANICAL WILL BE SOOKED. THE MECHANICAL WILL BE SOOKED TO THE MECHA

HAVELOCK-STREET, BEAUFORT,

May be consulted DAILY from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Teeth fitted accurately in vulcanite or gold painlessly with cocaine thyl, laughing gas, &c.

NOTE THE ADDRESS-HAVELOCK-STREET (Next Mechanics' Institute),

BEAUFORT. CREDIT FONCIER.

Loans to Farmers. IN SUMS FROM

£50 to £2,000. At 41 per cent. for 811 years, With option of paying off all or part at any Half-year.

fit by them. In normal seasons, when OANS made on security of Freehold or Crown Leasehold, may be used to Pay Debts or Crown Rents; Part Purchase Land,

Apply for forms at any Post-office or Savings Bank, or by letter to The Inspector-General of Savings Banks, 20 MARKET ST., MELBOURNE.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Office Hours-10 to 12, 1 to 5.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND on freehold and other securities. RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Presbyterian Church.—Lexton, 11 a.m., Vaterloo, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. Primitive Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 am. and 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m..—Rev. C. Hammer. Chute, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. W. J. Bottoms. Main Lead, 3 p.m.—Mr C. Waldron.

Birth.

SANDS.—On the 9th inst., at Beaufort, wife of A. H. Sands of a daughter.

JESS.—On 21st August, at Middle Creek, Mary Ann, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas and Catherine Jess, aged 31 years. A great favorite with all who knew her. R.I.P.

Bereavement Card.

MR. and MRS. T. JESS and FAMILY desire to tender their sincere THANKS to their many friends for their floral tributes, letters, telegrams, and expressions of sympathy during their recent sad bereavement.

In Memoriam. WARD.—In sad and loving memory of Robert Ward, who died 28th August, 1900, at Derry Farm, Lake Goldsmith.

Though your death was hard, dear husbar And you bore your pain so brave; We have been so sad and lonely, Since we laid you in the grave.

O God, our help in ages past,

Our hope for years to come; Be Thou our Guard while troubles last, And our Eternal Home. Inserted by his sorrowing Wife and Family.

Kipoushire Advocate Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

THE agitation for the repeal of the stock tax denotes something more than a mere cry for relief at the hands of the already overburdened householders of the State, Wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; bran, 101d to 11d; pollard, 11d to 1s; cats, 2 2d to 2s 3d; peas, alarming proportions of recent months, 3s 6d to 4s; buyley prime molting 2s 6d. ponard, 11d to 18; oats, 2/2t to 28 og; peas, alarming proportions of the oft dis-3s 6d to 4s; barley, prime malting, 3s to 3s It implies a recognition of the oft dis-6d; feed, 2s to 2s 3d; potatoes, £5 16s to £6; chaffing sheaves, £3 10s to £4; puted fact that protection does increase manger hay, £4 to £4 5s; straw, 30s to 35s; the price of the locally manufactured lid to is ld; lump, is ld to 1s 2½d; over, at a considerable advance upon the factory. Is 2½d; experient to the description over, at a considerable advance upon the factory, le 21d; separator, le ld to le 11d; amount of the duly actually chargeable in respect of similar articles which may settlement of the calm in full by our in. be imported into the State. How else destruction of his house and furniture, the throughout was very excited, prices showing a further improvement on last week's high rates. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £18 to £21; good, £14 to £16; medium, £12 week's rates. We quote:—Butchers' to £13; prime pens cows, £15 178 6d. Fat Calves—22 penned, which sold well. Best, Country and station skins, markets.

George Hague & Co. report (29th inst.):—Can one account for the extraordinary day, and cleared all the prices equal to last disparity in the selling price of cattle on the Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne owing to the Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne owing to the pressure of other engage.

Calves—22 penned, which sold well. Best, Country and station skins, markets.

does put money into the pockets of the ing. pipe-cleaning operations, which will onmence to morrow, the water will be Act and no defence had been filed, he farmers in the increased prices paid for turned off the town during the day.

Act and no defence had be the stock, it only does so in abnormal of the town during the day.

On coming down the hill near the Prescosts, when, owing to the scarcity of byterian Church on Saturday, a pair of stock, supplies are so short that famine ponies attached to a buggy, and driven by Little children full of health

prices prevail, and but very few of our farmers and graziers can possibly benefit by them. In normal seasons, when fit by them. In normal seasons, when a gallop over a piece of ground dotted with feed and grass are alike plentiful, and abandoned mining shafts, several of which there is no scarcity of stock, the tax were just missed by a few inches. Howcertainly ceases to be of benefit, and ever, the doctor, who has had several there is really no excuse for collecting similar experiences, hung on to the rains, and the ponies were ultimately pulled up

therefore unfair. The Victorian farmer Family, bellringers, glassophonists, etc., nd find employment in protected industifiated. The whole of the performance

very doubtful benefits of import duties on grain and the stock tax as a quid pro quo for his self denying good nature. To-day, however, his vision has become disenchanted; he sees matters with very different eyes. Grain duties and a stock tax look very well on paper, and should, of course, secure to the farmer of this State control of his own markets. But, at the only seasons when they are really likely to benefit his pocket, the city worker starts his agitation for the repeal, first of the grain duties, then of the stock tax. Why, at such times, should the farmer be expected to surrender the little advantage he gains by his hard-struck bargain? He has paid dearly enough for the trifling benefit he dearly enough for the trofling benefit he queried the applicant. "It doesn't say so does gain. Why should be give it up? here," responded the land officer. Then Protectionists will of course challenge I reckoned it was. I don't want it." Asked the consistency of the freetraders by Mr. Joy if he would mith a man it." Asked

the Riverina cattle now going to Sydney of 400 and 500 yda., resulting increase in the railway revenue, which would more than company.

In the Riverina cattle now going to Sydney of 400 and 500 yda., resulting in a victory of 400 and 500 yda., resulting in a victory of ballarat that morning with a view to bringing O'Malley back to Beaufort, but for Birchip, 587; Beaufort, 448. The Dr. Jordan, the good medical officer, had

without having done any serious damage.

very doubtful benefits of import duties a good night's entertainment to those from Victoria last year, and if the bill before

Protectionists will of course challenge Treckoned it was. I don't want it." Asked the consistency of the freetraders by Mr Joy if he would withdraw his application, Baldwin replied in the negative, adding, "I've been applying for Bill's land." Mr Joy said to clear up the doubt he would parcel of a system of inter-State freetrade. But the arguments in support of the claim to the land. Baldwin. "I claim he claim to the land. Baldwin." I claim he

But the arguments in support of the position they take up are logically position they take up are logically sound. It (they say in effect) you want freetrade in live stock and grain, we want freetrade in clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, implements of trade, etc. Give us freetrade in these, to him and reserved for timber. Since then the reservation has been revoked. Your son Mat. applied for the land to be put under the awriferous area, and you, your wife and son, and others applied for it under the awriferous area, and you, your wife and son, and others applied for it under the awriferous area, and you are welcome to both the stock tax and the grain duties. We can do very well without them, but to make any such statement. He also intimated that he would not allow him to make any such statement. He also intimated that he would make a note of Mr Baldwin's statement, and pointed out that it was open to him till 2nd Angust to make enquiries and be certain of the land to be received in Beaufort, and skepenny the content will yield payable returns.

The Duke of Cornwall G.M. Co., 232.

Ar The Duke of Cornwall G.M. Co., 232.

Ar The Duke of Cornwall G.M. Co., 232.

Ar W. Dickman is applying for a lease of 30 access at Main Lead, with a view to forming a company to work for quartz ane allive. A company to work for quartz ane allive. The company to work for quart and company to work for quartz ane allive. The company to work

while duties which benefit you and impreciably add to our expenses are make enquiries and be certain of the land director) from the legal manager of the Sons of Freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing the piece to his letters. Mr. Joy replied that there had been cross-c vrespondence from Mellourne, and the land officiers there had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold. The feet had evidently not attended: to the freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold.

Mr Baldwin said be bad never: got any freedom Central that a lover feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold.

Mr Baldwin said be bad never: got any freedom Central that a love feet of wash, showing a good prospect of gold.

The following are the reported local yields for the were we to consent to lit is removed. The shadow in the saldwin is a standard with the selector. The feet had evidently not attended to the feet wash. The mining and sturdly last: Clans Sweep, loz. Edwit: Chinatown, sor. 91wt, justin-Time, feet we keeped a sturdly not attended to the feet well and wasted by Mr Baldwin was not wash. It was for will make the said with the special wash of the freedom. The standard wash of the feet wash. The mining attended to the feet wash. The mining attended to the clam in dult by Mr H. H. We Edward Nickols, the Beaufort wash of the feet wash. The mining

the Adeleuce, Sydney, and methodure by Mr Baldwin was made care freed in consisting of quality ranging from good to prime, remainder principally useful. There was a very good attendance of buyers, compet tion for all descriptions ruling very brisk, prices showing a slight to good supply and alively market in provement on late rates, firming towards the close. Quotations:—Prime crossbred to 36d per pound, to 29s 3dl, good, 19s to 29s 3dl westers, 21s to 18s; prime crossbred evers, 16s 60 18s; prime crossbred evers, 16s 60 to 18s; local to 18s; prime crossbred evers, 16s 60 to 18s; prime crossbred evers, 16s 60 to 18s; prime crossbred evers, 16s for 18s; prime errossbred evers, 16s for 18s; pri

riffo shooting.

Mr E. J. Muntz, Shire engineer, gives notice to Beaufort householders that dur-

-Courier.
On Friday night, 23rd inst., the Lynch gave an enjoyable entertainment in the Societies Hall, Beaufort. There was a ment, the praise of protectionists for his fairly large and highly approciative The manufacturers of the best class of butter had nothing to fear from the grading selections of the city worker. For years interests of the city worker. For years well rendered comic and senti-was concerned, very little of that was several well rendered comic and senti-was concerned, very little of that was concerned. He believed that those who were taxes upon everything that he consumes. taxes upon everything that he consumes, provoking numbers, and a remarkably in order that his city cousins might live clever gentriloguial sketch, were contries, and in return he has accepted the was carried out successfully, and provided said that 11.461 tons of butter were cont

of fact is effectually disposing of that well-worn and much credited fiction, and in Meltourne the cry is being loudly raised that the stock tax—now declared to be the most iniquitous of all imposts, since it affects and seriously increases to the price of one of the necessaries of life well to every freetrader sympathises with the demand for the repeal of the consumer and the enrichment at the public expense of private individuals. The

Mr. H. F. Watkin, of Beaufort, also had day. The election of President then takes PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST days of the stock tax are of course the misfertune on Tuesday to lose a place. As the Council has adopted the draught horse, valued at £25. The animal of a representative doomed so far as imposts from other of draught horse, valued at £25. The animal of a rediction of resident then takes the misfertune on Tuesday to lose a place. As the Council has adopted the practice of appointing the representative contracted inflammation, and died two of a riding in rotation, and it is the East honor will be conferred upon Or. J. S.

BEST STREED DENTAL SURGEON.

The All Stratements States more than the sooner the tax distance and surrounding district that's he has good dist circumstances find their way to Mel-to have tenders called next week for the O'Malley, who was arrested by Senior-bourne, are sent to either Adelaide or Raglan school, and as this is of importance constable Jones on 19th inst. on a charge Sydney, to the manifest advantage of to your readers, I take this opportunity of insulting behaviour, and had been the consumer in those cities, while the of informing you, and trust that the sum remanded to Ballarat for medical treat-Melbourne supplies are left at starvation will prove satisfactory to all concerned." level. With the stock tax removed A "home and home" rifle match was further remanded to appear at the there can be no doubt that the bulk of fired on Wednesday between the Beaufort Ballarat City Court next Tuesday. Senior-

> enue, which would more than compensate the State for the loss it sustained
> at the Customs. The tax itself (like wet and windy, was very unfavorable for a week. Wm. P. Schlicht sought tesell duties designed for protective part rife shooting. recover £9 10s from Francis Doyle, the money being due on a promissory note. Mr S. Young appeared for plaintiff, and, asked for an order for £9 10s, with 25e

costs. The order was made accordingly

To be as bright and happy as they. Though illness may attend us all, As we become mature, Yet coughs and colds will surely fall During the debate on the second reading

of the Exported Products Bill in the Legis lative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr D. S Omau, the Member for Ripon and Hampden, as reported by the Argus, observed that in his electorate something like 250,000lb, of butter were made annually, and he would support the measure, because he believed it to be in the interests of the producers. protesting against the bill would, if the measure were in operation, recognise that it was in the best interests of the country. In has so favorably impressed the Mouse.

butter to factories. The country people vides, as it should, for all new Federal were afraid of factory legislation, but there outlay, instead of a deficit Victoria will

Mining News. It is intended to grant the under

neutioned mining lease :- W. P. Schlich:

The Duke of Cornwall G.M. Co., 29a.

Beaufort Land Board.

Mr Chas. J. Joy, land officer, Ballarat, sat as a Local Land Board at the Court House, Beaufort, on Wednesday, and dealt with the following applications:—

Section 42, The Land Acts, 1890-8.
Parish of Beaufort. Elizabeth McNaughton, 52 acres, allotent 38, section ${f V}$

ection V As both applicants were willing to accept portion, the application of Elizabeth McNaughton was recommended for the eastern end of the block next to the creek. Elizabeth Roycroft was recommended the

western part of the block. Mr S. Young appeared for Roycroft.

Section 59, The Land Act 1898.

Parish of Eurambeen.

George Topper, 36 acres, allotment 1413.—

Recommended.

Adhered to. Mr S. Young appeared for Mrs Lancey.

Maud Mary Lancey (re-hearing), William Edward Willox, 20 acres cach, for allotment 87.—The previous recommendation to Miss. Lancey was confirmed; Mr S. Young, who appeared for her, making a fatal objection to Willox's application that the applicant did not peg the land out himself as provided by the regulations, but that G. A. Willox did so, which was admitted.

Parish of Eurambeen.

John McKinnon, 20 acres, a triangle formed by the junction of the Ararat and

Parish of Langi-kal-kal.

John Carland, 20 acres, in section C, adjoining and east of W. P. Schlicht's 65th-section.—Recommended

John Dunn, 20 acres, south-west of C. Loft's 65th section, and west of land applied for by Emma Dunn.—Postponed for mining Parish of Trawalla.

Francis Lachlan Ellis, 20 agres, north of McMillan's selection.—Recommended. Catherine Ellis, 20 acres, west of allotment 72A, J. Stewart's selection.—Recommended. Lydia Ann Ellis, 20 acres, north of land applied for by Catherine Ellis and allotment 72A.—Withdrawn, owing to applicant not having personally pegged out the land.
Section 99, The Land Act 1890-8.

Parish of Beaufort-Main Lead. Lee Son, 3 acres, in section L, south-east J. H. George's holding.-Recommended

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Relieves the worst cold in a day, stops therunning of the nose, breaks the fever, and banishes all tendencies toward pneumonia. For eale by J. R. Wotherstoon & Co...

Pith of the Budget. No statement since Mr Service's time-

Clear, comprehensive, courageous Revenue, 1900-1, £8,087,265. Expenditure, £7,709,900. Surplus, £136.000. Revenue, 1901-2, £6.963,200;

Expenditure, £7,192,313. Deficit, £229.113. If Commonwealth Parliament provides, as it should, for all new Federal have a surplus this year of £12,000.

No new taxation. No remission of taxation. £225,000 is set saids for old age penions from 10s to 7s per week... All old age pension claims are to be

heard in public. Victorian taxpayers have to find £400,000 per annum to help the neglected and sick. A prodigious post

Mr Peacock makes no provision for the expense of the convention. It's D fence, Trades and Customs, and

the Postal departments will cost £155,259 more under the Common wealth than before. Municipal endowment not to i

A hill to regulate the payment of lowances to widows and dependent elarives of deceased soldiers. Police vote increased by £5,000.

£40,000 provided for State school nildings. Value of produce exported through he Agricultural department last season,

£1,480,000. Government propose to advance 2s: 6-1 per case on fruit exported from the

Gold yield for the last year, 807,000 cz. A Government coal mine to be estabshed if a suitable deposit is discovered. Interest bill for coming vear E1,923,000—an increase of £58,000 on, he amount shown last year. Last year the loan expenditure

otalled £936,232. A fresh issue of dehentures during the year to the value of £500,000 Losn moneys to the amount of £1,185,000 to be expended during the

Of that amount, £720,000 is to bespent on Railways, £205,000 on Water Supply, and £260,000 on other publicworks and services already and to be authorised.

£140,000 to be spent on rolling stock, £53,000 on the new Flinders street Railway Station. Additional pier accommodation, Port-

Melbourne, £78,000; enlargement and improvement of pier and shipping yards, Williamstown, £39,000.

years of of Doctor

A DE

I hope to More to on Provide

nothing people s mounced ago that But no or where fore her is "All say that the comm

be more

has not be of him." The sec that Mou he was ca at the im

> oame near press. F or five, da staff, wh has cared on this p few days point.

friends
you."
"Frie like Bay " Besi **o**ursolve in Paris

"Yes a person you his which I have to tragedy woman "The "Ye

Deni Lucien

which his fri Mionn

-armi

Board.

licer, Ballarat, at the Court day, and dealt

2 acres, allotallotment 38,

ts, 1890-8.

illing to accept of Elizabeth ended for the to the creek. mmended the Mr S. Young

Act 1898. otment 14E3. -

Villiam Finch. diton, Samuel ton Smith, 200 section A, held n 123, The Land -Recommanded ction and to ortion in equal Smith refused

cts 1890-S. aring), George for allotment

revious recomth Lancey be appeared for aring), William i. for allotment dation to Miss Young, who tal objection to applicant did provided by Willox did

🛼 a triangle a Ararat and diway line .-A-kal

section C, Schlicht's 65th. h-west of C.

of land applied. ned for mining teres, north of mmended. st of allotment ccommended. north of land

and allotment applicant not e land. c 1890-8. ti Lead. L. utl. east.

n Remedy. lay, stops the he fever, and d pa-amonia, more & Co.

dget.

the House. craceous.

53,200.

diament pronew Federal Victoria will i £12,000.

r old age penms are to beive to find-

to Lelp the

odigi ar jart vention. Ics provision to

ustoms, and. s w<u>ill cost</u> he Common-

nat to 90

payment of ni dependent

£5.000. Stare school

ried through

ne last season. advance 2s: rted from the-

r, 807,000 zi. e to be estabis discovered. oming ver of £58,000 one

expenditure ntures during 500,000.

amount of d during the one is to be But on Water

other publicv and to be rolling stock,

nders street dation, Port gement and

pping yards £90,000.—

ren re cold need namberlain's. no opiate or y be given idence as to-

WOTHER-

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS

PART XII.

At my request he described the individual At my request he described the individual as short, stout, and red-faced, about 50 years of age, introducing himself as a friend of Doctor Barre and a resident of Blois. I have never seen Joseph Rabiot, but I immediately said to myself: "It was he." "You do not remember the contents o

the letter?" I asked.
"Not very well," he answered. "I only remember that Virginie-Ursule asked for an extract from her birth certificate to enable

her to marry.' r to marry.
Then you think she got married?"

"That is my opinion."
"Where did the letter come from?" "Where did the letter come from?"
"From Nevers, if I remember rightly."
Such, Monsieur Count, is the information
that I have thus far obtained. I wish it
were more satisfactory, but it is a great
deal to have accounted for the daughter of
Claire Guerin up to her twenty-second year.

