

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1449.

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BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906

PRICE THREEPENCE

GEO. PAYNE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
STURT STREET,
B. BARAT.
(Near the Post Office).

A Splendid New Stock now showing of everything in the Watch and Jewellery line, including Dress and Engagement Rings and Earrings, Links, Studs, Brooches, Gent's Gold and Silver Chains, Medals, Lockets, Green Stone and Emeralds, etc.; Gold Heart and other Charms, Fob Chains, Muff Chains, Collar and Front Studs, Gold and Silver Bangles of every description, Nicks, Silver and Gold Watches, Neckties, Scarf Pins, &c.

IN RINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We show twice the stock of any other shop in the city, and the designs and finish cannot be beaten. Five-stone Diamond Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 70s, 90s, £5 10s., £6 10s., £8 10s., £10 10s. upwards. Diamond and Sapphire Stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., £6 10s. upwards. Diamonds and Rubies, and Diamonds and Opals, 5 and 7-stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 45s., 55s., 65s. upwards. 5-stone Set Diamond or Engagement Rings, 17s. 6d., 25s., 30s., 45s., 55s., and 70s. each.

RELIABLE WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS
-AT-
PAYNE'S.

JEWELLERY REPAIRED,
ALTERED, OR
MADE TO ORDER.
STONES RESET OR MOUNTED.

GEORGE PAYNE,
JEWELLER,
STURT STREET,
(Two doors from the Post Office.)

FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
MILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

A. E. SANDS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer
and Picture Framer.

A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.

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

An advertisement is a paper man's marketable commodity, and it is quite as much so as a side of bacon, a pound of butter, or a ton of flour. No man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business in general is a bad way. Don't try to put the paper man "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature. Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for £3 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis £1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him; you don't believe us.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

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

A Safe Remedy for all Skin and Blood Diseases.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should use the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture; the "World-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer." This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures skin and blood diseases permanently.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD-PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, ECZEMA, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and restores the system to its normal state. It is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to advanced age. It is a powerful solvent and gives it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED: MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester, writes: "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had been, for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After eight bottles I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 13, 1905."

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.
Mr. W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 40, St. Paul's, Liverpool, writes: "I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit to health I have received through taking your famous 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I have been a sufferer from eczema and an irritating skin trouble since the age of thirteen. While an out-patient at one of the big London hospitals a doctor informed me that the disease was the result of locking the bowels. I have had as many as thirty bowels moved, my father being a horse dealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of a similar ailment, due to a hair-bitch, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I bought, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when I was cured of eczema for several years. I then started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and I am now 'completely cured,' after having been afflicted for several years. I am able to follow my employment, and am very pleased to think there is such a valuable remedy obtainable for such a small sum. I should be glad to refer any inquirer concerning my case."—July 17, 1905.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSSES.
Mr. James Waring, of Clay Cotte Lodge, near Rugby, writes: "I have been a sufferer from what I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' For a long time I suffered with bad legs and abscesses. I was under the treatment of a doctor, and got nothing better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me to go to the local infirmary, and he could do anything for me. I went in and stayed for thirteen weeks, and after undergoing two operations I got a little better. Before I had been out of hospital because I was over, so my wife told me to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I did so, and after taking five bottles and using four pots of your ointment I was completely cured. I have written twelve months to see if my legs broke out again, but, thanks to your 'Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture,' I can now walk as well as I have ever been in my life. You can make what ever you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1905.

IMPROVING IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which is a true and reliable remedy for all blood diseases, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. "This is a good testimonial to the efficacy of the Blood Mixture," writes one of our subscribers, "and I am sure that it will be of great benefit to the public generally."

RE-MINING LEASES.
It is notified for general information that applications 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.

Justices' Fixtures.
The local J.P.s. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday, Messrs F. Begg, J. B. Wetherston, and Rear-Admiral Bridge; Fourth Tuesday, Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Begg.

THROAT AFFECTION AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be greatly surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc." These famous "Trochoc" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or "hoarse" throats, 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 Trochoc" are on the wrapper. Sold by Messrs J. B. Begg & Sons, 11, St. Paul's, London, W.

Do not Corusc.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGE," well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause, without any after effect; the most delicate and sensitive take them. One Lozenge dissolved in water—use tea or hot water. Wholesale and Retail. Sold everywhere at 1s. 6d. each.

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

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
They Strengthen the Stomach, They Regulate the Bowels, They Purify and Enrich the Blood, and they give tone to the whole Nervous System.

Postal Intelligence.
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.
MAIL TIME TABLE.

Daily Closing Time.
Melbourne ... 8 and 4.50
Brisbane ... 8 and 4.50
Geelong ... 8 and 4.50
Tasmania ... 8 and 4.50
Registered mail and parcels post close 20 minutes prior.
Arawa, 11.50 a.m., and 8 p.m. (including Sundays).
Starbuck 11.50 p.m. Sundays.
Middle Creek, 11.50 p.m. Tuesdays, and 11.50 p.m. Thursdays.
Bunagar ... 11.50
Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.
English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTY.
Daily a.m.
Balgownie ... 9
Waterloo ... 9
Waterloo S. ... 9
Main Road ... 9
Chute ... 9
Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Lake Goldsmith ... 9
Stockyard Hill ... 9
Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.
Shirley ... 12.45
Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

ARRIVE INWARD.
From Melbourne, via Geelong, and Uxbridge, 12.30 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat daily at 7 a.m., 12.30 and 8.40 p.m. From Arawa, Starbuck, Middle Creek, and Arawa, 5.30 p.m. daily. Arawa, Starbuck, and Bunagar, 8.30 a.m. daily.
From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Road, Baglan, and Chute, 4.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
From Stockyard Hill, Nering, and Lake Goldsmith, 4.30 p.m.
From Eusamben and Shirley, 4.30 p.m.
From England, Weekly.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Two deliveries by postman daily.
Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.
From 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK.
From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.
From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.
9 a.m. till 3 p.m.
G. M. CRAGG, Postmistress.

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise
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-oh ad."
If such there be, go forth and say,
"My trade of late is getting bad,
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire."
To such a man the noisy din
Of trade may not be heard in
For he has not the score
Shall pass nor heed his dingy door
For 'tis his sign is on the wall
And on some barnyard gate a scrawl.
No people who have cash and sense,
To practicing around to read the sense.

Advertisements.
The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad displayed
Careless more for cash than worldly gain
And patronage he gives him pain.
Tread lightly, friends, in no road sound
Disturb his solitude profound.
Heard let him live to calm repose
Unthought except by men he owes.
And when he dies, go plant him deep
That might may best his dustmen sleep.
Where no rude clamor may dispel
The quiet that he loved so well,
And that the world may know his loss
Place on his grave a wreath of moss
And on the stone above, "Here lies
A clump who wouldn't advertise."
—Mortimer Urquhart Brown.

P. J. OSULLIVAN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER
BRIDGE VALLEY.
A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness
Requisites kept in stock.
All kinds of Harness bought, sold, or exchanged.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair,
Beeswax, Furled Skins, &c., &c.

J. B. COCHRAN, News Agent, Books, Stationery, and Printing, 100, St. Paul's, Beaufort. Sole Agent for the "Riponshire Advocate," "Herald," "Star," "Courier," "Melbourne," "Sydney," "Bulletin," "Riponshire Advocate," "Leader," "Weekly Times," "Australasian," "Australasian Journal," "Sportman," and all other Periodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock. 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. Advertisements received for all Melbourne and Ballarat papers. By sending through local agents advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wetherston & Co.

STEVENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,
HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.
Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

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

NOTICE.
We have resolved to reduce the size of our "Advocate" (with which is published a 14-column supplement containing well-selected reading matter) to 2s per quarter, a price which this concession will be largely to their benefit to avail themselves of the columns of "The Riponshire Advocate," which is the only newspaper that is printed and published within the boundaries of the Shire. As the Advocate of the interests and for the welfare of this district, it has a claim for a considerable amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended usefulness than any other journal or newspaper within a given radius of Beaufort.

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

Very few are too poor now-a-days to take their country paper, and it is false economy to try and get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something or other does not appear in its columns that will be of financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he had made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news.

You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

NEWSPAPER LAW.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.
5. The court has decided that in 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 newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS.
You want to see the local paper a successful institution.
Talk about it wherever you go.
Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.
If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.
If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.
Don't lead your paper to any person who is too mean to become a subscriber, but is too mean to support local enterprise.

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

FRONTLINE, FOR THE TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY.
A few drops of the liquid "Frontline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco-smoking. "The Fragrant Frontline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Dispensaries. Wholesale Depot: 35, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.4.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture in a more or less strategic position, but each, without exception, of the success of the promoter, must offer returns to the community in a way which is necessary to give rise to a permanent and profitable business.

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

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

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

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

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate is Steadily Increasing.

And the Proprietor, recognizing the increased support to this district, will use his utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by giving the latest postal, Local and General News, and the most interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Staker's Gully, Main Road, Bunagar, Chute, Waterloo, Eusamben, Bunagar, Middle Creek, Shirley, Travella, Shirley, and Carleton. With every issue of the Paper is given A FOURTEEN-COLUMN SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT, Containing an interesting Serial Tale, amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Agricultural Intelligence, Recipes, Gardening Items, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES. ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS. MANNING SCRIPT, REPORTS, &c. PARFLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, POSTERS. DELIVERY BOOKS. DRAPERS' HANDILLS. CATALOGUES, MORNING CARDS, SOUVENIR & DINNER TICKETS, &c., &c.

PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MEMBERS PRICES. Office—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

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

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS. MANNING SCRIPT, CALL RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c. Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

(All Rights Reserved.)

DIANA'S INHERITANCE.

THE LOST PROOFS OF HER BIRTHRIGHT.

BY HEDLEY RICHARDS.

Author of "Time, the Avenger," "The Haights of Hillcrest," Etc., Etc.

PART 21.

"I think this will identify the thief, and he is Martin Russell. You see, the Russell family certainly read that letter Diana's grandfather wrote to her, explaining matters—it was with the certificate, &c., and in that the diamond was named—and he has either discovered or suspected it was in your keeping. I'm glad you sent for me before naming the matter to the police, because, for the sake of the family, we must keep the matter quiet."

"But the diamond? It must not be lost," said Miss Gerald. "I ought to have let Mr. Spender put it in his bank for safety."

"You did what you thought was the best. And now I must go. I've only just time to catch my train. If Lord Avondale calls, don't tell him what we suspect; until we are certain it is no use saying anything. Good-bye," and Mr. John hurried down the garden into the carriage.

When he arrived at the gaol, he found that the governor had received news of Molly's confession.

"By the way, do you think it will be long before she can leave here?" said Sir John.

"Not very, but it takes a little time: there are certain forms to be observed. But from the first there has been great sympathy felt for the young lady, so no doubt the authorities will move as expeditiously as possible."

"I'm sure I hope so," replied Sir John, as he left the governor and was conducted to Diana's cell.

"My darling, I have good news for you. Your innocence is proved," he said, and drew her into his arms, and kissed her.

"Oh, Jack! How did it come about?" she asked.

"Molly is recovering, and she happened to hear that you were charged with the murder and confessed that she had shot Dr. Nolan."

"Poor Molly! I was afraid it was she who had done it. Jack, will they hang her?" she asked in a whisper.

"No, my darling. I don't think there is any danger. Of course, she shall have the best lawyer and barrister to get in fact those who were retained for your defence. I'm very sorry for the poor girl, but I cannot forget that her confession means freedom to you Diana. What a home-coming it will be when we leave here! Lord Avondale says you will, of course, go direct to Avondale Hall. Miss Gerald and I are delighted at the prospect, and your grandfather says he shall persuade Miss Gerald to come and live there—at any rate until we are married."

"I am very glad. If it hadn't been for her kindness I don't know what would have become of me," said Diana.

"Only a few days and you will be free," whispered Sir John, as he left her, and Diana thought of the joy it would be when she left the prison, and need no longer live in terror of Dr. Nolan, as she had done from the time he appeared at Bromhead Court but her gladness was tempered by the thought of Molly.

It was evening when Sir John arrived in London, and after a hasty dinner and a wash at his hotel, he proceeded to the house where Mrs. Russell had resided for some time, which was now shared by her son and his wife. On arriving there he asked to see Mr. Bussell, and was shown into the drawing room, where he found Katharine, most elaborately dressed and beautiful as ever, save for a discontented look, which seemed to be habitual. At the sight of Sir John she brightened and hid out her hand, but he bowed stiffly. Mr. Spender had kept his own counsel, but Sir John had a shrewd idea that Katharine had aided Dr. Nolan in his scheme to get Diana into his power.

"Can you oblige me with a little private conversation?" he asked, turning to Martin, whom he had greeted with a stiff bow.

"If it's about my evidence, I've nothing more to say. When people die things they should consider the consequences," he answered in a brusque tone.

"I quite agree with you, and on that you would do well to accede to my request."

Martin's face became ghastly, and without a word he led the way to the smoking room, Sir John saying, "Good evening," and bowing to the ladies as he left.

"Well, what do you want?" asked Martin, leaning against the mantelpiece and facing Sir John, and for the first time he realised how much he hated him.

"What do you want?" he repeated. "Have you come here to beg and pray me to tell a different story about what I saw that night to save Lord Avondale's heirs from being hanged? I suppose you think you'll not only lose a beautiful bride, but the Avondale estate. Yes, if she is imprisoned for life, it will come to me. They are sure to condemn her to death, even if the sentence is commuted, and she will be dead in the eyes of the law as no rights; so you see, you'd lose all. I won't go back one iota on what I said at the inquest."

While he was speaking Sir John had hard work to control himself, but he succeeded, and his voice was calm, as he said: "Have you done?"

CHAPTER XXXI.

"Certainly I'll repeat my question. What have you come for?"

"I've come for the rose diamond which you stole from Miss Gerald's house last night," said Sir John in clear, distinct tones.

Martin's face became livid, but recovering himself quickly, he turned on Sir John in a mad rage, raising his hand, as though he would strike him.

"How dare you?" he said. "I dare because I've got proof of what I'm saying. You left a sleeve-clip behind you, it was on the floor close to the door where you hid, and I placed the box. It has your monogram, and it is comparatively new."

it will be easy to find out where the pair were bought."

For a moment Martin did not speak; thoughts were chasing each other in quick succession through his mind. At last he said: "I have this diamond—I don't admit that I have—and restore it, what action should you take?"

Sir John looked him full in the face as he said: "If you give me the diamond I shall not say anything about it. I shall tell Lord Avondale; on that point I have not made up my mind," Martin looked curiously at him.

"I suppose you expect me to withdraw my evidence about Miss Diana, and say it is possible I made a mistake?"

"It doesn't even wish you to do that. It is unnecessary as Molly has confessed that she shot Dr. Nolan."

"What! Has the girl recovered?" he asked, looking considerably disturbed.

"Yes, and she is too honest to let another suffer for what she has done. But, as I told you, I came to you first, and I shall put the matter in the hands of the police. I have sufficient evidence to ensure your conviction," said Sir John.

For a few minutes there was silence, then Martin said: "It seems I've bungled matters or you would not be here. I'll get the diamond," and he left the room, returning in a short time with a small white envelope in his hand.

Sir John examined the diamond critically, then put the bag in his pocket, and was leaving the room without a word of farewell, when Martin laid his hand on his arm, saying:

"Wait a minute. I know you think me a scoundrel, but you don't know what it is to live for years in the expectation of inheriting a great estate, and then see another step into your face."

"I do think you a scoundrel, but more because you bore false witness and did your best to put the life of an innocent girl in jeopardy than for this last action," said Sir John.

"So that's where the shoe pinches. Well, and as my schemes have come to naught, and, like the bad boy in the story I've had the worst of it," said Martin, who had walked with Sir John along the hall speaking in low tones.

"Just then they were conscious that two men—one a gentlemanly-looking fellow—had entered the house, and before the butler could stop them they had advanced to the two gentlemen, who had paused for a second."

"Mr. Russell, I arrest you on the charge of giving false evidence at the inquest on Dr. Nolan," said the one who looked like a gentleman who then proceeded to read over the warrant, while Martin looked white and ghastly. At that moment a drawing room door opened, and Katharine stepped out pausing in surprise, seeing from her husband's face that something was wrong.

"What is it?" she asked, and with a great effort he pulled himself together.

"My dear, there is an absurd notion that I gave false evidence at the inquest. Sir John tells me the Irish girl says she shot Dr. Nolan. I don't know how she got it, but something wrong with my eyesight. You will send a capable lawyer to receive my instructions as soon as possible."

"Where are they taking you?" she asked in a calm tone, determined not to let Sir John see how she felt this humiliation.

"Mr. Russell is going to Leeds. We shall catch the night express. The assizes are on next week, madam," said Sir John.

"I suppose you can wait till I get a few things packed? Good-bye, Sir John; you seem to have the best of it just now," said Martin, in a sneering tone, as the baronet passed on, and was soon in the street.

Three days later Diana Caine Russell, as she was called until she changed her name and became Lady Oldfield, left the gaol, and driving in the governor's carriage to the station with her grandfather and lover, where Lord Avondale's carriage was waiting to take the party to the Hall. As they drove past Bromhead Court, Diana saw that a flag was flying from the roof, and at Oldfield's hand another flag waved proudly in the summer breeze. Over the gate leading into Avondale Park was a magnificent arch bearing the words, "Welcome to the heiress of Avondale."

"I come to the heiress of Avondale with her grandfather and lover, at the gateway a loud cheer burst from the assembled crowd."

"At the house they found Miss Gerald and Mrs. Spender, with Miss De Witton, and Diana was kissed and welcomed with a love over that she declared they would never see again. Gladly followed Miss De Witton to the suite of rooms that had been prepared for her."

"If you please, ma'am, I'm the maid Miss De Witton engaged to wait on you. Will you give me a dress upon travelling?" and the servant opened the door of a wardrobe which Diana saw was hung round with dresses. Luncheon is to be served early to-day, ma'am," continued the maid.

"Yes, I shall change my dress, and you can choose what I shall wear," said Diana, feeling as though it must be a dream. She realized, however, that things had come into her good fortune, she thanked God for riches and friends.

"That evening after dinner Sir John Russell was sauntering up and down the lawn; a lace scarf had been thrown over Diana's neck and shoulders by her attentive lover.

"Jack, I want to go and see poor Molly. I desire to tell her how brave I think she was to tell the truth, and that she need not fear as she will have such a good lawyer to defend her," said Diana.

Her lover pressed her hand as he said: "My darling I did not mean to tell you to-day, but Molly went to prison this afternoon. She drove all the way. She is a more important person here than I was at the inquest. I think she will rest before her trial. She is to go direct to the inquest connected with the gaol, and will be well seen to."

"I am sorry I did not see her before she went," replied Diana.

"You could not have done her any good. And now, darling, I want you to fix the wedding day. I shall never feel quite happy until you are safe in my keeping," said Sir John, earnestly.

"Dr. Nolan is dead, and I am not in any danger now; even Martin Russell couldn't injure me if he wished you. See, I am a more important person here than I was at the inquest. I think she will rest before her trial. She is to go direct to the inquest connected with the gaol, and will be well seen to."

"How dare you?" he said. "I dare because I've got proof of what I'm saying. You left a sleeve-clip behind you, it was on the floor close to the door where you hid, and I placed the box. It has your monogram, and it is comparatively new."

HOW THE SOUTH-SEA ISLANDER GOES TURTLE-FISHING.

A day or two later, Lord Avondale, Miss De Witton, and Miss Gerald—who was to remain at the Hall until the end of Diana's wedding, were seated at the breakfast table, when the butler brought in the letters, and gave them to his master.

"Here's a very queer one for you, Diana," said her grandfather, handing her a big, bulky envelope, which bore the address: "To Miss Diana Caine Russell, at Avondale Hall, near Bromhead, Yorkshire, England." The writing looked like an imitation of printing, and was evidently the work of an illiterate person.

"It's from Ireland. I wonder who is the writer," said Diana as she broke the seal, the wax having been plentifully used and bore the impress of a thumb.

"What funny note-paper!" she said as she drew out a thick piece of ruled paper about half a yard long, which had been so folded that it gave the envelope a bulky appearance. The writing, like the outside was done in a big, bulky, envelope, which bore the address: "To Miss Diana Caine Russell, at Avondale Hall, near Bromhead, Yorkshire, England."

"Darling! Miss Diana, Tom DeLaney just by chance left a paper here the other night. It was the 'Doolbin Echo,' but sure an' there was a note on the top of it was wrote, 'Adventures of an Heiress, an' it was yourself it was about. Darling, my hair, what I've got left, nearly stood up on end when I read all that villainous stuff in his hand. It was a mercy Molly rid the world of him an' the judge as does anything to her will disarrange hanging himself."

"An' so it's yourself that's a grand lady now. Sure, an' I'd like to see you in satins and silks, with jewels all over you. Darling, since I read that paper, an' before from the time he came swearing and cursing about the place, I'd thanked the saints you didn't marry Dr. Nolan, though it was myself that was soothed with his fine look an' the way of him, but it was lucky you showed a clean pair of heels, an' so came into your own. Miss Diana, darling, I'm writing to wish you joy of all your good things, and to ask you to let me see you to be, but it's myself that wants to know what to do with the house and furniture."

"Sure, an' you'd have heard from me sooner, but I'd have had to address the letter to the wrong house. I didn't know where you'd gone. That black villain told you a lie when he said the master—God rest his soul—hadn't left a penny behind him. One day later after you'd run away with a pair of ferret eyes come an' ask me to see you."

"Shure, an' it's myself would like to see the darling, I said, 'but that man Nolan's frightened her out of the country! I believe.'"

"After that he sat down, an' if he'd been judge and jury he couldn't have asked more questions, but at the end he says: 'Nanny, did you write your name to that?' an' he shows me a paper with my name below the name, an' disgracefully wrote, 'not near like I'm doing now. A-coppying the letters from a paper.'"

"Shure, an' I never wrote that, I says 'An' for Mary she writes quite like the letters I see." He folded the paper an' put it in his pocket, then he says: 'Mr. Caine left a couple of thousand pounds, and this house with the bit of land about it, and the furniture, and the best of the best of that, which he said your master made on his deathbed, and in it he made the doctor the young lady's guardian an' executor. It looked all right, and when he threw the fish into the water and away he goes, searching for turtle on his own account. He quickly finds his stout friend and fastens upon him as usual. The natives in the canoe now begin to pull, and the doctor drags their prize to the boat. But if, as often happens the turtle is heavy, and large the fishermen will find one cord not strong enough for the purpose. The turtle as soon as he feels the tug of the line, sinks as the bottom of the sea, and on his stronghold he is not to be dislodged. 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EMERATED... had three... the Burs... a certain ex... to which... pper at the... few in num... away until... a score, and... melancholy... notes wend... "anar" wind... might have... business es... for seasu... hor situa... they "hag... not neces... that he had... Hundred... admirable... ally that w... the haggis... ver got over... a fast thing... unity was... sperate on... like to be... hidden... ardly he... he had... ed it to his... hatched in... edered at... of him, his... all the... to the hand... away in the... ng over his... expression... she smiled... ed for a... y gracious... at a horrible... ed nothing... "I smell... the relief... "William... at a time... and for the... to chair at... of the Will... m secret... it out of his... omess of... dig re-ent... ept all... ed with com... of the upost... he... work to the... with... ed. It step... the hall on... ed, his back... as became... e with... eance by... ure. The... to the gate... examining a... ly seem to... to another... to suit him... a pig knife... considerable... knobs on it... d up the road... stopped long... stay to we... be busy night... and the old... to see what... ing to be trea... following the... "I replied... a power of... required the... ad... "This or... Cy V. H... e then he... e. "I don... like a boy... didn't know... with him... some sound... whole town... e that club... y that?" she... ine in being... th emphasis... e, so if you... ybody you... e on the die... er but he... es Eph, an... "I'm sorry... This ain't... convince the... his ma, good... ed it."... A... oking U.S... anything to... on you?"... d as he arose... he was billed... "I had... of my counsel... him well for... e decided to... kindness is... to say every... and ever since... plied, "the... to weigh w... turned, "no... eance philoso... but I wish... a minimum... HER... turned from... sient of his... ny days to... e wants... study the... aliens. No... knowledge... he lack they... from text... Swedish... chowd while... d in a few... the sentence... ed, a direction... he study... s signs I... e was to... "With an... e approached... e. The... or a moment... the humor... e his arm... the maiden... arty smacks... a quick... his embrace... the storage.

THE SOUL WINNER'S JOY.

They that are wise shall get to heaven, And there in God's embrace shall dwell. Where all sorrows are strictly given, As stated in the book of Job. And with the bliss of heaven bestow, According to our works below. The last degree the saints receive, Is more than mind can yet conceive. If might can heaven's bliss enhance, Or make the crown of life more bright, I might see these a soul advance. Mark me to the theme of light, I will be by having through God's grace brought near unto to seek his face, And thus from sin to righteousness. This constitutes the highest bliss. Then let us toil and never cease, To earnestly proclaim God's love, And help by all means to increase. The number of the saved above. We want to see a crown is given, They will enhance our bliss in heaven. Will make us through the life divine In God's embrace brighter shine. — R. Strachan in Toronto Globe.

A NANKEN JACKET.

My friends make fun of my weakness for yellow. I remember that I did not, notwithstanding that I have good reason to detect it. Truly, human nature is a bundle of contradictions. I love yellow because of a certain episode in my life which occurred when I was but 8 years of age. I love nankens because of an account of a justice of that material which played in that episode an important part. Our school, which had been placed under the patronage of St. Elizabeth, was a mixed one—that is to say, up to the age of 10 years boys and girls worked and played together. In spite of occasional quarrels the system, on the whole, worked very well. I had not been eight days at St. Elizabeth's before I fell in love. Do not laugh. I loved with all the strength of my childish nature, with a love disinterested, simple, sincere. It was Georgette whom I loved, but alas, Georgette did not love me. How much I suffered in consequence. I used to hide myself in corners, shuddering many tears and making my brains to find some means of pleasing the obdurate fair one. Labor in vain, a thankless task, at 8 years of age or so. To distinguish myself in my studies, to win by my exemplary conduct the esteem of the sisters Dulore—all this made no impression upon cruel Georgette. She made no secret of her preference for a dull, idle, blustering fellow, 9 years old, who won all the races, who could find a half farther than any one else, carry two huge dictionaries under his arm and administer terrible thumpings. This was rightly nicknamed Mel-Mort.

I know what his blows were like, having been the involuntary recipient of some of them. Some do, I say! I had received more than a dulatory donkey on the road to the fair! And Georgette had only laughed! Obviously it was absurd to think of employing physical force against my rebellious rival, and intellectual superiority in this case availed me nothing. I determined therefore to annihilate Mel-Mort by my overpowering magnificence. Naturally our parents did not send us to school dressed in our best clothes. On the contrary, most of us wore there our oldest and shabbiest garments. Consequently I pinned that it would be no different achievement to combine all my school-fellows. I should have to coax my parents into loosening their purse strings and get them to buy me a beautiful new jacket. It took me a very long time to decide what color this jacket should be. I mentally reviewed all the colors of the rainbow. Red tempted me, but I doubted whether a jacket of that color would be attainable. Should it be blue, green, indigo, violet? Not! Not one of these colors was sufficiently striking. I pined at yellow. That might do. It is a beautiful color, it is something amplexuous and royal about it. Summer was approaching. I decided finally upon a yellow jacket of nankens. Without delay I set to work on my school garments. It was a work of destruction, for I wanted to make them appear as disreputable as possible. I dirty enlarged the holes, wrenched off the buttons and decorated my person liberally with spots and stains of all kinds. In what I judged to be an opportune moment I timidly expressed my desire. I had to do more, much more than that, before I could obtain my will. I begged, stormed, grumbled, sulled, I became almost ill with hope deferred. At length, for the sake of peace, my parents granted my eccentric wish. It was a proud moment for me when the first time I surveyed myself in that resplendent nankens jacket won at the cost of so many struggles. Standing before the mirror I surveyed myself admiringly for a full hour. I was grand! superb!