Claire Guerin up to her twenty-second year.

I hope to learn more at Vezeray.

More than ever, Monsieur Count, I rely
on Providence, which has never failed you.

To-morrow I go to Vezeray, and in three
days you will get another letter. May it
inform you where you can find M. Joramie's
hoir.—Your very devoted servant,

Ambroise Mourillon.

(All Cod by prised!) " Gried the Count.

Ambroise Mourillon.

"Ah! God be praised!" cried the Count;

"at last we have a right to hope. The daughter of Claire Guerin and Paul Joranic is still alive and we shall find her." He read the letter again and put it away. The second came as promised. It said:

"Disappointment met me at Vezeray.

The nurse Lucotte died several years ago.

After leaving Vezeray, Virginie-Ursulenever returned, but she often sent news of herself

to the nurse. But since the nurse died, nothing has been heard from her. The say, however, that the nurse announced some eighteen or nineteen years ago that Virginie-Ursule had got married. But no one knows the name of her husband or where the ceremony was performed. It seems certain that she left Nevers long be-

fore her marriage.

"All speak highly of her character, and say that she was the best educated girl in

the commune.

"A man whose description corresponds to the man who preceded me at Poitiers, preceded me at Vezeray also.

"Rabiot is searching. He undoubtedly would not hesitate to get rid of the daughter as he got rid of the mother, but Virginie-Ursuie has a husband and—I believe

children.
"She is not defenceless, like the poor servant at Grandval.
"Besides, I cannot allow that Rabiot will be more successful than I; the good God does not put His providence at the service of wretches. Still I think it would be well to know what this man is about. You in your wisdom will decide what is best

"I write from Nevers. If I was rightly informed at Vezeray, the marriage took place in 1865 or 1866. I shall find out at the City Hall to-morrow whether it took place in Nevers. If not, I think I shall go from commune to commune and search every marriage registry in the lbepartment

Two other letters came at short intervals. Mourillon learned nothing at Nevers, except that Rabiot had been there before him. Then suddenly his letters ceased. The Count became anxious. But he decided to make inquiries about Rabiot. A. man in whom the Count had confidence visited No. 41 Rua Raitbout, on the pretence of wishing to rent rooms. Thinking the rent too nigh, he asked to see the proprietor. The janitor told him that M. Rabiot had gone on a pleasure trip to Belgium and Holland. The Count thought it more likely that he had gone into the country to find out what had become of Claire Guerin's

daughter. A fortnight went by, and still no news of Mourillon. The count, terribly anxious, began to fear that the old man had "I will wait another week." said he to

himself, "and then, if this mournful silence has not been broken. I will start in search The secret of this silence lay in the fact that Mourillon, in walking to the commune of Tannay, got caught in a thunder tempest

and wet to the skin, resulting in a fever which barely escaped proving fatal. But he was cared for by a skilful young doctor at the inn in Tannay, and in three weeks had become convalescent.

The count was on the eve of starting in search of Mourillon when he received from the sick man at Tannay the following lines, written in an vinsteady hand:

"I am at Tannay, in an inn, where I have been scriously sack. It seems that I came near going to the other world by exmy pas mort. Now I am out of danger and er et upon my old legs again. In four or five days I hope to resume my pilgrim's staff, whatever the estimable physician who has cared for me, and to whom I am per-haps indebted for the privilege of still being m I am peron this planet to serve you, may have to say about it.

The Count gave a sigh of relief. Still he determined to go to Tannay. There, sustained by the doctor, he insisted that the sick man should remain where he was for a few days longer, and then return to Paris in his company. The Count carried his point. While waiting, he went to Blois to see Doctor Barre, who treated Claire Guerin

at the hospital. The doctor received him in his office, and was greatly surprised when the Count handed him his card. "The name of the Count de Soleure is not unknown to me," he said; I have

friends who have often spoken to me of you."
"Friends whom I know?" "I think so. One of them is Major Jacques Grandin, whom I had the honor to know in 1870 in General Chanzy's army. 'Jacques Grandin, a noble and valiant soldier, without fear and without reproach,

like Bayard, as brave as the sword which carries and which he won on the battle-"Besides," continued the doctor, "we ourselves, have met before-at a reception

given about three years ago by Paul Joramie "Ah! indeed; you doubtless know then, doctor, that M. Joramie died last

"Yes, and that he left his vast estate to a person whom he used to know and made you his executor."

"Well, doctor, that is the very matter on which I have come to see you." "But I must ask you to regard what I have to say as confidential."

have to say as confidential."

"You may trust me fully, my dear sir."

"I am searching for M. Joramie's heir.

When I have found her, perhaps sooner, I shall need your testimony to help establish her identity. Last May a mysterious trag.dy took place near Blois. An old woman was found drowned in a pool."

"The servant, Beau-Soupir?"
"Yes. You identified her body as that woman whom you treated at the hospital

"Exactly, Count." "You would take oath that you are not Without hesitation if it were neces-

I may require you to do so before long." said the Count, as he took leave of the

DAYS OF ANGUISH. Denise's arrival at Paris had diverted Lucien from his sorrow. Regaining courage he went ardently to work for his sister. He had no more of those long spells of sadness which first astonished and then disturbed his friends. Nevertheless Georges and Mionne sometimes surprised him with a

gloomy expression on his face. Too discreet to question Lucien, they waited for him to break the silence. His thoughts were still upon his dear Erigenie, and at night and during long walks he thought of her unceasingly. "I shall never see her more !" cried he

What have I done to Madame Lureau? ome one must have warned her against me.

Some one must have warned her against me. Who is my enemy?
Twice a week Lucien went into the suburbs to make landscape sketches. One pleasant Friday morning he started out, with his portfolio under his arm.
"Let me see, where shall I go to-day?" he asked himself.

After thinking a moment, he said:
"Yes, to Ville d'Avray; there are splendid views there; and then, the house with the old tower which I noticed the other day." Seven o'clock was the dinner hour at the Soleure mansion. At that hour Lucien had ot returned.

not returned.

"He must have missed a train," said Georges to his wife; "let us wait for him."

They waited half an hour, which they probably would not have done had the count been in Paris. He had started the night before to visit Mourillon.

At 10 o'clock they were still waiting.
"He must have met some converdes and

"He must have met some comrades and gone to dinner with them," said Georges. When, towards midnight, everybody in the house had gone to bed, Lucien had not returned. But he could enter by the studio stairway without awaking anybody. stairway without awaking anybody.

Georges Ramel passed an uneasy night; he was out of sorts and even a little angry with his pupil. Early in the morning he knocked at the young man's door. Getting no answer, he opened the door. The bed had not been dutured.

had not been disturbed.

Georges felt a severe shock.

"What does is mean." he murmured.
Going down steins, he met Denise.

"Has my broider returned?" she asked.

"No, but do not be antious, Denise. He was compelled for some felden to spand the night in the country. He will be back before from."

But though he told Denise not to be antious, he was getting very anxious himself. Noch came, and no news. Georges could not keep still, and Madame Ramel shared her fittenand's auxisty.

"On! Georges," said she; suppose the poor boy has killed himself."

"My dear Mionne, we should not rush hashly to sigh a sorrowful conclusion."

But, nevertheless, he entertained the most horrible suspicious.

But, nevertheless, he entertained the most herrible suspicious.

Denise, seeing the anxiety of the others, began to weep and sob. In the afternoon she had two nervous attacks. Her sorrow was heartfending.

The next morning Georges took a carriage and drove to all of Lucien's friends, to ask whether any one had seen him. In vain.

At the o'clook that afternoon the count and Mourillon resched home. They found the servants silent and sad.

The count had gone away leaving joy in his house; returning he met desolation.

Georges hurriedly told the two old men the cause of their protound sorrow.

the cause of their protound sorrow.

The count turned pale and his lips quivered pervously, a sign, in him, of violent

emotion.

Mourillon gave a low groan and sank into a chair, "It is a serious matter," murmured the Then with wrinkled brow and shaking his head, he looked sadly at his son-in-law and his daughter.

IN THE JAWS OF THE WOLF. Lucien spent the morning in making sketches in the vicinity of Ville d'Avray. Then, after taking some refreshments at a restaurant, he started for The Tower which he had noticed a fortnight before, chance having taken him that way. The romantic appect of the house and tower had struck him. He said to himself: in. He said to himself:
"Que of these days I will return and

sketch this place."

Walking fast, in twenty minutes he was wasking rast, in twenty minutes ne was in the rear of The Tower. He passed by the garden door, closed as usual, and walked on forby or fifty steps, looking for a suitable point of view. He finally stationed himself under an apple tree a few

teps from the path, took out his drawing materials and began to sketch.
"It is singular," said he to himself, as he acceded "this numer old tower my proceeded, this queer old tower gives me a feeling of sadness. It makes me cold. A little more and I should be shivering. But it stends out finely. This will do to paint. I must show my sketch to George Romel and ask his advice. But it should not be painted in a sunny day like this. Rather a dark November day, after the leaves have

fallen, with floating clouds piled up in the horizon and the naked trees shaken by a squall. Then the house and tower would nave a fitting frame,'

While indulging in these reflections he heard the creaking of a lock. "Some one going in or coming out by the garden door," thought he. In a few minutes a man appeared in the path; he had on a straw hat and a large

It was Fourel. "The gardener," said Lucien to himself.
Fourel, not seeing the young man, went
into the hollow, of which we have already
spoken, and disappeared behind the thick

edge.
Fourel was on his way to Rabiot's cottage to tell him what had passed the night before between Eugenie and her mother, when the latter informed her daughter of M. Rabiot's

The young girl had passed a very bad night, weeping and thinking of Lucien. She remained on her bed as if she had first thrown herself upon it, all dressed, and it was broad daylight, when, overcome by fatigue, she went to sleep, only to be tormented by frightful nightmares.

She awoke at 9 o'clock and arose at once.

She bathed her face to efface the traces of her tears, did up her hair and arranged her disordered clothing. She tried to work but

could not. voice calling her to breakfast. Not wishing to seem to attach too much importance to the events of the night before, she went down, Madame Lureau kissed her daughter, as usual, on the forehead, but wore a stern aspect that contrasted with Anastasia's joyous air.

The young girl ate but little, and after breakfast went back to her room. Then,

thinking to overcome her sorrow, she took her work and started for the arbor. The servant, who was sweeping the rooms on the lower floor, told her that Madame Lureau had gone to her room to take her nap, and that Madame Fournier had gone out to make some purchases but

would first go to church. That meant that she would not return for two hours. For when Anastasia went to church on a week day her stay was long.

From the arbor Eugenie saw Fourel go out, and thought she would improve the opportunity to take a little walk in the garden. Passing by the garden door she noticed with surprise that it was not quite placed.

closed. A small stone had prevented it from shutting, and when Fourel turned the key the bolt failed to catch. Eugenie's heart beat rapidly. She could not resist the temptation to escape, even for a few moments, from her prison yard. Once across the threshold, charmed with the fresh air and the beauty of the fields, the fresh air and the beauty of the fields, she walked along the path gathering wild flowers as she went and thinking of her young and happy days when her father used to take her into the country every Sun-

Thus walking along absorbed in her thoughts and stooping here and there to pick a flower, she suddenly came in sight of Lucien, whose eyes struck her as he raised them from his drawing to look at the old

Although he saw only her profile, he rec-ognized her at once. Never did a man feel such a shock. His crayon fell from his hand, and his sketch slipped down upon the ground.
"Oh!" exclaimed he.

But already surprise had given place to indescribable joy. He bounded to his feet as if moved by a hidden spring. " Eugenie!" he cried. And into this cry his whole soul went. The young girl started as if she had been suddenly awakened, and raised her head in

She saw Lucien hurrying towards The young man's name flew to her her lips. In two bounds Lucien was by her side.

They remained silent a moment leoking into each other's eyes, as if still in doubt. A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS he whether it were she, she whether it

But Lucien's brow was radiant, and the young girl's bosom heaved violently.
"You here, Eugenie?" said he, "at Ville d' Avray! How does this happen? I thought you far, far away, near the Pyrenees. Has God, then, worked a miracle for me? Heaven opens again."

She trembled and looked upon him with

frightened air.
"What is the matter?" he asked. "I am afraid we may be seen together."
"Well, is it no longer allowable for a young man to talk to a young girl in a path in the fields?"

"If you knew, you would understand; I am afraid less on my own account than on your own. I know not whether it is a presentiment, but something tells me that you

are in danger." "Do you mean that I must go away at once?
"Oh, Monsieur Lucien!" said she, in a tone of energetic protest.

"I was wrong; forgive me," he continued; "but I am filled with doubt which

tinued; "but I am filled with doubt which it needs but one word from you to dispel. When I last saw you in Parls, there was one thing which I did not tell you, though the words were often on my lips. Now the time has come to speak. Engenie, I love you. You are the object of my adoration. They build altars to God; you have yours in my heart. My heart and soul and life belong to you.

in my heart. My heart and soul and life belong to you.

"Now, Eugenie, is it too much to ask you to make a confession which it would be so sweet for me to liear? Answer with a single word. Be you live mis."

The young girl's eyes filled with happy teats. With lipr sweet vaice trembling with emotion, she answered:

"Yes, Lucien, I love you!"

"Ah! then my happiness is really restored!" cried he with fire. "Away with fears, away with doubts. You give me strength, hope, courage, faith. Sing on, birds. My heart is filled with floods of harmony responsive to your songs!"
He seized Eugenie's hands and covered them with burning kisses. Abuppity the young girl drew her hands away and started backwards.

"Did you not hear that noise?" said she, lowering her voice and pointing to the

hedge.
"Oh! that was only the blackbird that I saw just now. See! there he ges."
And a bird started from the hedge and flew eway.
"Nevertheless, Lucien, I must leave you;

it would be very unfortunate if we were seen together. I should be subjected to numerous annoyances, and they might do vou some evil. Dear beloved, I do not understand." "Ah! Lucien, if you knew! They wish

o marry me. "What do you say?" exclaimed the young man, turning pale.

"They wish to marry me, but I rebel.
Be easy, Lucien, I love you. If I cannot be yours, I will not be another's, though my

with not be anothers, though my mother..."

"What!" replied the young man, "your mother, who adores you, wants you to marry against your will?"

"Ah! Lucien, my mother is much changed since you saw her. I see with pain that she no longer loves me as she used to." "That makes me think of an idea that

onge occurred to me. A few days before you left Paris your mother wrote me, you know!"
"Yes, so she told me." "Well, I at once thought that some un-known enemy had been speaking ill of me "That is not the case, Lucien."
"It would have been impossible to do so without resorting to calumny," said the

young man proudly.
"But I know now, Lucien, that they had an interest in separating us. You embar rassed certain projects."
"I understand; this marriage." "Well, I have no fears on that score.

be made to marry against her will."
"I thank you for your confidence, Lucien;
I deserve it. But the time is passing; we must leave each other."
"A moment more. Where do you live?"

There, in the house with the old "Why, the very place that I was sketching when you suddenly appeared! Eugenie, it is not chance that brought me here, but Providence. Have you been living at Ville d'Avray long?"
"Why do you ask me that? We left

Paris to come here."
"Then you and your mother have been to the South of France?" "Did my mother write you that?" " No : the janitress, Madame Grelut, told

"Then they deceived her."
"They told her to deceive me." "Oh! how carefully all has been pre-

pared !" murmured the young girl thought-fully.
"It was from Madame Grelut," continued Lucien, "that I learned that a friend of your father, to whom M. Luceau had lent four or five thousand france, had restored them to Madame Lureau."

The janitress told you that!" exclaimed the young girl.
"How else would I have known it?" "But it is false, Lucien; it is a lie!"
"How about this house, then, that Madam

Lureau has hired, and the money that she returned to ?" "She borrowed the money to repay you as for the house, she does not hire it, but our neighbor at the Rue Beaubourg, the widow whom you have seen once or twice."

" Madame Fournier?" Yes, my mother has accepted her hos pitality."
"Did she lend your mother the thousand

francs?" " Yes " "And she probably advised Madame Lureau to write te me?" "I think so. She wishes the marriage of which I have spoken, and looks upon you as an obstacl

"Is it one of her relatives that she wants you to marry?"
"No, but I beg you, Lucien, not to talk
of this man, whose very name frightens "What is his name?" "Permit me to hide it from you, some thing tells me that I should do wrong to name him to you. He might become your

implicable enemy."
"Then, dear Eugenie, you should tell "No, no; you might go and provoke him, and God knows what would follow. Of what consequence to you is this man whom me who he is." I detest, since I would rather die than be his wife? These lies that have been told to you open my eyss. There is a conspiracy here of which both of us are victims. I am almost the same as a prisoner here, not allowed to go cut, read, write, or see a newspaper. But I am obliged to stay here on my mother's eccount."

"It is intolerable!" cried Lucien; "but

Madame Lureau must see that you suffer."

"She is unwiling to see anything. She is against me, like the rest. God forgive me for saying it but I believe that if they were to put me to torture, she would ap

prove."
"Engenie, di not return; I will take
you to Paris am place you under the protection of the Gunt de Soleure."
"Lucien, though my situation were still
more frightful, I would not leave my
mother. If I had time I would tell you
mother. If I had time I would tell you mother. If I had time I would tell you much more, but I must go back. To-day, for the first time, I am outside of the garden, the gardener living carelessly left the door unlocked. Hovidence intended that I should see you But I am none the less an escaped prisoner. Au revoir; have confidence in me; llove you!"

She started to go, but he seized her hand, saving:

saying:
"I will deain you but a moment. You have not told me all. Yet to-morrow I must tell M. Ramel that I love you, and must be able to explain your situation. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that I should see you again to day."

"It is impissible."

WAY ON THOUSE SESTION

1 ART XII.—CONTINUED.

"No. To night I will want for you at the garden door. At half-past ten, when all ure asleep, you will leave your room quietly und come down. When I hear two knocks on the garden door I will climb over the wall. Then we can talk for an hour, after which I can take the last train for Ver-"Lucien, do you wish this absolutely?"

"Absolutely."
"Very well; I will be there." And she started off running.

He picked up the bouquet which she had dropped, gathered up his drawing implements, and went away rapidly through the ields toward the wood.

He thought no more of his unfinished

ONE AS GOOD AS THE OTHER. ONE AS GOOD AS THE OTHER.

Lucien had hardly gone when a man came out from the hedge. It was Anastasia's father. He ran to the garden door, through which the young girl had just re-entered, and saw at a glance why the door had not caught. Throwing away the stone angrily, he locked the door, saying to himself:

"What will cousin Rabiot say? Thunder! I have got myself into a pretty pickle. But there is no use in dodging; I must go and tell my cousin. Now look out for the

And he started for the cottage, reaching there out of breath.
Rabiot was stretched upon a sofa, dreaming of the millions. At sight of Fourel, he bounded to his feet.

"Why do you come back? What has happened?" cried he.
"Cousin Rabiot, I have been stupid; it is my fault.' "A thousand thunders. Explain your-

"Well, when I came here a stone prevented the gate door from locking, and the little girl went out for a walk and met

ucien Morel."
"Lucien Morel," repeated Rabiot in a hoarse voice. For a moment he was over-whelmed. Then the blood shot into his eyes; he roared like a wild beast and sprang upon Fourel.
"Idiot, wretch, knave!" he shrieked. shaking his accomplice with rage, "why did I make use of you? It was your daughter's wish. Now, run after the millions, run,

run! All is lost. Now we shall have to clear out. And just as all was within our grasp! Curse the luck!" Fourel released himself from Rabiot's grasp and said:
"Calm yourself, Cousin Rabiot."