"Ah, my Lord Mel-Mort, you will find yourself ousted at last! My shining jacket will soon smother from you the prestige acquired by your stupid, brutish looks. Georgette, astonished, fascinated, dazzled and delighted, will run toward me, for I shall now be the handsomest boy in the school. Mel-Mort will weep for chagrin, as I have so often wept for jealousy and mortification." Alas, for my rose colored spectacles! I was greeted with a broadside of laughter. Even our gentle mistress, Ermance Dulore, could not repress a smile, and above all other voices I heard that of Georgette, who cried merrily: "Oh, look at him! Look at him! He is a canary bird!" The word was caught up instantly. All the scholars shouted in chorus: "Ho, a canary! A canary!" We were all to describe my bitter disappointment, my burning shame and indignation. I saw my folly now. But it was too late—the joyful deed was done. I was too late in order to obtain this wretched jacket I had spoiled all my other jackets and had nothing else to wear! When, on the evening of that memorable day I told my troubles to my father and brother, they were edified and said to me: "It is entirely your own fault. You insisted on having the jacket, and now you must put up with it!" Thus I was condemned to the perpetual wearing of my yellow jacket, which smothered upon me no end of petty miseries. Every day at school I was jeered and insulted. Even the babies of three years—swags, blue eyes, golden-haired curls—laughed at me with their tiny fingers and lips, "Canary! Canary!" One day we were playing the game of brigands and gendarmes. I was one of the gendarmes, who were invariably beaten. Mel-Mort had nominated himself captain of the brigands and chose Georgette for his vivandiere. Presently for a few moments there was a suspension of hostilities. Brigands and gendarmes fraternized as they quonched their "hats" and "expressed upon the joys of the day. Suddenly Georgette, with her accustomed vivacity, here in upon the little group. "She bore in her hands a glass ink bottle. "See!" said her sweet voice. "Whoever will drink this ink shall by and by be my little husband!" When we resumed our game, I discovered that I had lost all interest in it. Georgette's words haunted me. I went to look for the ink bottle, which the child had carried back to the school-room. There I stood contemplating the black, unvarying liquid. I closed my eyes and raised the bottle to my lips. "What are you about, you dirty little thing!" exclaimed a voice from behind me at the same instant that I received a smart blow upon my uplifted arm. Covered with confusion, I turned and beheld Mlle. Ermance, who had surprised me in my singular occupation. I had no time to explain. Just at that moment my schoolfellows came trooping in. Georgette, seeing me standing there, ink stained and disgraced, and already—the cognate—forgetful of her promise, exclaimed, with a face of disgust: "Oh, the dirty boy! The nasty, dirty boy!" Everything, however, has its bright side. Mlle. Ermance's tip and my own start of surprise had jerked the ink bottle from my grasp. My yellow jacket was literally flooded. I was rid of it at last. It was to Georgette that I owed this happy deliverance. I thank her for it today. "What has become, I wonder, of that lovely child? Does she ever think now of those old times? How often have I dreamed of her! I have forgiven her for the tears which she caused me to shed. Her charming face dwells always in my mind as a pure ray from the bygone light—youth. I am not her husband and probably never shall be. I am resigned to my fate, which I gladly assume, because— "I did not drink the ink!—From the French.

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Just about "groundhog day," which all our civilized people know to be Feb. 2nd. I was in the woods of a field near the woods. The farmer investigated and found the cause of their disturbance to be a groundhog looking for something to eat. For some reason the crows resented the appearance of the little animal and assailed him on every side with sharp beaks and claws. "As good luck would have it, the groundhog was near his hole, and in the twinkling of an eye he was safely under it. The crows, surprised and consternated among the crows, and for a time they flew around wildly. Then they held a council, with the result that two old crows flew to the top of a tall fence a few feet from the burrow as sentinels, while the others flew some distance away. The minutes elapsed and then the groundhog reappeared. Instantly the sentinels ceased the alarm and the noisy army began flying, but the animal was too quick and dodged into his home. The excited crows immediately fell to work, and in the course of 15 minutes plugged up the hole with dirt and stones. Then they indulged in a chorus of exultation and were having a joyous time when one old crow gave a terrible cry of rage. He had discovered the groundhog sitting on a knoll by the way, having emerged from the other end of his burrow. Then there was another council of war, and the farmer expected to see another attack, but it soon became evident that the crows were disheartened, and after awhile they arose as one bird, and with a few faint-hearted crows flew to the woods and disappeared, thus acknowledging that the groundhog was smarter than they.—Golden Days.

Murray Carleton told a good tale last night on Dave Silverburg, a commercial tourist of years' experience, but now a merchant of Clarkville, Tex. David Carleton in the late war and was only installed as top drummer of his company. A sharp skirmish took place between the Confederates and Federal troops, and Dave's column ordered him to beat a retreat. "This was just what Dave desired most of all, and he plied his drumsticks so lustily that the company took to their heels and fled like mad. Dave followed as fast as his short legs could carry his fat body, but each moment increased the distance between him and his distant comrades. Exhausted and panting, Dave called to them to stop, but bullets were still whistling about their ears and accelerated their speed. With one great effort Dave shouted, "Hold on, boys. You in de blouse ton't you say mit de musket?"—St. Louis Republic.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more harmful than the disease from which they may be suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe. It contains no opium or other narcotic, is pleasant to take, and for cough, cold, and croup, it is unsurpassed. For sale by WOTHERSPOON & CO., Merchants, Beaufort.

Snake Valley.

Mr. J. S. Douglas, J.P., held an enquiry concerning the death of the old-age developer, John Brice, who was found dead in his hut. Dr. Donaldson, who made the post mortem, stated that death was due to Wernicke's disease, and that the finding was in accordance with medical testimony.

IF YOU DON'T LIKE STALE GROCERIES, Deal where the Trade is so brisk that Fresh Supplies are being constantly received.

If there is one Business where Quick Selling Methods and a Constantly Replenished Stock are necessary, it is the Grocery Business. . . .

People who relish Good Things are awake to the opportunities we offer to secure the best of everything at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Take, for instance, TEA . . . We are the Sole Local Retailers of McIntyre Bros.' famous . . . "GHOOM TEA" Have You tried this Tea? Prices, 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d. per lb. If not, you have yet to learn what a DELICIOUS TEA is in our midst to-day. Get a pound of it while you are thinking about it.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE might help you to decide "what to get for dinner"—or supper, or lunch, or for any other occasion. For, THERE NEVER WAS A DAY since we began selling Groceries—over 50 years ago—when this was not the Best Grocery Store for you to deal with regularly. Always Something Good and Up-to-date.

We are, "yours for quality," WOTHERSPOON & CO., THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

The structural retention of uric acid and other urinary and biliary poisons in the blood produces a group of complaints which inflict upon humanity long continued suffering and intense pain. The most common of these complaints are rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica and neuralgia. The kidneys and liver are the organs upon which nature has imposed the task of extracting from the blood certain matter which is being continuously manufactured in the body, spring to the wastage of the tissues. It is as necessary to life that the wasting of the tissues must proceed uninterruptedly as it is that the substance of the body must be regularly renewed. If the food we eat, the water we drink, and the air we breathe. It is equally necessary to health that the waste matter should be expelled from the body continuously, for its presence in the blood entails disease or death. The treatment of rheumatic and gouty affections by the outward application of liniments, ointments and encaustics is seldom productive of much lasting benefit. They may afford temporary relief in some cases, but they do not reach the seat of the disorder. The only way in which health can be permanently restored, and pain permanently removed, is to take measures to ensure the regular action of the kidneys and the liver. When these organs are performing their allotted natural and healthy functions, the uric and other urinary and biliary poisons pass from the system through the ordinary channels, and any suffering caused by the presence of such poisons in the blood is at an end. Owing to its specific action, "Warner's Safe Cure" every moment during the past twenty-five years, has been demonstrating its remarkable power of restoring the kidneys and liver to health and activity. Warner's Safe Cure not only cures Bright's Disease and other specific diseases of those vital organs, but rheumatism, gout, gravel, stone, bladder troubles, indigestion, biliousness, anaemia, impure blood, and all disorders caused by the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons, especially yield to the influence of the medicine, simply because of its healing and stimulating influence upon the kidneys and the liver. Cures thus effected are permanent, simply because they are natural. A simple test to make as to whether the kidneys are healthy is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a sediment like brick-dust, is of an unnatural colour, or has particles floating about in it, the kidneys are weak or diseased, and steps must immediately be taken to restore their vigour, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some of the many manifestations of uric poisoning will result.

WOTHERSPOON & Co.'s MELON GUESSING COMPETITION.

WOTHERSPOON & Co.'s MELON GUESSING COMPETITION.—Won by HUGH BAKER, Beaufort. Number of seeds in two melons, 1372; his guess, 1355.

FOR SALE—Single-seated BUGGY, with Hood; one Double-seated BUGGY; one light Buggy POLAR. WM. C. FRIDBER, Wheelwright, Beaufort.

FOR SALE—My Property (House and Land). E. Situate in Lawrence-street. J. W. BROWNE.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons SHOOTING on MAWALOK A after this date without permission will be PROSECUTED for Trespass. GEORGE LEWIS, Manager. Mawalok, June 9, 1905.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD'S (LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS), Auctioneers and General Commission, Beaufort, ARABAT, and FITZFIELD. MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer. MONEY TO LEND. AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED IN any part of the State of Victoria. Every attention, and prompt returns. W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD Auctioneers.

SHIRE OF RIPON To the Ratepayers of the West Riding.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I wish to convey to you my thanks for having again elected me as one of your representatives at the Council table, and will endeavour to the best of my ability to faithfully discharge the duties required of me. Yours sincerely, DONALD STEWART. "Monmot," Skipton, 31/7/05.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. cash deposit (minimum deposit £1, in each or marked cheque), will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 5th June, 1905, for the following works:— Contract 318, West Riding.—Spreading maintenance metal near Streatham on Skipton and Streatham road. Contract 319, East Riding.—Removing superstructure of bridge near G. Stevensons', parish of Carngham.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Mechanics' Institute, Skipton; Grayhound Hotel, Snake Valley; and Shire Hall, Beaufort. E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer, Shire Office, Beaufort, 24th August, 1904.

J. HOLDSWORTH, The Only Genuine Wholesale and Retail Butcher.

BEAUFORT AND MIDDLE CREEK. PRIME Beef and Mutton Kept. Sausages and Small Goods a speciality. CHEAPEST BUTCHER FOR CASH. Full Market Value given for Stock, Skins, Wool and Hides.

Having made extensive alterations to my BONE MILLS, I hope to be able to meet the requirements of my numerous customers this season in the district. Highest Price given for Bones. CASH BUYER.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.

J. B. COOHRAN is now prepared to supply J. C. GOOD SAUND FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 18' lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged for at the Mill, Beaufort Road, Beaufort. Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

Yes! Yes!! Business is Increasing every week! Simply because "Quality, Civility, & Cheapness" IS THE MOTTO AT

GEO. PRINGLE'S SPOT CASH GROCERY, NEILL STREET.

Agent for Geo. Smith, Seedman, Ballarat; Dr. Sheldon's Cough, Rheumatism, and Diabetic Cures; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Right Now in the Middle of Winter we are offering the following Light Makers at Summer Prices:

Hand Lamps, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.	Bedroom Lamps, 1s., 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d.	Table Lamps, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., to 45s.
Dray Lanterns, 1s., 1s. 3d.	HAWKES BROS.' Lights MAKE Dark Nights Bright.	Hurricane Lanterns, 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d.
Buggy Lamps, 13s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 25s. per pair.	Perfection Room Heaters, 21s., 30s.	Back Lamps, 1s. 9d., 2s.
	"White Rose" Kerosene, 8s. 6d. Case, 4s. 6d. Tin.	Kerosene Stoves, 9s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

A SPECIAL LINE of 5 (slightly used) Mammoth Lamps, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, &c., at 18s. 6d. each.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

Spring and Summer, 1905-6.

COUGLE'S

DRAPERY & BOOT EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK. NEW MILLINERY. NEW BLOUSES. NEW DRESSES. NEW LACES. NEW MUSLINS. NEW PRINTS. NEW CLOTHING. NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything New and Up-to-date. Come and have a look. You will not be importuned to buy.

G. H. COUGLE,

The People's Draper, Havelock-Street, BEAUFORT.

W. H. HALPIN,

* AUCTIONEER * HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND VALUATOR.

MONTHLY STOCK SALE,

Thursday, 20th September, 1905.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure. Furniture Sales held every Third THURSDAY. FURNITURE STORED FREE OF CHARGE.

RICHARDS & CO'S NEW AND LOVELY EXHIBITION Of Eight-Art Photographs.

BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Our Studio has become famous for Bridal Portraits.

RICHARDS & CO., STURT STREET, Ballarat.

CLEGG & MILLER, ARCHITECTS, LYDARD STREET, BALLARAT.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. SUNDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, REGISTERED DENTIST, AND DRUGGIST, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr J. W. HARRIS, B.S., Surgical & Mechanical Dentist.

NOTE THE ADDRESS: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 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DIANA'S INHERITANCE.

THE LOST PROOFS OF HER BIRTHRIGHT.

HEDELEY RICHARDS,

Author of "Time, the Avenger," "The Heights of Hillcrest," Etc., Etc.

PART 22.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The assizes were in Leeds, and great interest attached to the trial of the Bateys for detaining Diana, a prisoner, and a further charge that had been brought of being receivers of stolen goods. Altogether it had been a most sensational trial, and in spite of the very able counsel which employed, Batey of the Wheatseal got three years penal servitude, while Batey and his wife of the farm were sentenced to five years. Of course Diana had to appear and give evidence, and her story of the cruel treatment she received, especially from the woman, had a great deal to do with the severity of the sentence.

As they left the dock, the woman turned to Diana, who had not been able to get out of the court, and was sitting at the front. "I'll pay you out for this when I come out," she shouted, shaking her fist at the girl. "I'll—but before she could finish her sentence the warders had hustled her downstairs and out of sight. Sir John managed to get Diana out of court, and they drove to the house.

The following morning Martin Russell's trial came on, and two eminent oculists—one an Englishman the other a German—declared on oath that there was a peculiar mark on the prisoner's right eye, which rendered it not only possible but probable that he would mistake one woman for another in the dim light. Moreover it was quite certain that he might have such a defect in his sight and not be aware of it.

"For instance," said the oculist, "if he mistook one lady for another under ordinary circumstances, it would be moonlight; he would attach no importance to it; but the awful mistake he had made was as much a puzzle to him as any one, and it led to a decision to have his eyes examined."

The counsel for the prosecution cross-questioned the oculists pretty severely, but they adhered to their statements, and the judge ordered the jury to retire to consider their verdict. The counsel for the defence, who were active but to acquit Martin, who was out of the box with easy nonchalance, planning triumphantly at Lord Avondale and Sir John.

It was the first of September, a glorious day, and Diana and her grandfathers were sauntering up the lawn close to the Hall. In another place, and such of her society as possible, knowing that her presence brought the long-banned happiness back into his life. For his sake she would have deferred her marriage, but Sir John had pleaded hard for an early date, and her grandfather had added his entreaties, saying he wanted to see her safely married, though he would miss her greatly.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A WEDDING.

It was the first of September, a glorious day, and Diana and her grandfathers were sauntering up the lawn close to the Hall. In another place, and such of her society as possible, knowing that her presence brought the long-banned happiness back into his life. For his sake she would have deferred her marriage, but Sir John had pleaded hard for an early date, and her grandfather had added his entreaties, saying he wanted to see her safely married, though he would miss her greatly.

"I have just received this," he said, handing her a telegram. "It was from the governor of the asylum in which Molly was confined, telling Sir John that she was dying, and I wished to see Miss Caine Russell. I shall go at once," exclaimed Diana. "And I will come with you, I suppose you will be coming, Jack?" "Certainly," said Lord Avondale.

by Dr. Nolan's cruelty. In face of these facts I submit that the prisoner is not guilty, in so far as she did not know what she was doing, but fired the fatal shot in a moment of madness," said the counsel, and sat down.

"The saints preserve us!" exclaimed Molly, looking at him in wonder; but she was silenced by the warder.

Then Mrs. Riley stepped into the witness-box, and Molly turned her attention to her as the good woman told the jury that the prisoner was stark staring mad when she came that night, and she was in fear of her own life; but by a bit of management she got her to bed and locked her up, though neither her husband nor she got a wink of sleep that night for her screams.

Poor Molly listened with interest. Her recollections of that night were very indistinct, but she was very sure the grand gentleman had made a mistake, so when Mrs. Riley stepped out of the witness box Molly looked at the judge and said, in a voice that sounded shrill, it was so weak.

"Please your honour, might I speak?" and his lordship having signified assent, she said, "If you please your honour, that gentleman that's just done speaking knows nothing at all about it. Shure, an it was myself brought the pistol down from Ireland on purpose to shoot Dennis Nolan, an I wasn't a bit mad when I did it, an' though I'm not aisy in my mind about it, the world's well wadded with it, an' I'd speak an' because it's not myself that wants to chate," said Molly with a sob.

The judge then summed up, pointing out to the jury that if the prisoner had of her own free will, when of sound mind wished to kill Dr. Nolan she had several opportunities; therefore the natural conclusion was that the sight of the man who had used her so cruelly had excited her and thrown her mind off its balance, and she had fired the fatal shot.

The jury then filed out of the box and Molly was taken below, while those in the court speculated as to what the verdict would be. A quarter of an hour elapsed then the jury returned, and the foreman delivered the verdict, that the prisoner had shot Dennis Nolan while under ordinary circumstances, and was found guilty of murder.

The judge, before sentencing her to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure, said he fully agreed with the verdict. It was a sad thing that so young a woman should be confined within the walls of an asylum, but at any rate, there would be no danger of her doing further injury, which would be a comfort to her and her kindred.

"Ordinary circumstances," said the judge, "is a phrase which has no definite meaning, and it is left to the jury to decide what it means. In this case, the jury have found that the prisoner was sane at the time she shot Dennis Nolan, and that she was not insane at the time she was committed to the asylum."

"I quite agree with you there; but I've muddled things, what about you? I've a strong suspicion that you assisted Dr. Nolan in doing it, and that it was the cause of the unpleasantness between you and your father."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CANALS.

WILL THE PANAMA OUTSTRIP THEM?

The Panama Canal, which the United States Government have resolved to construct, is still a thing of engineers' estimate.

The impression prevails quite largely that the work done on the ditch by the two French companies has done a long way towards completing it, and what remains for the United States to do is to put upon it the finishing touches. And it would seem as though nearly sixty millions of francs in the private matter is that the biggest part of the work still remains to be done.

Whatever plans are finally adopted for the completion of this gigantic undertaking, it is interesting in this connection to examine the details of the other great canals of the world.

In the first place there is the Suez Canal joining the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. This, of course, was the oldest of the great canals, 148 miles long and 21 ft. wide, with a draught of 26 ft., and took 11 years to make. The cost, including enlargements, was about £24,000,000.

In the beginning it belonged to the Khedive of Egypt, but it is now managed by the French. The Suez Canal is 148 miles long and 21 ft. wide, with a draught of 26 ft., and took 11 years to make. The cost, including enlargements, was about £24,000,000.

An important European canal is that of Corinth, which cuts through Peloponnese in Greece. The canal is 4 miles long and 20 ft. deep, and it took seven years to dig it, and its cost was in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000.

Waterways of Russia. Leaving the Mediterranean, let us take a jump across Europe and light on the Baltic.

We are sailing through the wide waters of the Baltic, and we connect St. Petersburg and the Neva with the Bay of Cronstadt. It is 16 miles long and 20 ft. deep, and forms the northern passage out to sea, and into the great empire of Russia.

It cost about £2,000,000, but it is of enormous value to the Czar, for it communicates with other waterways covering a great part of the empire. Every year it carries more than 100,000,000 tons of goods.

AN ARMY IN THE KITCHEN.

Though economy is much needed in Russia, and the country groans under the burden of taxation, the Czar, it is said, has taken no steps to reduce his household expenses, which are the most extravagant of any European court. The money thus squandered would suffice to keep half a dozen regiments in the field.

The Czar's household expenses, which are the most extravagant of any European court. The money thus squandered would suffice to keep half a dozen regiments in the field.

Nominally the household arrangements are in charge of the court marshal; but the real authority is the court "forager," as he is termed. He was formerly a chef, but he has been raised to the rank of colonel, sports a gorgeous uniform, and wears under his command a four "under foragers," a dozen secretaries, two dozen upper lackeys, 24 lackeys, 18 under lackeys, 254 lackeys' assistants, and a host of cooks.

At the head of the Czar's kitchen are two French chefs, each of whom receives a salary equal to that of a Cabinet Minister, besides perquisites. Their staff includes four under-chefs, 38 cooks, 20 apprentices, and 32 kitchen boys.

Salubrious banquets are spent on fruits out of season. Strawberries at 2/- each are provided in abundance, and peaches that cost 50/- apiece frequently appear on the court tables. In the cellars are 5,000 dozen of champagne, and withal, the Czar is personally a man of abstemious habits and simple tastes in the matter of eating and drinking.

A weak man, he can devise no method of checking the wasteful expenditure of his household. He is as much the victim of his environment as the peasant in his dominions. "Spare Moments."

HAD BEEN UNFORTUNATE.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said the minister to one of his parishioners, an elderly man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "I hope the pains are nothing worse. You are not looking so bright as usual to-day."

"No, sir," replied the old fellow, "I've been unfortunate to-day."

"How, James? In what way?" queried the pastor.

WOULD YOU BE POPULAR?

There is no denying the fact that many very estimable girls often find themselves, to their own bitter cost, highly unpopular with their fellows. They are warm-hearted and sympathetic, but instinctively they disguise the natural feelings which would do them credit under the influence of others.

They appear to be utterly indifferent to those whom they meet either casually or know well. They may or may not be delighted to meet people, and kind words may tremble on their lips; but some strange power compels them to maintain a reserve, and they gain the unenviable reputation of being stiff and distant, haughty, and proud, whilst all the time they may be suffering keenly because of their inability to display their real selves.

They possess no small talk which serves as a cushion in conversation and promotes an easy exchange of ideas on trivial subjects until more important ones are introduced. They are the despair of hostesses, as they fight shy of meeting strangers, and even their best friends to some extent, one wants to know them thoroughly ere one appreciates their worth, but that their friendship usually repays the trouble of cultivating it assiduously.

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NO BUSINESS RESULTED.

A keen-looking man wended his way up a by-street where a four-story building was in course of erection. At the top of a long ladder stood a labourer, and the keen-looking man stood with fixed gaze upon him.

"Hi!" he cried. "Come down; I want to speak to you." "Obediently the man of toil made his way down and confronted the man.

"My dear fellow," said the caller, solemnly, "I want to ask you an important question: Are you insured?"

A BRISTOL HIGHWAYMAN.

A hundred years ago there lived in Bristol a practical jeweller and diamond merchant. He was of somewhat taciturn and quiet nature, did not mix much among his fellows, and his only recreation was riding. He kept a pair of capital nags, and any day before or after business hours might be seen taking a canter over the Downs, or occasionally galloping into town from some other direction. He had a keen face, bushy eyebrows, and wore his clothes with a certain air of distinction.

One evening," said a courageous officer, "telling the story of her adventure, my carriage was stopped between Bristol and Westbury. A pistol at the head of the postilion induced my servant to once to dismount and serve as a messenger. I was requested to deliver my papers and jewels, and the robber made me understand that he knew I had concealed about me a necklace of pearls and diamonds of considerable value. Of course, I gave up all I had and the knave rode off. I jumped from the carriage, released the postilion, and made him drive for his life to Bristol and straight to the shop of Mr. W. I had dealings with this gentleman, and always thought there was something sinister in the fellow's manner. I felt certain he was the highwayman who had stopped my carriage—I never forget a voice.

"Well, his shop was closed, but there was a light at the back. I had a pistol at the head of the postilion induced my servant to once to dismount and serve as a messenger. I was requested to deliver my papers and jewels, and the robber made me understand that he knew I had concealed about me a necklace of pearls and diamonds of considerable value. Of course, I gave up all I had and the knave rode off. I jumped from the carriage, released the postilion, and made him drive for his life to Bristol and straight to the shop of Mr. W. I had dealings with this gentleman, and always thought there was something sinister in the fellow's manner. I felt certain he was the highwayman who had stopped my carriage—I never forget a voice.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

A doctor's fee in China varies from fourpence up to a shilling. It is said that over £1,000,000 is spent by Londoners for flowers yearly. It is estimated that the population of Europe doubles itself every 60 years. Costa Rica has only 35 Jews among her population, and Orange River Colony 113. The French Government has liberated from Madagascar over 1,000,000 slaves during the last four years. There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are 4,000,000 now. Great Britain can build 2,200 locomotives a year, against 4,200 for the rest of Europe. Sixty-eight per cent. of all the newspapers published in the world are in the English language. Although there are 214,000 acres of orchards in England, yet we buy 100,000 tons of apples abroad a year. A man walking at 21 miles an hour day and night without resting would take over 800 days to journey round the world. It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is the stronger, is the touch than the left, is less sensible than the latter to the effect of heat or cold. The British Empire is sixteen times larger in area than the French dominions, and forty times greater than the possessions of the German Emperor. On a hot summer's day Londoners alone consume 1,000,000 bottles of aerated waters and ginger-beer. Out of this number there are two bottles of ginger-beer sold to one of every other variety of summer drinks. The Queen's favourite tempt is in the shape of a barrel of wine, with a stout old Dutchman sitting astride. His cap serves for a lid, and a gold top lets out the beverage. A German physician reports the case of a woman, aged forty-seven who fasted for forty-three days, taking water freely. She lost 44 lb. out of 143 lb., and died from exhaustion. The biggest match factory in the world is at Yiddinoin, Sweden. It employs over 1,200 men, and manufactures daily 900,000 boxes of matches. The Chinese never wear wool, even in the coldest of winter; and generally speaking, the entire population create another variety of summer drinks. (Mr. Andrews) with a part follow-d it was the same as what the action had to do.

BEST COUNCIL.

The fault of giving more money to the poor is that it makes them more dependent on the State, and that they will not work for it. The best council is one that will give the poor a chance to earn their money, and that will not give them more than they need.

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14, but that was paid to the men for presiding over each booth. Cr. Flynn maintained that it was part of the secretary's work, and that no extra money should be paid for it. The secretary replied that it was now so defined in the Act. The returning officer could appoint whom he liked. In the year he referred to the acting secretary was paid the fee, and also the returning officer. Cr. Flynn did not think so. The secretary—But it was so. Cr. Flynn said the secretary should only be paid the fee for presiding over a booth. He did not want to do anything that was unfair to the secretary. Cr. Beggs having ascertained that the secretary was appointed deputy returning officer for all the ridings, said the council appointed certain councillors returning officers, and in appointing the secretary as their deputy, expected that he would be paid extra, and really allowed him to receive the fee they would have been entitled to had they done it. He would support the payment of £2 to the secretary. Cr. Roddis quite agreed with Cr. Beggs. If he had acted as returning officer for the East Riding he would have got the fee, but as he appointed the secretary his deputy, Mr. Carroll said that Messrs Haunah, Smith, Cameron, and Humphreys were to be paid for presiding over the Stockyard Hill, Waterloo, Middle Creek, and Hagland Hill respectively; but that it was an attempt to pay two people for the work, as the £5 was for conducting the election, and apart from presiding over the booth on the day of the election. Cr. Flynn was well aware that there was a lot of work to be done, especially with the voting by post. He had not charged for presiding over the Beaufort booth. Cr. Flynn drew attention to the resolution that the returning officer be paid £1 1s, which had not been broken since 1901. Cr. Flynn said two wrongs did not make a right. The President—Well, we're to blame ourselves, not the secretary. Cr. Douglas asked in the event of the secretary considering that he was not entitled to receive the right to refuse to do the work. Cr. Flynn said he might refuse if he chose. The secretary said that if Cr. Flynn's contention that it was part of his duty was right, he could not refuse. The President said the returning officer should appoint someone out of the side and pay him as he liked. Cr. Flynn mentioned that the scale had been fixed at £1 1s, and that poll clerks had been dispersed with except at the Beaufort booth. He mentioned that £2 of the amount be struck out, which was not seconded, and the next business was proceeded with.