But he would not listen, he bounded up and down the room like one possessed, tear-ing his hair and uttering horrible cries. Fourel stood at one side waiting for the end of the cries. Finally Rabiot sank heavily "Cousin Rabiot," then ventured Fourel,

numbly, "things are not as bad as you think. I overheard the conversation, and she refused to tell him the name of the man whom she is asked to marry."

This seemed to reassure Rabiot somewhat.

Then Fourel proceeded to describe the scene of which he had been an invisible wit-

ness. When he repeated what the young girl had said in reference to her imprisonment Rabiot burst out afresh:

"Ah! a fine caper you have cut. Now this cursed imp will be poking his nose into our affairs. The dauber, who should have remained in ignorance of our retreat, will now tell George Ramel and the Count de Soleure. Of course the latter cannot know that the Widow Lureau is Claire Guerin's that the Widow Lureau is Claire Guerin's daughter, but if he epouses the cause of the lovers, he will very likely set himself athwart of our projects. He is an old madman with a mania for becoming everybody's protector. You may as well go back to Beaugency and die in poverty on your farm. To morrow we shall have Lucien Morel, the Court and hissen in law on our hards.

It struck half-past ten. the Count, and his son-in-law on our hands.' Cousin Labiot, that must be preven "How, I should like to know? Oh! if I only had this Lucien Morel!" Fourel looked furtively towards the door approached nearer to Rabiot. and said in

"You can have him to-night if you want Rabiot started. "What!" said he. "He and the little girl have made a ren dezvous in the garden at half-past ten."
"Why did you not say so before?" "You did not give me time."

A sinister gleam came into Rabiot's eyes. "So much the worse for him! Why did he come to Ville de A'Vray? When I meet an obstacle, I crush it," Fourel shivered.

"Where did he go? Do you know?" Rabiot asked. "I saw him start towards the woods." "Well, it will be a good plan' to watch him. Go back to the villa, change your clothes, go in search of him, and follow him at a distance. And be sure to tell Anastasia to lock the young girl in her room tanicht"

to-night."
"Must I tell her what has happened?" "It is useless. She does not need to know that we shall be waiting in the garden at half-past 10 for Lucien Morel. Just tell her

not to let Eugenie leave her room."
"She will want to know the reason." "You will simply say, 'It is Cousin Ra-

biot's orders." BEFORE THE HOUR. While the two wretches were plotting ew crime, Lucien had climbed the hillside After following the edge of the woods for moment, he took the first path that he came to and plunged into the underbush. He was seeking solitude and silence in order

to give his thoughts free course. His heart and soul were swimming in joy.

He had found Eugenie again and she loved him; she had told him so. Doubt, from which he had suffered so long, could no longer gnaw at his heart.

He had no further reason to envy Georges Ramel and Alexis Mollin, like them he

was loved, and like them, at the beginning, was toyed, and like them, at the beginning, he had his Egeria, the gentle fairy whose mysterious power would inspire him.

He did not admit the possibility that Eugenie could be taken from him. She was his, love had given her to him. The unfortunate young girl needed his arm to defender against her appressors. She hed na one her against her oppressors. She had no one to rely on but him. How happy and proud he was to say to himself:

"I will be her protector."

Time passes quickly when one's thoughts are on pleasant things. Lucien did not notice the direction in which he was going. He had tied his portfolio and folding stool together so that he seemed to be carrying but one article. Suddenly he stopped at sight of a large

sheet of water, magnificently shaded with trees. He recognized the spot in a moment. He had visited it twice the year before. That clump of trees on the right he had From Ville d'Avray he had reached the pool of Saint-Cucufa without suspecting the distance he had walked. He looked at his

"I must retrace my steps as quickly as possible," and take care set to loese my way, for darkness may overlake me in the woods." At 7 o'clock he was still in the midst of the woods. It was the dinner hour at the Soleure mansion. Then it occurred to him that he should have sent a despatch to Georges Ramel. But the mistake was made and it was too late to repair it.

"Well," said he, "it is the first time that I ever failed to return on time; they

Thus reassuring himself, he hastened on.
The sun was rapidly going down, and he would have lost his way had not a forester put him on the right path. It was half-past seven when he finally came out of the woods above Ville d'Avray. Then it was that Rabiot's accomplice perceived him:
"At last," growled he, "there he is!"
After looking in vain for the young n

will not look on it as a crime, and to-morrow

I will tell them of Madame Lureau and

wait long, but was rewarded for his patience.

She suspected that my improdence diffe to near costing me my lis! How site would suffer! But she can know nothing about it.

wait long, but was rewarded for his patience.
Lucien was walking with long and rapid
strides. Fourel followed a few steps distant, resolved not to lose sight of him.
Lucien entered the restaurant where he
had breakfasted in the morning, ate something, he cared not what, and at 9 o'clock,
after an hour's happy reverie, found himself
in the rear of the garden of the tower.
Lucien approached the door and listened
a moment for the sound of steps. The garden was silent, but he heard the closing of
blinds and windows.

den was silent, but he heard the closing of blinds and windows.

"Everybody is going to bed," thought he, "the gardener with the rest."

He walked along by the wall to select a favorable place for climbing over. Round the corner, in a beet-root field, there was a heap of stones against the wall, which the proprietor of the field had placed there to get them out of the way. They had evidently been there some time, for they were half hidden by creeping brambles.

By standing on these stones, Lucien, with a jump, could reach the branch of a tree which rested on top of the wall, extending about a yard outside of the garden.

Thinking it useless to look farther, and still having an hour to wait, he weat back along the path a short distance and then left

along the path a short distance and then left it to lie down behind a thicket some twenty steps away. He had no idea that he had been steadily watched ever since leaving the None of his movements had escaped Fourel, and when the latter had seen him

lie down he hurried back to the villa, entering by the street door which he left partly open for Rabiot. At 10 o'clock Rabiot joined him. Always prudent, he had besmeared his face and hands with lampblack that he might not be recognized by the young man. For some time Eugenie, fearing that

Madame Fournier might enter her room while she was asleep, had been in the habit of locking her door at night. In the day time the key was inside the door.

Pretending that the heat of the day had time the heat of the day had time the heat of the day had time the heat of the day had tired her she went upstairs early. Madame Fournier and Madame Lureau followed soon atter. For fifteen or twenty minutes Eugenie heard Anastasia going and coming, always passing her door. But she had put out her light that they might think that she

and gone to bed.

At last there was silence in the house. As the hour approached the young girl began to grow agitated, but when the clock struck ten she had partly recovered her self-pos-session. She walked to the door in darkness, and softly turned the knob. The door would not open and the key was gone. What did it mean? Then she remembered the noise in the hedge, and at once it flashed through her mind that the gardener had heard all and that they had prevented her

from leaving her room.

She grew cold with fright. She fell upon her knees, and big tears rolled from her eyes.
"It is nearly half-past ten," said she to herself; "he is at the garden door, waiting. What will he think? If I could only let him know! But how? I might call, but what good would it do? My mother and Madame Fourel would turn a deaf ear. I

can do nothing, nothing."

And her tears flowed faster than ever. "Dear Lucien," she continued, "suppose they should harm him! But I do wrong to be frightened. They simply wanted to stop me from seeing him. He will watt half an hour, and when he sees that I do not come, he will understand. Then he will return to Paris, and to-morrow he will tell M. Ramel. He will induce M. Ramel and Count de Soleure to take pity on me. They will come and save me from this wretched

She opened the window and half opened the blind. She could see the court, but not the garden. She listened with all her ears, though convinced that she was too far away though convinced that she was too lar away to hear Lucien's steps.

"But he must pass by the house on his way to the station," thought she. "I shall hear him, and that will be enough."

It struck helf nest ten.

For a quarter of an hour Lucien's ear had been glued to the garden door. THE CRIME.

Suddenly the young man trembled with joy. He heard a light step in the path. He even seemed to hear the rustle of a skirt. Breathlessly he waited. The steps came nearer, and then the expected knocks.
"I am here," whispered the young man.
"All right; come in. Without losing a moment Lucien hastened to the chosen spot and hoisted himself to the top of the wall with the agility of a gymnast. The rest was nothing. Simply a leap to make. One, two——. But in jumping he either made a false movement or the contraction of the statement of the fall want by

was in too great haste, for he fell upon his hands and knees. Before he could rise a heavy blow from a club struck him on the neck. He gave a hoarse cry and stretched out motionless on the ground. Eugenie heard the victim's cry. She rose with a shudder and recoiled to the middle the room. Then she bounded back to

the window and opened wide the blinds. But she could not hear a thing.
"I must have been mistaken," she mur-Fourel had dealt the terrible blow, knowing the spot where Lucien intended to scale the wall, and Rabiot had given the signal at the door. "I have killed him with one blow," said the cooper to his accomplice, who came up to lend a hand.

"Then," answered Rabiot, coldly, "the worst of the job is over."

But Fourel had relied too much on his bludgeon, which had made a hole in the skull from which the blood flowed; Lucien was not as stone-dead as he supposed.

As the two wretches were about to carry him away the young man gave a slight groan. Immediately his eyes opened wide

and he tried to rise.

But Rabiot rushed upon him with a wild beast's rage, placed his knees on his chest, and seized him by the throat. He soon ceased to breathe, But first caught a glimpse through the mist which veiled his eyes of the assassin's horrible black face.
"I have choked him!" said Rabiot; "my nger; are worth more than a club. et us make haste.' Following out the plan which they had agreed upon, they carried the body to the old well previously referred to and dropped it in. At the depth of about three yards it

where it hung for a moment, but the weight of the body loosened the roots and soon a doll noise announced that their victim was at the bottom. "Now let him come up if he likes," said Rabiot, cynically. All was quiet around them. Their only witness had been the stars and God. They were not afraid of these. Besides, they did

not believe in God!

know ?"

The two rascals separated.

caught in the network of clematis and ivy,

Fourel went back into the garden, closing the door noiselessly, while Rabiot hurried off into the hollow. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL. Rabiot, in his earlier days a blacksmith. had immense strength in his arms and hands. But, fortunately for his victim, he relied too confidently upon his grip. He did not, as he supposed, completely strangle Lucien. He and his accomplice were too

dropped him into the well.

The sun had been up an hour when Lucien awoke from his leng unconsciousness.

Lying flat on his back he could see through the net-work above him the little row space of blue sky bounded by the mouth of the well. Gradually he recalled what had happened.
"I have been entrapped," said he to him-self. "But by whom? And how did he

much excited at the time to be sure of the

on hearing a noise in the hedge. Then he doubted no longer that there was a man hidden there, listening. It must have been the gardener. The gardener, therefore, was the author of the attempt upon his life. It did not occur to the young man that there After looking in vain for the young man in the woods Fourel had taken a point of observation on tep of the hill. He had to

Suddenly he recollected Eugenie's fright

suffer! But she can know nothing about it.
That is one consolation."
Besides a severe pain in his head and neck, Lucien became conscious of a soreness in the back between his shoulders and twinges in other parts of his body. But he was gratified to find that no bones were broken. Findingthat his limbs obeyed his will, he rose to his feet. Examining the place where he had fallen, he saw that nothing short of a firacle had prevented the fall from finishing the murderer's work. His body had truck a bed of dry leaves in the only pace where there were no stones; otherwise he would have been killed outright. The well at the top was not more than a yard in diameter, but steadily widered till at the bottom the diameter exceded two yards. In depth Lucien judged to be thirty or forty feet. But he could not make out its purpose. There was no trace of water and the soil

was sand.
The well-cenented masonry was in good condition, an with the exception of an ex-cavation at the height of his head, to which he did not pay much attention at first, he saw no chinks or crevices by which he could attempt the perilous ascent. For a moment he was inclined to despair, but his courage oon returned.
"No, no," said he, "I have not escaped

death mirzeulously simply to perish here of hunger and thirst."

Like a sailor on an abandoned ship, he knelt and prayed. Then he arose again with new strength and began to shout at

the top of his voice: "Help! help!"

The sound rose to the mouth of the well, and escaping through the funnel, was lost in the air. He renewed his cries at intervals, but no one answered. Then he remembered that his enemy might hear him and come to finish his work by dropping a stone epon his head. This made his lesh creep.

Looking at his watch, he found that it

had stopped at twenty minutes past 6. But he judged from the sun that it was now 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If he could only reach the network of ivy and clematis six yards above him. This thought caused his eyes to fal on the stones lying around him.
"But Ishall have to make a pile four yards higt," thought he; "there are not stones enough. Nevertheless I must try." And he et about the work. By the time the had laif the base and two steps of his staircase, darkness came on. Stretching himself upon the dry leaves again, he fell asleep, aid was tormented all uight by horrible dreams. He awoke in the morning

na fever more hungry and thirsty than ever, with steadily-diminishing strength, but with his will still unshaken.

As soon as it was light he bagan his work As soon as it was light he began his work again, hading to rest frequently. He had constructed his fourth step when, dislodging a square stone from its position, he caused several others to fall away from him. They seemed to disappear in darkness, and the excavation before spoken of became wider by a yard
"What is this?" said Lucien in surprize,

"a cellar or subterranean passage? I must find out." He had ix matches in his pocket. Lighting one, he entered the excavation, and found himself in an underground gallery. Thinking that there must be an exit at the other end, he determined to follow it. Lighting a second match, he started, walking as fast as possible, and stooping that he might not hit his head. The gallery was about half a yard wide, and built of wellcomented stones, like the well itself.

His hope revived, Lucien did not notice that his strength was vanishing. He had lighted his last match but one, when sud-

denly he brought up against a wall which closed the passage. He could find no exit.

The blood began to swim in his eyes.

"All is over now!" he murmured, stag-And he gave a hoarse cry of despair. He tried turn back, but his feet were fastened to the soil. His match went out, burning his fingers, but he did not feel the pain. In a moment his chest began to heave spasmodically, and then his breath failed him. Unconscious he sank back in a mass

lighted his last match but one,

against the wall that closed the passage.

POOR GIRL! When, after the crime, Fourel entered furtively and noiselessly the little pavilion where he slept, he noticed that Eugenic's window and blinds were open and that her

chamber was lighted. He antiously asked himself whether the young girl had not heard something in spite of the distance. At that moment, overcome by fatigue, she was undressing to go to bed, having vaited in vain to hear Lucien pass, until the whistle of the locomotive told her that the last train had gone. Still, in spite of her need of rest, it was half past 3 before she closed her eyes and after 8 when she Slipping out of bed the first thing that she did was to look at her door. A singular smile payed over her lips as she observed

that it was no longer locked. When she went lownstairs Madame Lureau and ne Fournier were taking their coffee. "We did not call you," said Anastasia, supposing that you would like to have our seep out."
"You were quite right in not waiting for me, fol I am not hungry."

Andstraightaway she went into the garden, sill thinking of the cry that she had heardin the night. Fourel, who was mowing a rass plat, watched her out of the cor ner of his eye. She walked along a path to the gaden door, and, seeing there nothing unusual, followed the path further, which

was eparated from the wall scaled by Luciel only by a border planted with shrubi But Fourel had been there before her aid had raked it all over. Neverthe-less he young girl's eyes noticed a spot wher the earth had been freshly leveled, and she saw also that the branches of a shrul had been recently cut. This did not tell ier much, but it caused her terrible emotion, and she trembled. Forel also trembled as he saw the vonn

girl stop at the place where Lucien had falle. But she soon re-entered the house, and he partially recovered his calmness, growling between his teeth:

"Could she have heard? It is easy to see that she suspects something."

Half an hour later he had told Rabiot. Mrs. Yeast-Do you think my visits to "A thousand thunders!" exclaimed the latter : " I did not expect that !" He held his head in his hands and re-

"Yes, that is what must be done," he murmured, rising.
He continued, aloud: Lucien Morel has addressed several letrs to Madame Lureau; they are in one of he drawers; you must get them without he knowledge, and bring them to me at You shall have them in an hour."

flected for a moment.

Good! I shall go to Paris at once; I return on Monday afternoon. But as I thank it best not to show myself at the for several days, I shall write from to Anastasia that business has called mewhere or other and will detain me for fre or six days."

In lan hour Fourel brought to Rabiot
Lucia Morel's letters.

Eulenic, horribly anxious about Lucien,
was ke a body without a soul. Anastasia, ornt of recent events, could not imagine

what t meant. Sunday morning she re-ceived letter from Rabiot, which she read aloud o Madame Lureau and Eugenie. He said that important business had called him to Lyns, and that he should not have the pleasue of seeing his friends at Ville d'Avry before the end of the next week. To BE CONTINUED.

Thoroughly Done. rer-These biscuits are regular Landly-What do you mean?

How He Won Her. Hawkaly-Here's a pretty girl eloped with a detect Blunt-i'mi I suppose at the last misute betten't pull the tooth Phile-

Board -Thorough bread, you know-

rather to well done.

PHEW!

[In the new Greek chamber there are 112 Theotokists, 13 Deligeorgists, 6 Drag and 4 Carapinists.—Daily Paper.] nd 4 Carapinists.—Daily Paper.]
Deligeorg—who ever heard of them?
Dragoumists? Dragoum—which, please?
I cannot pronounce one word of them.
On my honor, it's absurd of them
Answering such names as these.
Who'll enlighten me? Will you?
Who they are and what they do?
Are they mummies? Are they mammals?
Whales or crocodiles or camels?
Relics dug from classic sods?
New diseases? Ancient gods? New diseases? Ancient gods? Are they fossils? Can I see 'em In the Kensington museum? Are they planets, stars or men? What the dickens are they, then?

Piqued to solve so strange a mystery. Piqued to solve so strange of many volumes have I read, Science, commerce, arts and history, Every language—living, dead. I have plunged into mythology, I have plunged into mythology,
Demonology and conchology,
Anthropology—every ology
Ever troubled human head.
Nowhere could I find the place of them— Nowhere light upon a trace of then

I was doubtful of unraveling I was doubtful of unraveling
This enigms when a friend
I fell in with who'd been traveling
Over Greece from end to end.
"Ho!" he cried. "So pale! So thin!
What's the trouble you are in?"
I explained. "Ha, ha!" laughed he.
"I can tell you what they be.
Yes it is in Greece they gray. Yes, it is in Greece they grow. Currants? Olives? Oh, dear, no! No, they are not what you think— Nothing good to eat or drink. Gods? Oh, no, nor new bacterial Dear me! nothing so superior!" (He's, you see, a cockney, so don't rhyme; Hence that jangle which I know don't

rhyme.)

A "Literary School." A traveler in the rural districts was attracted by a sign on a log house on which was scrawled "Literary School."

He entered and found himself in the presence of the principal and about a dozen

literature do you teach here?"
"Well," drawled the principal, "mos" any kind that comes erlong-Burial of Sir John Moore, 'Boy Stood on the Burnin Deck,' 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight,' Bingen on the Watermelon

mos' anythin' that I remembers!"
"How about history and geography?" "Ain't got no hist'ry books, stranger, an as fer geography—the boys has done been tol' that the worl's roun', an that they can't slip off, an that's all they wants to know! Besides, this here ain't no geography affair. It's a literary school. That's what it are! An don't you come roun' here a-interferin with it either!"-

on your head! Have you been fighting again?" "Fightin? · Me? I guess not." "But son f struck you?"
"Nobody strack me. It wasn't fightin at all. It was a accident."

An Accident.

"Why, Johnnie, you've got a big lump

down an was sittin on him an I forgot to hold his feet." A Fatal Error. Inspector-That new man will never

of soap stolen from a railroad car and the idiot arrested a tramp for the crime.-



"The deucel How was it? Tell me after, but put another horse in the car-"I can't sir, for the mare kicked the carriage to match wood."-Pick Me Up.