Mr. Muir said he was not responsible for the statement that Cr. Flynn was seen coming out of the shop with a paper in his hand, but it did come from him that he believed the motion was written from a paper in somebody else's handwriting, although it never went past the secretary. Cr. Flynn—It came to me. Mr. Muir—From whom I told it to; he is responsible for the report. I would like to say that although I thought differently at the time I am now satisfied it was Cr. Flynn's handwriting. Cr. Flynn said that he did not do it at the table, whether it was pleasing or displeasing. He had received a severe knock this morning, but would not mind it. He had a satisfactory declaration made before Mr. T. Beggs, J.P., to the effect that neither Albert Andrews nor any other man had anything to do with the notice of motion, or with the suggestion for a resolution, alone being the author of it. Attached to his declaration was the original from which the copy was taken at the council table to prove that it was in his own handwriting. That would show how easy it was for people to run away with things that were without foundation. He felt very sore at the time about this statement being made in the presence of the East Riding members, in order, as he thought, to prejudice them against his motion. The engineer—Do you think that now? Cr. Flynn said he did not. From the time he had been in the council, and particularly during the last two years, a great deal had been said on this subject, and especially about the work. Some time ago no one more strongly than he contended that there should be two officers, and he was still strongly of opinion that the office doors should never be closed against the ratepayers. But having heard of so many complaints he made a lot of inquiries all over the State, and found there were not a few willing to take it on even single-handed. He did not agree with that. Later on he was told it was common talk in the town—that their own secretary was applying for a situation from another council, and thinking it over, he considered now was his opportunity to bring the subject up, as the work could be done equally as well by one as by two. He was surprised the secretary asked to be allowed to make the motion, and he then concluded that he was going to remain. This brought them close up to election time. He thought it was useless to allow the matter to be brought up now, and so he submitted his motion, thinking that when the elections were pending it would be the proper time, as the ratepayers would be given an opportunity of speaking about it and expressing their opinion. With regard to the opinion expressed that the ratepayers were not in favor of retrenchment, he said there had been no retrenchment in the East Riding, and the bench had no jurisdiction to hear the case. This had been the case for years, but it had now been decided that a man could not be arrested on an information. He quoted a similar case heard before the late Mr. Patterson, P.M., at Geelong, in support of his contention. Mr. Barrett expressed the opinion that a justice of the peace could not issue a warrant at all, but that it must be done by a court of petty sessions. The P.M. disagreed with that. Mr. Barrett applied for Nixon's discharge from custody. The proceedings were withdrawn, and the defendant discharged. Mr. Barrett applied for costs, but Mr. Young contended that as the bench had no jurisdiction, it had no power to grant costs. Mr. Barrett said he would not argue the question, as he proposed to get the costs another way. He proposed to bring an action against the justice who signed the warrant, and also against the man who arrested defendant wrongfully. The court then rose.

THE WINNER OF THE CUP.

The man who wins in the contest is admired by his enthusiastic friends. He has worked hard to attain his superior power, and deserves their applause; but he also knows what suffering the effort has cost him. Many a winner of the race gives the credit of his success to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The ceaseless training which he undergoes and the stiffness and soreness of the muscles bring about sprains and swellings. One application of this remedy gives immediate relief, and for cuts and bruises it has no equal. It is the favorite liniment among prominent athletes. For sale by WORTHINGTON & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A SERIES OF LANTERN VIEWS, illustrating Mission Work in Korea and the New Hebrides, will (n.v.) be shown on— TUESDAY at WATERLOO, WEDNESDAY at CHUTE, THURSDAY at HAGLAND, FRIDAY at BEAUFORT, SATURDAY at LEXTON.

SONS OF FREEDOM JUNCTION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINING COMPANY, No Liability, Beaufort—A CALL (the 25th) of Threepence (3d) per share has been made due and payable at the registered office, Lydiard-street north, Beaufort, on Wednesday, 13th September, 1905. A. J. PEACOCK, Manager.

WANTED, Sixty Tons of Five feet Whit Gum or Box FIRMWOOD.

Beaufort—A CALL (the 25th) of Threepence (3d) per share has been made due and payable at the registered office, Lydiard-street north, Beaufort, on Wednesday, 13th September, 1905. A. J. PEACOCK, Manager.

PERSONS who have Accounts against the Beaufort Police Court.

Mr. W. Dickson, P.M., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Thursday. Frank Stevens applied for the renewal of a carrier's license, which was granted. Walter Johnston v. Wm. Jno. Nixon. This was an application to have defendant (who had been arrested on warrant and committed to jail) bound over to keep the peace for six months. Mr. S. Young appeared for complainant, and Mr. H. S. Barrett for defendant. Mr. Young stated that he had advised complainant that the whole proceedings were illegal and could not be gone on with. It was a civil matter under section 88 of the Justices Act. The whole proceedings were bad from the beginning, and the bench had no jurisdiction to hear the case. This had been the case for years, but it had now been decided that a man could not be arrested on an information. He quoted a similar case heard before the late Mr. Patterson, P.M., at Geelong, in support of his contention. Mr. Barrett expressed the opinion that a justice of the peace could not issue a warrant at all, but that it must be done by a court of petty sessions. The P.M. disagreed with that. Mr. Barrett applied for Nixon's discharge from custody. The proceedings were withdrawn, and the defendant discharged. Mr. Barrett applied for costs, but Mr. Young contended that as the bench had no jurisdiction, it had no power to grant costs. Mr. Barrett said he would not argue the question, as he proposed to get the costs another way. He proposed to bring an action against the justice who signed the warrant, and also against the man who arrested defendant wrongfully. The court then rose.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons SHOOTING on MAWALLOK PROSECUTED for Trespass. GEORGE LEWIS, Manager. Mawallok, June 9, 1905.

Yes! Yes!!

Business is increasing every week! Simply because "Quality, Civility, & Cheapness" IS THE MOTTO at

GEO. PRINGLE'S SPOT CASH GROCERY,

NEILL STREET. Agent for Geo. Smith, Seedman, Beaufort; Dr. Sheldon's Cough, Rheumatism, and Diabetic Cures; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD

(LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS), Auctioneers and General Commission, House, Land, and Insurance Agents, BEAUFORT, ARABAT, and PITFIELD. MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer. MONEY TO LEND. AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED in any part of the State of Victoria. Every attention, and prompt returns. W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneers.

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Bonnington's Irish Moss

The Russo-Japanese peace treaty was signed by the respective envoys in complete silence, & when the late signature was affixed De Witte reached across the table and greeted Baron Kuroki by hand, while his colleagues imitated his example. The Russians and Japanese stood for a moment clasping each other's hands, and cordial speeches were afterward interchanged between them.

Right Now in the Middle of Winter

we are offering the following Light Makers at Summer Prices:

Hand Lamps, Bedroom Lamps, Table Lamps, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., to 45s.

Dray Lanterns, HURRICANE LANTERNS, 1s., 1s. 3d. 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d.

Buggy Lamps, BACK LAMPS, 13s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 25s. per pair. 1s. 9d., 2s.

Perfection "White Rose" Kerosene Room Heaters, 21s., 30s. 4s. 6d. Tin. 9s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

A SPECIAL LINE of 5 (slightly used) Mammoth

Lamps, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, &c., at 18s. 6d. each.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr. Beggs moved that the secretary be empowered to raise rates and charges. Seconded by Cr. Stewart. It was decided, on the motion of Cr. Beggs and Slater, that certain rates be reduced through poverty, subject to the riding members approval after going through the lists.

Cr. Douglas drew attention to Wm. Watkin having applied for the lease of a closed road leading to the Cloughan cemetery, and was cultivating—D. Madden, 238 St. John's, 237 1/2 (accepted); W. B. Madden, 248 1/2; J. Carmichael, 250 7/4; D. Madden, 252 1/2.

Contract 318, East Riding.—Removing superstructure of bridge near G. Greenock parish of Carghan—D. Madden, 238 St. John's (accepted); W. B. Madden, 234 1/2; T. Greenbank, 239.

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THE CAPTAIN WONDERED.

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IF YOU DON'T LIKE STALE GROCERIES,

Deal where the Trade is so brisk that Fresh Supplies are being constantly received.

IF there is one Business where Quick Selling Methods and a Constantly Replenished Stock are necessary, it is the Grocery Business.

People who relish Good Things are awake to the opportunities we offer to secure the best of everything at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Take, for instance, TEA...

We are the Sole Local Retailers of McIntyre Bros.' famous...

Have You tried this Tea?

Prices, 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d. per lb.

If not, you have yet to learn what a DELICIOUS TEA is in our midst to-day.

Get a pound of it while you are thinking about it.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE might help you to decide "what to get for dinner"—or supper, or lunch, or for any other occasion. For,

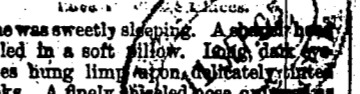
THERE NEVER WAS A DAY since we began selling Groceries—over 50 years ago—when this was not the Best Grocery Store for you to deal with regularly.

Always Something Good and Up-to-date.

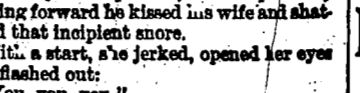
We are, "yours for quality,"

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

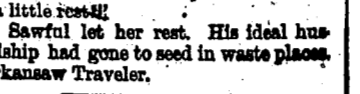
THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.



Youngful Anxiety.



The Captain Wondered.



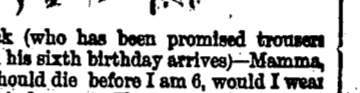
Why He Succeeded.



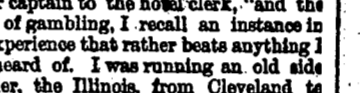
Who is your doctor, George?



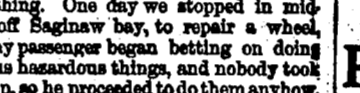
How did you come to have that hair?



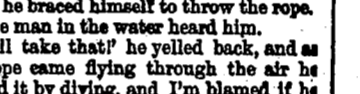
Oh, my wife once asked him if he could tell her a story to go to bed with.



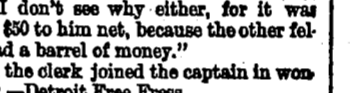
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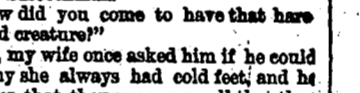
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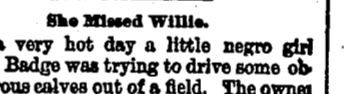
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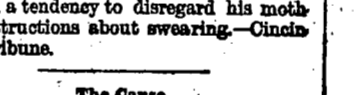
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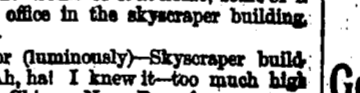
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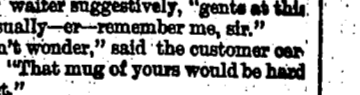
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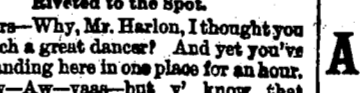
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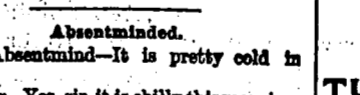
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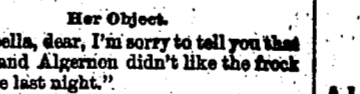
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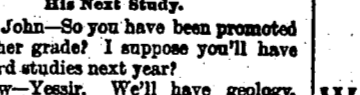
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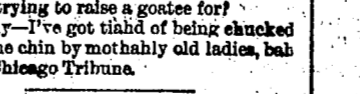
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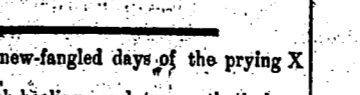
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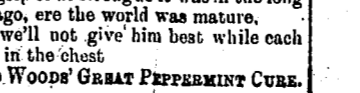
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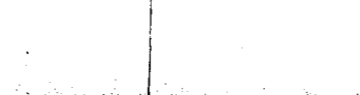
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The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1451.

Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

PRICE THREEPENCE

GEO. PAYNE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
STURT STREET,
BALARAT

A Splendid New Stock now showing of everything in the Watch and Jewellery line, including Dress and Equipment Rings and Keeps, Links, Studs, Brooches, Gent's Gold and Silver Chains, Medals, Looklets, Green Stone Pendants, etc., Gold Heart and other Charms, Fob Chains, Muff Chains, Collar and Fob Studs, Gold and Silver Bangles of every description, Neckties, Silver and Gold Watches, Neckties, Hair Pins, &c.

Support LOCAL INDUSTRY,
AND
SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOCAL PAPER,
THE
RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

IN RINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
We show twice the stock of any other shop in the city, and the designs and finish cannot be beaten. Five-stone Diamond Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 70s, 90s, 125 10s., 165 10s., 210 10s., upwards. Diamond and Sapphire 5-stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, 105 10s., upwards. Diamonds and Rubies, and Diamonds and Opals, 5 and 7-stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 45s, 55s, 65s, 80s, upwards. Gipsy Set Dress or Engagement Rings, 17s, 6d., 25s, 30s, 45s, 55s, and 70s, each.

Band Rings, plain, 9s, 6d. to 30s.; with Stones, 12s, 6d., 17s, 6d., 25s, to 50s. Massive Band Rings, with Diamond and two Sapphires, or Diamond and two Rubies, 90s, each. Gent's Single-stone Oval, Garnet, Ruby, or Sapphire Rings, 17s, 6d., to 25s.; with Red Diamonds, 50s. Ladies' 5-stone Half-Hoop Ring, 50s. Ladies' 5-stone Half-Hoop Ring and Keeps, from 10s. to 40s. Best Watches imported in Nid. and Gun Metal Cases, 20s. and 25s. 6d.

RELIABLE WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS
—AT—
PAYNE'S.
JEWELLERY REPAIRED, ALTERED, OR MADE TO ORDER.

GEORGE PAYNE,
JEWELLER,
STURT STREET,
(Two doors from the Post Office.)

FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NALL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Roses and other requisites supplied in town or country.
Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

A. H. SANDS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Picture Framer.

A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.
Give your orders for JOB PRINTING to the newspaper in your district, because it prints thousands of reports and notices, for which it receives no payment whatever. It is always spending its time and money to benefit and improve the prospects of the places through which it issues. 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 man can afford to give away the things he sells for a livelihood, and the man who does so in order to get business is generally in a bad way. Don't try to put the paper man "in a bad way." But exercise a little human nature. Support him; he needs encouragement and support; but do it in the legitimate way. If the printer gets a few pounds worth of printing orders from you, he is not in a position to give you a pound's worth of advertising for nothing. And you have had value for the printing already. Go into a grocer's or draper's for £5 worth of goods, and the grocer's man or draper will not throw in gratis £1 worth of something else that you may ask for. Try him; you don't believe us.

Support LOCAL INDUSTRY,
AND
SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOCAL PAPER,
THE
RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

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

3s per Quarter
It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.
In addition to complete and impartial reports of all local meetings, interesting

14-Column Supplement
Is presented to Regular Subscribers.
ORDERS FOR
Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.
Bear in mind that
ADVERTISING
ALWAYS PAYS.
Business men should note that as the Local Paper is extensively read in the district, it therefore affords a splendid advertising medium.

A Safe Remedy for all Skin and Blood Diseases.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should get the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is a better and more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because the wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—cures skin and blood diseases permanently.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ECZEMA, SORES, BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, OF ALL KINDS.
It is a safe and permanent remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bowels.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43 Bridge Street, Box, Chester, writes:—"I had eczema for seven months, but tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 13, 1905.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.
Mr. W. G. Weston, care of Messrs. Knott, of 40, St. George's, Kingsland-road, N.C., writes:—"I have been a sufferer from eczema, and you of the great benefit to health I have received through taking your famous 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I have been a sufferer from eczema and an irritating skin trouble since the age of thirteen. While an out-patient at one of the big London hospitals a doctor informed me that my disease was the result of looking at work I was doing. I have had as many as thirty bottles under my care, my father being a horse dealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an eczema leg, due to a horse kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I immediately obtained for such a small sum, and when I tried to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, as I am now completely cured, after suffering for such a long time, I am sure you will be very pleased to think there is such a valuable remedy obtainable for such a small sum. I should be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1905.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND AN ECZEMA.
Mr. James Waring, of City Green Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"I have great pleasure in writing to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' For a long time I suffered with bad leg and eczema. I was under a doctor for five months, and not getting much better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for three weeks. The doctor then told me I should be kept inside before he could do anything for me. I went in and stayed for thirteen weeks, and after undergoing two operations I got a little better. Before I had been out of hospital a week I became worse than ever, so my wife told me to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I did so, and after taking five bottles and using four pots of your ointment I was completely cured. I have waited twelve months to see if my legs broke out again, but, thanks to your 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' they have not. I have never been in my life. You can make what you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1905.

IMPERITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which is a safe and reliable remedy, and is highly esteemed, since it cleanses and restores to the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial in the words of the doctor, the publisher of the weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Justices' Fixtures.
The local J.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions on under:—Second Tuesday, Messrs F. Beggs, J. R. Wotherpoon, and Rev. Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday, Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Beggs.

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

Postal Intelligence.
LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.
MAIL TIME TABLE.

Daily.	Closing Time.
Melbourne	8 and 4.50
Ballarat	8 and 4.50
Geelong	8 and 4.50
Traralgon	8 and 4.50
Warragul	8 and 4.50
Registered mail and parcels post close 20 minutes prior.	
Ararat, 11.50 a.m., and 8 p.m. (including Sundays.)	
Stawell, 11.50 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays.	
Middle Creek, 11.50 a.m. and 8 p.m. Thursdays.	
Murtoa, 11.50 a.m. and 8 p.m. Thursdays.	
Buapong, 11.50 a.m. and 8 p.m. Thursdays.	
Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior. English mail notice by telegraph.	

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS
To avoid Indigestion
That distressed feeling is simply a poorly-working stomach—it needs a little help—but no matter how bad it may be, a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS will speedily give relief. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS for a few days and the trouble will disappear.

To Cure Sick Headache
Sick headache means an over-taxed stomach and a derangement of the digestive organs. BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved themselves a boon for removing that distressed feeling and discomfort. A dose will remove the immediate cause, and if repeated for a few days will enable your system to work normally.

NOTICE.
We have resolved to reduce to 2s per column the subscription price of "The Riponshire Advocate" (with which is published every description, including well-selected reading matter) to 2s per quarter, and trust that this concession will be regarded as a benefit to our subscribers.

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise
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-ach ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel match the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.

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 notice it, but I thought it was worth a try." 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 the tool of an admission to the world at large. Extract from an interview with a man who has profited by newspaper advertising.

P. J. O'SULLIVAN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER
SNAKE VALLEY.
A large Assortment of Saddlery and Harness Requisites kept in stock. All kinds of Harness bought, sold, or exchanged. Repairs neatly and promptly executed. Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair, Beeswax, Farmed Skins, &c., &c.

STEVENSON BROS.
BUILDERS
AND
CONTRACTORS,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.
Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

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

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 has made or saved or won twenty times the subscription paid for it. The city papers don't take the place of the country ones, though some people appear to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they do not give you that in which you are most interested—your country news. You cannot learn from them when and where your country meetings are to be held, who are dying or who are marrying, who are moving in or who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to buy or sell farm or land produce, in fact hundreds of things of which it might be of particular importance for you to know. If you can afford to take only one paper, by all means take the one that is published in the country or district where you live. It will cost you less, and thereby you will be assisting yourself and keeping the money in the district.

NEWSPAPER LAW.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, in writing, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post-office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and ordered the newspapers to be discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, the subscribers are responsible.
5. The court has decided that the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has subscribed or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS
You want to see the local paper a successful institution.
Talk about it wherever you go.
Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.
If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.
If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.
Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber but is too mean to support local enterprise.

A country paper kindly supplies this beautiful article. You might as well try to shun an elephant with a thimbleful of snappers as attempt to do business and ignore advertising.

FLORISSIE.—FOR THE TERTH AND BEAUFORT—A few drops of the liquid "Florissie" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florissie," being composed of parts of the most sweet and delicate flowers of the East, is the most perfect toilet preparation of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 38 Farringdon Road, London, England.

To our Readers and Patrons.
THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the people to local enterprise and industry. Every venture in its nature, and of great speciality, but every such venture is the result of the efforts of the people, and it is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

The law of exchange was never satisfactory in its working, and it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, known as "paper money," and of paper money being more than one kind, all kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its original value. The "paper" money most valuable is a newspaper proprietor is that which is sent him by "Subscribers and Advertisers."

"The Riponshire Advocate"
is the Advertising Medium for all Contracted, and notifications of the Ships of Ripon and the ONLY NEWSPAPER that is Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire, and the welfare of this district it has a claim to be a considerably greater amount of support, and has a greater scope for extended notice than any other journal or journal within a given radius of the Shire Office.

The Circulation
of the
Riponshire Advocate
is Steadily Increasing,
and the Proprietor, recognizing the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost endeavours to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him, and to extend the possible Local and General News, and the more interesting and instructive information.

Business Men, Read
It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—
"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."
And another writer has said that—
"He who in his 'biz' would rise, Must either 'bust' or advertise."
And advertisers cannot do better than take Riponshire Advocate as the medium for their announcements.

Arthur Parker,
Printer and Publisher,
LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.
JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINING SCHEMATA, REPORTS, &c., &c.
BILLS, HEADLINES, POSTERS, DRY-PRINTING BOOKS, DRAPERS' HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, HOURGLASS CARDS, SOUVENIR DINNER-TICKETS, &c., &c.
PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Office—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

Plain & Ornamental Printing
Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.
BOOKBINDING
ON REASONABLE TERMS.
MINING SCHEMATA, REPORTS, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.
Prepared on the Shortland Station.

Spring and Summer, 1905-6.

COUGLE'S DRAPERY & BOOT EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK. NEW MILLINERY. NEW BLOUSES. NEW DRESSES. NEW LACES. NEW MUSLINS. NEW PRINTS. NEW CLOTHING. NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything New and Up-to-date. Come and have a look. You will not be importuned to buy.

G. H. COUGLE, The People's Draper, Havelock-Street, BEAUFORT.

W. H. HALPIN, AUCTIONEER, HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND VALUATOR.

MONTHLY STOCK SALE, Thursday, 20th September, 1905.

RICHARDS & CO'S NEW AND LOVELY EXHIBITION.

BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Our Studio has become famous for Bridal Portraits.

RICHARDS & CO., STURT STREET, Ballarat.

GLEGG & MILLER, ARCHITECTS, LYDIA STREET, BALLARAT.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Prouler and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT.

RELIQUIOUS SERVICES. SUNDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., Surgical & Mechanical Dentist.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

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Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.D.S., HAYLOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

United Annet Order of Druids. THE USUAL MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETY'S HALL, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

Credit Foncier. LOANS TO FARMERS. IN SUMS FROM £50 TO £2000 at 4 per cent, for 30 years.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SAVINGS BANKS, 29 MARKET STREET, MELBOURNE.

Funeral Notices. THE FRIENDS of the late MARTIN O'BRIEN are respectfully requested to follow his remains to their last resting place, the Beaufort Cemetery.

THE RIFONSHIRE ADVOCATE. Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

The rainfall at Beaufort this week amounted to 110 points.

At the meeting of the Araratshire Council on Monday, Cr. A. H. Richardson was elected as president of the shire, with an allowance of £75.

Cr. D. S. Oman, M.L.A., was last week elected president of the Hampdenshire Council for the ensuing year, with an allowance of £40.

A cheap excursion to Melbourne from Stawell and stations to Wimmeroos on Wednesday, 4th October, is notified in our advertising columns.

There was a clean sheet at the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday.

The fourth courting match of the season under the auspices of the Stockyard Hill District Courting Club, has been held on Wednesday last, it postponed till Wednesday, 27th inst., owing to a difficulty in getting suitable horses for the judge.

Messrs Dixon Bros & Halpin announce in our advertising columns that they will hold a sale of the contents of Mr. G. Perry's furniture and effects, at his residence, Speke-street, Beaufort, on Saturday next, 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.

At the monthly meeting of the Pitfield Mechanics Institute, Mr. J. H. Chesterfield was presented with a handsome travelling bag, suitably inscribed, in recognition of services rendered as secretary for the past two years.

At the monthly meeting of the Araratshire Council on Monday, a letter was received from the engineer, Mr. E. Speed, asking for an increase of salary, and pointing out that owing to leaving expenses, some £200, he could only regard one-half the amount as present pay (£125) as salary.

The letter was considered during the luncheon hour, and did not again come up before the council, but will probably be discussed at the next meeting.

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A football match, in aid of the Park Improvement Fund, has been arranged for Wednesday evening next, in the Beaufort Park, between the town and country, the latter players being selected from Stockyard Hill, Waterloo, Middle Creek, Skipton, and surrounding districts.

A riot on a small scale occurred at the Church of Christ, Fishburn, on Sunday. War was being waged between two sections of the congregation for about two years over different matters, and one party viewed with alarm the introduction of a organ into the church.

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Railway Tragedy at Shirley. AN OLD MAN MUTILATED. Mr Martin O'Brien, a railway pensioner (formerly a line repairer), living at Shirley, in an old gatehouse alongside the line, known as O'Brien's gate, about six miles from Beaufort, met with a shocking death on Thursday morning.

His house is only from three to five feet off the line, and is described as a veritable death-trap, a sight of approaching trains being obscured by the building. It was O'Brien's usual day to come to Beaufort for his stores and pension. He had lit his fire and set his table ready for breakfast, and stepping out of his door just as the Adelaide express was passing, he was caught by the engine, and killed on the spot.

Both his arms and legs were broken, and his collar-bone and most of his ribs, and his brains knocked out, the old man having his scalp almost cut off, and his head and body being terribly mutilated. O'Brien, who has a wife and a large grown-up family, was living by himself, his wife having gone to a married daughter's place at Stawell, where the deceased himself intended going to live next week.

The fatality could not have been noticed by the driver of the express, which passes the spot at 6.3 a.m., and the body was discovered at about 7.30 a.m., by Ganger Bell, of the Middle Creek length, who went back to that station and took steps to have it reported by telephone to the police, and information was also brought to the Beaufort railway station by the driver of the passenger train reaching here at about 8.30 a.m. O'Brien's form for the payment of his pension was found, ready filled in. The police reported the fatality to the district coroner at Beaufort, who ordered an inquest to be held by a local justice. Mr J. R. Wetherpoon, J.P., accordingly conducted an inquest at the Beaufort Police Station on Thursday afternoon, but as he considered that the driver of the express should give evidence, the inquest was adjourned for that purpose till 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The following depositions were taken:— John O'Brien deposed: I am a farm laborer, residing at Middle Creek. I am a son of the deceased. I saw him last on Saturday. He was then in his usual health and spirits. From what I heard this morning I went to his residence, known as O'Brien's gate, and saw the deceased lying on the side of the line, dead; his body being terribly mangled. I fully identified the body as that of my father, Martin O'Brien. The deceased was a railway pensioner, about 75 years of age, and was living in the house at the railway crossing on the Shirley road, Karamoos. It was usual for him at this time to give his pension papers in at Beaufort. I noticed a pension form made out on a sheet of drawers in the bedroom; being on top as though he intended coming into Beaufort. The key was in it—unusual thing that I never saw before. On the table was a little bag tied up that he usually took when he was going to Beaufort. These indications conveyed to my mind that he intended coming into Beaufort. He was usually an early riser. He usually walked into Beaufort along the road. I noticed marks on the line opposite the door where the engine apparently struck him first, and all along the line were traces, where the body lay, of blood and of the ground being rutted up. His hat and boots were also on the line. I noticed nothing in his manner at the time that would cause me to think he intended committing suicide. The door was about four feet from the rails. It would be daylight when the express passed.

Robert Bell deposed: I am a railway ganger residing at Middle Creek. I was on duty this morning I was standing to my length. When I came to the place known as O'Brien's gate, as I got about 50 feet over the pit on the Beaufort side, I saw a corpse lying on the left-hand side, about 10 feet from the line. I stopped and examined the body, which I recognised as that of Martin O'Brien. He was quite dead. The body was fully dressed, except that the boots and socks were torn off. I did not feel whether the body was warm. There was no sign of bleeding. The body was terribly mangled, the legs being broken, and the head broken, but I saw no leg or foot protruding. I took steps to have the police at Beaufort informed. The deceased's house is an old railway gatehouse, which he rented from the Department. The door in about five feet distant from the rails. In my opinion the deceased was struck right opposite the door. I could see no traces of his having been dragged from the gravel being torn up. I could also see traces of his having been dragged from where the body was struck to where it was found. The Adelaide express would pass that spot about 6 minutes past 6, and its course was towards Beaufort. It would be daylight when the express passed the deceased's house. I saw the deceased last on Tuesday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. I was speaking to him in the cot, with the hands clenched, and was in his usual health and spirits. I know he was living in the house by himself, for the past three or four weeks with the exception of his daughter having been there with him for the last three or four days last week. He passed away peacefully to be cheerful and in good spirits. I do not know of my own knowledge what train it might have been that killed him, but it was probably the express.

Allan Godwin Jackson deposed: I am a medical practitioner, residing at Beaufort. I have this day, September 14th, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Martin O'Brien. The body was severely mangled. The upper part of the head was shattered, the skull being extensively fractured and the brain entirely missing. Both upper and lower jaws were badly fractured. The collar-bone was fractured and the

ribs, as were also most of the ribs. There was a large ragged wound about 15 inches long in the lower part of the abdomen, exposing the bowels, which were partly protruding. The right shoulder was dislocated. There was an extensive compound comminuted fracture of the right arm at the elbow joint. Both bones of the right forearm were also shattered, the limb being almost severed. Both legs were also severed above the ankles, the bones being extensively splintered. There was a compound comminuted fracture of the right thigh. There were numerous minor abrasions about the body. In my opinion death must have been instantaneous. There was no evidence to show where the engine first struck the deceased. It is merely a matter of opinion, but I should say his head was first struck, and after the body was dragged, the wheel passed over both legs and one arm. It was not possible to form any opinion as to whether he was lying or standing at the time.

Alexander Nicholson deposed: I am a senior constable of police, in charge of Beaufort station. From what I heard this morning I proceeded to what is known as O'Brien's gate, Shirley road, arriving there at about 9.45. I saw the deceased lying about 50 yards from his residence on the Beaufort side. I examined the body, and found it terribly mangled, the brains lying on the ground. I noticed traces in front of deceased's door, where he had apparently been first struck by the engine, and traces from there of the body having been dragged along the line to the place where it lay. His hat, boots, and socks were on the line; otherwise the body was fully dressed. The body had evidently been dead some hours, and was cold. I brought the body into Beaufort. In my opinion the door of the house is in dangerous proximity to the railway line.

Ballarat Sheep Show. The thirtieth annual sheep show, under the auspices of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society, was held on Thursday and Friday. The display of merino sheep was very fine, all sections being well filled, and the quality good throughout. In many of the sections the judges had a difficult task to place the prize-takers. In the grand championship for rams, the contest between a ram in the closed section, shown by Mr. E. Currie, Lionora, and a grass-fed ram, shown by Rear-Admiral Bridges, Trawalla, was so close that the judges found it impossible to decide, and a referee was called on. The prize was awarded to Mr Currie's ram, his rival securing championship in the grass-fed sections. Oldham and White (Dunkeld), with a grand ewe in the grass-fed sections, won the championship in her class, and the grand championship of the year. The following were the district awards:—

Merinos.—Ram, over 14 years and under 24 years—Philip Russell (Beaufort), 1 and 2; executor late Wm. Lewis (Beaufort), 3. Ram, under 14 years and over 24 years—Executors late Wm. Lewis, 2 and 3. Ram (grass-fed only), over 24 years—Admiral Bridges, R.N. (Trawalla), 1 and 2. Ram (grass-fed only), over 14 years and under 24 years—Rear-Admiral Bridges, 2; Philip Russell, 4. Ram (grass-fed only), over 14 years—Executors late W. Lewis, 3; Rear-Admiral Bridges, 4. Pen 3 merino rams (grass-fed only), under 14 years—Rear-Admiral Bridges, 1; Philip Russell, 2. Pen 3 merino ewes (grass-fed only), over 14 years—Rear-Admiral Bridges, 1; Philip Russell (Carghan), 2, and highly commended. Pen 3 fat merino ewes—Philip Russell (Carghan), 1; Philip Russell (Beaufort), highly commended.

A fearful tragedy was enacted at the Sandringham Police Station during Sunday night or early on Monday, the victims being Constable Scammell, his wife, an infant child, and two little girls. The first intimation of the tragedy was given by two boys, about 8 and 10 years old, respectively—the children who survived the massacre. A terrible story was told by the unfortunate children. They stated that their father was lying on the floor dead, having apparently shot himself. Their mother was found lying on the bed, with her head battered in with a pick handle. The baby had also been killed, and the boys said that their little sisters had been done to death. It appears that the two boys who gave the information were not awakened during the night by any sound of struggling, and it is surmised that Mrs Scammell was the victim of a sudden attack from her frenzied husband. The body of the infant lay in the cot, with the hands clenched, and in an apartment across the passage, the bodies of the two little girls were found, all of the children having been battered on the head. On the floor of the large bedroom Scammell's body was found with a bullet wound through the head, and a revolver alongside. Scammell, who about 12 years ago was stationed at Ballarat East, had the reputation of being an efficient member of the force.

The inquest on the victims was opened on Tuesday. Formal evidence of identification was given, and the inquest was adjourned for a week. Mrs Scammell, a sister of the late Mrs Scammell, visited the Morgue and expressed her intention of taking the two surviving children to West Australia, where their grandmother resides. Scammell had £100 on deposit at a bank, 10 acres of land at Oakleigh valued at £200, and a block of land at Sandringham. A lawyer's letter written to Scammell five years ago, when he was stationed in the Ballarat district, referred to his rough treatment of his wife and children. It appeared that Mrs Scammell had complained of frequent

attacks, as were also most of the ribs. There was a large ragged wound about 15 inches long in the lower part of the abdomen, exposing the bowels, which were partly protruding. The right shoulder was dislocated. There was an extensive compound comminuted fracture of the right arm at the elbow joint. Both bones of the right forearm were also shattered, the limb being almost severed. Both legs were also severed above the ankles, the bones being extensively splintered. There was a compound comminuted fracture of the right thigh. There were numerous minor abrasions about the body. In my opinion death must have been instantaneous. There was no evidence to show where the engine first struck the deceased. It is merely a matter of opinion, but I should say his head was first struck, and after the body was dragged, the wheel passed over both legs and one arm. It was not possible to form any opinion as to whether he was lying or standing at the time.

Alexander Nicholson deposed: I am a senior constable of police, in charge of Beaufort station. From what I heard this morning I proceeded to what is known as O'Brien's gate, Shirley road, arriving there at about 9.45. I saw the deceased lying about 50 yards from his residence on the Beaufort side. I examined the body, and found it terribly mangled, the brains lying on the ground. I noticed traces in front of deceased's door, where he had apparently been first struck by the engine, and traces from there of the body having been dragged along the line to the place where it lay. His hat, boots, and socks were on the line; otherwise the body was fully dressed. The body had evidently been dead some hours, and was cold. I brought the body into Beaufort. In my opinion the door of the house is in dangerous proximity to the railway line.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

A stitch in time in truth sublime is wise in application. For saving nine or more in line in long continuation.

For rip or tear, no matter where, will grow in wear to bigger.

If antiodotes on gowns and coats be not applied with vigour.

The stitch in time is maxim prima for lady, lord, or peasant.

The best of pills for future ills is caution at the present.

The stitch in time and switch in time are cure for such disorders.

That after grow in ugly show on all forbidden borders.

As choking weeds from little seeds do bud and grow and flourish.

And suck the sap on Nature's lap that useful plants do nourish.

The stitch in time is maxim prima that teaches wise and pleasant.

That little rips are little tips for action in the present.

The stitch in time applies sublime to any cause of trouble.

That flows in course with speed and force, increasing daily double.

For poor and faint to sways a hitch, should heed the maxim clove.

For feet as lean as twigs are bent, remaining so for ever.

The stitch in time, at prose or rhyme, prevents a treat unpleasant.

By direct spots and other blotts avoiding at the present.

There is a thief, a robber chief, procrustinating wheedle.

With thoughts ahead to spare the thread of metaphoric needle.

With all its aim, and air the same, a little time to borrow.

For sport or play, or rest to-day, to wonders do to-morrow.

The stitch in time averts its crime by answer giving pleasant.

"To-morrow play, and work to-day," will M. O'Gorman, in "The Budget."

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There is a thief, a robber chief, procrustinating wheedle.

ALL ABOUT THE WILD RABBITS.

The rabbit, (says "Little Folks") is believed to have been introduced into Spain from Africa by the Romans. The date of its arrival in England is not known.

At times, the waters of a stream are precipitated in a fresh direction, impelled by the underground shock, which, after having destroyed the former bed, has made a fresh one for them, by either raising or lowering, as the case may be, the ground around them.

RIVERS RISE AND FALL.

In 1546, after a violent earthquake which destroyed the cities of Sichen and Rama, the waters of the Jordan began to fall, and then disappeared suddenly, the bed of the stream re-appearing for two days or two nights, but upon the third day the stream again filled.

At times the water of rivers and large lakes rises like a mountain to a great altitude, and in falling back submerges the surrounding country.

Rabbits are largely reared by the Bulgarian peasants, and as they are shipped from the port of Ostend, they are known as Ostend rabbits.

Rabbits live in burrows which have generally two entrances. The young are born blind, and are unable to see; they inhabit a separate burrow, and their nest is made up of dried grass, lined with soft fur from their mother's body.

Rabbits are intelligent enough to profit by experience. A rabbit was once chased by a dog, and being hard pressed, crept under a gate, and the opening was too small to admit the dogs, so they had to jump over, which took of course, longer time.

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A BELATED COMPROMISE.

"Oh, dear! what in the world shall I do!" exclaimed my wife, as she looked at the letter before her.

"What's the matter? Has the postman brought you trouble?" I asked, trying to suppress my amusement under the same wrinkles on my face.

"Trouble! I should think he has. Could anything be more exasperating than to receive a letter from your cousin Henry, asking you to come when he gets ready, and here are two letters by the same mail, saying they are both coming at the same time."

"But now a more difficult task confronted us. Could all my wife's boasted tact make one roof large enough for both Cousin Jane and Uncle Henry?"

"On matters of religion, my wife and I never had any trouble. She was a Presbyterian, I inclined to the Unitarian, but we managed to get on."

"It was cold comfort, but the best I could do. We looked forward to the evening with some feelings."

"When I was alone to its natural functions, nitrogen pursues a peaceful course, but when man succeeds in capturing it and combining it with other elements it becomes a dire potentiality for evil."

"The value of amber depends upon its colour, lustre, and size, the mar-ble colour, ranging from 10/ to £10 per pound. At one time it was more valuable than gold, and was made into forks and spoons, which were used by princes and high church dignitaries."

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THE CHARITY MACHINE.

A charity machine stands in front of the house of an American magnet, and any tramp that comes along can get a cent out of the machine.

The tramps don't believe their eyes at first. They stand and look at the charity machine in a knowing way.

So the tramp gives it a trial. He starts to turn the handle, counting carefully, so as not to go over the hundred, for the handle works pretty stiff.

There was a slight movement at the surface, and the big alligator grabbed, and out came a little fellow, a foot long.

"I got my part of the bargain. In the time Uncle Henry arrived, I was a week on my way to the States."

"The next day was Sunday. At the breakfast table my wife ventured to ask if I would go to church."

"Thank you no; I think I'll run into town to meet a few of the brethren," said Uncle Henry.

"No, hardly; I shall stay all day, if properly cared for," was the reply.

"Uncle Henry's eyebrows arched a little, but he left without saying anything. The sun streamed in at the open door and the birds chattered joyfully outside."

"The following dialogue is reported to have taken place between an English soldier and an American."

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EDUCATING CHILDREN'S MEMORY.

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Gradually the numbers of things are increased and the time he is allowed to look at them decreased, until a single glimpse becomes a habit, and a single glance catches all the main idea and detail in an almost magical way.

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MEDICINE FOR DRUNKEN.

Children medicine substances, is some of the finest and most efficacious. Every mother Chamberlain's Cough Cure, it contains no opium, is pleasant to take, and it cures, it is used by Wozznan & Co.,

PRESENTATION TO RIDGWELL.

(Who has been the gro-ary Hotel at Beaupar) having disposed of Mr Angus Dickson, of Mr of his friends, ten-atic "read-off" shunt, at the Rail-ment a small presen-ken of the esteem in The new hut and creating a favorable opated a sumptuous re-quet, in fact—and dinner had been Mr. J. R. Worther the "The Budget" royally honored.

There is a thief, a robber chief, procrustinating wheedle. With thoughts ahead to spare the thread of metaphoric needle.

With all its aim, and air the same, a little time to borrow. For sport or play, or rest to-day, to wonders do to-morrow.

The stitch in time averts its crime by answer giving pleasant. "To-morrow play, and work to-day," will M. O'Gorman, in "The Budget."

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STRANGE EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKES.

The losses of life and property incident to such fearful catastrophes as that which recently occurred in India are the greatest, but by no means the only, calamities following in the train of such cataclysmic events.

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Mining News.

ALL NATIONS CONSOLS.

MERGED INTO THE SAM SLICK TO WORK THE MAIN GUTTER.

An extraordinary meeting of the All Nations Consols Company was held at the George Hotel, Ballarat, on Friday, 8th inst.; Mr. O. E. House presiding. The object of the meeting was to consider about voluntarily winding up the company. This was agreed to, and the directors were empowered to dispose of the property to the Sam Slick Company for 8200 shares in the latter company, the said 8200 shares to be distributed amongst shareholders of the All Nations Consols in the proportion of one to every share now held by them in their company.

Mr. E. Milligan pointed out the idea was to amalgamate the All Nations Consols and Sam Slick companies, with a view to working the deep main gutter which traverses both properties.

The Chairman said he did not think that the channel had been worked in the Sam Slick lease from the Fieri Creek diggings, and 20 fathoms of wash that had been tested gave 51oz. gold. The new venture would consist of 30,000 contributing shares, and they would have a good plant which should sink a new shaft on present returns.

The Manager of the All Nations Consols (Mr. Davey) spoke in hopeful terms of the prospects of the Sam Slick Company, and pointed out that the fact that the tributaries on either side of the main gutter had given payable gold suggested that they would be very successful in working the main gutter. He recommended that two horses be put down before the shaft, was sunk. The meeting then terminated.

SAM SLICK.

SHARE REGISTER INCREASED.

The shareholders in the Sam Slick Company assembled at the George Hotel under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Hare, after the All Nations Consols' meeting had taken place. Resolutions were carried enlarging the share register from 30 to 30,000, and appropriating to the All Nations Consols Company 8200 shares in payment of the purchase of the latter company's property, the increasing the share register to 30,000, of which 14,970 are to be distributed amongst the shareholders and 6800 held in reserve to be disposed of to the best advantage by the directors. A number of necessary alterations were effected in regard to the articles of association, provision being made for an increase in the number of directors from three to five and an increase in the qualification of directors from 1 to 100 shares. This concluded the business.

It is expected that Messrs E. House, Harry Davey, A. J. Hare, D. E. Troy, and E. Milligan will constitute the full board of the Sam Slick Company, but the elections will not take place until the next meeting next month.

The following are the reported local yields for the week ending Saturday last: All Nations Consols Co.—Morris and party's tribute, 24s. 9wt.; Grant and party's tribute, 13s. 12gr.; Sam Slick Co.—Jensen and party's tribute, 29s. 12wt. 15gr.; Daughter of Freedom, 4s.; Last Chance, 8 s.; Busher's Co., 8 s. 6dwt.; Sitting Hen, 10s. 10dwt.; sundries, 10s.

The manager of the Sons of Freedom Junction Company reported on Wednesday as follows: Small rise of 4 feet by 2 feet in south drift east; through to very rough wash 5 feet over back. Half the rise rose 2 feet into the wash; on account of big stones in other half could only dish off the wash from half the rise, getting about 2wt. of gold.

Sons of Freedom Junction, Regan.—No. 1 rise—Small rise put in from down drift; payable prospect gold; water light. Oresome wash with 2oz. out wash; extended 22ft.; wash 2ft. over back lath. Pumps, 10 strokes; pressure 22lb.

Sam Slick Co., Beaufort.—Company expects to bore for main shaft next week. No. 1 party (J. Enah's)—Stopped main shaft, wash dished, and opened E. in good wash. Driven 2 1/2 ft. across to 84ft. in good dirt. Every machine available I had tried in vain, and I tell you frankly that I got Clements Tonic just in the nick of time. Thank God, that remedy completely conquered my ailments.

Ararat and Stawell Mining Board.

On Tuesday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the above Board was held at the Mining Board offices, Ararat, when there were present—Messrs J. B. Burton (Chairman), Fitches (District Inspector), Sturgeon, Wild, and McDonald.

The chairman apologized for Mr. Cahill's unavoidable absence.—The apology was accepted.

From the Department of Mines, stating that the question put by the Board was not clearly understood. Section 401, Mines Act 1894, No. 1961, only applied to licenses and leases (granted after the passing of the Act) which contain a condition giving the holders of mineral rights, &c., the right to enter for mining purposes free from any obligation to pay compensation. Lands may now be and are alienated, the grants for which contain no such condition, and which therefore are not affected in any way by the question referred to. The answer to the question is that lands alienated under some sections of the Land Act do not come under the operation of section 4 of the Amending Mines Act 1904, while lands alienated under other sections, and for which licenses or leases were issued since the passing of 1901, do come under the operation of the Act.

Mr. Fitches said as far as he was concerned he would see that land was not alienated unless the provisions of the 96th section were inserted. The chairman said he was very pleased to hear that Mr. Fitches intended to look after the interests of the miner, which had not hitherto been done.

The Minister of Mines, stating that he had carefully considered the reasons given for reviving all applications under the Land Act for its repeal and recommendation, and regrets that he cannot see his way to depart from the present practice. Mr. Wild—It is a poor way of getting out of it. The chairman thought

It was a great hardship on the inspector. Mr. Wild said the only good thing they had got out of the letter was that they had a local inspector. They would now know all about land alienation. If Mr. Fitches could do all that was expected of him without extra expense, then he was a lucky man. If the applications came in in the same ratio as they had done formerly, then he did not think their inspector could possibly get through the work. Mr. McDonald thought they should get their parliamentary representative to bring their views under the notice of the Department. Land had been given away in the district in spite of their repeated protests. Soon there would be no land left for the miner. He moved that the parliamentary representative request the Minister of Mines to submit land applications to the Board, as the system which had obtained during the inception of the new Board was unsatisfactory. Mr. Fitches said the motion was a distinct vote of censure on the district inspector. The chairman—It is not the man, it is the system we object to. Messrs Wild and McDonald said they had no intention of blaming Mr. Fitches. He could not be held responsible for what was done before he was appointed.—Mr. Fitches said they should give him a trial; he wanted to do all he could do for the mining industry in this district. The motion was carried.

It was resolved to write to the Mines Department asking them to push on the dredging leases as quickly as possible, and the Board then went into committee to consider the codification of the by-laws.—Abridged from "Chronicle."

A SAFE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe medicine. It always cures, and is not only safe for the child, but for the mother. WORKMAN & CO., Merchants, Beaufort.

FACTS IN FITZROY.

The Proof by Others Tests The Case of Mr. G. J. FIELD.

In the sunshine of his own happiness who is there that does not feel for the miseries of others? "It is then," said Mr. George James Field, of No. 48 Atherton-street, Fitzroy, "that we should be most sympathetic, and now that my days are so much brighter than they were twelve years ago, I must try to make other people's the same."

"It is so long as that since you made the recovery I've heard mentioned" asserted a reporter.

"Quite," was Mr. Field's brisk reply, "and for that very reason I ought to be all the more thankful, as all those years I have been perfectly free from the complaints with which I formerly suffered so much. It was whilst I was living in Hanover-street, near here, that my liver and kidneys played up with me with more than usual severity, and I may tell you that during my many years of suffering the agony I endured would have killed most men. From twelve stone I had got worn down to ten stone and half-pound exactly, so imagine what a wreck I was, and, strange to say, although I was so weary all day, I could not rest when I turned in, for I seldom dozed off until I had fairly worn myself out by turning about in bed most of the night, and when I got up I was quite unfit for anything. My mouth had a bad taste, and the unhealthy condition of my stomach could be seen by the coating on my tongue, and another sign of my internal disorders was evidenced by the severe pains I suffered."

"When did you usually feel them?" "Always, but after taking food they were terribly acute. The stomach soon felt over-loaded, even before I had eaten anything worth speaking of, and it was remarkable that what a nasty, sickly, floating feeling affected my chest. The pains across my loins and between my shoulders fairly crippled me, and my legs were made quite useless by the intensity of my headache. I slept for an hour I had awful dreams, when I fancied I was falling from a great height, or something equally terrible, and my nerves were so shattered that I could not keep them still. Indeed, nervousness troubled me so much that I always imagined somebody was standing behind me with evil intent, and my life was a perfect misery. My eyes felt double their proper size, and my sight was very bad; I grew giddy at intervals, my appetite had left me long ago, and even what I ate I could not always keep down. Fits of dry retching came on frequently, and I really don't know how I escaped breaking a blood-vessel, the straining was so severe. Heaven knows that I never expected to recover, and but for Clements Tonic I would have been dead long ago, as the doctors could do positively nothing for me, and I had been under dozens of them. Every medicine available I had tried in vain, and I tell you frankly that I got Clements Tonic just in the nick of time. Thank God, that remedy completely conquered my ailments."

"And how long did you remain cured for twelve years?" "I am happy to say I have, for Clements Tonic eradicated my liver and kidney troubles so thoroughly that they have never since returned, and for that reason I recommend the same remedy wherever I go, for I know there is nothing like it to cure nervousness and weakness, and to destroy those headaches that had made me wretched so long. Often I had had my back and shoulders rubbed with liniment, thinking I had lumbago, which brought the same relief, which, after all the prevailing treatment I had received, including a fortnight in hospital, speaks for itself. The vomiting and dry retching also ceased, giddiness never occurred again, and my sight became as clear as ever. My sleep became regular, peaceful, and refreshing, and the appetite I got through using Clements Tonic that remained on me after thinking my ailments were incurable, and that I was surely going to die, just fancy how grateful I was, and how astounded, too, at what Clements Tonic had done for me, which amounted to nothing more nor less than an entirely new lease of life. I was born at sea on board the "Oliver Lang" on July 11, 1830, so I am getting on in years, yet my health has remained better since Clements Tonic cured me than ever it was, and you can publish these facts in any manner you choose."

STANLEY'S DECLARATION. I, Stanley, of the Firm of J. & A. Stanley, of the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the above statement, consisting of four folios, and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains a true and full and correct account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish the same in any manner 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, reading passages making a false declaration punishable for perjury and contempt of law.

Done at Fitzroy, in the State of Victoria, this 15th day of August, 1905, before me, W. B. McNEIL, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of the State of Victoria.

George J. Field

IF YOU DON'T LIKE STALE GROCERIES,

Deal where the Trade is so brisk that Fresh Supplies are being constantly received.

If there is one Business where Quick Selling Methods and a Constantly Replenished Stock are necessary, it is the Grocery Business. . . .

People who relish Good Things are awake to the opportunities we offer to secure the best of everything at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Take, for instance, TEA . . . We are the Sole Local Retailers of McIntyre Bros.' famous . . .

Have You tried this Tea? Prices, 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d. per lb.

If not, you have yet to learn what a DELICIOUS TEA is in our midst to-day.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE might help you to decide "what to get for dinner"—or supper, or lunch, or for any other occasion. For,

THERE NEVER WAS A DAY since we began selling Groceries—over 50 years ago—when this was not the Best Grocery Store for you to deal with regularly. Always Something Good and Up-to-date.

We are, "yours for quality," WOTHERSPOON & CO., THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Increasing Land Settlement.

Mr. T. Skene, the member for the Grampians in the House of Representatives, touched on the question of land settlement on the land in the budget speech.

Mr. Skene said that the Government had done a great deal to encourage people to come here, but he thought it was time to try to do more. He suggested that the Government should encourage people to come here by offering them land at a low price. He said that the Government should also encourage people to come here by offering them land at a low price. He said that the Government should also encourage people to come here by offering them land at a low price.

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Bonington's Irish Moss

SCHEDULE A.—[RULE (4b).] NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within ten days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Registrar of the Mining Division of the State of Victoria, an application for a Lease, of the particular whereof are hereunder set forth: Name in full of applicant or applicants, and style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried on.—Herbert Ross; "Jock's Gully G.M. Co." Full address of each applicant—Burlingame-street, Beaufort.

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lot—About 80 acres, on and below the surface. 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.—None. Full description and precise locality of the ground—"Jock's Gully," north and adjoining land held by G. Topper. Term required—Fifteen years. Nature of contemplated operations—As soon as lease is granted. 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.—None. General remarks.—None. Date and place—12th September, 1905, Beaufort.

The metals or minerals for the winning of which the application will be made are—Gold. If for gold, state whether it is intended to work for quartz or alluvial.—Quartz and alluvial. If of private land state whether a prospecting area is required.—No. Signature of Applicant—HERBERT ROSS.

Clearing Sale

Of High-class and Well-kept FURNITURE. Almost New. Saturday, 23rd September, at 2 p.m., At Mr. Geo. PERRY'S RESIDENCE, SPEKE STREET, BEAUFORT.

OWING to Mr. Perry leaving the district, he has instructed

DIXON BROS. & HALPIN (Per W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer), to sell, on above date, at his Residence, all his well-selected FURNITURE and Effects, consisting of—

Beautiful Wicker Suite, also Wicker Chairs, Occasional Tables, Fender and Irons, Carpet, Linoleum, Hearth Rug, beautiful Wicker Overmantel, Vases and other Ornaments, Curtains and Poles, Door-mats, Passage Carpet, Passage Linoleum, BEDROOM—Bedsteads and Bedding, Dressing Set, Washstands and Ware, Carpet and Oilcloth, Curtain Poles and Curtains, Table, Kapok Bed Sofa, Chairs, DINING ROOM—Linoleum, Extension Table, Dining-room Clock, Lamps, Fender and Irons, Glassware, Blinds and Rollers, Hearth Rug, Dinner Set, Infant's High Chair, KITCHEN—Table, Linoleum, Chairs, quantity Crockery, West Coast, Safe, Sausage Press, Wash Board, Preserving Pan, Scales and Weights, Clothes Basket, Flat Irons, Lamps, Jugs, Jar, etc., Large Sponge Bath, Bicycle, quantity of Pots, Stands, and other articles too numerous to mention. No Reserve. The Auctioneer, having inspected this Furniture, can recommend this sale to persons desiring to furnish as a splendid opportunity of obtaining really first-class Furniture.

SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 2 p.m. W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

Right Now in the Middle of Winter we are offering the following Light Makers at Summer Prices:

Table with 3 columns: Hand Lamps, Bedroom Lamps, Table Lamps. Prices listed for various models like Hurricane, Dark Nights Bright, White Rose, etc.

A SPECIAL LINE of (slightly used) Mammoth Lamps, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, &c., at 18s. 6d. each.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS CHEAP EX-URSION.