Mrs. Bilkins (reading)-Here is an ac-

Mr. Bilkins (thoughtfully)-Let me soe, do those belong to us? Not Her Fault. Mrs. Perkleigh-Hannah, I heard you talking to that policeman in the kitchen again last night. Hannah-Well, mum, if yez do be afther

Chicago News. Good Cooks Are Hard to Keep. "They say that the wife of the new president of France is a good cook.' "Well, the president of France is a lucky man if she is satisfied with her place."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Keeps Coming-and Going.

your wife do her any good?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, yest She says she always feels better after you've left. Yonkers Statesman. Contrary. "Yes, I see him. What is there so pe-

Effect of His Tools. "There is seldom any point to what he writes," said Triplett. "He nearly always uses a stub pen," ex-plained Twynn.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-A western paper tells us about a tornado that struck a train, and the only man in it who wasn't

"I rather think she prefers a pensive, thoughtful man."
"Ah?"
"Ah! At any rate, when I told her I

More Ways Than One. Ethel-How do you know that he loves

Elva-Oh. I know! "He didn't tell you so, did he?" "No, but I had it from his own lips."

rhyme.)
"They are simply, if you please,
Best assorted Greek M. P.'s!"

towheaded scholars.
"I was curious," he explained, "about the sign over your door. What kind of

"An accident?" "Yep; I had just trun Tommie Scanlon

make a detective. Chief—Why not? Inspector-There was a 25 pound box

"Did ye want the carriage this morning, sir?"
"Certainly, and at once."

"Then ye can't have it. The mare's

count, John, of a terrible hurricane in the Cayman islands—people killed and the country generally devastated.

eavesdroppin constant. Oi can't help it .-

culiar about him? "He is the contrariest man alive. He has started a we'll worry all we want to

The Milkman's Remark. "Here's benevolent assimilation for you," as the milkman remarked when he shoved the can under the spout of the pump,

hurt was the baggage man. Mr. Crimsonbeak—Perhaps he succe in checking it .- Yonkers Statesman. Character Study.

oved her she advised me not to get gay. -Indianapolis Journal.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY DAY,

A heart full of thankfulness, A thimbleful of care, A soul of simple hopefulness.

A patient trust in Providence

- An early morning prayer;
 A smile to greet the morning with,
 A kind word as a key
- To open the door and greet the day
 Whate'er it bring to thee,
- To sweeten all the way—
 All these, combined with thoughtfulness Will make a happy day. -Exchange.

none mental designations de la compansión de la compansió

A Story of the South African War. Xoneonononononononononononononono

"The question at issue," Charles Shaefer said quietly, "is between this and that." "This" was a man, a native black

South African runner. He lay flat on his back in the little valley, his unseeing eyes wide open, motionless save for an occasional twitching of the muscles, his life blood trickling through the hastily applied bandage which concealed the bullet wound in the head. The man was silent, except when his parched lips moved in the inarticulate mutter of delirium.

Charles Shaefer, Reuter's special correspondent in the Transvaal, did not allow his eyes to linger long upon the piteous black figure. His gaze reverted to "that," a small package of papers, evidently of great importance, carefully wrapped in a waterproof covering which he had drawn from his

breast pocket. "Now that we are reduced to two horses only," he went on, his eyes shifting for a moment to the carcass of a third horse which lay dead some 20 yards off, "and seeing that we are in the enemy's country, probably 24 hours' ride from the nearest well of water, and that this nigger is a dead weight on our hands"-

"You surely don't dream of abandoning the poor devil?" Tom Barker broke

Shaefer glanced uneasily at his companion. Barker was a puzzle to him. a poor man of distinguished literary ability, young, but already a success as a journalist, yet occasionally betraying a vein of sentimentality altogether out of place in connection with his friend of Teutonic origin. Shaefer had had inconvenient experience of this "too English" peculiarity more than once during the three months' enforced imprisonment in Ladysmith, from which they had just escaped with the invalu able help of the negro runner.

"You wouldn't leave him here to die?" the Englishman persisted. Shaefer rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

"He's sure to die soon in any case." "I don't think so. If we can get him on my horse and carry him a bit out of

"It's out of the question, Barker. He cannot walk, and these two horses are already tired out, and we cannot possibly do it.

Besides, the horses are my property," continued the German. "I had to pay a big price for them in Ladysmith, and we've already lost one in our recent encounter with the Boer outposts. I must get my dispatches in at the | denly, with a tremendous "whoosh," nearest telegraph station. It's 40 miles yours in, too, for the London T---. I reckon on selling these beasts when we get safely over the Tugela river, and I don't propose leaving one behind." And the German's eyes gleamed angrily, his voice thick with passion.

"What's the life of a nigger runner worth?" he growled.

"He's a man, anyway," Tom Barker retorted. "Suppose I refuse to leave the fellow?"

"Then"-and now Shaefer became ominously cool-"I shall again be forced to remind you that your horse is my property. I go, and the horse you ride goes with me. You can come or not, as you please."

Barker turned pale. "That is the choice you offer me? Then I say you are a blackguard."

"And I say," indifferently, "that you are a fool. Come, will you mount?" "No," furiously.

The Reuter correspondent shrugged his shoulders.

"Have it your own way," he said. "You'll be food for the Boers before morning." And, gathering up the reins of the second horse, he prepared to jump into his own saddle. But here Barker sprang upon him suddenly. "No. you don't," he cried. "You shall leave me one horse, you brute, though it were a hundred times your prop-

"Stand off!" the German cried. Tom Barker's answer was to close with him silently, and there ensued a trial of strength the issue of which seemed for several minutes doubtful. The men were not badly matched. Shaefer was a little heavier, but he was older by 15 years, and Barker's dithe body had known an English public school training. The result of the fight seemed uncertain, when the German suddenly loosed his hold and fell back, leaving the reins of the second horse almost in the other's clutches But Barker, raising his head and about to seize the reins, found himself covered by his antagonist's revolver.

"Now, perhaps," the German correspondent observed, "you will listen to reason. I know you haven't got a gun on you, my friend. I know something of your strange English character. There is nothing like being ready for any emergency that may arise."

Tom Barker, under the covering revolver, stood erect and mute. To argue further with a man prepared to commit murder on behalf of a horse and a few news dispatches of no great importance would be simple waste of

breath. Keeping the muzzle of the revolver pointed full at Barker's breast. Shaefer jumped into his saddle, and, seizing the reins of the other horse, he started off at a sharp trot. As long as Barker remained in running distance the German occasionally looked back to be sure he was not followed. In five minutes he was but a speck in the distance on the South African veldt. "It's your own fault, remember, if you lose your life and fail to get your news in Monday's London T-," was his final greeting as he disappeared over the crest of the nearest kopje, turning to

When he had disappeared, Barker looked around him, reviewing the situation. It was not a very cheering prospect that met he eye. Two hills, or kopjes, of some housand feet rose to the right and left and he could see the setting sun on the horizon between them far beyond on the veldt. The day had been intensely hot.

"I don't know what the deuce to do now," thought Barker. Is if in answer to the question the wounded guide rolled over on his side, making an effort to

"Where's Mass' Shaefr?" he said, looking around him in suprise. Barker gave the negre a drink of brandy mixed with water from his canteen, and the man presenty seemed to revive sufficiently to sit u.

Barker laughed grimly. "He's gone

down the path leading to the Tugela river, leaving us both here in a nice mess," he said. The darky rubbed his hand over his eyes wearily and then gazed steadily along the road ahead. "Yo' say he go 'long the right trail?" muttered the man. "Yes." replied Barker.

"Then he's sure gone wrong. That right trail leads down to the Bo' camp, and he'll get nab or killed for py," the

guide said slowly. It was too late now to warn the Ger-

sight by this time. When Tom Barker and the negro guide, the latter resting against the Englishman's shoulder, staggered into the but of a friendly Kaffir just before suprise the next morning, they could obtain no tidings of the German. But they received a rude welcome and a rough shakedown from the long suffer-

ing Kaffirs, who had during the war learned to respect the English race. The next day Tom Barker, with a new guide, started off once more for the British camp on the Tugels. They reached it at sunset the next evening, and Barker reported himself to the commanding officer, who was glad to get news of the beleaguered army in Ladysmith, and, although Ton Barker begged for a party to go out in search of the lost German correspondent, the stern general steadily refused to listen

to his request. And heaven only knows to his hour what did become of the wretched Shaefer. There were many rumors. Some said he was shot as a spy by a Boer commandant, but his fate remains as unknown to his employers and the world as does that of many another whose life story lies buried with them deep in the grassy breast of the South African veldt.

DENNIS' DEMON.

Whereby the Irish Camp Cook Sustained a Fearful Shock.

Many years since during the height of the war in Florida, a company of the Second infantry made their camp for the night, after a rainy day's march, by the bank of a muddy stream that slug-gishly meandered through a dense and unwholesome everglade. Dennis Mulligan, the redhaired Irish servent of the commanding officer, having seen his master's tent comfortably pitched, lit a small fire beneath a huge palmetto, and, having cut several slices of fat pork from the daily ration, proceeded to fry that edible for the night's repast.

In the deep gloom of the evening silence reigned unbroken but for the crackling of the small fire and the grizzling of the pork as it crisped and curled in the mighty mess pan, when sudthe leaves of the palmetto were disturboff yet, and I suppose you want to get | ed, and a huge owl, five feet from tip to

tip, settled in the foliage. Startled by the disturbance, Dennis for an instant suspended his culinary operation, and, frying pan in hand, gazed slowly and fearfully about him. Persuading himself that the noise was but the effect of imagination, he again addressed himself to his task, when the owl set up his fearful hook which sounded to the horrified ears of Dennis

like "Who-cooks-for you-all" Again he suspended operation again gazed fearfully forth into the night, again persuaded himself that his imagination was in fault, when, accidentally glancing upward, he beheld the awful countenance and glaring eyes of the owl turned downward upon him, and from that cavernous throat, in hollow tones, again issued the question:

"Who-cooks-for you-all?" "Heaven bless your honor!" said poor Dennis, while the mess pan shook in his poured forth a molten stream, which, falling upon the flames, caused aburst of illumination that added to the terrors know, sir, who cooks for the rest of the gintlemen."

A burst of flendish laughter followed from those who had witnessed the incident, and "Dennis" Demon" became a favorite yarn in the Second infantry from that time forth.

Righ Lights.

Deny yourself pleasures when are young so that your children will have money enough to make things pleasant for some lawyer after you are

A man is qualified to make a fool of himself just as long as he can find an attractive woman who will look at him twice.

When a woman really loves her husband, she knows better than to remind she didn't accept him.

Girls who say they wouldn't marry have never had a man try to drag them to the altar.

Why He Measured the Distance A Prospect (Me.) correspondent contributes this account of the discomfoure of a would be smart young lawyer, who finally, in a case of assault andbattery, asked an old man of the vignity at what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened.

"Just 4 feet 51/2 inches," answered the witness. "How came you to be so exact?" asked the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool r other to ask me, and so I measuredit."-Augusta Journal

Getting Under Way. "It's useless," said the your man who works for Senator Sorghum while he is learning the politician briness, "to undertake large operations by unless you possess some capital."/ "Exactly so, my boy," answered the senator, "exactly so. I didn' begin to get started in the affairs of my state

until I got possession of its opitol."__ Brown-Oh, yes! the world moves! Jones-Yes; and it has to huntle to keep up with the United Street.

HE WAS NOT MUCH OF A JUDGE OF PICTURES, BUT BOUGHT THEM.

And When All Was Said and Done It Painters Themselves That He Was a Real Patron. Smile of

and they had money galore. They did not know anything about pictures. They could not tell, unsided, a Rembrandt from a lithograph; but that is a trifle. They were patrons of art. As to their names, I shall call one

Smith and the other Jones. Well, Smith bought a picture and presented it to the Art museum. Then Jones went abroad and visited Paris, and there an artist whom I knew ran across him. "I want," said Jones, "to give a

man correspondent. He was far out of picture to the museum. Smith has done so. I mustn't let him get ahead of me." "My dear Mr. Jones," said the artist aforesaid, "I know exactly the picture for you. It was painted by Constant. It is now in Constant's studio. Let me see it. You will not get anything lovelier in all Paris "

The next day they went to Constant's studic. They were shown the picture. Constant himself shook hands with the great American patron of art. The other artist, the one who had taken Jones to the studio, praised the picture inor dinately. It was indeed lovely, and it deserved the praise. The American was visibly impressed. He almost said he would buy it.

"And it is not a dear picture, all things considered," said his conductor.
"How much?" said the patron. "Twenty thousand francs-\$4,000."

From that moment the interest of the patron began to cool. He did not say again that he liked the picture. He took leave of the famous Constant almost curtly. He did not encourage his conductor to talk, and he would not himself say anything more about the picture.

Naturally the conducting artist thought it was all over. He made a feeble attempt to reopen the subject, but the patron of art said gruffly: "No, no. That picture doesn't suit

me." Picturesque and severe things were said about that patron by that artist. He declared that the patron knew no more of art than a cow did. What business had such a man to an opinion about a picture? "Of course." he would conclude at

the end of each harangue, "the trouble was in the price. He is worth millions and he wouldn't pay \$4,000 for a beautiful picture—the barbarian!" Suddenly the artist was astonished. The patron had bought a picture, and,

behold, it was one which cost double the price of Constant's. What could it all mean? The artist was a point blank man, and the next time he saw the patron he

went at him bluntly. "Now, Mr. Jones," said he, "I want you to tell me why you didn't buy Constant's picture. I suppose the price was too steep. But the one you bought at least cost twice as much, and you got

sold in buying it." "Why, look here," said the brilliant Jones, "old Smith gave the museum a picture that cost \$5,000-\$5,000, you understand. Do you suppose I can give it one that cost only \$4,000? What do you take me for?"

But he is a patron of art.

An Eskimo Legend of the Bayen. The following fable of how the raven became black is common to every Eskimo household: Once upon a time (all their stories begin in this way) the owl and raven were fast friends. Indeed. they were so intimate that they spent most of their time together and had things in common, like brother and sis-

One day the raven made a dress of dapple white and black for the owl, and the latter, not to be outdone in quivering grasp and the unheeded pork generosity, made a pair of nice whalebone boots and presented them to the raven and, not content with this, went to work upon a white dress. When of the scene. "Heaven bless your honor! the raven was asked to try it on, she I cooks for Captain Eaton, but I fon't merrily ran and skipped about and refused to sit still.

"Be quiet a little while!" cried the owl angrily. "If you don't, I will spill the lamp over you?"

But the raven paid no attention to the threat and continued to tease the owL At last, in his vexation, the owl dash-

ed the sooty oil in the kamp over the white suit of the raven and cried out, 'Qua qua!" From that day the unfortunate raven

has worn a black coat.--San Francisco

When the Cowboy is a Hero. "I am very fond of the genuine cowboy, now fast disappearing," says Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, narrating his experiences as "A Missionary In the him that he once said he would die if Great West' in The Ladies' Home Journal. "I've ridden and hunted with him, eaten and laughed with him, the best man that ever lived usually camped and slept with him, wrestled and prayed with him, and I always found him a rather good sort-fair, conorable, generous, kindly, loyal to his friends, his own worst enemy. The mpression he makes when he rides brough a town in a drumken revel, shooting miscellaneously at everything, s a deservedly bad one, I grant you, out you should see him on the prairie in a 'round up' or before a 'istampede.'

There he is a hero." An Average Husband.

Mrs. Willis-My husband is a very rapid Mrs. Waze-Just like mine. He reads the paper through so rapidly that he isn't able to tell me a word in it when he gets young man's pets."

Careless. "I wonder how that item ever gut past the press censor!" said the Span ish pt ficial. "Which one?" "The society note to the effect that the usen regent expects to travel for her ealth."

Stony Hearted.

"You told me you were going to sak that rich old uncle of yours to give you that beautiful marble faun. you have always coveted."
"Well, I did, and he gave, me the marble

A PATRON OF ART. AN UNREPORTED FIGHT.

If It Ever Came Off, the Spaniards Musi

"We don't happen t' see nothin in th' papers from th' seat o' war 'bout Josiah Wheelock gettin killed er wound Had to Be Asknowledged by the ed er losin hisself, dew ye?" asked Uncle Hiram Haytuft, lounging into Seth Parker's general produce store in Col-There is a story you can hear if you barrel. "What reg'ment? Why—no want in Paris concerning two men of reg'ment. Wan't a reg'ment 't 'd hev Cincinnati. Who the two men are, in the words of the poet, "I know, but may not tell." If Loonld tell—ah, that would be a seven days' scaudal!

Yeg'ment. Wan't a reg'ment 't' dev him. Heow 'd he go? Waal, I s'posed ye all knew 'bout that. One o' th' all firedest, darndest, curiousest things I ever heerd o'. Josiah's that big, gawky, ever heerd o'. Josiah's that big, gawky, Both of them were supposed to be slabsided, knockkneed, good fur nothpatrons of art. They were men of note in critter 't works on my place. Leastwise, his wife works fur my wife, an Josiah's kind enough t' let her, an collecks her wages fur her. When th' war broke out, Josiah wanted t' go th' wust way. Jes' clean looney 'bout it. Wanted t' kill Spanyards. 'D rather kill a Spanyard any day, he said, 'n git a new plug terbacker. Jes' looney. Darndest case o' fire eatin I ever see. Tried t' enlist, but th' recrootin off'cer wouldn't hear o' it. Told Josiah he's chuck full o' all sorts o' moth holes. and wouldn't be wuth shucks in th' army, nohow. But Josiah he pussisted. an finally th' recrootin off'cer says: 'Got a wife? Whut'd she dew without ye?' says he. 'Oh; she'll dew fust rate, says Josiah, says he. 'She'll be tickled take you there tomorrow and you shall | t' death t' only hev t' support herself, an hey Uncle Sam support me, 'says he An at that, th' recrootin off'cer said ef Josiah showed his ugly mug roun th' office agin he'd take the responsibility o' givin Josiah an imytation o' a Spansh shell bustin in th' rear ranks with

th' toe o' his boot. "But Josiah wan't cured-not a bit. An his wife wanted him t' go th' wust way, jes' ez Josiah said. Th' local Daughters o' Somethin er Nother was sendin boxes o' fancy grub t' th' soldiers in Cuby, an Josiah, unbeknownst, got into an empty packin case, with a peck o' ham sangwiches an a jug o' hard cider, an his wife nailed him deown, an he went off t' Cuby that

"Th' boat got in rough water off Cuby, an they hed t' throw overboard a lot o' cases. Thing that's puzzlin me is did Josiah's case git kept aboard, or was it pitched out an washed ashore? Ef it got ashore, it landed on a coast where they's a passel o' three-quarter starved Spanyards. An ef those fellers ripped off th' cover thinkin they was gittin a box full o' fust class Yankee grub an didn't find nothin on'y that humbly cuss Josiah, an ef Josiah, thirstin fer Spanish gore, come up like a jumpin jack an see hisself in th' middle o' a drove o' Spanyards with black whiskers — gentlemen," impressively concluded Uncle Hiram, "ye kin talk o' Sampson an Schley an Shafter an Teddy th' Terror all ye're a-mind t', but I'll bet a crooked shillin t' a sugar cooky that Josiah Wheelock hez bin in th' fiercest military engagement ever

SCOTCH JOKES.

fit on Cubian soil, b'gosh!'