Wednesday, 4th October.—To Melbourne from Stawell and Stations to Wimmerara inclusive. 3rd October.—From Melbourne to those stations. Tickets close noon, 2nd October. Particulars at stations. L. McLELLAND, Secretary.

CR. FLYNN

WILL ADDRESS THE RATEPAYERS in the SOCIETIES HALL, Beaufort, at 8 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd inst., when he will deal with the present Municipal situation, and give an account of his stewardship.

SAM SLICK COMPANY, No Liability.—L. McLELLAND, the undersigned, manager, hereby give notice that an increase in the capital of the above-named Company was on the eighth day of September, 1905, resolved on.

The mode adopted for the increase is by issuing 30,000 new shares of one pound each, in addition to the 30 shares now existing in the Company. Dated this 9th day of September, 1905. W. D. THOMAS, Manager of the above-named Company. A. J. HARE, C. E. HOUSE, Directors of the above-named Company.

WANTED, Sixty Tons of First White Gums or Box FIBREWOOD, cut close to Beaufort; delivery end of October. Apply T. A. O'DRIS, Post Office, Beaufort.

FOR SALE—One-horse WOOD WAGON, with Pole and Shaft, in good order. Apply WM. C. PEDDER, Wheelwright, Beaufort.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS SHOOTING on MAWALLOK who have not obtained permission will be PROSECUTED for Trespass. GEORGE LEWIS, Manager. Mawallok, June 9, 1905.

Yes! Yes!! Business is Increasing every week! Simply because "Quality, Civility, & Cheapness" IS THE MOTTO AT GEO. PRINGLE'S SPOT CASH GROCERY, NEILL STREET.

Agent for Geo. Smith, Beaufort, Ballarat & Dr. Sibley's Cough Remedy, and other valuable Cures; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD (LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS) Auctioneers and General Commission, House, Land, and Insurance Agents, BEAUFORT, ARARAT, and PITFIELD. MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO LEND. AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED in any part of the State of Victoria. Every attention, and prompt returns. W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD Auctioneers.

If you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyance for Packed, to J. A. HARRIS. Orders received and attended to for trucking Live Stock, Produce, &c. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort.

Agent for Broadbent Bros.; Farmers, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

THE HERAGE FOR THE NORTH POLE.

By Prof. Garret F. Serviss.

Over the ice and through the pack and under the night sky, go where nothing shall stay us and naught can daunt us. For the peril and joy we know. The Arctic King shall welcome the flocks shall pass the yield, with never a thought of retreat to haunt us. And the Pole of the world for field.

American enterprise now attacks the North Pole on two lines and by two methods, and it is within the coming twenty-four months the Stars and Stripes do not float from the boreal axis of the earth somebody will have to make Kurovakin excuses in another field than that of war.

Commander Peary, whose cheerful persistence and unshaken confidence must excite universal admiration, proposes to go by his old route, but with improved equipment and to take the Pole by the dash of a storming party over the ice pack north of Grant Land. The party will have to travel 500 miles to reach the Pole, and 200 miles to get back again to the base. Dogs and sledges will be used, and Peary depends largely upon the Eskimauks for assistance. He knows them well, and they know him, and he argues that since they are the most northern dwellers on the earth and accustomed all their lives to Arctic conditions, they must be better able to face the deprivations and difficulties of such a journey than white men brought from the tropics.

The one thing that they lack he will have to supply—the force of brains and the inspiration of a great idea. Perhaps their very ignorance and lack of cultivation may be an advantage as long as they have unshaken faith in their leader. At any rate they can stand the climate and the food, and that alone gives an immense start to the enterprise.

The other attack comes nearly from the opposite side from the most northern of Northern Europe and Asia. There are none of Peary's well-trained Eskimauks there to assist, and the white mans nerve and brawn must do the work. This attack on the Pole will be made by the method of the first object of this expedition, which is backed by the millionaire Mr. William Zeigler, is to discover and relieve the members of the former expedition sent out a few years ago by the late Admiral Peary, under the command of Anthony Fiala, and then, if possible, to force a way to the Pole.

An attempt will be made to break and blast a channel through the Arctic floes and pack as far north as practicable to the Pole. If it can be done, this, of course, is a very different proposition from riding over the ice in sledges.

A RACE WHICH WATCHING. If the expeditions will have plenty of winter clothing, the race will be a race worth watching. Whoever wins, the American flag will fly in the van.

What are the comparative chances on the two sides, to begin with, and what are the chances of success? He has spent a large part of his time in the Arctic, working his way north and gradually becoming familiar with the perils and difficulties, ever since 1895, when he led an expedition by what may be called the Greenland route, and having gone over the same ground again and again, it has become something like a home land to him. There is probably nobody who knows the Arctic better than he does. His long experience furnishes him with a ready solution for any problem that is likely to arise. The Arctic can be won by strength, but he needs only health, strength and obedient hands to aid him.

There is a very strong impression on the public mind concerning the expedition must overcome. Most persons think principally of the supposed danger. In fact, with experienced men, the danger is probably less than that which many climbing parties on the steepest and fiercest ice-clad mountains encounter. It is not the peril but the work that presents the chief difficulty. Commander Peary himself points out the danger and perils, he says, "are largely a fiction of the popular mind."

The things that wear out and discomfort the Arctic explorers are "the lack of scent rations, the aches and weariness, and the countless annoyances and irritations of the work."

White men after months of struggling amid the Arctic ice and cold changed men growing jealous, suspicious, quarrelsome. This is why so many expeditions from which great results have been expected have ended in failure, disaster and even tragedy. By surrounding himself as far as possible only with the most reliable and enduring Eskimauks, Peary will unquestionably be free from many causes of failure that have beset former expeditions.

The 500 miles that will have to be traversed over the ice are formidable, but not in themselves a very great obstacle. In an air line this distance is about the same as that from New York to Toledo, O. If there were snow and reasonably level ground underfoot, the expedition would have no great difficulty provided that they were warmly clothed and well supplied with provisions. But what they really will have under foot will be a floor of floating ice, very rough and broken on the surface, covering a deep ocean and liable to break up, unless the time chosen is particularly selected. The kind of perils Peary's long experience has been trusted to enable him to avoid. He knows the Arctic ice as the farmer knows his fields.

PERHAPS ALL LAND ROUTE FOR PEARY. A possibility which he has grasped is that the whole way from Grant Land to the Pole may be over the ice, after all. He has been within 305 miles of the Pole, and has been no land to the north; the hake of Abruzzi and Nansen have been within 227 and 261 miles of the Pole, respectively, on another side of it, and they say, no land within the space around the Pole more than 600 miles broad, which nevertheless, has yet entered, there may, in fact, be a large island, or a group of islands, that may lie on land, and if this should be the fact the journey would be rendered so much the easier and more secure.

It is even possible, though not probable, that a low flat island surrounding the Pole might contain a living world of plants and animals. The South Pole lies amid a mighty continent, but the land there appears to be so elevated that it is above the limit of perpetual snow. A smaller land, of low elevation, about the North Pole, surrounded by an ocean whose ice periodically breaks, would present a different state of affairs. Having continuous daylight, with the sun unceasingly above the horizon for six months at a time, a low land thus situated might possess a more favorable climate than Northern Greenland.

Another great point in favor of Commander Peary's plan is that he will have a series of fixed stations connecting him with his base and with the outer world. By way of regular communication with the great centres of information by means of his wireless telegraph apparatus. Supposing him able to operate such apparatus to the Pole itself, with proper precautions leading to Southern Greenland, the particulars of the crowning discovery could be known months before the return of the explorers to the edge of civilization.

The Zeigler plan to blast a way through the ice is a much bolder method, and one that on the face of it seems no so likely to succeed. The blasting operations are intended to open the way from one lead of water to another when the ice fields are divided by lanes of open sea, and to demolish particularly those leading to Southern Greenland in the path of the ship. But, of course, it is not intended to blast a channel all the way to the Pole.

The discovery that a channel can be made through very heavy ice by means of a strong steamer whose propellers are so shaped that the forward end of the vessel can be driven up on the ice, breaking it down with the weight, was developed by the late Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian navy, who perished last summer in a storm off the coast of Port Arthur. This is not the first time that rival expeditions under the same flag have set out nearly simultaneously for the Pole, but never before probably has the competition been so keen.

These great expeditions are intended to discover the route to the North Pole in the next two or three years are more favorable than they have ever been before, because greater skill, more complete knowledge, better outfit, more capital are now engaged in the undertaking, and the rivalry of a race introduces an element that is always exceedingly effective in making a hard task easier to accomplish. —N. Y. American.

A SIGNIFICANT VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF GIBRALTAR.

(All Rights Reserved.)

ATLAS MOUNTAINS LOOM UP IN THE SOUTH, TO THE EAST IS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It is not a very hard climb to the signal station on the summit of Gibraltar, called a traveller. "The height is no more than 1,350 feet. I visited the station with a friend on a fine November day. The path zigzags up the precipitous western face of the mighty rock; now and again a sentry and his dog had to be passed, and the summit was gained the summit we felt ourselves more than amply paid. Whichever way, one turns the views are truly superb. Westward, across the bay of Gibraltar, lies the magnificent setting of hill and mountain, the extreme south of beautiful Andalusia. North and east stretched Malaga and Granada, with the splendid heights of the Sierra Nevada in the far distance. Eastward rolled the blue Mediterranean; the white canvas of a sailing barge showed right beneath us, and steamships plied, like gigantic water beetles, pushing steadily on their course.

"Southward, close at hand, the Mediterranean; the white canvas of a sailing barge showed right beneath us, and steamships plied, like gigantic water beetles, pushing steadily on their course.

"Southward, close at hand, the Mediterranean; the white canvas of a sailing barge showed right beneath us, and steamships plied, like gigantic water beetles, pushing steadily on their course.

"No trees exist, but a good deal of lush and shrub clothes the parched surface. There still lingers about the upper portion of the rock the last remnant of the troops of Barbary apes, which once roamed freely about Gibraltar. Not more than a half dozen now exist, and modern fortifications and other necessary works are, I fear, making Gibraltar much too busy a place to shelter these shy creatures. Still, it is just possible that some remnant of the only wild apes known to Europe may yet survive and increase. At one time, from much persecution they had sunk to three individuals; yet in 1894 the number had risen again to at least thirty.

"These apes are barboon-like creatures, exactly similar to the Barbary apes found in Morocco. They are supposed by some to be clear evidences of the fact that Africa and Spain were once joined. It is by no means certain that they are indigenous to the island, and a half dozen were introduced in 1740, and in 1863 fresh blood was again imported. These apes have been known to scientists for long ages, and Galen, the renowned Roman physician, in his studies dissected them. —N. Y. Journal.

CURIOUS WAGERS. In the year 1787 a farmer laid a wager that he would eat two dozen penny mutton pies and drink a gallon of beer in half an hour, a feat which he easily performed well within the specified limit; in about half an hour afterwards he devoured a three-penny loaf and a pound of cheese, and then attacked a leg of pork, saying the London Standard. A few years later when the Prince Regent was enlivening Brighton with his vagaries the notorious Sir John Lade made his celebrated wager that he would carry Lord Cholmondeley on his back twice round the Steino. As Sir John was short and his opponent tall, much curiosity was aroused, and many spectators, including ladies, came out to see, but were repulsed with the sight of the noble knight declining to hear the noble man except in the minimum of clothing, declaring that there was nothing in the conditions calling upon him to carry extra weight.

Another quite another kind, says the Queen, was the wagering by a gentleman that he would stand all day upon London bridge with a trayful of new sovereigns, but was unable to sell them at a penny apiece, and, like the Arctic explorer, he won his wager. Fancy dress balls are still a favorite with people, and many quaint and curious designs are to be seen at such assemblies, but here again we are reminded of the noble knight, for on one occasion, in 1800, a curious wager was laid between two gentlemen as to whom would assume the most singular character. The winner carried out his coat and waistcoat decorated with bank notes of different values, a row of five guinea notes and a netted purse of gold adorned his hat, while on his hat appeared a piece of paper with the words "John Bull." The loser would appear to have been more original, for he appeared dressed like a woman on one side, one half of his face being painted and the other half blackened to resemble that of a negro. He was in one top and wore a stocking and a slipper, and on the other half a pair of linen breeches, a sword and spur, while he was also adorned with half a long-tailed lion coat.

ADVANTAGES OF SELF-POSSESSION. The cool head conduces to a successful meeting of emergencies with a feeling that everything is going to come out all right. The feeling of control in itself makes one the better able to work towards the good result.

To a mother this self-possession is invaluable. In a large family small events calculated to upset the domestic peace, if they are constantly occurring, tend to make the mother a law of nature that children should and come out within an inch of their lives.

It is it is equally a law of nature that they should escape. And whenever the critical moment arrives in her own life or in the life of another, it is important for a woman to be able to do that the worst thing she can do at that moment is to lose her head; the best thing she can do is to keep her mind in control. To keep her head cool means that she is a help instead of an hindrance, an assistance instead of a burden.

In an emergency it is better to seem heartless than to be inefficient. Better be the one person who stands coolly by the sufferer and sees the way to help him than the ten persons who are ready to cry out and faint and shed tears over his calamities and pains. Affection and sympathy are sometimes best proved by ignoring them, particularly when the moment arrives for action, not tears.

Two hundred penny-in-the-slot machines which supply newspapers are now installed in Berlin.

Kaiser William is said to be considerably worried over financial matters. There are plenty of people in this country who can sympathize with William.

The largest insect in the world is the "elephant beetle" of Venezuela, a full-grown one weighing nearly half a pound.

A GIRL'S FIRST LOVE.

BY MRS. NELLIE WYATT.

Others may come after him, for seldom is it that a girl marries her first love—but to none does she attach the strange interest, secret with newly-expressed words, which attaches to her lost sweetheart. Her memory of him is like a faint, delicate perfume which still clings about that first wild rose of summer that he gave her during the first late-afternoon walk that they ever took together in the woods.

How well she remembers it all! It was the first summer after she had left school. It was a little out-of-the-way summer resort where she had been staying with a party of friends where he chanced to come too, and after meeting her, lingered. She was a little flattered at finding herself walking alone with him, and she was a little flattered, too, by accident of course, both tried to keep up a lively and natural conversation, and, as a consequence it was perfectly absurd, somewhat constrained and altogether fragmentary.

Then he saw this rose, the only one upon a bushful of buds that grew close to the moss-grown trunk of a fallen tree, just over the source of a tiny stream of water that wound like a tangle thread, in and out among the trees.

He gathered and gave it to her with a half-smile, half-laughing look—so transparently conscious in his endeavors to be unconscious, and with a remark intended to be sprightly.

And she took it between a blush and a smile, with a swift uplook from her eyes that were busily playing hide-and-seek under the becoming shelter of her long lashes. She tucked it in the waistband of her dress, just as she would have done any other rose.

He does not know—he never will know that as soon as she was alone in her room, with the door locked, she drew it carefully from her belt and kissed it daintily, though with suppressed passion, before she exalted it to a position of honor in her pet vase of pretty china just big enough to hold this flower fitly, and in honour of it filled carefully with cool water by her own pretty fingers, as lily-tipped as those of Aurora in the act of drawing the curtains of the dawn.

What was the unspoken compact between them that caused her to stand before her glass at her simple white dress that evening to pose the flower shyly along the burnished waves of her hair? Will she ever forget how his eyes thanked her? Will she ever forget the night on which she wore it? Was there ever another night like that? Will there ever be again? For her, no. For every girl who has to meet just such a girl for each girl, but never another.

Was it the earth she trod on? How beautiful everything was! As if the world was just new-made! And when she danced with him she seemed to have wings to her feet.

Then at last they were alone together in the cool, fragrant dewy darkness outside; and to be together, to be arm in arm, to hear each other's voices, that was all they cared for. There was no other world for them to-night. They were separated from our common earth by such a swift-flying tide of deep but unspoken delight, that Robert's young affection is too sacred for words. First-love is born dumb, and learns speech but slowly. Deep down in each heart was the rapturous consciousness of loving and of being loved by the other, which is worth a lifetime of "I love you's." It brimmed each heart with a sufficing delight, even as the world drinks in this fountain of innocent gladness. But the dew has been in the flower-cup and in the girl's heart, first-love, and the memory never departs.

The wild rose in her hat was withered when she again stood before her glass, with flushed cheeks and a new brightness in her eyes. But she laid it as carefully as a young mother might lay her first-born in its cradle—between two pages of Tennyson, upon a poem that was not read to the day before. It rests there still.

To a careless observer what matters a worn volume of Tennyson with a withered wild rose pressed between its pages? But to her it is all that is left, maybe, of the purest and tenderest romance of a girl's life—it is the gift of her first lover!

ONLY. A gentleman's groom was giving his master's son some lessons in riding, and teaching him how to handle a hunter when taking a fence. The young man was a very good pupil, and the obstacles he encountered were so easily surmounted, that the groom became quite lavish in his praise of the fine horseman.

Fired with ambition the novice said a very difficult and dangerous fence, with the result that horse and rider parted company, the rider being shot to the ground, and the horse, wounded and maddened, in tones of admiration.

"That was a very fine jump, sir, and just the way I do it myself, sir." "Only I always manage to take the horse with me!"

TO HELP THE NEEDY. Two young fellows attended a tea recently, if which they had bought tickets at expense each, the proceeds to go towards a treat for the aged poor.

One of them, after consuming ten cups of tea, eight hand sandwiches, four plates of bread-and-butter, two loaves of jam-tarts, and four large buns was passing his cup for the eleventh time, when he turned to his friend, and said, "I'm serious, I think anyone should encourage a thing of his sort. It's for a good cause."

The Allison brothers were rivals in love and rivals in war—the war of politics—and while this rivalry did not prevent them from being the best of friends, it did prevent them from making each other's other in every undertaking. John, the more advanced in years than Robert, was a Protectionist, and the latter a freetrader, in municipal affairs John was a reformer, while his brother was satisfied with the old charter; in the religious world the latter was a Presbyterian and John a Catholic; and, in short, they disagreed about almost everything.

On only one point, indeed, were they ever unanimous. When Robert suggested in his brother's presence that Miss Bainbridge was the most charming young lady in the world there was no dissenting voice. John had taken that position years before, but somehow or other he had never been able to screw up the courage necessary for a proposal; that he had come around to his own way of thinking. Then, without delay he had voted his feelings, but too late, his procrastination had given time to his enemy, and Miss Bainbridge declared that as she liked one as well as the other, she would have to remain undecided with her decision the rivals were forced to be content.

WALK TWENTY MILES WITHOUT GETTING TIRED.

WHEN ENGLAND OUTWITTED NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The seizure of the Danish Fleet and the Battle of Copenhagen form one of the most striking incidents of the Napoleonic war. In September, 1806, the death of Fox led to the formation of a new Ministry, with the Duke of Portland at its head. During the early part of the same year the victories of Eylau and Friedland made Napoleon absolutely master of the Continent, and induced the Emperor of Russia to enter into an alliance with the French, the terms of which were ostensibly embodied in the Treaty of Tilsit. In connection with this Treaty, however, there were certain secret articles, one of them being that the Danish Fleet should be placed at Napoleon's disposal. This arrangement seriously annoyed the Government of England, and the British Government determined to dispatch a combined naval and military expedition to Copenhagen for the purpose of seizing the striking incidents of the Napoleonic war.

The best kind of exercise in the world is the most natural kind—walking. Doctors, athletes, physical culturists and mere ordinary mortals all admit this. Yet people will start to do extraordinary contortion exercises at home rather than take a good walk in the open air. It is because they know that to be benefited at all by their walks they must at least go a considerable distance, and few people care to do this for the reason that they have not learned how to walk for hours without fatigue.

It can be done, however, for the secret is a very simple one, and consists in learning and practising a variety of steps, each of which brings into play different muscles, so that while you are walking with what you call the drag step you are resting the muscles which are fatigued from the long stride.

There are three of these different ways of walking, and any one can learn them in a short time, and find that long distance walking will come a pleasure to be kept up indefinitely. This system of "shifts" is understood. No one set of muscles is allowed to carry the burden of fatigue, as is the case in our ordinary mode of walking, consequently at the end of your long walk you feel no ache or pain, and you are ready for the work has been distributed evenly among all the joints and muscles of the limbs.

These three different walking steps we have named, for convenience's sake, the stride, the drag and the up-step. It will soon be seen that they are practised a little before starting on a walk of any distance; but they are easily learned, and the good sense of this system of "shifts" will appeal to all who have suffered from the weariness of walking for miles with the same uniform step.

The stride is the first and only one of the different ways of walking which will really need any practice. For this step the joints should be relaxed, and the feet should be kept loose. The ideal of flexibility of this kind is the loose forward glide seen in expert negro dancing. By simply relaxing the tension in the limbs and joints this flexibility is easily gained, and after that the stride is merely a long, easy movement forward from the hips. The body is bent forward slightly, knee joints are left loose, but the knee is not bent. There is no backward movement of the feet behind the body, the whole stroke being made from the centre of gravity forward, lifting the leg by the large muscle leading directly over the hips.

It will soon be found that this long loose stride is a very much easier method of locomotion than the ordinary walk, and a person using the stride instead of their regular walk can walk twice the distance without tiredness. As soon as the signs of weariness begin to be felt it is time to change to the second step—the up-step.

An idea of the up-step can be had by watching the movements made in the group-swinging without a step. The inner thigh muscles are brought into play from those used in the stride. From the knee down no work is put upon the muscles. The leg is bent at the knee or the foot is lifted flat on the ground, and the heel is placed flat on the ground again. The inner thigh muscles are brought into play, and this step can be recommended to those who suffer from disagreeing fatty tissues on limbs hips and the groins, without any simpler or better method of reducing these parts than this up-step movement. I do not say that it is particularly graceful, or that a woman might not attack some of the faults of walking through a crowded thoroughfare, as she was trying to mount movable stairs. I will guarantee, however, that the woman who takes a couple of twenty-mile walks during the summer, practicing this method, will prove her ordinary walk immensely, and gain a lightness of foot and flexibility of movement that make the really graceful walk.

This is one more step that I have not described. It is the drag step. It might be called the Dago walk, having some resemblance to the shuffle of the Italian workman. This drag step is accomplished by turning the feet outward, and the heel is in a more position. This brings into play the inner muscles of the thigh, and rests the muscles that have been holding and lifting the leg in the other two steps. When a mile or so has been walked, the feet are turned inward, and the heel is placed flat on the ground again. The inner thigh muscles are brought into play, and this step can be recommended to those who suffer from disagreeing fatty tissues on limbs hips and the groins, without any simpler or better method of reducing these parts than this up-step movement. I do not say that it is particularly graceful, or that a woman might not attack some of the faults of walking through a crowded thoroughfare, as she was trying to mount movable stairs. I will guarantee, however, that the woman who takes a couple of twenty-mile walks during the summer, practicing this method, will prove her ordinary walk immensely, and gain a lightness of foot and flexibility of movement that make the really graceful walk.

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Brother John's face fell.

WONDERFUL MACHINE WILL THROW OUT ALL SORTS OF BAD MONEY.

The Rev. Father John J. Farrell has been notified by the Commissioner of Patents that his application for a patent device for the rapid counting and wrapping of coins of all denominations has been granted. The machine is a single operation, and counts and wraps coins of any denomination and of any desired size bundle in from three to five seconds. Crooked, foreign or mutilated coins are snapped out when detected. By throwing the register forward the number of all coins is recorded or registered. When the number of coins in the hopper of the machine is sufficient to make a full package, the counting mechanism will lock and remain so until released or more coins are placed in the receptacle. For accuracy the machine will not vary one coin in its count of a million. It will count 160,000 coins in an hour.

A certain young man wishing to learn farming, hired himself to a farmer. On the first morning the farmer said to him, "What do you know about farming?" "Now, William, you might go down to your cornfield and see if there are any crows in it."

When William returned the farmer said to him: "Well, was there any crows in the field?" "Oh, yes, many a score."

"Well, did you frighten them away?" "Oh, no. I only shot the gate. I thought they were all yours."

USEFUL FOR FRUIT GROWERS. A youth who was engaged in nocturnal cherry-stealing was observed by the owner of the fruit, who, unnoticed by the young robber, placed a large stuffed dog at the foot of the tree, and retired to watch the result of his strategy.

The boy, when about descending, observed the dog, and then the fun commenced. He whistled, leaped, and threatened, but unavailingly. The animal never moved, and, finally accepting the inevitable, the youth settled down to pass the night in the tree. After some hours had passed, weary enough to be laid motionless, the proprietor of the tree, coming from the house, asked how he came to be in the tree, to which the boy answered, "That he took it to save himself from the dog who had chased him quite a distance."

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It isn't safe for a smaller boy to say "Stuffed dog" to that youth. He said, "Gracious, no! I have only just time to see how they end."

GENERAL INFORMATION. An eagle can live twenty days without eating food. Paris has 115 inhabitants to the acre, while London has only fifty-one. British colonies are seventy times as large as the area of the United Kingdom. A plant that grows in India, called the phylloca electrica, emits electric sparks. The hand which touches it immediately experiences a shock. The only two great European capitals that have never been occupied by a foreign foe are London and St. Petersburg. Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary, of 5,020 volumes and an encyclopaedia in 22,397 volumes. The common house-fly sounds the note F in flying. This means that its wings vibrate 335 times a second. The honey-bee sounds A, implying 440 vibrations to the second. In 1888, through the astonishment of collectors, £40 was given for an autograph of Oliver Goldsmith's. Since then many more have been found, and the price has fallen by more than one hundred.

An English engineer has invented a new kind of railway, for which no locomotive engine or traction motor is required. It is called a "gravitation railway," and the law of gravitation governs its working. When Queen Victoria made her triumphal progress through London on Jubilee Day eighteen years ago, she was presented with a magnificent wreath, composed of 50,000 rare orchids, for which a sum of £1,200 would not have been considered excessive; but, to crown floral extravagance, among the enormous sums spent on the Duke of Marlborough's wedding to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was one of £25,000 for flowers alone. The dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg is the most conspicuous object in the city. It is covered with copper, overlaid with pure gold; no less than £50,000 worth of gold being melted down for the purpose. Entering the cathedral by the magnificent bronze doors, 4ft. wide, and 30ft. high, said to be the largest in the world, the visitor is overwhelmed by its richness and massive splendor. The dome of the shrine is supported by eight Corinthian pillars of malachite given by Prince Demidoff, and valued at £200,000. The total cost of this cathedral is estimated at £10,000,000.

The STRANGER AND THE PRINCESS.

By Seward W. Hopkins.

PART 4.

CHAPTER IV Continued.

The affair became known in the city. The name of M. de Bullion was well known for his wealth and eccentric ways.

Different magistrates have different ways of going to work. Many would believe it to be in the interest of justice, have had an interview with the prisoner first.

M. Senechal did neither of these. His experience had shown him that the police records at that stage of the case or any case, were almost certain to be incorrect in some important details.

This method of M. Senechal's was responsible for a couple of very bad days for poor Wallace. He remained in the depot, fretting, chafing at what he considered an injustice and wondering if the investigation would ever take place and what the result of it would be.

Now it so happened that this delay was a good thing in more ways than one for Buckford. On the afternoon of the second day, while he was fretting in his cell, a visitor had come to see M. Senechal.

This visitor was evidently a person of some importance, for he arrived before M. Senechal's door in a fine carriage, drawn by a pair of splendid horses.

But this visitor seemed not to be one of the investigating magistrates in the case of the American who is under arrest for the murder of M. de Bullion.

"Be seated," M. Duvally, said M. Senechal. "I have not the honor of your acquaintance. I do not even recall your name. To what do I owe the unexpected honor of your visit?"

"To the important fact," said the young man easily, "that you are the investigating magistrate in this case of the American who is under arrest for the murder of M. de Bullion."

"Ah, indeed! Then you are able, perhaps, to shed some light upon the case." "Unfortunately not. But I wish to do some investigating myself. There are many curious stories about con-

derstand the case, if it should prove that this young man, who seems to be almost without friends in Paris, has really been engaged in an effort to protect the Princess Margaret and the Princess Marie, it is the wish of the prince to reward in some substantial way so disinterested and courageous an act.