Served Up For the Delectation of Ameri-

can Readers. At a football match in Edinburgh, where the grand stand was crowded, cries of "Seats, seats," arose. One of the offenders in front turned round and outed: "I dinna ken what for. I paid for 'a grand stand.' "

A juror having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account deafness, the judge said, "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?" "Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said the furor, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was excused.

Wee Willie Johnston is an enthusiastic collector of foreign stamps, and in and out of school he is always on the prowl for additions to his album. The other day his teacher asked him, "For what is the island of Ceylon noted?" and promptly came the answer, "For its postage stamps bein awfu' hard to get. '

A well known Dundee angler who had been fishing the whole day and got nothing but nibbles was accosted by one of the keepers, who said, "Are you aware this water is private, and that you are not allowed to take fish from it?" "Lo'd, man," replied the angler, "I'm no takin your fish. I'm feedin

them." In a cattle market recently the following dialogue was overheard between two old farmers: "I was richt pleased fin ye lended me yon puckle seed corn, John. I dinna ken what wev I'm to repay ye for such an obligement." John answered: "Dinna vex yersel' aboot the obligement, James. Gin ye repay the corn I'll be quite satis-

There once was an old woman who had a bad half crown. She thought she would try her luck. She went into one shop and got her errands; then when she put down her half crown they told her it was a bad one. She went into another and then another, but she said she would pay them again. After she had got all her errands she sat down at the fire, and, holding up the half crown, she said, "They a' say ye're a bad haulf croon, but ye're the best haulf croon ever I had."—Dundes (Scotland) People's Journal.

A Young Man's Queer Pets. "A pretty well known Philadelphian," says the Philadelphia Record. who is now at Atlantic City likewise strives to attract the eye there by appearing in the hotels and cafes and on the board walk every night with a gold chain around his neck to which two big gray rats are attached. The rats. plain, ordinary rodents, but tamed. wear gold collars, and the young man's gold chain is fastened to these. Up and down his back and waistcoat the rats patter, but usually they are seated on his shoulder, whispering in his ear. Sometimes he fondles them or gives them bits of cheese and cracker. They seem to be quite clean, but a peculiar smell somewhat like musk irritates the nostrils if one comes too near the

It Didn't Hurt. "Kipling," he said as he looked up from his paper, "once actually threw his 'Recessional' into the wastebasket

and his wife rescued it." "Yes, yes; I know all about that." replied the literary man impatiently. "I tried to see if I could strike the highroad to fame that way once my self.

"Well?" "Well, my wife didn't rescue it, and so I am still plodding along. ''-- Chicago A BIBLICAL INCIDENT.

SWEARING-IN OF THE FEDERAL MEMBERS.

After the Federal Ministers were sworn of the Duke of York at the ceremony of the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament (says Melbourne "Herald"), and while other members were taking the oath, the Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Deakin) induced his collecture the Federal Treasurer induced his colleague the Federal Treasure to open at random a place in the Bible, and select a passage of Scripture without reading the page. Strangely enough, Sir George Turner opened at ii. Chronicles, chapter 24, verses 8, 9, 10, and 11, which are as follow: 8. And at the King's commandment they made a chest, and set it without at the gate of the house of the Lord.

9. And they made a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem, to bring unto the Lord the collection that Moses the servant of

the Lord laid upon Israel in the wilderness.

10. And all the princes and all the people rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the chest, until they had made an end. 11. And it came to pass, that at what time the chest was brought unto the King's office by the hand of the Levites, and when they saw that there was much money, the King's scribe and the high priest's officer came and emptied the chest, and took it,

and carried it to his place again. Thus they did day by day, and gathered money in "What could be more appropriate?" queried Mr. Deakin, as he read the verses thus selected by chance.

ORDER OF THE GARTER. How It Originated.

The origin of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood in the world, has been variously given. Popular tradition ascribes it to Edward III., on the occasion of a court ball, at which he was dancing with the Countess of Salisbury. The lady accidentally dropped her garter; the King picked it up, and, observing his courtiers smile, restored it to the countess with the words, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks), and shortly afterwards founded the Order as an incentive to chivalry among his knights. Another ac-count states that the King founded it with the hope of attracting the best soldiers in Europe to his interest, and invited knights to the tournaments held at Windsor. At the battle of Crecy in I346 he is said to have given his garter for the signal of battle, and afterwards, having been victorious by sea and land, and having King David of Scot-land prisoner, in memory of these grand events instituted the Order on April 23, 1349. The original knights included Edward the Black Prince and twenty-four other the Black Frince and twenty-four other knights selected from among the highest nobles in the land, among whom the names of the Earl of Salisbury and the Sir Thomas Holland who married the Black Prince's widow are found. The Garter as now worn by the knights is of blue velvet bordered with gold, and has the above motto inscribed on it.

THE SULTAN AND THE JEWS. Forbidden to Remain in Palestine.

It is stated (says the "Spectator") that the Sultan of Turkey has issued, or more correctly renewed, a decree forbidding Jews to remain in Palestine for more than three onths. By this means he evidently intends to strike not only at pilgrims and traders, but at the various colonics connected with the Zionist movement, for the decree expressly forbids the acquisition by Jews of landed property. In view of the notorious interchange of amenities between the Kaiser and the Sultan two years ago, the true motive of this action is to be sought not in Yiodiz Kiosk, but in St. Petersburg. their presence is jealously regarded by the Russians as a means of promoting German expansion in Asia Minor. The "Novce Vremya," quoted by the Viennese correspondent of the "Times," frankly admits as much, declaring that it is "particularly disagreeable and trying for us Russians" to see how the Germans continue to consolidate their position in the Near East. "We can live at peace with Turkey," continues the and help her to dispose of or to prevent conflicts between her Mohammedan and Christian population, but that is impossible if in political matters Turkey has counsellors whose interest it is to fish in troubled waters." Surmise is converted into something like certainty by the fact that Russia has recently put on the war-indemnity screw, her habitual plan to com-Sultan to comply with some new demand. The voice is the voice of Abd-ul-Hamid, and the hands are those of the Russian Foreign Minister.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS SURREN-DERED.

She is not "Earth Hungry."

Britain's "earth hunger" is a common neer on the Continent, but look at what she has given away without the least reason. Britain took the Ionian Islands in 1809, and handed them over to Greece for nothing about fifty years afterwards. Corsica shows eorge III. as its king, but Britain abandoned it three years later, and the French naturally grabbed it.

Tangier came to the British by the

narriage of Charles II.; and she abandoned it at the end of twenty-two years.

The British took Cuba in 1762, and handed it back to the Spaniards, holding it for ten months; she took the Philippines, and returned them to the same country for £800,000—which was never

Here is a list of other places which the British once held and gave up without com-pulsion: Minorca, Sicily, Sardinia, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Java, Pondicherry, Celebes, Moluccas, Elba, Heligoland, and about fifty other places.

The British took Cape Colony in 1795, but gave it up again to the Dutch; in 1806

she took it again-and kept it. The majority of men are lost, not because they are criminals, but fools; not because they sought wickedness, but drifted into it; not because they purposed folly, but simply because they never had a wise and enduring purpose.

The King is the head of the Army, but the Lords of the Admirally rule the Navy, yet every vessel of war has her name pro ixed with the words: "His Majosty's Ship.

At a country police-court, not long ago, a man standing in the dock awaiting his trial took out a sandwich and commenced eating it. 'Put that away, sir, at once,' said the magistrate. 'l'm puttin' it away as fast as I can,' was the prisoner's reply, as hetook another huge

A Frenchman blandly rmonstrated with in Englishman for his score of French beef. 'I have,' he said, 'been two times twice in England, but I never find the beef superieur to ours. I find vary convenient that hey bring it to you a little pieces of stick for one penny, but Ido not find the becf superieu Great Scot!' cried the inglishman, 'you have been eating cat's mest!'

A Chinaman was speaking to himself as he ironed a shirt. He peked up a shirt showing evidence of having been well cared Bachelor. Him landlay fix him. All 'ee same welly ni'.'
He picked up another, betonless, and all frayed at the wrists and neck, and reGREAT WARRIORS.

THEIR EXTREME SENSIBILITY.

A great deal has been said of the curious terror possessed by the gallant Lord Roberts of the harmless and necessary cat, the pre-sence of which animal, it is recorded, is able to inspire him with a dread that no Boer or other enemy has been capable of setting up; but it may not be generally known that many other famous and brilliant Generals have also entertained peculiar fears, ex-

traordinary in the extreme. traordinary in the extreme.

It is recorded that the Duke of Wellington was unnerved on one occasion by the presence in his tent of a gigantic wasp, nor was he ever able to encounter one of these winged insects without a shudder of fear. Again, Field-Marshal Blucher, who rendered Wellington such signal service on the field of Waterloo, was a child in the presence of a field mouse, for which small creature he held a dislike such as is usually attributed to the fair sex alone.

Napoleon Bonaparte, a man of iron will and enormous courage, had an unutterable terror of the dark, and was never known to sleep without a light of some sort in his apartment. Napoleon was superstitions to a degree, and perhaps this fact may have accounted for his nervousness in the direction indicated.

Women would appear to be the one terror that the world holds for the famous ex-Sirdar, Lord Kitchener. In the presence of a petticoat he becomes dumb and reticent, and the man who was able to conquer the unspeakable Soudan blushes like a school girl in the company of half-a-dozen admiring ladies. A similar nervousness possessed the soul of Count Von Meltke, the celebrated Prussian General, though it did not prevent him wooing and marrying a very charming bride.

A famous Austrian commander, whose

gallantry and pluck were signalised in a score of battles, had an absolute horror of the water, and would tremble like a leaf when approaching a bridge or other water viaduct. This dread was also shared by Scipio, the celebrated soldier of antiquity, of whom it was said that he would rather face a hundred foes with drawn swords than

fall into a stream six feet in depth. General Massena, whose name is even at this date a household word in Italy, was unable to look upon a fox without a shudder of fear; while Garibaldi, the saviour of his country, was on one occasion completely disorganised and terrified by the presence of a small rat in his dining-room.

A Privileged Prince.

The Late Prince Henry of Battenberg.

An anonymous contributor to the April "Century," who saw much of Queen Vic-toria at Osborne in 1886, says that Princess Beatrice's husband, the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, was allowed by her Majesty privileges which others would never have dreamed of taking. We heard some stories about Prince Henry, how he stopped the chimes, so that his unpunctuality might not be noticed; and a tale of his once not being able to get back in time for the royal dinner. Out sailing, and being becalmed, the time slipped away, and he saw with terror the dinner hour approaching. At last, after much manœuvring and rowing his little sailing boat part of the way, he able to struggle to land several miles from Osborne, and got some kind of broken-down conveyance to take him to the Castle. Arrived at the lodge, the vehicle was refused admittance; to the Prince's despair, he was obliged to get out and show himself before they would open the gates, he chafing the while at the waste of precious minutes. In spite of all his efforts, when he finally reached the Castle he found the royal party already seated at table. There was no remedy, and so, making the best of a bac job, he walked quietly into the dining-room just as he was, in his rough, wet yachting suit, and made his apologies to the Queen so simply and was so bright and pleasan about it that he was able to carry off what would have been an absolutely unpardonable

The Future of Cuba.

The Senate's committee on the relations between the United States and Cuba has agreed to an amendment to the Army Bill authorising the President to hand the government of the island to the Cubans soon as a Government has been established there under a Constitution, and defining the relations of the United States and Cube

substantially as follows:
(1) Cuba shall never enter into a treaty tending to impair her independence or per mitting a foreign Power to obtain lodgment or control in any portion of the island (2) she shall not assume or contract a debt of which the resources available are inade quate to pay the interest and make reasonable sinking fund provision, while at the same time meeting current expenses;
(3) she shall consent to the right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of independence and the maintenance of a Government adequate for protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for the discharge of the obligations imposed on the United States by the Treaty of Paris; (4) she shall validate the acts of the United States during the military occupa-tion; (5) she shall execute plans for the sanitation of cities and for the prevention of epidemics; (6) the title to the Isle of Pines shall be adjusted by treaty; (7) Cuba shall either lease or sell such coaling or naval stations as the President may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States; (8) the foregoing pro-vision to be embodied in a treaty with the United States.

A Home of Brigands.

Sardinia, although one of the most loyal regions to the Italian sovereign, is one of the least considered. The poverty, squalour, and malaria have in one way or other de-populated the island, which has only an verage of twenty-eight inhabitants to ever square kilometre, while in the Peninsul square kilometre, while in the Pennsula the average is 104, and in Sicily 113. It is the only part of Italy where it has not been possible to uproot brigandage, which sometimes assumes large proportions, as when, for instance, not long ago a band of fifty took possession of a whole village after an heroic but useless resistance by the few heroic but useless resistance by the few carabineers stationed therein, who were all

Method in His Madness.

A man was accused of having stolen a pair of trousers. There were several witnesses, but the evidence was rather meagre, and so the accused was acquitted. He was told that he could go, but he remained.

His lawyer, to whose successful defence he mainly owed his liberty, hinted to him again that he was free to depart, but still te stayed.

There being no more cases to be heard

the court was getting empty, when the lawyer, growing impatient, asked, with some asperity, why he didn't go. The injured, innocent man whispered in his car:

'The fact is, sir, I did not like to move till the witnesses had left the court.'
'Why so?'

'Because, sir, I have got on the trousers that I stole.'

Lord Roberts.

In connection with a smart ride after party of rebels, on the eventful march to Cawnpore, during the Indian Mutiny, Lord Roberts chronicles good-humouredly a mot against himself. Watson (one of the cavalry officers) had the forefinger of his right hand badly cut in

an encounter with a young sowar. I chaffed him at allowing himself to be nearly cut down by a mere boy, upon which he laugh-Well, boy or no boy, he was bigger than

SNOW ON THE SURFACE OF THE MOON.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Professor W. H. Pickering, of the Harvard University, has, from a station in Jamaica, obtained photographs of snow on

Jamaica, obtained photographs of show of the surface of the moon.

Professor W. H. Pickering, in the Annals of the Harvard College Observatory, has a paper on visual and photographic observa-tions of the lunar surface, and discusses them in relation to the probability of the existence of a lunar atmosphere.

From various theoretical considerations and observed phenomena, the professor thinks that served phenomena, the professor thinks that we may be justified in concluding that the moon is surrounded by an atmosphere, though of much less density than that of our earth, seeing that the force of gravitation at the moon's surface is but one-sixth that at the surface of the earth. On the floors of many of the centers variable enter floors of many of the craters variable spots have been observed, which are darkest just after full moon. As at full moon no shadows are possible these spots cannot thus be accounted for, and being invisible when the sun is lowest, and the shadows strongest, it seems certain that a real change is produced in the nature of the reflecting surface. It was early suggested that these spots might be due to some process of vegetation; only it is hard to imagine this possible without air and moisture. Observations on other features of the moon's surface, such as the riels and maria, but more particularly those made on Plato through the different conditions of illumination, as she rises, souths, and sets on the crater, give a fair presumption that moisture and carbonic acid are found, though in very small quantities, on the moon's surface; and in conclusion Professor Pickering says:—"It seems to me, therefore, that we should hereafter cease referring to our satellite as a cold dead world, but rather as a live and very active one. While on account of its small mass and the small corresponding value of the force of gravity at its surface, it can never retain a dense atmosphere like our own, and can therefore presumably our own, and can therefore presuments, inever support similar forms of life, there seems to be no reason why we should in consequence assume that it is already dead, or that it is at any more advanced stage of its existence than we ourselves. If we may judge from what we at present know about Plato and the facts gleaned from the observations on various lunar craters, it would appear that as far as volcanic activity is concerned the moon is at present at least as youthful as the earth, if not more so."

KITCHENER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

On the Railway Near Pan Station. An officer, writing Home from Belfast, Transvasi, under date January 31, 1901; gives the following interesting account of the escape of Lord Kitchener on the railway near Pan Station. He says :- "This was a favourite spot of the Boers to attempt the the capture of trains. Lord Kitchener was travelling as far as Middelburg to see General Smith-Dorien about the new operations which are going on in the Carolina district. When Kitchener arrived at the district. When Altenener streets go suspected spot he sent a pilot engine to go suspected spot he sent a pilot engine it. The pilot over the line and examine it. The pilot returned and reported the line quite safe. Any ordinary man would have been satisfied with that, and the fact that the engine ran over the line and nothing happened, Kitchener is not so easily taken in. He ordered two heavily-laden trucks to be attached to the pilot engine, and run over the line in front of his train, with the result that the two trucks were blown to pieces. At the same time about 100 Boers, who were watching the result of their handiwork, made a dash for the wrecked train, no doubt thinking they had the 'Sirdar' this time. But they were bitterly disappointed to find only the poor engine-driver among the wreckage, while the 'Sirdar' steamed back into Pan Station safe and sound. But not so with a squadron of the 18th Hussars who came out to escort the Commander-in-Chief past this dangerous part of the line. They were surprised by the Bocrs, who made a rush for the train. Our gallant horsemen bolted, with the exception of fifteen old soldiers, who stood their ground, but they were eventually taken prisoners. Lord Kitchener is undoubtedly very clever, albeit one of the luckiest men of this age.

LANSDOWNE AND WOLSELEY.

A Plain Business Man's Views. Colonel Lonsdale Hale sends to the

"Times" the following view taken of the Lansdowne-Wolseley relations by a gentleman who owns an engineering business in London, and whom he met by chance.
Lord Lansdowne, by his own showing, was manager of the military business of country, and as such is responsible for the management to his employer, which is the nation. Lord Wolseley was, according to Lord Lansdowne's statement, chief foreman in the business. For five years—three and a half under the stress of war—these two noblemen held these relative positions, manager and chief foreman. Now, just after the chief foreman has left the concern at the expiry of his term of engagement, the manager reports to his employer that the chief foreman was a failure. He did part of his work only "fitfully and only when the spirit moved him;" "he should have watched his opportunities more carefully;" "he should have paid more attento certain duties assigned to him;" he failed to take into account the immense importance" of certain of these duties; "he

minimised his supervision" over his fore-"In my business," said the gentleman, "had my manager come to me with a story of this kind I should at once have dismissed him from my employ. He either knew the inefficiency of the chief foreman, in which case he should have got rid of him, or, if he did not detect it, he was unfit to be manager of my business; av ony deserved the sack,' and I should have given the sack,' and I should have given This, manager of my business; at any rate, he it him as being a useless manager." This, adds Colonel Hale, is no parable of my own making, but the bona fide report of the views of a thorough business man in London.

Military engineers are agreed that no material for fortifications is superior to

Radishes in Berlin are dipped into aniline dye to make them look fresh and

Without the process of evaporation there would be no verdure or animal life upon the earth. A Scotch physician, who is a specialist

on lunsey, thinks bicycling is an aid to

the cure of insanity.

living creatures.

Many a worm and caterpillar has no special stomach. The whole interior of the body serves that purpose.

The cost of railway construction has of late years diminished in France and increased in Great Britain. In a cubic foot of phosphorescent seawater there have been found 25,000

The water of the whole ocean, it is estimated, contains in solution over 2,000,000 tons of pure silver.

Hotel chambermaids are unknown in Mexico. Men make the beds and keep the rooms in order.

The first mention made of the use of coal as a fuel is in the records of the Abbey of Petersburg, in the year 850 A.D., where is found an entry for twelve carticads of "fomil fuel."

The Budget.

No New Taxation.

COMPREHENSIVE WORKS POLICY.

all crowd on to the Opposition benches. I have not provided the L20,000 for the sroon & Co., Beaufort. Just as the bulk of the members had Convention referendum on my estimates. made themselves comfortable Mr Shiels I was not pressed by people to do as rose, crossed the floor, and, taking the much as I was over other items of ex-Premier by the hand, whispered some- penditure." Then the House exploded thing to him. It afterwards came out that the member for Normanby had gone over to congratulate Mr Peacock

In making his Budgets, Mr Gladstone Premier did not attempt any such feat. But he did make one of the clearest Budget statements heard in the House for many years. "All I want to do." he remarked in opening, "is to give a clear, straightforward, and honest state- voted to the railways, L205,000 to water ment of the finances of Victoria." . Last year, when Mr Shiels was Treasurer, he and other services. called to his assistance in making the Budget Livy, Tacitus, St. Paul, Dr. Abernethy, Skakespeare, Clive, Swift, Burke, Gladstone, Salisbury, and Tennyson. Mr Peacock eschewed the classics, and made his Budget entirely by himself. His only reference to anyone outside Victoria was to Moses, and this it had to be admitted, was some | cult task." what irreverent as well as irrelevant.

The Premier had very carefully prepared his speech. His notes were passed through all its stages, and after bulky, and he had them perched up on a long debate the Moonpanyal Land a great pile of books on the table. He Act Amendment Bill was also passed. spoke with a clear, resonant voice, and This bill gave power to the Victorian much more deliberately than is his Freezing Works Company, of Geelong, practice. As he finished each slip of to sell the land in its possession to notes, it was handed over to Mr Gurr, another company. The House, at 25 who, during the evening, acted as minutes to 11 o'clock, adjourned until Mercury to the "Hansard" reporters. the following day. Although accustomed to emphasise his ntterances with a variety of gestures, Mr Peacock confined himself entirely to the raising of his index finger. The attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough paper from which the Premier had Remedy not only cures these diseases, but collected his information had been well counteracts any tendency toward pneuarranged by the Treasury officials. monia. For sale by J. R. WOTHERSPOON They were distributed among the & Co., Beaufort. members, and in this way the House could follow the speaker with comfort.

unimproved land values might, he remarked, spring to the minds of field umpire (Mr. R. A. D. Sinclair) here members, but "The Government had no intention whatever of proposing any additional taxation." En passant, he admitted that the Government look upon the present income tax rates on property as inordinately heavy, and as doing "very much harm in many over the game, for slinging, tripping,

Premier from the Labor corner when he announced the intention of the Government to reduce the maximum of the old age pension payments to 7s a week. He had been shocked, he said, in administering the present act. Warming up on this subject, he declared—"I have been ashamed of my fellow-countrymen to find so many of them so ready to palm off on the State their responsibility in regard to their aged parents and relatives. I regret to say that some of our leading citizens and public servants have taken the fullest advantage of the act." The Premier had the same complaint to make in the matter of neglected children. The remedy for this evil, he thinks, lies in having all the proceedings in open court. All claims are to be re-heard.

All claims are to some some and content of the behinds; Beaufort, 2 goals 3 behinds. Beaufort, 2 goals 4 (kicked by dischad, the the third in the third unatter, added three goals (kicked by behinds, the other behind he behinds, the other behind half-time the scores were—Linton, 2 goals 6 behinds, the chind, in the third the third that he ball were of the company, behinds which agood kick in the state of the category of them so ready to palm off on the State their responsibility in regard to their aged parents and relatives. I regret to say that some of our leading citizens and public servants have taken the fullest advantage of the act." The Premier had the same complaint to marked his kick and forwarded, but A. Lilley relieved the pressure. Sneddon marked his kick and forwarded, but A. Lilley relieved the pressure. Sneddon marked, and sent the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the centre line, but Chesseman foolishly kicked the ball over the cen

the three hours and a half that the and McMillan registered a behind, and

Some interest attached to the delivery alluding obviously to the Convention Murray. That player kicked the winning of the Budget statement this year. It proposal remarked drily:—"I see you goal for Linton two minutes before time T is hereby notified that it is intended to was Mr Peacock's maiden effort in high had £20,000 for electoral purposes last was called. Beaufort were attacking when finance, and it was the first Budget of year. You will save that this year." the bell rang, the result being-Linton, the State under federation. Over 50 The Premier did not see the point 5 goals 7 behinds (43 points); Beaufort, members were present when the Premier of the remark, and said something about 5 goals 6 behinds (36 points). Those who showed to advantage for the winners were began his speech on Tuesday night, sharing federal election expenses, Mr cunningham (2), McMillan, Murray, which was to extend over three hours. Shiels interjected, "But Mr Murray Power, Reilly, and Roddis: For the and a-half. The galleries were all is referring to the proposed expenditure losers—Young, Sneddon, Rodger, Tyrrell, fairly full. There was a sprinkling of of L20,000 on the Convention elections." O'Brien, Schlicht, Anderson, and Maher. ladies in the Speaker's galleries. The House went into rours of laughter, In the evening the visitors were entertained at a dinner at the Golden Age Hotel. Among the ladies sat Mrs Peacock, who and the Premier blushed scarlet. He stayed until the Premier resumed his had not provided for the Convention seat. She appeared more nervous than elections, well knowing that none the Premier, who never showed the would be held. If his Convention Bill Can be cured by commencing, at the first slighest uneasiness in the performance were not already slain that admission symptoms, to use Chamberlain's Cough of his difficult task. When an impor- would have killed it. When the laugh tant speech is to be made from the subsided, the Premier, with a merry to learn of a single case where they were Government side of the House members | chuckle, said, "Well, I must admit that | to learn or a single case where they were

The Premier has provided for a loan expenditure during the year of on being in the position he then L1,185,000. In his plain, unvarnished occupied, and to give him a word of method of addressing the House he asked, "Now, how am I going to dispose of that sum?" Mr A. Harris taking was said to have made "the wilderness the question to mean that the Premier of figures to blossom as the rose." The was in a difficulty over the matter. seriously interjected, "Oh, there will be no trouble about that." There was no question in the mind of the Premier how it ought to be spent, however. He proposes that £720,000 shall be de-

> supply, and L260,000 to public works At the conclusion of the speech Mr Irvine moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight. In doing so he elicited loud cheers from all quarters of the House by a neat compliment to the Premier for the manner in which he had performed what the leader of the Opposition described as "a most diffi-

A three-month's Supply Bill providing for L1,093,801 for public services, was

Pneumonia

Football.

Parliament raises sufficient revenue with the wind Linton had the best of the from the tariff to return the quota relied game. Beaufort attacked at the opening, upon by Victoria, and also to meet any new expenditure above L300,000 per annum, there will be no deficit in Victoria, but a surplus of L12,000. Failing that, and a deficit is seen to be inevitable, new taxation must be imposed. able, new taxation must be imposed. For the present, however, while he could not reduce taxation, there would his kick, and away the ball went, Young, be no new imposts. New taxation, he said, had been suggested to meet the responsible. Tyrrell then scored Beauestimated deficit. In this connection a reduction of the minimum of the income tax to, say, L150, and a tax on returned. Cunningham marked his kick, unimproved land values might, he and scored a behind for Liuton. The

doing "very much harm in many directions." The uncertainty of the finances caused by the Commonwealth re arrangements alone prevented him dealing with this question.

Some angry glances were shot at the Premier from the Labor corner when the shory corner when the Premier from the Labor corner when 4 behinds; Beaufort, 2 goals 3 behinds.

One good laugh only was raised during kick, scored a goal. Linton still attacked Premier was speaking. Of course Mr afterwards kicked a goal from a very Murray was the cause of it. The Premier was referring to the expenditure Lintón goal, and did a splendid run right for the coming year. Mr Murray round the wing, fluishing with a kick to Application for a Gold Mining Lease.

Indigestion RESULTING FROM INFLUENZA COMPLETELY CURED

The Case of Mrs. MARY JANE HINTON. (From the " Evening News," Sydney.) In response to a special request, our reporter stepped up as far as Mrs. Hinton's,

who owns a neat grocer's shop in Darling St., Balmain, Sydney Mrs. Hinton was behind the counter. "Can you spare a few minutes to chat about Clements Tonic?" asked the reporter.
"With the greatest of pleasure," replied

the lady, and our reporter took out his note book and seated himself. "You know I had influenza," explained "You know I had influenza," explained that lady, "and that complaint pulls one down terribly—not so much the illness itself, but what it left behind, gave me the most trouble. In my case it left me with indigestrouble. In my case it fert me with indiges-tion. The doctor said my liver was deranged, and possibly he was right. On many occasions I was seized with frightful headaches, and continually felt so heavy and sluggish that I was hardly able to stand. At night I missed the regular sleep I had been accustomed to, and so in the mornings was very ill-fitted to commence my day's duties. My food was distasteful to me, and many times I rose from a meal anable to get down a single mouthful. Somehow nearly everything I ate made me feel sick, and an uncomfortable feeling of tightness in the chest would remain for hours after eating. On some occasions when I was particularly had this tight feeling would increase till the pain was unbearable."

"I expect your bad health was a drawback in your business?"

"You are right there. All the strength was a paid to be a set of the strength out of me, and I felt so low and

was taken out of me, and I felt so low and worried that I could take small interest in anything."
"Did your liver affliction betray itself in

nything.

"Did your liver americance of the ways?"

"Well, sometimes directly after eating I was attacked with severe cramps in the stomach. It was a strange startling pain, and was very terrible whilst it lasted. As may be expected, I didn't look my usual self, but gradually got yellow and kaggard. I tried lots of things—all sorts of medicines, tried lots of things—all sorts of medicines, was, till I obtained to the lease.

Whether the boundaries of the land applied for will include any river, creek, deposit of permanent water, spring, artificial reservoir, public road, or subject to any public rights—No. could follow the speaker with comfort. There was a swishing rustle as members went in search of some page referred to in the speech.

While admitting that it was fair to assume that the Federal Government and Parliament would recognise the financial needs of the States, the Premier counselled caution. About three-sevenths of the revenue of the State, he seemed to think respect, he declared it to be his opinion that it was fortunate Sir George Turner was the Treasurer of the Common-wealth. That at least he seemed to think was reassuring.

Although the revenue had far exceeded expectations last year, the surplus came out at only L136,000. Notwithstanding this cheerful fact, the Premier is somewhat pessimistic in regard to the prospect of the currenty ear. "Putting allegory on one side," he said, "I have simply to inform members that I estimate my revenue for the present year at L6,963,200, and my expenditure at L7,192,313, teaving me with an estimated deficiency of L229,113." If the Commonwealth are sufficient revenue from the tariff to return the quota relied from the tariff to return

done without it."
"You will permit me, then, to put this in the papers?"
"Yes," replied Mrs. Hinton, smiling.

STATUTORY DECLARATION. STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Mary Jane Hinton, of Farling Sa, Balmain, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, de solemnly and siacersly declare than I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of three folice and consequitively numbered from one to three, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and ones by Clemente Tonio, and also contains my full permission to publish the same; in any way; and I make this solems claration yoluntarily, and without receiving any payment, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the minth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituded "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Caths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary

SHIRE OF RIPON.

Notice is hereby given that during pipe-cleaning operations, which will commence to-morrow, the Water will be turned off the

HEREBY tender my hearty THANKS to the VICTURIA INSURANCE COMPANY for the prompt settlement of my claim for loss by fire of house and furniture insured in that office, and especially to Mr. W. EDWARD NICKOLS, the local Agent, for his efforts in effecting the settlement.

HARBIE F. WATKIN.

Resultant 29th August 1991.

grant the lease undermentioned, subject to such excisions, modifications, and reservations as may be necessary.

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION. No. 1812; W. P. Schlicht; 29a. 1r. 8p. Waterloo.
J. BALFOUR BURTON,
Minister O

Minister of Mines Melbourne, 22nd August, 1901. COMPRTENT PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE CANVASSER required

for Beaufort. Exceptionally favorable contract to an industrious and capable man. Apply with references to H. M. RENNIE, Manager, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 289 Collins Street, Melbourne. Primitive Methodist Church, Beaufort A PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICE will be held in the above Church, SUNDAY, SEPT. lsr, at 3 o clock. The Bev. C. H. Hammer will give an address. Prominent Soloists; also special selections by the choir. Collection in aid Missionary and Sustentation Fund.

North Biding Election

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NORTH RIDING, SHIRE OF RIPON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-

BEG to THANK you for placing me at the head of the poll at the late Election.

During the time I have been your representative the interest of the Shire has always had my best attention, and you may be assured it will receive the same in the future. I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
THEODORE BEGGS.

Eurambeen, 29th August, 1901.

Electors of the West Riding. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-

HAVE to THANK you most sincerely for returning me for the third time without opposition, and will make it my aim to see that your confidence in me is fully justified. Yours faithfully, GEORGE LEWIS.

Mawallek, 17/8/01. SCHEDULE A .- [Rule 4 (b).]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within seven days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Warden of the Mining Division of Raglan, an application for a Lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder Name in full of applicant or applicants, and style under which it is intended that the

business shall be carried on—William Dickman; "The Montezuma Gold Mining Company."
Full address of each applicant—Main Lead. Beautort.

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode—Thirty acres; both on and below the Name and address of each person (if any)

who is owner of and who is in occupation of the land, so far as the applicant has been able to learn—No one.

The metals or minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are-Gold. If for gold, state whether it is intended to work for quartz or alluvial—Both quartz and alluvial.

If of private land state whether a prospect ing area is required—No.
Signature of Applicant — WILLIAM
DICKMAN.

J. E. CROWLE, ARCHITECT, BEAUFORT.

YOUNGHUSBAND & COMPANY (Proprietary Limited), 666 & 668 Bourke Street, Melbourne,

Are prepared to receive consignments of WOOL For SALE in Melbourne or for SHIP-

MENT to London. REGULAR AUCTION SALES. EXPERT VALUATIONS. PROMPT RETURNS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES against WOOL and all STATION PRODUCE.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1901-1902. GEORGE HAGUE & Co.

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

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES. built expressly for the storage of Wool, SHOW ROOMS

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS: CLIPS receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value. A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION

of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies. CHARGES the lowest roling in the colony. ACCOUNT SALES and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sule. ACT STRECTLY 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.

Augmon Sales of Sheepskins, Hides,

A GOOD SECOND-HAND BICYCLE for Sale at £9, Cash or Terms. W. GIBSON, Beaufort.

Mr ALFRED MAIDES, Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer.

Piance and Organs at Importers' Prices for Cash, or on Easy Terms. AGENT FOR W. H. GLEN & CO. Orders may be left at Railway Hotel.

My next visit to Beaufort will be during the first week in November.

HAWKES BROSIE We have a large stock of beautiful Hay, and can guarantee our

Importers, Iron, Steel, and WE ARE PUSHING OUR CHAFF, Galvanized Iron Mer-

chants General Ironmon-

Dealers.

gers. Hay and Corn

Beg to thank the public of Beaufort and district for their confidence and support and hope to merit a continuance of same in the future. Their Motto: Large stocks, low prices, prompt delivery...

FURNITURE direct from manufac

PAPERHANGINGS in endless variety. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, nlendid assortment.

LAMPS and LAMPWARE for the cottage or mansion.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES KITCHEN WARE, COAL, LIME, CEMENT, KEROSENE, TENTS and

Note Address-MEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

AND AT GEELONG

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

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 Railings, Ovens, &c. Address—C/o G. E. CROWLE, COPMER Speke and Cummins Streets, Beaufort.

Millinery, Drapery,

Clothing, and Boot Emporium.

BALANCE OF

WINTER GOODS Now being cleared at less than cost price.

Mackintoshes, Overcoats,

Men's, Youths', and Boys'.

No reasonable offer refused.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

A heavy Stock of White Blankets must be cleared to make room for Spring Goods. Worth inspection.

For Good Value and Cheap Prices we excel.

THE PEOPLE'S DRAFER,

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

-X Rhyme and Reason. X



Shakespeare has said, "What's in a name!" But then he didn't know us. Our Goods are all well-known to fame, So send your orders to us. For QUALITY and CHEAPNESS: (Without prevarication), We beat the varied world at large; In fact, we bang creation.



OUR PRIZE CHAFF

Can be obtained in any quantity.

Chaff to be of the very finest quality.

Because we know we have a good thing, and we feel that it is our duty to let the public know it.

ASK FOR OUR PRIZE CHAFF!

We have an immense stock of GROCERIES. WINES and SPIRITS,

IRONMONGERY, CROCKERY, EARTHENWARE, etc., etc. --- INSPECTION INVITED. ---

Our idea of business is to supply the wants of our customers

to the best of our ability. We are not in business for fun-

We are there for the benefit of our customers, and for our own good.

The Same Address:

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

General Merchants.

Produce Salesmen.

NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT

If you want to Buy or Sell Produce of all kinds, call on us. WE ARE CASH BUYERS. We are Catering for the Trade of our

Customers, and we are bent on increasing our large output.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea.

Rama Valley Tea.

AND D. TROY & SON'S

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

Perfection Coffee.

Sold Only by_

D. TROY & SON, General Merchants,

BEAUFORT.

The Spirit of 76" ADOPTED THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA FOR DIXSON'S HIGHEST GRADE PLUG. NKEE DOODLE TOBACCO

A Marie

There's something new at our house, Pm s'nrisel ; on didn't know it. 16 makes papa awful proud, although he hates The thing is now so very big, but money couldn't buy it.

If any follow thinks it could. I'd like to see

It's half a dozen things at onco-a dove, a love, a flower. Mamma calls it a hundred names and new ones every hour.
It is a little rausic box, with tunes for every rainute.
You haven't got one at your house, and so you

It puckers up its wee, wee mouth as if it means to whistle;

A gold mine weighed against it then were A gold mine weighed against it then were lighter than a thistle.

Paper and so the other night. I thought it sounded spleudid

And said it to myself until I fell asleep and

Of course you've guessed it by this time, our gift that came from heaven. Mamma declayed the darling thing was by the

Mammu declared the terminal mangels given,
But then some felles are very slow, and some
are stupid; maybe
I ought to say right straight and plain, come
home and see our baby!

—Chicago Tribune.

George Meredith.

George Meredith, among the foremost of English novelists, was born in Hampshire in 1828 and educated in Germany. In 1851 he published a volume of poems, and four years later his first prose work, "The Shaving of Shagpat," a series of stories, half imitation, half burlesque, of the "Arabian Nights."

In 1857 German romance was treated in a similar manner in his "Farina." In 1859 appeared "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." It was followed by "Evan Harrington" (1861), "Sandra Belloni," first known as "Emilia In England" (1864), with its sequel, "Vittoria" (1866), and "Rhoda Fleming" (1865). "Harry Richmond" (1871) and "Beauchamp's Career" (1875) came next, and in 1879 the most elaborate of his prose works. "The Egoist." "Tragic Comedians" (1881) was a romance founded on the life story of "Lassale." It was succeeded by "Diana of the Crossway" (1885) and "One of Our Conquerors"

The best of Meredith's verse, which is valued by some of his admirers even more highly than his prose, is contained in "Modern Love" (50 sonnets, 1862), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" (1883), "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life" (1887), "A Reading of Earth" (1888) and "The Empty Purse" (1892).— Cassell's "Storehouse of General Information."