"I hope so too. May I ask what relation you yourself hold to the Prince of Denesilla?" "I am the captain of his guard."

"You are young to hold so responsible a place. However, you look like a brave and honorable young man. I think I can safely trust you."

M. Senechal called for writing materials and wrote an order to admit Boss Duvally, the bearer, to the cell of the prisoner Buckford Wallace.

"I stipulate but one thing," said the magistrate. "It may not be necessary; but should I deem it so, I trust you will not object to appearing at the investigation."

"I was about to ask to be allowed to come," said Duvally, smiling. The young man stepped to his waiting carriage and gave the command to drive at once to the Palais de Justice.

The carriage stopped before the door of the depot. The young man did not step out of it. In his place came a man of middle age wearing a full black beard that covered his face to the very eyes.

"For God's sake!" cried the footman. "My master has been taken with a fit! Help us get him to the carriage at once."

The jail attendant, excited by the condition of so important a personage, hurried to assist. He and the footman carried the unconscious man to the carriage. He was placed inside, and the footman got in with him.

"Why not call a physician?" asked the jail attendant. "No, I must get him home at once," was the reply.

The horses dashed off and were soon out of sight. An hour later the prisoners in the depot were fed. An attendant went to the cell of Buckford Wallace. He opened the door, surprised to find it empty, but not locked. He looked into the cell and then, with a wild yell of dismay, ran screaming down the corridor.

"No! I must get him home at once," was the reply. The horses dashed off and were soon out of sight. An hour later the prisoners in the depot were fed.

CHAPTER V. M. MONROE, THE AMERICAN. ABOUT twice a year Paris goes insane. The duration of this semiannual mental disturbance depends upon circumstances.

It has happened that one period has lasted till the next one was due. It sometimes happens that they last only a week.

Paris went insane when it heard how the murderer of M. de Bullion had calmly walked out of the depot of the police.

"I will have Duvally here." An attendant obeyed the call of the prince. "Send Captain Duvally to me at once."

In three minutes the captain of the prince's guard entered. He was about 24, tall, handsome and brave looking. "Captain Duvally, these gentlemen, representatives of the departments of the police and justice, come to me with a strange story of your exploits yesterday. I wish you would explain your action."

"I shall be happy to explain anything I have done that does not meet with the approbation of your highness," said the captain. "But—but—pardon me, your highness, stammered M. Senechal. 'This is not the man!'"

"Well, really," said the prince, passing his white hand wearily over his forehead. "This matter becomes more inexplicable each moment. You asked for Captain Duvally. He is here."

"Then it is not Captain Duvally I want. This is not the man to whom I gave the order admitting him to the jail."

"Jail! Jail! I have wished to visit no jail!" said Duvally. "It is easy enough to get into jail without soliciting the privilege."

"It seems to be just as easy to get out," said M. Senechal in a voice expressive of exhaustion. "I ask but one thing of your highness. Will you allow me to inspect the horses and carriages in your stables?"

"Assuredly, Captain, since you are not the culprit, assist these gentlemen all in your power."

"I certainly will," said Duvally. "I'd like to know who is doing tricks in my name."

Duvally looked savage and capable of doing a trick or two himself. He led the two investigators to the stables. After a close inspection M. Senechal discovered a pair of fine chestnut horses and a splendid carriage.

"That is the equipage that came to my door," he said positively. Duvally, who had expected nothing of this kind, was much surprised.

"Well, now we can get at it. Where is Wilhelm, the German coachman?" he asked of a groom.

"Wilhelm has not been here today," said the groom. "Does he not reside in the establishment?"

"Oh, yes, but he had business away last night, and the superintendent excused him."

"Ask the superintendent to step this way." A man with horseman's hands written all over him soon made his appearance.

"There is a mystery connected with this carriage," said Duvally. "It was driven to the door of Magistrate Senechal yesterday with a person who claimed to be myself."

"That is strange," said the superintendent of the stables. "I cannot understand that. No one left here in the carriage."

"The habits of the young man were exceptional," continued the detective, not noticing the interruption. "He had few friends in Paris. There was one friend, one M. Monroe, an American like himself, who has lived in Paris several years, having married a Parisian lady."

(To be continued.) 1476 A SWEET REVENGE. When my boy Reuben, long 'kiss' spring, Fer him ter ride, I'd want 'kiss' good exercise I like.

Perivided they don't want ter fix the roads or no sich stur. "An later on I bought A slap up, nickel plated, rig-good purchase, too, I thought."

But land! I know my biz when I put through that deal. I've had ter run the bull blind farm sense Reuben got a wheel.

When he was learnin' fust, he'd come home 'n' brused an sore. An so used I couldn't ask the boy ter do a chore.

An so I done 'em all myself, but arter 'tute a spell I sickened of it, 'cause I see it suited him to work."

An then he jined a "Centchry club" an' he led the two investigators to the stables. After a close inspection M. Senechal discovered a pair of fine chestnut horses and a splendid carriage.

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"I agree with your highness that the matter becomes more inexplicable every minute," said Duvally. Bewildered at the way the mystery had been confronted them, the two investigators returned to the office of the magistrate.

"You have, I believe, a young man in your service named Boss Duvally," he said. "I have read of it in the papers. Nothing more."

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A LITTLE JOKE. A day or two before Easter I was sitting in my office, finishing up some scraps of work, and was an even casting happy glances at my portrait, which stood in the corner. I was out to spend a fortnight with my old friend Colonel Gunton, in Norfolk, and I was looking forward to seeing him again with great pleasure.

"The telephone bell rang. "Oh, confound it! I hope that's nothing to me!" I exclaimed; and I rose to see to it. "Mr. Miller? Are you there?"

"All right, I'll come round." A few minutes elapsed, and then my clerk announced, "A lady to see you, sir."

A remarkably pretty girl of about eighteen was ushered in. She stood still some way from me till the door was closed. Then she suddenly rushed towards me, fell at my feet, and exclaimed, "You will protect me, won't you?"

"My dear young lady, what in the world?" "You're the famous Mr. Miller, aren't you? Mr. Joseph Miller, the philanthropist?"

"My name is Joseph Miller, certainly." "Ah! Then I am safe," and she sat down in an arm chair, and smiled contentedly at me. "Madame," said I sternly, "will you have the goodness to explain to what I owe the pleasure of this visit?"

"They told me to come to you." "Who?" "Why, the people at the police-station. "The police-station?"

"Yes, when they let me go—because it was a first offence, you know. They said you always took up cases like mine, and that if I stuck to you I should be well looked after."

"It is quite true that I have taken an interest in rescuing young persons from becoming habitual criminals; but I was hardly prepared for this."

"What have you been doing?" "Oh, nothing this time—only a bracelet." "This time?"

"They didn't know me up here," she explained, smilingly. "I've always practised in the country. Wasn't it lucky? But really, Mr. Miller, I'm tired of it; it's an index. This life is too exciting; the doctors say so; so I've come to you."

"The case was a strange one, but I had no time to investigate it now. It would only half-an-hour to the time my train left Liverpool-street."

"What is your name?" "I asked." "Sarah Jones." "Well, I will have your case looked into. Come and see me again; or, if you are in distress you may write to me—Colonel Gunton, Beech-hill, Norfolk. I shall be staying there."

"Going now?" "In a few minutes." "Oh, I'll come with you." "Madame, I suggest with emphasis, 'I will see you out of the office first.' But what am I to do? Oh, it's nonsense! I shall come. I shall say 'belong to you.' I ring the bell. Show this lady out, Thomas, at once."

She laughed, bowed, and went. Evidently a most important case. I finished my business, drove to Liverpool-street, and established myself in a first-class smoking carriage. I was alone, and settled myself for a comfortable nap. I was wakened by the train starting the door opened—and that odious young woman jumped in.

"I can hold no communication with you," said I severely; "you are a disgrace to your—"

"It's all right. I've tried to the Colonel." "You've tried to my friend Colonel Gunton?" "Yes, I didn't want to surprise them. I said you would bring a friend with you. It's all right, Mr. Miller."

I think parents are the most infatuated class of persons in the community. They laughed, and Mrs. Gunton said, "How clever of you, Aileen! You must forgive her, Mr. Miller. My dear girls are so playful!"

Playful! And she never returned their good wishes!

CHECKMATED. Dudley Smith was a young and handsome fellow with plenty of money. One morning he sat and pondered, as he had often pondered before—and on the same subject—viz, how to get a wife. There were enough young ladies who would bless their lucky stars for the privilege of becoming mistresses of his luxurious home, but he also felt assured that the home was all they cared for. For the fortune they would wed him for.

"Hang the money," he exclaimed, "I wish I'd never had a penny, and then—but, however it, when I thought of my poor mother, my dear father! Why couldn't I have married my dear mother, and then my dear father? My dear father, I'll foil them—the mean aristocrats!"

A furious pull at the bell brought the house-keeper to the door in a hurry. "Pack up your traps, Mrs. Ball," he exclaimed, "for I'm going to close the house for the present. Meanwhile, your wages can still go on, and that of such domestic as you consider indispensable."

A week later Mrs. Smith safely de-mitted in a quiet, second-rate lodging in the suburbs of London, and shortly afterwards she began to sell her diamond rings, pins, seals, and other paraphernalia of fashion. Her dresses and clothes soon began to appear soiled and threadbare, and these were replaced by cloth of rougher cut and plainer make.

A rumour got about that his money and property had been lost through a unlucky mining speculation and as a natural consequence he had become a pauper. It was true, but he had ceased to know him as he met him in the street. He looked like a dandy, who hitherto were delighted to stop and shake hands with him. It was quite true that he had taken an interest in rescuing young persons from becoming habitual criminals; but I was hardly prepared for this."

"What have you been doing?" "Oh, nothing this time—only a bracelet." "This time?"

"They didn't know me up here," she explained, smilingly. "I've always practised in the country. Wasn't it lucky? But really, Mr. Miller, I'm tired of it; it's an index. This life is too exciting; the doctors say so; so I've come to you."

"The case was a strange one, but I had no time to investigate it now. It would only half-an-hour to the time my train left Liverpool-street."

"What is your name?" "I asked." "Sarah Jones." "Well, I will have your case looked into. Come and see me again; or, if you are in distress you may write to me—Colonel Gunton, Beech-hill, Norfolk. I shall be staying there."

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Playful! And she never returned their good wishes!



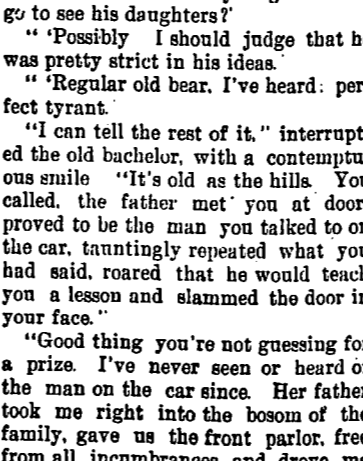
"Ah, indeed! Then you are able, perhaps, to shed some light upon the case."



"You have, I believe, a young man in your service named Boss Duvally."



"I can hold no communication with you."



"I can hold no communication with you."

How many are the... Bonnington's... Middle Creek, 1909... With the object of recreation, you're off the street committee of the Ch. Institute has decided room, and to form Mutual Club. Doubtless to raise the... "LISHED COMPOUND, R-mily" for Coughs immediate relief.

Marvels and Mysteries.

(By A. BANKER.)

How many and how incomprehensible are the mysteries of the realms of nature. And amongst the most astonishing and noteworthy of them all may be numbered the mariner's compass, to which Great Britain, owing more than half the tonnage of the entire globe, is so much indebted. But the compass does not always point to the north; it is ever varying, both in direction and in "dip." In England, in 1580, it pointed about 15 degrees east; in 1818, more than 24 degrees east; then away back, until, at the present time, the variation has reached nearly 18 degrees west. In some parts of the world, however, the variation far exceeds these figures; for, it is said, at a point in the extreme North Atlantic the variation attains no less than 169 degrees; in other words, that the needle, instead of pointing to the north, points almost due south. (This statement, however, appears altogether unfathomable and incredible.) The needle also "dips" in varying degrees; in Toronto, in 1851, the downward direction amounted to as much as 75 degrees.

And then, too, like a piece of iron and a magnet are mutually attracted and drawn together by some strange force, so two individuals at first sight are powerfully attracted though neither may have previously experienced any such emotion; in some cases relinquishing a prospective throne rather than give up her who had claimed his heart.

Amongst other mysterious wonders is the newly invented portrait telephone, by which one person conversing with another by telephone, sees the other on a plaque in front of him. And when more powerful batteries are invented it will be possible for two persons, one at the antipodes, the other at this side of the globe, although they are standing feet to feet with the body of the earth between them, to be able to talk with and to see each other as though they were face to face.

Another stupendous mystery, in one sense equally wonderful as their creation, is the marvellous exactitude of the revolution of the planetary system, and doubtless also of the sidereal universe. The earth performs its annual journey of 566,000,000 miles without deviation and without the slightest irregularity or variation, arriving, at a given moment, exactly at a certain point in the ether at the second of "impeccable" each star, double, or star, though at present this is beyond our powers of calculation, revolving round the stupendous and mighty pivot of the universe with equal regularity.

But of all the unintelligible mysteries which could exist throughout the universe is the inexplicable fact that the great statement made for us by the Son of God, by relinquishing His throne in the Heaven of heavens, living a life of penury, hardship, and contempt, and dying that we might attain the glories and eternal joys of heaven, is by the great majority of human beings, forgotten and contemned, and that such multitudes deliberately refuse to obey Him, thereby forfeiting their rights to that splendid inheritance, and inheriting instead—the terrible Outer Darkness.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.
Do not suffer from rheumatism. One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm gives relief, and its continued use will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by Womersley & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Correspondence.
We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents. It is desired that letters to the editor should be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, not for absolute publication, but as a bona fide guarantee.

To the Editor, "Riponshire Advocate."
Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to explain a few facts re the V at Middle Creek? I see by your report of Saturday last that Ararat has inserted a column in the case submitted for legal opinion, in which they wish to particularly point out that prior to the construction of the V, my land was utterly useless so far as cultivation was concerned, and that after the V was built and the water conducted into the channel, the water no longer overflowed, and that my land was rendered much more valuable. These statements I wish to contradict, as before ever the channel was put there I grew a crop of wheat on this land which yielded 85 bushels per acre; it was in the year 1870 or 1871—long before the drain was cut. This will prove that there were no needs growing there. I don't think that Ararat councilors understand the case, as it is not exactly along the channel that the damage is done; it is the obstruction on the road at the V where the trouble lies. There are two channels south of the V to take the water, but the trouble is that it cannot get there with the obstructions on the road. When there is a heavy fall of rain the water is dammed back, and instead of going along a formed road east of the V, and then flows over my land. I am afraid that, if I give this case into a lawyer's hands (which I intend to do if not settled very soon), Ararat will find out that the value of my land has not improved under the present circumstances.—Thanking you, and apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.

T. LISTON.
Middle Creek, 10/9/05.

With the object of providing some means of recreation, so as to keep the youth off the streets at night time, the committee of the Cheltenham Mechanics Institute has decided to erect a billiard room, and to form a Young Men's Musical Club. Debentures are to be issued to raise the sum required.

LINSEED COMPOUND. "The Stockport Remedy" for Coughs and Colds. Gives immediate relief.

The most recent official figures compiled in Japan show that her losses in the war are as follows:—Killed, 46,180; died of wounds, 10,970; died of sickness, 15,300.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
Is a Cure for Coughs and Colds. ONE TEASPOON THREE TIMES A DAY.

Fresh as Apple Blossoms ...
Is our New Season's Selection of Dress Goods ...

And they are almost as Cheap as if they had been grown.

This Season we are making a Dress Goods Sensation!

We have put in the Largest Stock of Dress Goods ever bought by us, and such Low Prices were never before coupled with such Excellent Qualities ...

WE HAVE SOMETHING FIT FOR ... EVERY FANCY ...

Up-to-date and unlike what is usually seen.

YOUR DRESS IS HERE ...

LET US ... HELP YOU TO SELECT IT.

GOOD MILLINERY NEWS ...

A Matchless Collection of Fashion's Creations for Spring and Summer wear at specially Attractive Prices.

Style and Originality ... Pretty HATS and BONNETS with Grace and Dash are here ...

All are Welcome to Inspect—Buyers or not.

In these days of Spring Preparations nobody should miss seeing our Splendidly Assorted Stock of Fashionable Goods.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Weddings.

One of the most important weddings that has taken place in the little township of Skipton was celebrated on Tuesday, 5th inst., when Miss Rose Helene Earles, L.L.C.M., youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. C. Earles, was married to Mr John H. Gardner, eldest son of Messrs and the late Mr A. M. Gardner, of Beaufort. On the arrival of the bride at the Presbyterian Church Miss McQueen played the Wedding March. The Rev. Finlay McQueen was the celebrant. The bride was given away by her father, and was dressed in white tulle and silk, with bertha of honiton lace. She wore the orthodox wreath and veil—the latter being fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom—and carried a bouquet of white anemones and hyacinths. Miss Earles, sister of bride, was the first bridesmaid, and wore cream silk voile, and cream hat, and carried a bouquet of crimson carnations and asparagus ferns. The bride was also attended by Miss Jean Gardner, sister of bridegroom, whose attire was of cream silk voile, with cream hat. She carried a bouquet of daffodils and asparagus fern. The mother of the bride was dressed in peau de soie silk, and carried a bouquet of violets; and the mother of the bridegroom wore black silk broche, and also carried violets. The first bridesmaid wore a gold claw, tied with lover's knot set in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom; and the second bridesmaid wore a gold star set in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bouquets carried by both bridesmaids and the bride's and bridegroom's mothers were also the gifts of the bridegroom. Mr Frank Syer, of Birrigarra, was the best man, and the groomsmen were Mr Alex. Gardner, brother of bridegroom. The usual decorations were displayed in the interior of the church, which were arranged by the girl friends of the bride. Over the heads of the bridal party were suspended a floral marriage bell, and on either side the initials of the bride and bridegroom—"R.E." and "J.G."—framed on a background of ivy. As the newly-married couple left the church they were saluted with showers of rice. They were driven to the school, where a recherche repast was served, to which close on 100 guests sat down. Later in the afternoon the happy couple left for Ballarat, en route to New South Wales on their wedding tour. The bride's travelling dress was of pale grey silk voile, trimmed with floral embroidery; honiton lace, and heliotrope velvet; and black picture hat. In the evening the guests were again entertained, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all. Many handsome presents were received.

A Lapsed Public Meeting.

POSITION OF CHAIRMAN GOES BEGGING.
Mr. M. Flynn having announced by advertisement that he would address the ratepayers in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of dealing with the present municipal situation and of giving an account of his stewardship, about 100 persons attended. Of this number not more than 50 were ratepayers.

Mr. Flynn asked the audience to appoint a chairman. Fully a minute passed, and then someone moved that Mr. J. Rodgers take the chair; but there was no response. After waiting several minutes, Mr. Flynn again appealed to the meeting to appoint a chairman, remarking that surely after a representation of 14 years he could find a chairman without selecting one himself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Lennox was then proposed, but declined, stating he did not know the subject of the meeting. Messrs E. J. Smith and A. Gibson were then proposed, and hearty applause was given to the proposition that Mr. W. Thomas be appointed chairman, but he shook his head, and much mirth was provoked by an ejaculation, "Want do." Messrs Kelly, McKelch, and Parker were then ineffectually tried, the last-named (who was afterwards engaged) stating he was not prepared to accept the position.

Mr. Young suggested to Mr. Flynn, as he was walking up and down the hall, that he ask Mr. Carroll, the shire secretary, to act as chairman, and Mr. Flynn replied that he would be quite satisfied with Mr. Carroll as chairman if the meeting appointed him.

There having been a delay of fully 15 minutes from the time that the meeting was first asked to appoint a chairman, Mr. Flynn returned to the platform and said: "As it appears this boycott in general, I don't intend to go on unless I get a chairman."

There was no response from the audience, and after waiting a few minutes longer, Mr. Flynn said: "Gentlemen, I regret to say I am obliged to close the meeting in consequence of the fact that no one here seems willing to accept the position of chairman. The address I meant to deliver to-night in all probability will be able to read in the paper. I thank you for your attendance."

A few words behind and discussed the matter, and in the course of 5 or 7 minutes a messenger went after Mr. Flynn and informed him that Mr. Breen (of Ballarat) had offered to take the chair. Mr. Flynn immediately returned to the hall, and thanked Mr. Breen for his offer; but as he was present, he thought it would be useless to hold the meeting.

Subsequently Mr. Flynn commenced to write a statement for publication in this paper, but finding that it would take a long while, he decided to let it stand over till next week.

Mining News.

Troy's tribute party, at the All Nations Co., Beaufort, having ceased operations, their mining machinery was submitted to public auction on Wednesday afternoon at the mine by Messrs Bell, Liversidge & Co. Mr A. Bell, who officiated as auctioneer, paid the mining manager, Mr. N. Davey, a well-deserved compliment by saying that he had very seldom the pleasure of seeing mining machinery and effects in such good order, that he had never seen sundries in better order, and that it was the auctioneer's job to see the auctioneers kept so clean and neat. The plant was put up in one lot, and Mr. McGonville, on behalf of Miller & Co., machinery merchants, Ballarat, started the bidding at £200, and after two £50 bids and three at £25 each were made, it was knocked down to Miller and Co. for £375; the shareholders, who expected £400, first consulting together and agreeing to accept the price offered. Then the auctioneer commenced to cut up the plant on behalf of Miller & Co., but this sale was not very successful. None of the machinery was sold. There was no offer for the pumping engine, pumping gear, or pumping bob; whilst £22 was refused for the puddling engine, as also £55 for the puddling machine, £55 for the pumps, and £2 for the right to fossick in and around the puddling machines, subject to a royalty of 10 per cent. The highest priced lot disposed of was 6 1/2 tons of rails, which brought £34 2s 6d.

Brusher's co-operative party at Waterloo have been flooded out, and it is stated that they will be necessary to obtain machinery in order to work the ground.

THE DRUIDS

THE DRUIDS are invited to a day's shoot on Wednesday, September 28th, at the farm at Beaufort. Acceptances to be sent by Tuesday evening.

J. E. LOFT, D.P.

FOR SALE—One horse WOOD WAGON, with Pole and Shaft, in good order. Apply W. O. REDDER, Windyright, Beaufort.

DURE-BRED Bullington EGGS for SALE, at 5s. per dozen. Apply to C. WRIGHT, Beaufort.

LOST, small black GREYHOUND, 7 months old; collar and rope round neck; last seen in front Mrs. Simpson's house in Mr. Begg's paddock. Reward given. H. J. RICHARDS, State School, Middle Creek.

MR. BODDY, Veterinary Surgeon (reg. Age Hotel, Beaufort, Wednesday afternoon. All diseases treated. Horse Dentist & speciality. Private Address—123 Lydard Street, Ballarat.

FOR SALE BY TENDER. THE TRAWALLA HOTEL, containing 16 rooms, to which is attached 88. 1/2. A. P. (more or less) of good Land, situated on main Biliart road, and in the centre of a rising mining district, and in the centre of a rising splendid opportunity for a steady gain. The above would make a splendid poultry farm, being well watered and plenty of run. Terms can state cash price or terms. If tender, £300 to be paid down; the balance can be arranged. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders returnable to the undersigned not later than October 1st, addressed to JAS. E. BARNES, Auctioneer, Woodward Street, Ballarat.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS SHOOTING ON MAWALLOK PROHIBITED FOR TRESPASS. GEORGE LEWIS, Manager. Mawallock, June 9, 1905.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

So far seven estates have been acquired by the Land Purchase Board, as follows: Wynns, 23,000 acres; price, £121,000. Springvale (Kiewa), 3,400 acres; price, £29,000. M-m-si, 10,000 acres; price, £57,200. O-r-n-w-o-n, 11,900 acres; price, £71,000. Richmond Vale (Gippsland), 1280 acres; price, £11,000. Rest Down, 18,000 acres; price, £91,000. Strathkeller, 10,300 acres; price, £25,200. Tot-1-72,180 acres; price, £23,000. Total, 82,280 acres; price, £423,000. This gives an average for all the land purchased of nearly £5 10s 6d an acre.

"LINED COMPOUND" for Coughs and Colds. Gives immediate relief. Full address of each applicant—Bourke Street, Beaufort.

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode—About 80 acres; on and below the surface.

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—None.

Full description and precise locality of the ground—Nuggety Gully, about a mile and a half north of Beaufort Railway Station.

Time of commencing operations—As soon as lease is granted.

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—Permanent water race.

General remarks—All previous rights respected. Water race to be protected everywhere. Date and place—22nd September, 1905, Beaufort.

The metals or minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are—Gold. If gold, state whether it is intended to work for quartz or alluvial—Quartz and alluvial.

If of private land state whether a prospecting area is required—No.

Signature of Applicant—HERBERT ROSE.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD
(LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS), Auctioneers and General Commission, House, Land, and Insurance Agents, BEAUFORT, ARARAT, and PITTFIELD, MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO LEND. AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED in any part of the State of Victoria. Every attention, and prompt returns. W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD Auctioneers.

If you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyance for Pleasure, to &c.

J. A. HARRIS. Orders received and attended to for trucking Livia Stock, Produce, &c. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort.

Agent for Broadbent Bros.; Furness, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

Yes! Yes!! Business is increasing every week! Simply because "Quality, Civility, & Cheapness" IS THE MOTTO AT **GEO. PRINGLE'S SPOT CASH GROCERY,** NEILL STREET.

Agent for Geo. Smith, Stockman, Ballarat; Dr. Sheldon's Cough, Whooping, and Distressing Cures; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

SCHEDULE A—(RULE 46.)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within ten days from the date hereof, I will leave with the Western of the Mining Division of Beaufort an application for a Lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth:—

Name in full of applicant or applicants, and style under which it is intended that the business shall be carried on—Herbert Rose; "Nuggety Gully Gold Mining Company."

Full address of each applicant—Bourke Street, Beaufort.

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or a lode—About 80 acres; on and below the surface.

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—None.

Full description and precise locality of the ground—Nuggety Gully, about a mile and a half north of Beaufort Railway Station.

Time of commencing operations—As soon as lease is granted.

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—Permanent water race.

General remarks—All previous rights respected. Water race to be protected everywhere. Date and place—22nd September, 1905, Beaufort.

The metals or minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are—Gold. If gold, state whether it is intended to work for quartz or alluvial—Quartz and alluvial.

If of private land state whether a prospecting area is required—No.

Signature of Applicant—HERBERT ROSE.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD
(LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS), Auctioneers and General Commission, House, Land, and Insurance Agents, BEAUFORT, ARARAT, and PITTFIELD, MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

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Agent for Geo. Smith, Stockman, Ballarat; Dr. Sheldon's Cough, Whooping, and Distressing Cures; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Right Now in the Middle of Winter we are offering the following Light Makers at Summer Prices:

Hand Lamps, 1s, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.	Bedroom Lamps, 1s, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d.	Table Lamps, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., to 45s.
Dray Lanterns, 1s, 1s. 3d.	HAWKES BROS.' Lights MAKE Dark Nights Bright.	Hurricane Lanterns, 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d.
Buggy Lamps, 13s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 25s. per pair.	Back Lamps, 1s. 9d., 2s.	Perfection Room Heaters, 21s., 30s.
"White Rose" Kerosene, 8s. 6d. Case, 4s. 6d. 7 in.	Kerosene Stoves, 9s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.	

A SPECIAL LINE of 5 (slightly used) Mammoth Lamps, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, &c., at 18s. 6d. each.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

THE SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

From Mr. James Joshua, Catherine Street, Leichhardt, Sydney, N.S.W., 6th March, 1905.

"For fully a year I had suffered acutely from indigestion, headache and biliousness. I could scarcely eat anything solid without having to endure great pain. My rest at night was greatly disturbed, and this made me very irritable. I was under medical treatment for some time, but derived no real benefit from it.

"I suffered very much from indigestion for a considerable time through always being in the bush, and, of course, living on rough food. Many a time I have sat on the ground, and the pain being so great in the pit of my stomach, I felt as if there was a great lump there. Hearing of the scientific cure, I bought a few bottles, with the result that all pain left me and I was again able to eat, sleep and work well.

"From Mr. Michael Kerrigan, Church Place, Malop Street, Geelong, Vic., 28th August, 1904.

"Two years ago I was conscious of a loss of nerve power and a falling off in mental activity. I was in a distressing way suffering from frontal headaches. At first I did not pay much heed to the symptoms, but when I found that I was gradually getting worse and the headache attacks more frequent, I thought my health. Speaking to a friend on my condition, he advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, and so, in a few weeks I was quite free from all symptoms of dyspepsia, the pain in my head ceased, and since that time I have had no trouble with my health. I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to several others, who have taken it with great and lasting benefit.

"From Miss Lana Montgomery, 178 Flinders Street, Adelaide, S.A., 22nd September, 1904.

"For several years I had been a martyr to indigestion, accompanied by severe headache and biliousness. My greatest suffering was after taking food, when the pain was so intense that I became reluctant to eat. There was also a sense of oppression after meals; in fact, everything I ate gave me great pain. As a consequence I grew very nervous, and longed for, but without avail, finally Warner's Safe Cure was recommended to me. This was wonderful, and in a short time I was quite cured. I can now enjoy my food without any fear. I strongly recommend anyone suffering from indigestion to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial.

"From Mr. J. G. Smith, corner of Chum and Maple Streets, Golden Square, Vic., 10th August, 1904.

BETTER THAN PILLS.

You will never wish to take another dose of pills after having once used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easier to take, more mild and gentle in their action and more reliable, as they do not depend upon the bowels. They also cleanse and invigorate the stomach and leave the bowels in a natural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is usually followed by constipation.

A man was too stingy to pay for a local newspaper, and as he could not get along without it he sent his little boy to borrow a paper from his neighbor. In his haste he ran over a 16s box of beer, and in ten minutes looked like a weary summer squab. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and, failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, and out of a hundred of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a guinea pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran out, upset a 21 churn of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole lot. In the hurry she dropped a 210 set of false teeth. The baby being left alone, crawled through the spill cream and into the parlor, ruining a brand new 25 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran up 11 setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts. And all this happened through the downright stinginess of one man.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1905-1906.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co. Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual every FRIDAY during the coming season. They would call special attention to the following:

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 rights at the door.

FARMERS' CLIPS receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under full market value.

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

Charges.—The lowest ruling in the Colony. Account Sales and Proceeds rendered invariably three days after sale. Act strictly as Selling Brokers only.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER, Auctioneers, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance, and Financial Agents.

A STORY FOR WEARY AND DOWNCAST SUFFERERS.

The Case of Mrs. C. RUSSELL. (By a Melbourne Reporter.) This is just the story that many a weary and downcast martyr will wish to read, for in this hour of our life, when we are in a natural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is usually followed by constipation.

"From what I then considered the best source—the doctors—was the remedy I had heard of in the newspaper. I bought a few bottles, with the result that all pain left me and I was again able to eat, sleep and work well.

"More than likely," assented the writer. "But what were your troubles mainly composed of?"

"For some time I was never without headache, and only those who continually suffer from them know how completely they can wreck one's happiness; and besides being affected like this I was awfully nervous. The least thing would upset me, and I almost felt ashamed to let people see how easy it was to frighten me, so I couldn't help it. Oh, I got very ill in the end, and for months, it was almost too much for me to walk even a very short distance, and all the while my chest and back were giving me the utmost agony.

"What about the other pains you spoke of?"

"Well, I can say in all sincerity that every one of them left me in peace, and not only was this so, but the bitter taste I used to have of a morning left me, and I could walk about as usual, and I felt as if I had been reborn."

STATUTORY DECLARATION. I, CHARLOTTE RUSSELL, of 7 Buckley Street, Melbourne, do hereby declare that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the facts of my case, and that I have not received any other medicine or treatment, and that I have not been paid for my story, and that I have not been paid for my story, and that I have not been paid for my story.

W. EDWARD, Painter, Paperhanger, and Glazier. NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

THE FAMOUS REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY CHEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain of the Chest, expiratory and immediate relief; and to those who are subject to Colds on the Chest it is invaluable, as it effects a Complete Cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a Cough or Asthma to become chronic, nor Consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where "Coughs" have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a Complete Cure is certain.

BEWARE OF COUGHS!

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA. A Twelve Years' Case with Distressing Cough. Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis and Asthma Cure.

Mr. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong. Dear Sir—Some months ago in Sydney, I suffered from a severe attack of Indigestion, and was confined to my room for about a week, at the end of which time, feeling my business as usual, got up and tried to transact my business as usual, but I got up too soon, for the next day I had a severe attack of cough and bronchitis, and the doctor told me I was pleurisy and bronchitis. The pain in my chest, and for four long weeks I was confined to my bed under the care of a well-known Sydney doctor, and all the time his medicine gave me no temporary relief. The lady, told me of a medicine—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure—from Victoria, which had cured her of a severe attack of Indigestion, and she begged me to try it. I did so, and in a few days my cough had ceased, but what was more astonishing, the pain from pleurisy had entirely left me, and I was very truly, Yours sincerely, J. M. O'BRIEN, Melbourne, 1st March, 1905.

BRONCHITIS. Child's Life Saved by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. After the Case had been "given up."

Mr. Hearne, Dear Sir—We have to thank your Bronchitis Cure that we have one little boy spared to us, who had been "given up" by the doctor. The child was very ill, and we saw the advertisement for your Bronchitis Cure, and gave it a trial, with the result above stated. (Mrs.) E. GRANT, 210 St. Mary's Street, Cheltenham, Victoria.

Queensland Testimony. We often hear your Bronchitis Cure spoken of as a gem, and to-day that I had secured it to a child of his with most remarkable result, the child being quite cured in three doses. We are, Dear Sir, Yours truly, THOMAS H. CHATER and Co., 29 Queen-street, Brisbane.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA. A Fifteen Years' Sufferer. At times almost impossible to get his breath. When he coughed, blood came up. Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer from Cough and Chronic Bronchitis for over 15 years. Last Saturday I was suffering from a very severe attack of it. The cough was very severe, and when I coughed, blood came up. I found it almost impossible to get my breath. My wife went to the chemist, and got a bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. I took a dose of the medicine, and in a few minutes got great relief. I rapidly improved, and in 24 hours was able to get up and walk about. I believe your Bronchitis Cure is worth its weight in gold to anyone who suffers from Cough and Bronchitis. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully, JOHN BLAIR, Grifton Road, Warrumbungle, Victoria.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE—Small Size, 2s. 6d.; Large Size, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor.

HEARNE, CHEMIST, GEELONG, VICTORIA. FORWARDED BY POST TO ANY ADDRESS WHEN NOT OBTAINABLE LOCALLY.

Police Magistrate's Fixtures. The following are the police magistrate's permanent engagements in the Ballarat district, with the necessary proviso, added by Mr. Dickson, "unless otherwise engaged":

Ballarat—10 a.m., daily. Ballarat East—10 a.m., 3rd Wednesday and fourth Thursday. Beaufort—1.30 p.m., 1st Thursday and fourth Tuesday. Buninyong—9 a.m., 4th Monday. Carnham—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday. Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday. Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday. Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday. Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday.

Railway Time-Table. The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.30 a.m., Travalla at 12.7 p.m., reaching Beaufort at 12.22, and taking its departure at 12.30. It leaves Middle Creek at 12.54, and Bunung at 1.4. The Adelaide express leaves Melbourne at 4.40 p.m. (Sundays excepted), Ballarat at 7.50, and Beaufort at 8.44 (arriving at 8.59). On the return, the Adelaide express leaves Beaufort at 6.25 a.m. (arriving here at 6.20). The afternoon mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat runs every week day. It departs from Bunung at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.30 (arriving here at 5.50). Travalla at 5.54, and Bunung at 6.9. A mixed train will also leave Ballarat and intervening stations to Stawell on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5.10 a.m. (arriving here at 6.50 a.m., and leaving at 6.55 a.m.), and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5.15 a.m. Beaufort at 6.7 (arriving here at 6.36, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50), Middle Creek at 7.30, and Bunung at 7.42. The morning mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat leaves Stawell at 6 a.m., instead of 6.15 a.m., and is timed to leave the district stations every week day as follows:—Beaufort, 7.48 (arriving here at 8.27); Travalla, 8.57 (arriving here at 9.12); Middle Creek at 9.30, and Bunung at 11.10 p.m., has been discontinued.

Important to Applicants for Mining Leases. Applicants for leases within the district covered by The Riponshire Advocate are invited to peruse the following notice:—The New Mining Regulations require that when a lease is marked out the applicant shall insert in a newspaper PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT WHERE THE LAND IS SITUATED, for if no such newspaper, then in the one published nearest the district, an advertisement of notice in the form marked A in the schedule prescribed.

Ten days are allowed, after marking out the lease, in which to lodge the application with the Warden or his clerk, and forward a duplicate to the Minister of Mines.

The word "district" in the regulations has been defined by the Crown Solicitor to be read as locality, and not as mining district, and the lease should therefore be advertised in the paper nearest to, and for which application is to be made. As the day (not seven as formerly) is given in which to complete the application, no valid excuse can now be urged for failure to advertise the lease in the district paper, though it has only a weekly, and not a daily issue.

This is borne out by the following notice from the Mines Department received by Mr. H. A. Adams, Greenvale, Standard, Linton.—"Sir,—Referring to your communication, I have the honor to inform you that the Warden's clerk at Smythesdale has been instructed to advise intending applicants for mining leases, where opportunity offers (i.e., for tendering such advice) that the regulations relating to advertising their applications should be strictly adhered to.—I have the honor to be, P. C. COHEN, for Sec. of Mines and Water Supply."

J. Holdsworth, Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER, BEAUFORT.

W. EDWARD, Painter, Paperhanger, and Glazier. NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc. All orders of Workmanship guaranteed. Estimates given in town and country. All Painters' requisites kept in stock.

Golden City Store. W. A. McNAMARA, Golden City Store. 27 Bridge Street, BALLARAT.

For Good Buds Tea, 6d lb. Best 1 A Sugar, 14s 6d Bag. Best Coffee, 1s 6d lb. Best Lower Green, 8d lb. Best Java, 11s 6d Bag. Best Cough Balsam, 6d Bottle. Best Eucalypti, from 4d Bottle. Best American Axes, 3s 6d.

For Brushware of all kinds. Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Crockery, &c. Lamps and Glasses, &c. Latest Combination Graters, 6d. Patent Medicines, &c. Daily Dials, all Colors, 3d. Dr. Shuldens's Medicines.

Golden City Store. Dairy Produce Bought. Golden City Store.

WM. C. PEDDER, Wholesale and Retail, Begs to state the purchase of furniture and household goods by his patronage during the last 10 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address, 111, 113, and 115, Melbourne.

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. with a staff of skilled mechanics and up-to-date machinery, and is prepared to execute and erect, entrusted to him with promptness and despatch. Prices as low as possible, consistent with good workmanship. Horses as usual carefully shod.

F. G. PRINCE. Begs to intimate that he has STARTED BUSINESS as a BUTCHER in premises in NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT (next door to Mr. T. Sande), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Prime Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Small Cakes a Specialty.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, RICHARDSON'S ADVOCATE, at the office of the Proprietor, 23, Princes Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Melbourne.

2s. per 2 1/2 lb. TIN.

ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Melbourne.

No. 14

GEO. P. Watchmaker

STURT

BALB

(Near the P

A Splendid New

Jewellery line, Ring

Engagement Rings, Gem

Stones, Bangles, Gold

and Silver, Medical

Steel Pens, &c.

IN RIN

OF EVERY

We show twice the

shop in the city, and

finish cannot be

Diamond Half-Hoop

70s, 90s, £5 10/-

upwards, Sapphire

Stone, 60s, 70s, 8

upwards, Diamonds

and Opal Half-Hoop

Engagement

55s, 65s, 80s, up

wards, or Jewellery

25s, 30s, 45s, 55s,

Band Rings, plain

with Stones, 12s, 6d,

50s, Massive Band

and two Rubies, 90

Sapphire Opal, 60

Sapphire Ring, 17s,

80s, Buckle Ring, 2

Red Diamonds, 50s,

W. H. Hoop Ring, 8

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The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1453.

Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

PRICE THREEPENCE

GEO. PAYNE,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,
STURT STREET,
BARRAT
(Near the Post Office).

A splendid New Stock now showing of everything in the Watch and Jewellery line, including Dress and Engagement Rings and Keopere, Links, Studs, Brooches, Gent's Gold and Silver Chains, Medals, Lockets, Green Stone Pendants, etc.; Gold Heart and other Charms, Fob Chains, Mand Charms, Collar and Front Studs, Gold and Silver Bangles of every description, Nickel, Silver and Gold Watches, Necklets, Scarf Pins, etc.

IN RINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We show twice the stock of any other shop in the city, and the designs and finish cannot be beaten: Five-stone Diamond Half-Hoop Engagement Ring, 70s, 90s, £6 10s, £8 10s, £10 10s, upwards; Diamond and Sapphire Stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, £6 10s, upwards; Diamonds and Rubies, and Diamonds and Opals, 5 and 7-stone Half-Hoop Engagement Rings, 45s, 55s, 65s, 80s, upwards; Gipsy Set Dress or Engagement Rings, 17s, 6d., 25s., 30s., 45s., 55s., and 70s. each.

Band Rings, plain, 9s. 6d. to 30s.; with Stones, 12s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 25s., 30s., 45s., 55s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s., 120s., 150s., 200s., 250s., 300s., 400s., 500s., 600s., 700s., 800s., 900s., 1000s., 1200s., 1500s., 2000s., 2500s., 3000s., 4000s., 5000s., 6000s., 7000s., 8000s., 9000s., 10000s., 12000s., 15000s., 20000s., 25000s., 30000s., 40000s., 50000s., 60000s., 70000s., 80000s., 90000s., 100000s., 120000s., 150000s., 200000s., 250000s., 300000s., 400000s., 500000s., 600000s., 700000s., 800000s., 900000s., 1000000s., 1200000s., 1500000s., 2000000s., 2500000s., 3000000s., 4000000s., 5000000s., 6000000s., 7000000s., 8000000s., 9000000s., 10000000s., 12000000s., 15000000s., 20000000s., 25000000s., 30000000s., 40000000s., 50000000s., 60000000s., 70000000s., 80000000s., 90000000s., 100000000s., 120000000s., 150000000s., 200000000s., 250000000s., 300000000s., 400000000s., 500000000s., 600000000s., 700000000s., 800000000s., 900000000s., 1000000000s., 1200000000s., 1500000000s., 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Spring and Summer, 1905-6. COUGLE'S DRAPERY & BOOT EMPORIUM. NEW GOODS THIS WEEK. NEW MILLINERY. NEW BLOUSES. NEW DRESSES. NEW LACES. NEW MUSLINS. NEW PRINTS. NEW CLOTHING. NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything New and Up-to-date. Come and have a look. You will not be importuned to buy. G. H. COUGLE, The People's Draper, Havelock-Street, BEAUFORT.

W. H. HALPIN, AUCTIONEER. HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND VALUATOR. Highest Prices given for Produce of all kinds. Loans negotiated. Money to Lend on Land. MONTHLY STOCK SALE, Thursday, 19th October, 1905.

RICHARDS & CO'S NEW AND LOVELY EXHIBITION. Or High-Art Photographs. It is one of the Attractions of Ballarat, all the Latest and most Up-to-date Ideas now being exhibited.

RICHARDS & CO., STURT STREET, BALLARAT. A CARD. GLEGG & MILLER, BOOTS, LYNDARD STREET, BALLARAT.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer, BEAUFORT. A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT. The above Hotel, having changed hands, the present Proprietress wishes to notify the residents of Beaufort and district that the house has been thoroughly renovated, and no effort will be spared to make customers comfortable.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, REGISTERED DENTIST, AND DRUGGIST, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. In this established profession the first attention is devoted to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. HARRIS, B.S., Surgical & Mechanical Dentist, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT. May be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

United Ancient Order of Druids. THE USUAL MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETIES HALL, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

Credit Foncier. LOANS TO FARMERS IN SUMS FROM £20 TO £2000 at 4 1/2 per cent, for 99 years. WITH OPTION OF PAYING OFF ALL OR PART ANY HALF-YEAR.

DR. LEE-WILSON, D.M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S., S.C.D.A. DENTIST. 1024 STURT STREET, BALLARAT (near Hospital).

Deaths. BARR.—On the 27th September, 1905, at Beaufort, Elizabeth, beloved wife of George Barr, aged 72 years.

Burial. On the 27th September, 1905, at Beaufort, Elizabeth, beloved wife of George Barr, aged 72 years.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

The rainfall at Beaufort this week amounted to one inch.

There are about a dozen cases of measles at Beaufort.

On the 27th September, 1905, at Beaufort, Elizabeth, beloved wife of George Barr, aged 72 years.

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Mr. G. Pringle, secretary Progress Tent (O.R.), has shown us an official receipt and a letter of thanks for cheque for £2.2s. towards Ballarat Hospital.

Mr. P. Barr, stationmaster, Beaufort, is on holiday leave, and during his three weeks' absence he is being relieved by Mr. Neville.

Whist returning from Raglan on Thursday afternoon with the mail, Mrs. McInosh, of Beaufort, met with an accident which might have proved far more serious than it did.

"LINSERED COMPOUND" for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and is so effective.

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Correspondence. We do not in any way identify ourselves with the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION. OR. FLYNN'S STATEMENT. IN FAVOR OF THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

On the first meeting after my election in August, 1905, and immediately after his election on the 12th inst., Mr. Stewart, contrary to all usage and regulation (see section 22, 13th schedule), referred to my election speech as a cowardly attack on the officers of the shire.

On the 12th inst., 1905, Cr. Sinclair moved, in accordance with notice of motion, that the shire should be managed by a committee of three members.

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Bonnington's Irish Moss. To Cure Cough or Cold.

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The STRANGER AND THE PRINCESS.

By Seward W. Hopkins.

PART V.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"What can I do for you?" "Nothing for me, monsieur. I have come not to ask a favor, but to confer one."

"Good," said Monroe. "That will be a new experience. What are you about to do for me?"

"Monsieur, you sit at feet. But does monsieur read the police news of Paris?"

"No, I fear I am not up to such lofty literature."

"Then monsieur does not know that his friend and compatriot is under arrest on the charge of murder?"

"Monsieur, you are interested in me. My friend and fellow countryman? Whom do you mean?"

"The young artist. Is his name not M. Wallace?"

"Buckford Wallace arrested for murder? Impossible. He is as harmless as a kitten."

"True, I did not say he did the murder, monsieur. I said he was under arrest. Unfortunately, the circumstances do point to him as the culprit."

"He was taken in the very house with the murdered man. The police are desperate and will undoubtedly fasten the crime upon him. An innocent man, monsieur, will die for a crime another committed."

"Heavens! I will go to him at once. Has he counsel? Has the American minister been notified? When was he taken?"

"Be calm, monsieur. The American minister can do nothing. Pardon me for maintaining as a secret my own robbery of its victims as any other method of oppression. I am sure the plan will succeed. Still, if monsieur fears for him, then let the poor young man try to fly to the inefficiency of the Paris police."

Monroe's heart beat rapidly. He had never indulged in pranks that involved breaking laws. But here was a case which appealed to his sense of justice and fair play. If he could rescue his young countryman, then would he be time to employ detectives, trace the real murderer, and clear Wallace from suspicion. But to leave him there to die as this police agent said—it was horrible.

He sent for the papers of the last two days. He read the details of the arrest. He saw in every article a rabid hatred of the young prisoner because he was an American. At that time the spirit of enmity toward Americans was high in Paris. American had had the effrontery to trash a sordid and rascally nation having Latin blood. There all Latin blood bled at America. Monroe made his decision.

"If I do not act, they will kill him in his cell; even if they have proof that he is innocent," he said. "I will do what I can."

The police agent bowed. He wrote on a small piece of paper. "Take that, monsieur. It is the address to which the German coachman will bring you."

Monroe took the paper, glanced at it and put it in his pocket. "There is just one thing to be feared," he said. "Wallace is a peculiar chap. He is the son of honor. Suppose he will not try to escape."

"There are such people, monsieur. They hold their faith with their enemies at the cost of their lives. I had just such a case once in which I played the role of rescuer. A young officer had been taken prisoner. He had given his parole not to escape. I found an opportunity for him to go and used it. He refused because he had given his word. What did I do? Leave him to a cruel fate at the hand of a treacherous foe? No; I drugged him and carried him away by force. He was innocent, monsieur, and he was saved."

"I will think of it. When I go into a thing, I go in to win."

"Good! I will now hasten to do my part, hoping that monsieur will find no difficulty in doing his."

"I thank you. I would be pleased to know your name. I must find a way to reward so true a friend."

"Ah, not now, monsieur! I am, as I said, the son of honor. But if monsieur brings his friend to the address I gave him he will see me there, and then we will exchange confidences."

lively worn by your footman. "You will also need a disguise including heavy whiskers and false hair."

"Having agreed that you go in the disguise of the prisoner, you will present this card, which I was fortunate enough to obtain, bearing the name of Boso Duvally. You see it bears the name simply and no hint of his position. It is used perhaps in his gallantries in Paris. M. Senecal will undoubtedly be delighted at the visit. He will do anything for the police. I will give you a story you make up, keeping to the facts I have stated. Ask him for an order admitting you to the jail to see M. Wallace privately. He will give it to you to favor the prince."

"Having received the order, drive to the jail. On the way put on the footman's disguise and over that the other. You will be admitted to the cell of the prisoner. Tell him what awful danger he is in. Give him the order discharging him into the corridor. He then becomes sick. You, his footman, assist him to the waiting carriage. The coachman, who will be posted beforehand, will take you to a place where the prisoner can be hidden among friends till he can be got out of Paris. Is the plan clear to you, monsieur?"

"It is a bold one. I doubt if it succeeds. Prisoners cannot be taken out of the Palais de Justice at will."

"The Palais de Justice is as easily robbed of its victims as any other method of oppression. I am sure the plan will succeed. Still, if monsieur fears for him, then let the poor young man try to fly to the inefficiency of the Paris police."

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"Ah, not now, monsieur! I am, as I said, the son of honor. But if monsieur brings his friend to the address I gave him he will see me there, and then we will exchange confidences."

Monroe, seeing nothing and thinking of nothing but the rescue of Buckford Wallace from a certain death, hurriedly made sundry purchases.

He went to his house for a footman. This footman received strict orders, and the strictest of all was that, no matter what happened to Monroe, his mouth was to be kept sealed. Not a word of the escape of the prisoner was to leak out.

The footman's work consisted simply in sitting with the coachman, doing the usual footman's duty till the jail was reached and then taking himself off out of sight and going home alone.

At 3 in the afternoon the splendid equipage of the prince stopped at the club for Monroe. The footman, who had been waiting, informed Monroe, and the American managed to make his exit without exciting comment.

We have already seen the result of the visit to M. Senecal. We know that Monroe managed to gain admittance to the jail.

Now let us see what happened there. When the black bearded man entered the cell, Buckford was sitting disconsolately on a wooden stool thinking of the perilous situation he was in and the difficulty of getting out of it.

"I have met M. Wallace a few times, and have followed this case carefully. I am convinced that he is no more guilty of the murder of M. de Bullion than I am. The unfortunate part of it is that we can prove nothing. The pocketbook is condemnatory evidence. He was taken in the very house. You see, monsieur?"

"Tell me what to do. If I can save him, I will."

"Good. It so happens that the magistrate who has charge of the case is M. Senecal, a good and worthy man. He is not prejudiced or cruel. There is connected with the household of the Prince of Denesilla a young man about your age, height and appearance. His name is Boso Duvally. He fills the position in Denesilla of the captain of the prince's guard. In Paris he is a sort of high body servant to protect the prince. He has charge really of the entire establishment."

"Now, it is most fortunate that I am personally acquainted with the coachman of the prince—a worthy German, somewhat stolid and not overbright. It will be an easy matter for you to have the carriage of the prince at your service in an hour."

"My plan is this: You, monsieur, will need two disguises. You will need a footman, and you will need a carriage. You will need to establish my innocence. What will become of me if I

escape and to appear to be guilty?" "They will not give you a chance to prove your innocence. They will kill you. If you are out, you can employ detectives and thus run down the real murderer."

"But I can't. I have no money. Did you not tell me that my uncle died and left me nothing? I am as poor as any rousing swapper."

"Never mind. Come with me, and I will furnish the money to ferret out the crime and also to start you again to prosperity. You are young, and can make your way."

"And you really think they intend to kill me?"

"If one of the police say so, I do not doubt it. He must have been a friend. An enemy would simply let you go to your execution."

To the cold disinterested mind there were plenty of flaws in this reasoning, but to these two, both with fear and indignation, with the fearful realities making more vivid the ideal possibilities, there was nothing unreasonable in it at all.

Buckford Wallace loved life better than he did the popular idea of Justice in France.

At 22 o'clock almost any chance. It did not look to either of them dishonorable to effect this escape, kidnapping the prisoner to be innocent and yet in danger.

I am not sure it was dishonorable. I am sure that under the same circumstances I would have done the same thing—provided I had the skill and courage."

The exchange of disguise was effected. Wallace staggered from the cell and fell. The footman tried to raise him. The attendant came, and the unconscious man was carried to the waiting carriage.

Monroe had said "Home" to the coachman. The German had already received his instructions. It was not home the American meant, but the address given by the friendly police agent.

It took an hour to reach it. The house was an ordinary stone building in the street called Rue de Creuse. This was the street on which Buckford had made his exit from the cellar and the street on which the house of M. de Bullion faced.

It was not, however, in the immediate vicinity of the former scenes of Buckford's adventures.

The carriage stopped, and the two got out. They were met at the street by the smiling and victorious agent of police.

"Ah, ha! It takes you Americans to work a game," he said. "I am delighted to see you here. You are a fine fellow. I congratulate you. It was well done. Enter, and I will call for refreshments at once."

"It seems good to be at liberty once more," said Buckford. "Where is this place?"

"In the Rue de Creuse," replied Monroe. "I don't know the neighborhood."

Neither did Buckford. He had known that the Rue de Creuse was the next street to the Rue de Mont-Rouge, a busy thoroughfare, but he had not known that the Rue de Creuse was the next street to the Rue de Mont-Rouge.

They were led into a small room, where two or three tables stood against the walls.

"This cafe is not known as such to many," said the obliging policeman, who sat down with them. "It is kept by a friend of mine, an estimable lady, who had the misfortune to be left a widow with two children to support. Mine, du Barry will be here presently and make you feel at home and welcome."

Instead of Mme. du Barry, however, a lady appeared with glasses, a bottle of wine and a card on which to write the orders of the gentlemen.

They each ordered a substantial supper, for they were hungry, and laughed as they spoke of the difference between the meal Buckford was going to eat and the one he would have had in the depot.

Snidely, when they had grown used to the place and the sense of security had become strong, a panel opened in the door directly behind Buckford, and a heavy club made of an eelskin and stuffed with lead, descended on his head. He fell unconscious to the floor.

Monroe, who had seen the panel slide, had leaped to his feet and drawn a pistol from his pocket. But the obliging policeman leaped like a panther upon him, plucked his arms, and while his cries for help rang impotently against the walls two other scoundrels rushed in, and the deadly club that had laid leave no mark rained upon his head.

In the darkness of the night post Bob Monroe, too chivalrous and confiding, was dragged by the heels to the refuse heap of a nearby brewery facing on the Rue de Mont-Rouge.

Which explains the cry of the policeman who rushed into the office of the investigating magistrate, M. Senecal, and struck every day dumb with his startling information.