The Officer's Little Joke. At the cast side police station it is customary to give some trusty inmate, generally a colored man, partial liberty in return for services, as sweeping out and carrying coal, there being no janitor about the place. A recent trusty was so unsome of the officers put up a

commonly lazy and shiftless that make him "get a move on." Late one afternoon they told him to get a shovel and be ready for a trip in the patrol wagon after dark. About 9 p. m. the wagon was in readiness, two officers and the trusty climbed in, and a start was made, but the colored man did not like the looks of things. The wagon had barely left the station when he anxiously inquired as to the destination of the outfit, and when told that he was being taken to the cemetery to dig up a "stiff" he was badly frightened With a yell such as only a scared negro might give vent to, he left the wagon, reaching the ground with one bound, and ran away as fast as a pair of lazy legs and a natural disinclination to exertion would permit. He never went back to the station, and, as his time expired the next day, no search was made for him .-

St. Louis Post Dispatch. The Moqui Indiana

The Moqui Indians of Arizona, who live in the high tablelands, believe that they are the only people in the world outside of the four companies of United States cavalry that they saw about two years ago. The old chief Solomai was taken to Washington in 1889, and when he came back and told about seeing thousands of white men and many tall buildings he was believed to be insane. He was put in a hole and kept on a low diet until he admitted that the Moquis were the only people on earth.

The battle of Arbela is wrongly named, as it was fought B. C. 331 at Gaugemela, "the camels' house," 20 miles from Arbela. The Greeks, with 50,000 men, opposed the Persians with 1,000,000. The Greek historians claim that 300,000 dead Persians were left on the field.

Wheat has been cultivated in Egypt from prehistoric times. The parliest monuments bear testimony to the cultivation of this grain.

Cervantes drew a picture of his own wife in the "Mistress Housekeeper For the Devil." whom Sancho Panza abused so bitterly.

The mole is an excellent civil engineer. He always secures his own safety by having several entrances to his dwelling.

Nansemond, the name of a Virginis river, signifies the "place from which we ran away."

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure n either sex, all equired or constitutional Dis charges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 4s 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors The Lincoln and M d a d Countie Drug Company, Liucola, England.



THE AMERICAN DOMINIQUE.

One of Our Oldest Breeds and a Fine Illus tration of What Can He Done by Selection. The American Dominique is the old est of strictly American breeds. It is a good example of what can be done by selection with a definite end in view. Its pedigree terminates, as one traces it back, in the common "hawk colored" barnyard fowl. In its early history



ROSE COMBED DOMINIQUE COCK. Dominiques had both single and ros combs, and it is altogether probable that the single combed birds were one of the progenitors of the Barred Plymouth Rock, though that excellent breed doubtless had a multiple origin. But finally the rose combed birds supplanted the single combed enes, just as the pea combed Brahmas supplanted those with a single comb. By constantly selecting rose combed fowls with a barred plum age and those that had the largest size, the Dominique gradually shaped itself into a distinctive breed. No one knows, or if he does he maintains a mysterious silence, who has the honor of originating

this breed.

It seems to have been like Topsy and just "growed." The Dominique has an excellent shape. It is not like that of the Plymouth Rock, but is longer in body and fuller in tail and suggests both the Dorking and the Hamburg. Most persons are apt to be careless observers, and even some who pose as experts seem to be ignorant of the true type of a Dominique. Hence we some-times see birds winning prizes that are in reality more like Plymouth Rocks than Dominiques and perhaps were produced by crossing the two breeds. Their shape is an admirable one for a general purpose fowl, as it indicates good laying qualities, with table properties of no mean order, and, in fact, the Dominique is an excellent layer and makes really

good poultry. To a fancier the Dominique needs much improvement. The comb is not so neat as he could wish, though this feature has greatly improved in the past ten years. The plumage, however, is the as are used in describing the plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock. It ought to be just like that of the Barred Plymouth Rock, but it is not. The hens are too dark and have a "muddy" look. The beauty of a barred plumage consists in having the alternate black and white bars clearly defined and stand out distinetly upon the fowls. This can be attained only by having the light bars wider than the dark ones, and having the latter narrow. To a man who keeps fowls for profit these matters are of little moment, and a farmer, unless he also be a fancier, as some farmers are, will not be deterred from keeping Dominiques because of the lack of these nice

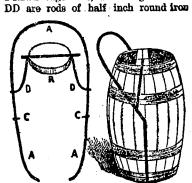
fowl, despite its great value as a practical, everyday, useful breed. This want of popularity, says as high authority as H. S. Babceck in The American Agriculturist, is probably due to two things -first, the defects which have been indicated and which breeders have neglected to remedy, and, second, the smaller size of the fowl compared with that of its newest rival, the Barred Plymouth Rock. Americans like large fowls. Even if it could be demonstrated that there ras just as much profit in raising a small fowl as in raising a large one, the large fowl would have the greater popularity. Yet we must not forget that size is a quality that can be obtained. The American Dominique is a much larger fowl than were its ancestors, and one breeder informs me that his fowls are constantly increasing in size.

The Dominique is not a very popular

A Barrel Header. The Canadian Horticulturist claims that the barrel header here depicted works to perfection. Any blacksmith

The parts marked A AA are made of a small wagon tire, with hinges at CC.

will make one for 75 cents.



A GOOD BARREL MEADER. riveted to the frame three inches above hinges on each side, but left to turn freely as a hinge. R is a piece of two inch plank nearly the size of the barrel head. Place the head on the barrel, then the head in position. Loosen the top hoops; bear down A to press the head in. Drive down the hoops, and the hear

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Bugs. FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In xterminating Beetles the success of this powder extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in pplication. See the article you purchase is KEATING'S," as imitations are noxious and

The Marshal's Thinking.

"I thought, Sire," said one of Napoleon Marsha's to him during a private interview at which the Emperor was giving the military man certain important limitructions, "I thought Sire—"

Quick as a wink the an all Cordent went into one of his tis of cold race and diewhat the Marshullke a jungle tiper at an elephant.

"You thought! you? you! the stricked in a voice raucous as the cry of a peacock and full of malignant deality. "What have you to do milignant deality. "What have you to do milignant deality. "Obey your orders, Sir's and leave the thinking! Obey your orders, Sir's and leave the thinking to me. Go, now, before I strike you with my riding-whip; go, go!"

Yet in the Touth Hubers there was a better thinker than Nanoland, for on the latter's return

had benri of it through a pamphiet received from London.

"When I was a mere youth," says Mr Le. Breton, "I underwent great pain and anxiety from kidney trouble. No treatment mit, and it, and I suffered, thus until I reached my young manbood. It was then we read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I first used it.

"The effect of the medicine surprised us all. Within three mouths I was quite well, my kidneys acting perfectly and the pain completely gone.

ne. 'It will show how deep the cure went down, and how real and genuine it was, when I mention that I felt not even a suspicion of my former

complaint for eleven years.

"We then removed here to Christchurch, where I began business as a tailor and cu ter. After a time I had a slight renewal of the kidney disorder, caused, no doubt, by my sedentary mode of life. It troubled me but little, yet why should I endure it at all when the remedy which should I endure it at all when the remeny which delivered me once-before was within easy reach? "I found immediately that its natural efficacy had not departed from Mother Seigel's Syrup. A few small doses—only ten drops each—webt straight to the affected parts and made them

straight to the aneeten parts and made these sound and whole once more.

"My mother is 82 years old, enjoys excellent health, and has the skin and complexion of a young woman. This she attributes to her having used Mother Seigel's Syrup off and on for many ars. "I have lived in this locality for eleven years,

and most of the people here can youch for the truth of what I tell you." We all do some trifle of thinking for ourselves; we all do some trime of thinking by ourselves, and among the things we agree upon—as proved by abundant evidence—is this :—That if there is a remedy which, above all others, can be trusted to cure most of our complaints, the name of it is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Extract from a soldier's letter in the ydney Daily Telegraph .- Our general ne other day visited a farmhouse, and interrogated the old woman (she had a 140-inch waist). The general said he must search the house for arms and ammunition. The old lady made no demur, but requested that her daughter, who had just been confined, should be left undisturbed. But the general was too old a bird to be allured by that kind of chaff, and said he was an old man. with children of his own, and would go him not to, as her daughter was still to give such consent, he shall be at and see the baby. The old lady implored very ill. But the old 'un wouldu't listen. He went upstairs, and found a young woman in bed. Advancing to most defective point in the fowl. It is the bedside, the old ruffian inquired described in The American Standard of how the mother and babe were pro-"Mamma" replied that it was latter. too cold to expose her offspring to his delicate, and had to be kept under the bedclothes, to avoid taking cold. The gallant general took a pace forward, and pulled the bedclothes right off the hed. In place of the cherub, there were six Mauser rifles, and several bandoliers, filled with cartridges. There was silence for a minute, and then the general, turning to the old gal of the 140-inch waist, said " I auppose, madam, when your time comes, it will be a

fifteen-pounder !" THROAT AFFECTION AND HOARSENESS. "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. Respite troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight?" cold, or broughial affectious, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Trockes" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by Low T Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S., European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Seventy-five rams shorn at Glen gallon Station, near Warick, averaged 221 lb. of wool, and 46 ewes 16 lb. The wool taken from the ewe which was champion at the Brisbane and Toowoomba show weighed 241 lb.

FLORILINE.-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH -A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" officer of the mining district in which sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thorough y cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stop- decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removed all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tubucco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Houer and sweet area is also registered. herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest 29. Any nersion most liscovery of the age. Of all Chemits r umers. Wholesale depo , 33, parring

on Rosa, London, England. Mr Barton says he will not deal with just yet, nor will the Cabinet consider until the Postal Bill has passed through Parliament.

State school teachers will be glad to know that Thursday next, the 5th September, which is a public holiday, can be area held by him. kept up on the following day, Friday, uness there are any local objections. Prices realized for fat stock at the Balarat markets on Tuesday showed an advance on last week's rates. Bullocks sold to £21 per head; cows, £15 17s 6d; fat crossbred wethers, £1 6s to £1 9s; spring lambs, 17s 3d.

A great number of the public are not known as "urgent letters" through the or license. post office by payment of an extra aixpence in addition to the ordinary postage. Letters which have the extra fee affixed to them by stamps are, as soon as they reach the post town they are intended for, sent out for delivery by the telegraph messengers instead of waiting for the ordinary delivery by letter carrier. As this system is very advantageous when letters require imknown as widely as possible.

The New Mining Regulations.

REQUIREMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE APPLICATION.

5: The applicant shall apply for a lease in manner prescrib d by these Tuesday on the Meat Supervision Act Regulations, but within ten days one Amendment Bill, the Hon, S. G. Black Regulations, but within ten days me-tions to the application he shall do the he did not think had been sufficiently following things:-

tions.

(b) 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 adsertisement or notice in the form marked "A" in the schedule hereto. (c). Post similar notices at the office of the warden and at the post office or police court, whichever shall appear to the applicant to be nearest the land by the ordinary road.

(d) Give to every person occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any rights on or under the land, or any part thereof, a similar notice. It will be sufficient if this notice is given either personally or by leaving the same at the about personary or oy heaving the same by regis-tered letter at such time as that by ordinary course of post it will reach auch person within seven days after the erection of the posts.

seven days after the erection of the posts.

(a) Deposit with the clerk of the warden, or (it no such clerk) with the clerk of petty sessions holden hearest to the land by the ordinary road, the sum of Five pounds, to be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and such deposit may be paid it cash; or (it the applicant is unable to attend personally to pay such deposit) he may forward at by post in a registered letter by bank draft, post office order, or postal notes; but such registered letter shall be posted so that in the ordinary course of post it shall reach the clerk by the time hereinbefore limited for the receipt of the deposit. The clerk shall thereupon give or send by post to the address given in such registered letter the receipt for such deposit set out in Schedule B. ut in Schedule B.

(f) In addition to such sum of Five pounds, the applicant shall subsequently, if required to do so by the warden, deposit such further sum or sums as may be considered necessary to cover the costs of survey or of inspection in accordance with the scale of fees marked "C" in the Schedule hereto; and such deposit shall also be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

5. The applicant shall, it able to do so, previous to the application, obtain from every person owning or occupying the land, or having or claiming to the knowledge of the applicant to have any iigh s on or under the land, or any part thereof, and willing to give the same, a consent in writing, duly witnessed, to such application being granted. But if any such person shall not be willing liberty to object to the lease being granted in manner hereinafter pro-

Perfection in precisely the same words gressing, and asked if he could see the days after marking out the land leave with the warden the application inquisitive gaze. The old lady, who in duplicate in the form set out is was dancing around in apprehension, Schedule D. To such application there remarked that the babe was very shall be appended a statutory declaration of the applicant, showing how the preliminary requirements have been complied with by such applicant or his

agent or agents. He shall annex as exhibits to such statutory declaration the newspaper advertisement, and also any consents of owners or occupiers he may have obtained; and such statutory declaration may be in the form contained in Schedule E, or to a like effect. Such application and statutory declaration and exhibits may be left with the warden personally or his clerk, or may be forwarded to the warden through the post in a registered letter. Thereupon or as soon as practicable after the receipt of such application, the warden shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose a note of auch application numbered in order and the day and hour when the same was left with or received by him, and shall

shall be filed at his office. RESIDENCE AREAS.

indorse a similar note on both such

28. No person shall be entitled to occupy any land on any gold-field as a residence area" unless such area shall for the time being be registered by the mining registrar or other proper officer of the mining district in which person shall be registered as the holder of such area and the number of the miner's right or business license by

29. Any person may be the holder at any one and the same time of not more than one residence aren in addition to the residence area on which the question of stopping Tattersall's sweeps he may actually reside or on which he may reside and carry on his business. but no person shall be the holder of residence area situated within a distance of ten miles from any other residence

40. A notification of the fact of the egistration of any residence area registered after the coming into operation of this Act shall be indorsed by the mining registrar or other officer on the miner's right or business license by vittue of which such area is held, and a similar endorsement shall be mude by the

41. No such sale or transfer shall nave any force or effect until the fact of nch transfer or sale shall be registered proper officer, and the area shall be inbefore provided, and such person shall holder of such residence area.

District Representatives in Parliament.

HON, S. G. BLACK ON MEAT SUPER-VISION BILL, AND APPOINTMENT OF DAIRY SUPERVISORS.

Speaking in the Legislative Council on

brought forward, and that was the (a) Breet posts, at least three inches varying conditions which arose in different square, and not less than three feet above parts of the State. A monicipality apply-Yet in the Tenth Hasars there was a botter thinker than Napoleon, for on the inter's return from Elba the Hussar (once a Parisian coubler) predicted Waterloo.

Shoemakers and tallors are commonly intellectual men, and nost of them dyspeptics. Too much cogitation and too little exercise does it.

Mir F. P. Le Broton, of 128, King Street, Sydenham. Christchurch, New Zealand, is a tailor, and, judging from a clear-headed letter of his, dated December 15th, 1899, he, is a good deal of a thinker. A way back in his younger days he lived at Soaffeld, Ashburton, where his be marked out by posts painted red, and at least two feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of cure them with Mother Seigel's Syrup. They had beard of it through pamphlet received from Core them with Mother Seigel's Syrup. They had beard of it through pamphlet received from When I was a mere youth," says Mr Le Breton, "I underwont great pain and anxiety"

Market Darks and the feet sale and the east area provision must of necessity at the time be to under the meat area provision must of necessity at the time be to determ a provision must of necessity at the time be to deal of a them days plate a large and the date of the world point out, however, that in marking out; and the name of the same shall be marked out by posts painted red, and at least two feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of altering very greatly. The people were and the feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of the applicant shall from time to thic, on learning of saleep or cattle. He would point out, however, that in many districts the circumstances were along the red and sheep grown and fattering of the same shall be marked out by posts painted red, and at least two feet above the ground; and should such posts at any time during the pending of the pending o districts which might be very anxious to be brought under this measure so as to have the benefit of the metropolitae market, there might, in the course of few years, be no meat killing whatever, but the people would still be saddled with the expense of these inspectors. Under these circumstances he thought there should be some means of a district getting out of the meat area provisions of the measure, when the condition in the locality altered, and he would therefore suppor Mr Walter S. Manifold's amendment as

> "On the application of the council or souncils of any municipal district or districts, which, or any part of which, have or has been brought under the provisions of the Meat Supervision Acts, the Governor in Council may, by order published in the Government Gazette, cancel he application of such Acts to such district or districts, or any part or parts thereof, and thereupon any district or districts, or

follows:—

dairy supervisors under the Department of Agriculture, in view of the fact that there were already inspectors under the Board of Health, and in most localities inspectors under the various municipal councils? The Hon. A. Wynne. I have received from the secretary of the Department of

Agriculture the following answer to the onorable member's question :--The appointment of dairy supervisors is necessary to keep up and improve the quality of Victorian butter for export The step was recommended by a board appointed by the Minister of Agriculture ast year, which took exhaustive evidence as to the deterioration of Victorian butter made for export. The supervisors are to have a thorough knowledge of the operagranted in manner hereinafter provided for objections.

APPLICATION FOR THE LEASE.

6. The applicant shall within 1611 days after marking out the land, tions at a butter factory, will be able to give needed advice in all ordinary cases, required by butter makers.

A PRIZE POEM.

A syndicate of Western (American) editors offered 1000dols, for the best appeal to newspaper subscribers to pay up ther subscriptions. The prize was given to the editor of the "Rocky Mountain Celt." This is the poem :-Lives of poor men oft remind us

Honest men don't stand a chance : The more we work there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants, once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue: All because subscribers linger, And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing, Send your mite, however small, Or when the cold of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

The opinion of every Englishman is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of very free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and as a matter of fact it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease duplicate applications, one of which if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here there is no known disorder that cannot be peedily cured or relieved by them.

The fishing waters of Great Britain vielded last year 14,500,000 cwt. of fish. with a value of £9,678,000. This epresents an increase of 19 per cent. in the quantity of the fish to what it was ten years ago.

Japanese dolls are usually most elaborate and gorgeously attired, for the princely families keep these toys The brocaded silk for the doll robes are specially woven in miniature patterns on small looms. The wooden dolls are often beautifully carved and enamelled. ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a hottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING Syrup. It will relieve the noor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the guns, allaye all soothes the cine, it sortes the guins, analysall pain, relieves which regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery, and diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Penlers everywhere.

Business man-" You remember that two months ago? Well, I want to ware that they can send what are registrar upon any renewal of such right have it put back again." Editor-Why, I thought you said no one noticed it while it was in." Business man (humbly)-"They didn't seem to until I took it out." The mere fact of by the said mining registrar or other your advertising lets people know you are still in business; also that your registered in the name of the person to business is sufficiently important to whom it shall be sold or transferred, stand advertising. If you are in busiand such person's right or license as the ness you cannot afford to do without case may be shall be indursed as here-ladvertising, as it is too much of an admission to the world at large. - Exneffectual. Sold in Tins, 6d, 1s and 2s 6d each, mediate delivery, it is well to make it houseforth be and be deemed to be the tract from an interview with a man who sale depot 33. Farrington Road, London, has profited by newspaper advertising gngland.

Melbourne Facts Melbourne

The Case of Mr. WALTER HART.

Folks.

(By our own Reporter.)

A pitcher going often to the well is broken at last. A man careless of his health, indifferent to the common dictates of pradence, and, sooner or later, disease will pull him down. Then, when stretched helpless on a bed of sickness, he has full time to consider what a first-class Angora he has been; but if he is lucky, and wise in time, he will find even then a remedy for his trouble, as is well illustrated in the case of Mr. Walter Hart, of 139 Roden-street, West Melbourne, who told our reporter some convincing facts. told our reporter some convincing facts. Mr. Hartsaid:—"I am a native of Giaborne, Mr. Hartsaid:—"I am a native of Gisborne, and it was there my mi fortunes and suffering commenced. I used to be out working in the wet and cold, and took no thought to change and keep myself dry. There is no doubt I got a chill that settled on my system, and nearly as possible settled me. I got frightful pains in the head and at the top of the spine. There were cramping nains in and nearly as possions several and at the top of frightful pains in the head and at the top of the spine. There were cramping pains in my shoulders, elbows, and down my legs. I could feel my calves go tight drawn, and as hard as my fists, when I stooped to put my boots on. I suffered from chronic dysentery. My sleep became irregular and disturbed. Ridiculous foolish dreams would wake me up in a damp sweat, and then I realized how stupid I had been to be frightened at nothing-I did not eare for my meals, and would go two days at a time without eating. Wind would blow me out with a choking feeling, till I had painfully belohed it up. My skin, was itchy and blotched, with a nasty dry feeling. My eyes got sore and weak, and things before me had a wavy watery aspect. My health became so bad at last that I was laid up for weeks. I could not move or turn for pain in the shoulders, across the kidneys and round the hips; stiff cramping pains crippled me. At last I had to be drawn about in a chair, and had to to and within the meaning of the provisions of the Meat Supervision Acts..."

The amendment with a slight verbal alteration was agreed to.

On Wednesday the Hon. S. G. Black asked the Minister of Public Works what necessity existed for the appointment of dairy supervision. pains took me all over the body. Many a time I wished myself dead rather than suffer ume I wished myself dead rather than suffer my agony; in my despair I would knock myself against the wall. I got very irritable and crotchety. I tried all sorts of remedies and used to get my joints rubbed with tur-pentine and eucalyptus embrocations, but they gave me no ease. I fell off in weight from truelys atoms aight younds to nine store

they gave me no ease. I rell oft in weight from twelve stone eight pounds to nine stone six, and was no more than the shadow of the man I had been. I could not bear to be touched, could not bear the clothes on me or the weight of a blanket. I quite lost the use of my hands, back, and legs, and was like one paralysed. If some kind friend had come and offered me a cheque for a thousand sounds. I could not have nicked it un. pounds I could not have picked it up. From the 8th of March to the 18th of August, I never did a tap of work, or raised a head to bring a penny into the house. My digestive powers were all out of order, two days only, I began to get case, to move my limbs more freely, to suffer less from dysentery and the endless pains that distressed my shattered frame. All the rest is easy and pleasant to tell. I got steadily better, put on flesh, lost one trouble after the other, every bottle of Clements Tonic leaving me a better man. Speedily I was cured, and there is no more thankful man in

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

1. WALTER HART, of 130 Roden-street, West 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 Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 6th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, before me, CHARLES E. HIRST, J.P. A Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Baill-wick of the Colony of Victoria.

British farmers and dairymen are today milking over 4,000,000 cows and And on the stone above, "Here lies producing annually in their dairies £32,000,000 worth of milk, butter and

person.

£136,000, all but £50,000 of which he give it your job printing. proposes to carry forward. If the House should sanction this course he would

then only have a deficit of £143,000 for 1901, 1902, VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RIMEWER," for it will positively restore were case Greyer White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the

Postal Intelligence.

LOC .L ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE

	RAI	ILWAY.	
Daily.	Closing Time.		
		и.ш. р.ш.	
Melbourne	***	8.15 an 4.50	
Ballarat	•••	8.15 ուս +.60	
Geelong		8.15 and 4 50	
Trawaila	***	8.15 and 4.50	
Registered	mai!	-8 p.m. p. vious even-	
ing and 4.30	j-,120. ;	p.p., 8 p.m. previous	

111,2 2000	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	o Lame breaton
evening uck 4	ւ.30 թ. ։	21_	o [///// pr/ v/ou
ir rat		•••	11 50 and 8
Stawell	•••	•••	11.50 and 8
Middle Cro	e k	•••	11.50 ann 8
Murtoa	••	•••	11.50 and 8
Buangor		•••	11 ô0 and 8
Reg. mail	ınd p.ı	., 11. 3 0	and 7.40.
English ma	il jer	Man at	eamer, 5.15 p.n
Tuesday; vi	. Adel	иче, 8.	lő a.w. Wedne

usy.	•
COUL	TRY.
Daily	s.m.
Ragian	9.15
Waterloo	9.15-
Waterloe S.,	9.15
Main Lead,	9,15
Chute	9 15
Reg. mail and p.p.	. 8.a0.
Monday, Wedne	sday and Friday.
Nerring	9.15
Lake Goldsmith	9.15
Stockyard Hill	9 15
Reg. mail and p.p.	, 8.50.
Eursmbeen	12.45
Shirley,	12.45.
Reg. mail and p.p.	, 12,20.

MAILS INWARD.

Arrive Dairy.
From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Fram Ararat, Stawell, Buangor, Middle Creek, and Muston.—8.30; a.m. and 5.30

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith,—4,30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4,30

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Office is open daily tor transaction of costal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 8.30 a.m. till 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS. From 10 s.m. till 3 p.m., Saturday, excepted, viz., 10 s.m.: o 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 leposius 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. CREAGH, Postmistress.

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

Talk about it wherever you go. Mention it to the tradespeople with hom you do business.

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

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertis ing columns mention the fact to the

Tonic. This induced me to try a bottle, and after I had been taking Clements Tonic for but is too mean to support local enter

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise *

Breathes there a man with soul so dead. That to himself he bath not said. Melbourne this day than myself. There is no doubt Clements Tonic saved my life, and you are free to print, report, and publish to that effect."

"My trade of late is getting bad, I'll try another ten-inch ad."

If such there be, go mark him well, For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel wetch the golden. "My trade of late is getting bad,

To welcome home a millionaire. To such a man the neisy din Of traffic may not enter in, For bargain hunters by the score Shall pass nor heed his dingy door; For the his sign is on the wall And on some barnyard gate a scrawl. No people who have casa and sense,

Go prancing around to read the fence The man who never asks for trade By local line or ad. displayed ares more for rest than worldly gain And patronage but gives him rain; Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profund. Here let him live in calm repose

Unsought except by men he owes. And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleep. Where no rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well,
And that the world may know its loss Place on his grave a wreath of moss. A chump who wouldn't advertise. -Mortimer Crane Brown.

At Snake Valley a large stack of The greatest and you can give you wood, containing about 100 tons, belong- newspaper is your job printing; if you ing to Mr John Burdett, carter, has do not feel able to run an advertisement. been wilfully burnt by some mulicious surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, bill-Mr Peacock estimates the revenue for heads, letter-heads, envelopes, and all and pass them down to their descendants, the current financial year, 1901-1902, business printing to execute. The at £6,963,200, and the expenditure at newspaper man needs it, and it helps £7,192.313, thus leaving an estimated him to pay his printers for setting up. reficit of £229,113. According to the the thousand and one free notices h balauce-sheet the shortage is made up gives you and your town; but don thus :—Railway deficit £214,230, consolidated revenue £14,833. If Mr Peacook carries forward the surplus (less and is spending neither time, money, £50,000 for Treasury bonds redemption) nor brains in helping you to build up the deficit will be £143,000. No pro- your town. The time may come when vision has been made for additional a newspaper can live simply upon the taxation, and, of course, it goes without revenue derived from advertising and saying that there will be no raduction of subscriptions, but no ordinary newstaxation. In stating the deficit for paper in any ordinary town can exist next year at £229.000, Mr Peacock without the auxiliary support derived only reckons the actual receipts for this from job printing. Therefore, if you year, but the fact has to be taken in want a good newspaper—one that can ad.' I had in your paper, and took out mind that he has got a surplus of still further help you and your town-

Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shiide a hill down mitowt shnow. Pesides dere ish dese tifferences: ven vou don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can somedimes shenerally always make ler advertising come right avay quick I, all der year rount, mit some moneys. Joseph.

Printed and published by the Proprietor,
ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Ripenshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence-

BATES W PATTERS.-P URGENT LE (in addition (Urgent le

No

POS

the utmost not be deli persons resid ger, nor if rier or teleg POST CARDS REPLY POST LETTER CAR (2 for 2 NEWSPAPERS BOOKS.-For or under (REGISTRATIC PARCELS. (each ext Duk pare posted by paper pul dor, per l

(Not less

parcel.)

COMMERCIA

two ounc

(Such as

accounts*

Papers (co ing, legal bills of la or cards society, p stock siet PRINTED P. ounces (Bemarks s TEI

Post Cari REPLY Po LETTER C manie, Books.-(up to t NEWSPAPE REGISTRA Bulk par ed by a puolisa b or fr PARCEL P

COMMERC TED P. PATTERN merch two ou

RATI

KIN

Queens

Tasmai

LETTEK POST CA REPLY ! **N**ewspa CONNER or un Over OUDCE or ut PRINTE paper

or ur PATTER two o llb) REGIST Acknov of 🕳 PARCE Each Reci to 1 LAYS ! and la may b

ing a v Diffice, way to the m Spence Expre Lat Molho

Give grints tions

POSTAL NEWS

BATES WITHIN VICTORIA.

Per ounce or under 0 2 URGENT LETTERS -Per letter 0 6 linaddition to ordina y 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 ordinery delivery by telegraph messen-ger, nor if addressed to a place having no delivery by letter car-

rier or telegraph messenger.) POST CARDS REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS (2 for 2½d., 12 for 1s. 3d.)

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

posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news ven-dor, per lb or fraction thereof u 1 (Not less than 4 papers in each parcel.) PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—For every two ouncesorunder(up to 3lbs) 4 (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 therest, recognisances, specifications, stock sheets, scrip, waybills, and other similar articles.)

PRINTED PAPERS. --- For every four ounces (up to 3lbs) ... *Remarks such as, "A cheque will oblige,"

With thanks.oto," will render accounts hameable as letters.

> TERCOLONIAL RATES. SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND NSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ASMANIA, WEST. AUSTRALIA, FIJI, NEW HEREDES AND BRITISH NEW GUINBA.

LETTERS. -- Per 1 ounce or under 0 2 0 1 POST CARDS ••• 0 2 REPLY POST CARDS LETTER CARDS to N. S. Wales,

S. Australia, Queensland, Tasmanis, W. Australia To law Zealand and Fiji Books .- Per four ounces or under 0 1 (up to three lbs)... ...

0 0½ 0 3 ••• NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION FEE ... BULK parcels of newspapers, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsven. or, per lb or fraction thereof ... PARCEL POST .- To S. Austrails,

Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and W. Australia only.—Per lb or under Each additional lb, or under (up to 11 lbs) PACKETS.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND PRIN-TED PAPERS .- Per every two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) 0 1 (Items see Victoria) PATTERAS, samples, packets of merchandise, &c.—Per every two ounces or under (up to 11b) 0 1

RATES TO: THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Letters.—Each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or under 0 2 0 1 POST CARDS ... ---REPLY POST CARDS NEWSPAPERS COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—4 ounces er under...

Over 4 ounces, but not over 6 ounces Every additional two ounces or under (up to 4lbs) ... PRINTED PAPERS (other than news papers).—Per every twoounces

or under (up to 4lbs) ... PATTERNS and samples. Per every two ounces or under (up to

11b) ... 0 1

REGISTRATION FEE ... 0 3

Acknowledgement of delivery 0 21 of a registered article ... PARCELS POST, wholly by sea .--Each parcel of 2lbs or under 1 6 Each parcel of 2105 or under(up Compared to the compared to th

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 Aus-

tralia are charged 3d. extra postage at Malbourne G.P.O. to 2.45 and up to 4.25 at Spencer-streetStation.

the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notifications for which it receives no payment advertising medium. whatever. It is always spending its time and meney 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 marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No mar. can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper men "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for L3 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis I.I worth of something else that you 0 01 may ask for. Try him you don't believe us.

SUPPORT

INDUSTRY LOCAL

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognised. An

ncreased circulation means still greater

sefulness on our part. neighbour or friend asks for the loan

of the local paper, tell him or her that

for the small sum of

3s per Ouarter

It is obtainable direct from the office

regularly.

In addition to complete and impartia

reports of all local meetings, an

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

Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to district, it therefore affords a splendia

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrodula, Schrivy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Plindles, and
Sores of all kinds, it is a utility-failing and
permanent Curse. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic

Bones.
The world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrolula, Scurvy, Ecz ma, Ulcers. Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Disenses, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Phuples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellans.

marvellous.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rhen-matic 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 delirate constitution of either sex, from

warrance tree from arthing interests of 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 Balcombe writes:—"I 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 cuses known in the hespital, where I 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 could not stop the discharge, which was very great. I was on my buck for two vears altegether. At last, having seen Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, I tried some, and after the first large bottle 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.

*** 39 Kelmouth-shambers Falmouth-road.

medicine.

"39 Falmouth-chambers, Falmouth-road,

"New Kent-road, S.E., July 8. 1899.

"P.S.—I should like to mention that when sending a relation for the second bottle from the neighbouring drug stores they persunded her to take a preparation of their own, which they declared was 'just as good.' I found this did me no good at all. It was, therefore, sent back, and the genuine article procured, with above result."

Mr. W. Pauley, Broad Lune, Cottenhau, Cambridge, writes:—"Three years ago I had a slight skin disease, and was obliged to see a doctor, who told me it was Eezema. I was under his treatment some time, but got no better. I tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded tried, I may say, scores of other medicines, but all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persuaded to go to the Infirmary. There I was under special treatment, but got no better, and cameout uncarred; in fect, 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 case was one of the worst it was possible to have, and everyone said they had never seen anyone like me. Well, at last I road about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and decided to gi e it a trial. I purchased some from Boots, the Chemists, and took it according to rules for three months, mine being a dreadful case, and I am thankful to say I am now perfectly well, with my skin as clear as possible. It was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' which effected this wonderful cure, and I cannot recommend it too highly. January 20, 1900."

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Juo. Howarth, Cheshire Reginent, Chester, writes:—I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin 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 lew days. After a while 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 Kheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised. May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's—on—Thames, writes:—"I tel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last all to no purpose, and I was, therefore, persua

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 business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testinonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint." December 29, 1899.

Blind and Bedding Manufacturer.

A. H. Sands has ON SALE the following lines:—Pine Shelving, Flooring, and lining boards; Californian, kouri, and clear pine, up to 36 inches; cedar, all thicknesses and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings window

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s.
9d. each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT
MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture. kinds of Vehicles made and repaired the premises. Horses Careful, Shod. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they et the genuine article. Worthless initatious and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

RE MINING LEASES.

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

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

TEROAT, CHEST and LUNGS. red only at 78. New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.). London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

FIRST SHIPMENTS

OF

TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

McKEICH

IMPORTER,

BEAUFORT.



FUNERAL ECONOMY. Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS (Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER, Corner of Neilland Havelock Streets, and

opposite State School. Hoarse 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

H. Sands has ON SALE the following and widths; table legs, sashes, doors, architrave and other mouldings, window glass, white lead, oils, turps, and all the building requisites.

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

WM. C. PEDDER, Blacksmith and Wheelwright, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Farm and Timber Waggons, Farm, Read and Spring Drays, Waggonettes, and all kinds of Vehicles made and repaired on P. J. O'SULLIVAN, SADDLER AND HARAESS MAKER

exchanged.

Ropairs neatly and promptly executed.

Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair,

Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

STEVENSON & SONS,



UNDERTAKERS AND CARPENTERS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEADFORT
(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.

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCK te Sub We have resolved to "The Riponshire which it might be of particular importance (with which is published a ance for you to know. If you can 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 live. It will cost you less, and thereby posiderably reduced, and advertisers will you will be assisting yourself and find it to their benefit to avail themselves of beeping the money in the district. the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate." which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness

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

We take this opportunity of thanking our until arrests are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the postto 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 Allarge Assortment of Saddlery and Harness
Requisites kept in stock.

All kinds of Harness bought, sold, or

Attachanged. ARTHUR PARKER,

Proprietor. Beaufort, 5th September, 1896.

GENERALPRINTING

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, "The Advocate" Office, Beaufort try to shumpoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsids as attempt to do

W.EDWARDNICKOLS Anctioneer. Valuer. Arbitrator, General Commission Agent.

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

Correspondent and Valuer for the Bal larat Banking Company, Limited. Trust and other Moneys to Lend at

Current Rates J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. BOOK-to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district to the inhabitants of Beauport and district that he is Sole Agent for the Argus, Age, Herald, Star, Courier, Melbeurne Punch, Sydney Bulletin, Riponshire Advocate, Leader, Weckly Times, Australianin, Australian Journal, Sportsman, and all other Periodicals. All School Requisites kopt in stock. Also Agent for Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for past favors, he trusts, by strict attention to the delivery of all papers, to merit a fair share of their support. Note the a ddress—Next door to Bank of Victoria.

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE

AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beautort. RENTS and Debts Collected. Agent for the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Agency Business of all kinds attended

JOHN J. NAYLOR. Blacksmith and Wheelwright,

BEAUFORT, Wishes to inform the public that he has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr Williams, and trusts by careful attention to business, and by doing good work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Shoeing a specialty.
All sorts of vehicles built and repaired.

YOU CAN AFFORD IT.

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without t. 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 marry ing, 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 import afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in to an any other journal or journals within a writing, are considered as wishing to given radius of Beaufort.

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

office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspape to be discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other place

the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible 5. The court has decided that is refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or leaving them uncalled for

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

prima facie evidence of intentional

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful simile:—"You might as well business and ignore advertising."

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore, Support Local Industry and Local

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

him by "Subscribers and Advertisers" and he will do his utmost to entitle him to goed share of it.

The Riponshire Advocate' the Advertising Medium for all Contracts

ONLY NEWSPAPER That is Printed and Published within ton boundaries of the Shire, And as the advocate of the interests and the welfare of this district it has a claim tor considerably greater amount of support, has a greater scope for extended usefulness any other journal or journals within a radius of the Shire Offices.

The Circulation

Riponshire Advocate

Steadily Increasing,

And the Proprieter, 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 me

"The Advocate,

eresting and instructive information.

UBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:-CIRCULATES in the following districts:— Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute, Waterloo, Eurambeen, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham.

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

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an Interesting Serial Tale. Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News.

Poultry Farmin gricultural Intelligence, Recipes,
Gardening Items,
Etc.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men. Read

was Benjamin Franklin who wrote-"What steam is to machinery, advetising is the husiness." and another wieer has said that-"He who in his "biz" would rise.

Must either 'bust' or advertise.'

and advertisers cannot do better than make t

Riponshire Advocate the medium for their aunouncements.

Arthur Parker: Printer and Publisher, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOIREE & DINNER TICKETS, &c. &c .

Office :- Lawrence Street, Beaufort without informing the publishers, and Plain & Ornamental Printing

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Of Every description executed at the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AINING SCRIP, CALL, RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c., .Propaged on the shortest notice.

th, Main day. and Lake FICE. sale of

ong, and

d 4.50 d 4.50

.15 p.m. Wednes-

a.m. tilk SS. Saturdaye ys, 10 to

ENTS. ADERS

DEATHS.

try and mything

bscriper

al enter

vertise * o dend

n ;· e so**und**/

less sleeps los**s** Brown. give you g; if von tisement.

give the

gers, bill-

, and all

ute. The

it helps etting up otices he but don printing ch return. ", money, build up ome when upon the ising and ary newscan exist

t derived

e, if you

that can

COWII--

mitows venraelf ide a hill dere ish Sup some hat you vs make ky quick moneys.

roprietor, e of The