CHAPTER VII. THE CONSPIRATORS OVERHEARD.

It was more chance than mercy that saved Buckford's life. He had been so battered to death by the clubs of his hidden assailants. He had not seen the attack, and the first blow sent him unconscious to the floor. Monroe had seen the blow struck and, rising to fight, had brought the concentrated fury of the murderers upon himself.

Having killed one innocent, the third for blood of the innocent must have been slung, or they were not under orders that left them but one course to pursue.

"Or, perhaps they did not examine

Buckford closely enough to discover that he had not been killed. One corpse on the refuse heap was enough.

At any rate, Buckford, instead of being dragged from the building as Monroe had been, was taken to a small room and left lying on the floor in his awful stupor.

(To be continued.) 1.477

POOR LUCINDY.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon, and Lucinda Kemp was hanging out what some of her neighbours called "a little dab of a wash" on the long narrow front porch of her little story-and-a-half house.

Almira, sitting on the vine-covered porch of her own tiny little white and green house across the road, watched Lucinda, with manifest disgust and impatience on her usually placid face.

Her mental comment was: "That's the third little dab of a wash 'Cindy Kemp has stuck out on that front porch this week. She has put out 'Washday' in still stamping away on the line. How Aaron Kemp did put up with the stiffest ways and keep as sweet as a daisy over it is a mystery to me! The most anybody ever heard him say about it was: 'Poor Lucindy! She ain't fancilized like some.' I should think she wasn't! Such housekeeping as goes on in that house! I've known her to set three solid hours here on her porch, rambling on in that soft drawing voice of hers, and her dishes in the dish-water at home and her bread burning up in the oven! I should think Aaron Kemp would 'ave taken to drink years ago!"

Then Mrs. Hodge gave a little less severe in her judgment and criticism of Lucinda Kemp, and she said: "Well, she's got good bread, and she's ever breathed the breath of life, and no one ever heard her say a harmful or unkind word about anybody. And there's nothing she ain't willing to do for a neighbor. And a queer thing about it is that she can go into a neighbor's house in time of sickness or special need and get right into the heart of the matter, and do everything well. She's been nurse and kitchen-god and done everything there was to be done every time a baby has come to that shiftless Lyan Hodges, and the ninth one came there two weeks ago. She's always got some old orliffe or helpless body of some sort around, doing for 'em, and she'll get up in the dead of night and walk five miles to help out in case of sickness, and she never gets anything done in her own house. Such a hobby-doddy as everything is! I don't see how Aaron Kemp ever stands it without ever saying anything worse than 'Poor Lucindy!'"

It was proof of the sweetness and gentle forbearance of Aaron Kemp's nature that he had never spoken harshly to his wife regarding her well-known weakness. Lucinda's weakness stood out in sharp and painful contrast to the immaculate neatness of Almira Hodge, who lived directly across the street. Sometimes Aaron wished that the Hodges would move away and some less efficient housekeeper take the place of Almira Hodge in the little white house. It made poor Lucinda's housekeeping seem even worse than it was when it had to stand the test of daily contrast with that of Almira Hodge.

"An' yet I do no' but I'm full as comfortable as Lyman Hodge is," Aaron would say to himself. "Almirdy don't allow him to step inside his own house until she's brushed him all off with a whisk broom and made him take off his shoes and put on slippers. An' she'll scold 'em 'til they're red in the face. I don't see how she makes him put it right back again. He don't dare his hat on but she certain hook. If he does, Almirdy will pipe with 'Lyman, is that the right place for your hat? Ev'rything in that house has got to be in exactly the right place; an' I know how dis-gusted some folks are when they go there in the summer time. Almira comes in the entry an' says: 'Will you please brush the flies off the outside of the screen door before I open it?' An' she went an' made the minister take off his shoes an' put on a pair of Lyman's old slippers before she let him in one mucky day when he called. I'm blamed if I ain't glad Lucindy ain't as nasty ever come to see 'em, because they're uncomfortable while they are there, fearing they'll get a look out o' place or let a fly into the house."

Then there would come to Aaron the depressing reflection that Lucinda had been visitors because her friends could not be comfortable in her untidy house.

One June day Aaron came home from the village post office more distressed over Lucinda's slackness than he had ever been before. He carried in his pocket a letter from his sister Maria, who had written from Far West, and who had announced her intention of coming East for a long visit.

"I am planning to stay at least six or eight weeks with you and Lucinda, whom I hardly know, although she has been my sister-in-law for so many years," wrote Maria; "I know that we will have a nice time together."

Astonished at his head when he came to the post office, he had seen no sign of pleasure, although he had not seen his sister for many years, and they had been very fond of each other when they were children in the old home. Conflicting emotions filled Aaron's breast.

"Poor Lucindy!" he said, as he slipped the letter back into its envelope after reading it. "She's a good girl, but she's a little far West, and she seems a little flighty. The doctor's been here, but I think you'd better send for him to come again, right away."

Aaron's heart sank within him. His tender conscience became painfully alert. He hurried past Almira Hodge, saying to himself in bitter condemnation and self-reproach: "Did it! It's all my fault! That wicked letter of mine was more than poor Lucindy could bear. My Lord, what it kills her!"

He hurried into the house and into Lucinda's bedroom. He found her raging with fever, and in great distress. She smiled feebly when she saw him.

"I'm glad you've come home, Aaron," she said. "I ain't got any supper ready for you, but—"

"Don't you mind one bit about my supper,

she'll have to spruce up and do different while Maria is here anyhow. I'll help her all I can, an' she'll have to do different. I guess she'll be thriffting 'til unreasonable to ask, considerin' all I've put up with the last thirty-five years. Maria'll be here in two weeks, an' it will take ev'ry minute of that time to get the house into any kind o' shape. I'll hire all the help Lucindy will need, but it just worries her to have hired help around."

He went into the house; and found Lucinda taking a burnt pie from the oven. "I guess it'll have to be thrown out," she said, placidly. "I got to diggin' round my rose-bushes in the yard and forgot all about the pie. I ain't felt real well to-day, an' I thought maybe the oven air would freshen me up some, an' I went to diggin' round the rose-bushes; but I don't feel much better."

Aaron's kindly and sympathetic nature responded at once to Lucinda's suffering. "You'd better go and lay down awhile," he said. "I can easily get my own supper."

"I hate to leave you, Aaron."

"Oh, I shan't mind. I'm not much hungry now."

"Then I'll go an' lay down on the settee-room lounge awhile."

Aaron's comment while he ate the meagre meal he had set out on the kitchen table was: "I shan't bother her none about Maria's letter when she ain't feelin' well. It wouldn't be right."

He ate his supper in silence, and then proceeded to wash the few dishes he had used and "reid up" the kitchen. It would have been a difficult task for anyone to have undertaken, and poor Aaron realized that he was not "handy" at a woman's work. Aaron glanced around at the disorder running rampant everywhere. He looked at the chaotic condition of the pantry; at the unclean little bedroom at the end of the house; at the dining-dishes still unwashed on one end of the table at which he had eaten. He contrasted it all with the perfect order prevailing in his sister Maria's house, and his heart sank within him. He sighed heavily, shook his head, and said to himself, "Poor Lucindy!"

He lay awake half the night, trying to decide just how he should broach the subject of his wife's visit to Lucinda. The more he pondered over the matter, the more he shrank from the duty of telling Lucinda that she would "have to spruce up." She had never spoken harshly to him in her life. She was too phlegmatic a temperament to have the sluggish currents of her blood stirred by anything like anger. Her unfeeling serenity and placidity were not due to any great moral victories. Her serene calmness would be gone if she were to hear of more spirit than Aaron, and even he sometimes felt that Lucinda was "a little too easy," and he greatly regretted that it was "born in her to be so."

When daylight came Aaron had arrived at what he regarded as a happy solution of the problem before him. He would write Lucinda a letter, and state the case plainly to her. This seemed best to Aaron, in view of the fact that he was going away that day, to be gone for several days. He did not want to go away carrying with him a memory of Lucinda sad and perhaps weeping. If he wrote her a letter and mailed it in the town on his way to Hebron, whether he was going, the letter would have been received, and Lucinda would be "hearselt" again by the time he returned home. Perhaps she would have made considerable headway in the house-cleaning he was going to set her to undertake.

Lucinda had risen late, as usual, looking a little pale, but saying that her headache had gone, and she thought that she would be "all right" as the day wore on.

"What time you goin' to start for Hebron?" she asked as Aaron got up from the breakfast table.

"'Bout ten o'clock," he replied. "I've got a letter to write first." He did not look at her as he spoke, and his face flushed. He got up from the table hurriedly and went into his study room to get his letter. He had had a letter from Maria, and he had had a letter from Lucinda, and he was not quite sure that he was not guilty of deceit or dishonesty in writing the letter. He found pen and ink, and cleared off space enough on the littered sitting-room table to write his letter. He penned it slowly and in much perturbation of spirit. It was not a harsh letter; Almirdy Hodge was in it, but it was a letter that would be read to Lucinda, and he had substituted words that seemed less unkind to him. Finally the important document was written, enclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed, and Aaron had his way to Hebron with the letter in his pocket. He hesitated about mailing it when he reached the post office, and was half-inclined to tear it up. The moment it was beyond his reach he wished that he had it back again, and the remainder of the day was the unhappy of his life. He had harrowing visions of Lucinda overcome with grief because of his unkindness, or it might be that she was filled with indignation, and his home-coming would be one of bitter humiliation to him. He would, he felt, have no other feeling if Lucinda "sailed in and jawed him," after the manner of some wives he could call to mind. He was altogether uncomfortable during his enforced stay as a jurymen in Hebron, and it was with a feeling of relief that he finally got out for home. Whatever the outcome of his letter might be, it would be a relief to have it over with.

It was late in the afternoon when he drew near his own home. There was no change in the outward appearance of his home. The front porch was in its usual state of disorder, and a line of recently washed garments flapped dimly between the porch pillars, regardless of the fact that Aaron had years ago put up posts for the clothesline in the back yard, and she seems a little flighty. The doctor's been here, but I think you'd better send for him to come again, right away."

Aaron's heart sank within him. His tender conscience became painfully alert. He hurried past Almira Hodge, saying to himself in bitter condemnation and self-reproach: "Did it! It's all my fault! That wicked letter of mine was more than poor Lucindy could bear. My Lord, what it kills her!"

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"I'm glad you've come home, Aaron," she said. "I ain't got any supper ready for you, but—"

"Don't you mind one bit about my supper,

Lucindy," said Aaron, with his hand held lightly on her burning brow. "I'm going right off for the doctor quick as I can."

"Yes, I guess you'd better, Aaron. I'm so sick."

"I'll go, right now, an' I'll get some o' the neighbours to stay with you while I'm gone."

He started to leave the room, but when he had reached the door, his wife said: "I got a letter—yes—a letter—Aaron, and I—I—"

Her mind wandered, and she began to talk about her mother, who had been many years in her grave.

"I shan't bother her none about Maria's letter when she ain't feelin' well. It wouldn't be right."

He ate his supper in silence, and then proceeded to wash the few dishes he had used and "reid up" the kitchen. It would have been a difficult task for anyone to have undertaken, and poor Aaron realized that he was not "handy" at a woman's work. Aaron glanced around at the disorder running rampant everywhere. He looked at the chaotic condition of the pantry; at the unclean little bedroom at the end of the house; at the dining-dishes still unwashed on one end of the table at which he had eaten. He contrasted it all with the perfect order prevailing in his sister Maria's house, and his heart sank within him. He sighed heavily, shook his head, and said to himself, "Poor Lucindy!"

He lay awake half the night, trying to decide just how he should broach the subject of his wife's visit to Lucinda. The more he pondered over the matter, the more he shrank from the duty of telling Lucinda that she would "have to spruce up." She had never spoken harshly to him in her life. She was too phlegmatic a temperament to have the sluggish currents of her blood stirred by anything like anger. Her unfeeling serenity and placidity were not due to any great moral victories. Her serene calmness would be gone if she were to hear of more spirit than Aaron, and even he sometimes felt that Lucinda was "a little too easy," and he greatly regretted that it was "born in her to be so."

When daylight came Aaron had arrived at what he regarded as a happy solution of the problem before him. He would write Lucinda a letter, and state the case plainly to her. This seemed best to Aaron, in view of the fact that he was going away that day, to be gone for several days. He did not want to go away carrying with him a memory of Lucinda sad and perhaps weeping. If he wrote her a letter and mailed it in the town on his way to Hebron, whether he was going, the letter would have been received, and Lucinda would be "hearselt" again by the time he returned home. Perhaps she would have made considerable headway in the house-cleaning he was going to set her to undertake.

Lucinda had risen late, as usual, looking a little pale, but saying that her headache had gone, and she thought that she would be "all right" as the day wore on.

"What time you goin' to start for Hebron?" she asked as Aaron got up from the breakfast table.

"'Bout ten o'clock," he replied. "I've got a letter to write first." He did not look at her as he spoke, and his face flushed. He got up from the table hurriedly and went into his study room to get his letter. He had had a letter from Maria, and he had had a letter from Lucinda, and he was not quite sure that he was not guilty of deceit or dishonesty in writing the letter. He found pen and ink, and cleared off space enough on the littered sitting-room table to write his letter. He penned it slowly and in much perturbation of spirit. It was not a harsh letter; Almirdy Hodge was in it, but it was a letter that would be read to Lucinda, and he had substituted words that seemed less unkind to him. Finally the important document was written, enclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed, and Aaron had his way to Hebron with the letter in his pocket. He hesitated about mailing it when he reached the post office, and was half-inclined to tear it up. The moment it was beyond his reach he wished that he had it back again, and the remainder of the day was the unhappy of his life. He had harrowing visions of Lucinda overcome with grief because of his unkindness, or it might be that she was filled with indignation, and his home-coming would be one of bitter humiliation to him. He would, he felt, have no other feeling if Lucinda "sailed in and jawed him," after the manner of some wives he could call to mind. He was altogether uncomfortable during his enforced stay as a jurymen in Hebron, and it was with a feeling of relief that he finally got out for home. Whatever the outcome of his letter might be, it would be a relief to have it over with.

It was late in the afternoon when he drew near his own home. There was no change in the outward appearance of his home. The front porch was in its usual state of disorder, and a line of recently washed garments flapped dimly between the porch pillars, regardless of the fact that Aaron had years ago put up posts for the clothesline in the back yard, and she seems a little flighty. The doctor's been here, but I think you'd better send for him to come again, right away."

Aaron's heart sank within him. His tender conscience became painfully alert. He hurried past Almira Hodge, saying to himself in bitter condemnation and self-reproach: "Did it! It's all my fault! That wicked letter of mine was more than poor Lucindy could bear. My Lord, what it kills her!"

He hurried into the house and into Lucinda's bedroom. He found her raging with fever, and in great distress. She smiled feebly when she saw him.

"I'm glad you've come home, Aaron," she said. "I ain't got any supper ready for you, but—"

"Don't you mind one bit about my supper,

One of Those Queries.

"Father," said the boy with big, serious eyes. "I want to ask you something."

"What is it, my son?" asked the old gentleman, closing his book and looking wise.

"If a monkey wore shoes on his hind feet, would they be mittens?"

A Computation.

LITTLE BREECHES.

By JOHN HAY. I don't go much on religion. But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir.

I come into town with some turnips. And my little Gabe come along. No four-year-old in the county could beat him for pretty and strong.

I heard one little squall. And hell-to-split over the prairie. Went team, Little Breeches, and all started.

Hell-to-split over the prairie! I was almost froze with skeer; But we rustled up some torches.

And here all hope soured on me. I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones. Crotch deep in the snow and prayed.

By this the torches was played out. And me and Isral Parr. Went off for some wood to a sheep-fold.

We found it at last, and a little shed. Where they shut up the lambs at night.

We looked in and seen them huddled there. So warm, and sleepy, and white. And that sot Little Breeches and chirped.

As peart as ever you see: "I want chaw of tobacco, And that's what the matter of me."

How did he get that? Angels. He could never have walked in that storm.

They jest stooped down and toted him. To think it was safe and warm, And I hear that saving a little child, And fetchin' him to his own.

Is a darned sight better business. Than loafing around the Throne.

THE USE OF "WIRELESS" IN WAR. HOW THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE FUTURE WILL BE FOUGHT.

"Wireless" devices will play an important, if not decisive part in the next great war appears so certain as to hardly permit of doubt.

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION. That it is admitted to be a factor may be imagined from the fact that all Governments now insist that wireless telegraph stations be directly under State supervision.

As in wireless telephony, so in wireless telegraphy there are several "systems" said to have been perfected. The most spectacular of these is the invention which utilizes a beam of light.

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One of the most wonderful war machines ever devised is Nikola Tesla's teleautomat torpedo, which, as its name implies, is something more than a mere automobile torpedo electrically directed by "wireless" methods.

WRONGS RIGHTED BY MUSIC HALL CONJURERS.

It sometimes happens that professional conjurers are being wronged and assist in righting their wrongs in other ways than on the music hall stages.

The teleautomaton is controlled by wireless currents and by the use of a peculiar mechanical oscillator, a machine which, having neither packing, valves, and lubrication, produces a rapid vibration.

A short time ago it was announced that Tesla and professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, had perfected what was called a wireless percussion, by means of which explosives could be set off at a distance.

Somewhat similar, but far more sensational, is the "wireless thunder" system which M. Emil Guarini, a French scientist, is experimenting.

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A DAUGHTER OF DIXIE.

BY SUSAN POWELL CUTTMAN.

"Why do I hesitate?" "Almost any girl would jump at the proposal this letter contains; the girl is considered an eligible party."

"I advised him," said the magician, "to have nothing further to do with the man but to play with the cards."

"When I produced my four aces one of the men attempted to shoot me with his revolver, and the bullet went into the ceiling."

"Sometimes, however, I am obliged to use my skill to defend myself and prove that I am not subject to the penalties of the law."

"I knew perfectly well that I did not injure the bird, and I was told that the trick twice over at evening at three halls—once holding the cage myself and once letting a member of the audience hold it."

"I therefore called on the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and told him that I was prepared to demonstrate to him the bird which I had used in the trick, if he did not harm even a single feather."

"I do not believe that Donald has married, and I am sure I should not—how foolish I am, for of course, I never shall."

"They're off! They're off!" "Such was the cry that went up from hundreds of throats, while equally as many hands waved handkerchiefs and in fact, anything that could be pressed into the service to help give vent to their enthusiasm."

"It was at the races. Five thousand spectators had gathered with might and main to battle for supremacy. The jockeys with their different coloured caps and jackets, looked like jumping-jacks popping up and down."

"I was a strapping, ruddy-cheeked fellow, who kept his seat like one who had been in the business all his life."

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A RUSSIAN PROPHECY.

LEAPT INTO FAME BY PORTELLING THE MURDER OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

All St. Petersburg is full of the talk of the fortune-telling attributed to Anastasia, Philip's grisly girl, who lives in the principality of Taurida, in Southern Russia.

The prophetic hints audiences in a small room, entirely decorated in blue. Blue, she declares, is a "prophetic" colour, and before telling the future of her clients she pins a bow of blue ribbon on their shoulders.

Her infant daughter plays an important part in Anastasia's predictions. Dressed in bright blue, she plays on the floor, crying out mistakes as Anastasia puts it—a mistake is being made."

"A little woman in black, with pale cheeks, the first Anastasia declared that she would carry her away to a new home."

"A hundred yards more and Prince George would be declared winner! Hoots was a general favourite with those in the throng who knew him, and they cheered all the more lustily for the latter because he was more than any other player."

"Two fresh grapes, side by side; two little slabs of marble; all that is left to mark the resting-place of mother and son. The morning papers under the heading 'Fright!' gave a brief account of the sad story; but Hoots was soon forgotten and another jockey found to take his place."

"The only prisoner made by the English Reserve at Waterloo was a French general, whose capture was due to the cool head and stout heart of a young brigadier named Hoots."

"The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in Tibet, 29,000ft., or 5 1/2 miles."

"The torpedo fish sometimes weighs 80lb., and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse."

"The only two foods which contain all the substances necessary to human life are said to be milk and the yolk of eggs. A man can live for a considerable period in health on these two foods."

"The largest house in England is the Victoria, in the Standard Oil Company of New York, who for years has drawn £50,000 per annum. A number of persons in the United States receive a salary of £20,000."

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CHARACTERISTIC STORY OF SWEDEN'S POPULAR MONARCH.

There is a story to the effect that away up among the cold, bleak fells in the northern part of Sweden there once lived a Lapp who in some way incurred the enmity of his Swedish neighbours.

Securely fastening his "skidor" to his feet, the dejected Lapp sped swiftly over snow several hundred miles to Stockholm, his Swedish captives combined have not been sufficient to control the courts, and the Lapp was deputed justice at their hands.

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VOICES HIGH AND LOW.

While the Germans are the softest spoken people as a race, the Tartars speak more powerfully and vocally than any other people.

HOW MUCH ONE SHOULD EAT.

One of the much discussed questions of the day, on which there are as many opinions as individuals, is the quantity of food one should eat.

MILK MELONS.

One of the latest French agricultural fads is being agitated by a farmer near Marseilles, who declares that watermelons supplied with milk freely pour out the roots of the grower twice their normal size, and offers proof in the shape of prizes from many fairs which, he asserts, he was enabled to win through this practice.

NAMES OF VEHICLES.

The word carriage comes from the old Latin word 'carrus' which means a cart. Cabriolet, commonly shortened to cab, comes from a French word which means a great-leap or caper. The carriage is so named on account of its highness.

ORIGIN OF THE WORDS USED IN OUR LANGUAGE FOR DIFFERENT CONVEYANCES.

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WING OSCAR THE JUST.

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EAGLE TRIES TO STEAL A GIRL.

A sensational story of an attempt made by an eagle to carry off a little girl is reported from Long Prairie, Minn. While some children were on their way home after school the other day, a huge eagle swooped down and seized the five-year-old daughter of Ley Reamer, and attempted to carry her away.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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THE TORPEDO FISH.

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THE LARGEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

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THE WORD 'CARRIAGE'.

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BEAUFORT.

Beaufort Police Court.

TUESDAY, 26TH SEPT., 1905. (Before Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and J. R. Wotherspoon, J.P.) Peter Padfield was summoned for neglecting to have his child vaccinated, and said he did not intend to have it done. Senior-constable Nicholson stated the case had been remanded so often that Mr. Padfield wanted it disposed of. The child was in such a delicate state of health that he was really afraid to get it vaccinated. The chairman (Mr. Flynn) said he was glad that a statement had been made, as the Bench would have been inclined to impose the full penalty. Senior-constable Nicholson informed the Bench that there had been several certificates of unfitness, and that the case had been hanging on for about six months. In view of the fact that the child was delicate, the Bench imposed the minimum penalty of 10s; in default distress.

Robert McKenzie was charged on remand with the larceny of a bottle of whisky, valued at 9s 6d, a bottle of beer, valued at 9d, and a bottle of sarsaparilla, valued at 2s, the property of Rachel Maher.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Senior-constable Nicholson, who conducted the prosecution, stated that the charge was brought under section 67 of the Criminal Act. The whisky and sarsaparilla had been recovered, and as the beer was taken at the same time the law assumed that prisoner had taken it.

Rachel Maher, sworn, stated: I am a widow, carrying on the business of the Farmers' Hotel, Beaufort. I remember the night of the 19th inst. Some time after 10 o'clock something attracted my attention to the bar. I was in the dining-room at this time. I heard a clicking, I thought, of bottles in the bar. I went into the bar and to the door. I did not see the prisoner, but about ten minutes before he had gone out of the bar when I left. I immediately missed a bottle of Duverill's whisky. I think that produced the same. It is the same sized bottle and brand, and to the best of my belief is the same whisky. The bottle was full. I afterwards found that the bottle of sarsaparilla and beer were also missing off the shelves. I found the sarsaparilla in the back yard in a lugged shed afterwards. I did not authorize anyone to take either the whisky, beer, or sarsaparilla. The bottle of whisky had not been opened when I missed it. The value of the whisky is 9s 6d, the sarsaparilla 2s and the beer 9d.

To defendant—I remember seeing you eight days ago in my public house, when you called for a glass of beer. I did not see you come into the bar at all. Defendant said he never went in afterwards, nor did he take anything out. Alexander Nicholson, sworn, stated: I am a senior-constable, stationed at Beaufort. From what came to my knowledge at about 11 p.m. on the 19th inst. I went in search of the prisoner. I found him near the hotel, from 50 to 100 yds. from the Farmers' Hotel in Well-street. The prisoner had this bottle of whisky underneath his coat. I said to the prisoner, "Where did you get that whisky?" He said, "It's mine." I said, "You stole it from Mrs. Maher's hotel." Prisoner said, "Nobody saw me come out of Maher's hotel, and I'll say nothing more." I then arrested the prisoner and looked him up.

To defendant—I arrested you about 11 o'clock. The report was made to me about 10 minutes before I arrested you. You were walking towards me at the time. Accused having been duly warned, said he would rather be committed for trial than be dealt with summarily, as he would have a better opportunity of explaining to a jury than to this court.

Mr. Flynn then asked him whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty. Accused said if he pleaded guilty he would be pleading a lie, but if he pleaded not guilty it would not be a lie. He did not steal the whisky, but found it where he was camping in the church ground.

Upon the charge being read to him, accused said he would not plead guilty, as he did not take the articles. He did not wish the Bench to deal with him, as he would sooner face a jury. He had no witnesses, and was a total stranger here.

Accused was then committed for trial at the Supreme Court, Ballarat, on Tuesday, 24th October.

Upon hearing the committal, McKenzie said that seeing it was so far off to the sessions—a month nearly—he had come to the conclusion it would pay him better to plead guilty.

Mr. Flynn said they did not want a sermon about it. Accused had wasted enough of their time.

Senior-constable Nicholson pointed out that the accused was a very old offender, and almost lived in goal. He read five recent convictions for being drunk and disorderly, offensive behaviour, and being a rogue and a vagabond. In the last offence he received a month's imprisonment. These convictions accused admitted; but said his sentence at Alexandra for being a rogue and a vagabond was through spite; the others for drunkenness were justified. It was the first time he had been charged with thieving.

Accused was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Ballarat goal. The bench made an order that the light be restored to the owner.

John McDougall was summoned to show cause why he should not pay the amount due (20s) at the rate of 6s per week, towards his father's pension, or otherwise why he should not receive a sentence of imprisonment in default.

Upon being asked by the chairman (Mr. Flynn) whether he could pay the amount, McDougall said he could pay 1s, which was all he had.

Senior-constable Nicholson said the man was drunk, and was now in a beastly state of intoxication. He brought under the notice of the Bench that McDougall was committing contempt of court by appearing before them in such a state. He was drunk he could not stand up. McDougall said he could stand up, and thanked Mr. Flynn when he announced that the case would be adjourned for the attendance of the Police Magistrate.

Mr. Flynn replied that the best thing McDougall could do was to clear out as quick as he could from the precincts of the court.

Constable Starkey allowed McDougall out of court and arrested him for drunkenness. McDougall has since been remanded till Thursday next, and was allowed out on bail on his own recognizance for 10s.

Samuel Collins v. J. Bennett.—Goods sold and delivered, 24s. Mr. S. Young appeared for complainant, and an order was made for the amount claimed, with 15s 6d costs.

Samuel Young v. Jas. H. Cunningham.—Professional services, 22 1/2. Order for amount, with 5s costs; Mr. Young stating he had received a cheque for 22 1/2.

W. P. Schlichter v. Chas. Beadman, junr.—Part, 25s. Mr. S. Young for complainant. Order for amount, with 15s 6d costs.

In another debt case the summons was extended till 10th October, on the application of Mr. Young, to admit of service.

THE WINNER OF THE CUP.

The man who wins in the contest is admired by his enthusiastic friends. He has worked hard to attain his superior power, and deserves their applause; but he alone knows what suffering the effort has cost him. Peter Padfield was summoned for neglecting to have his child vaccinated, and said he did not intend to have it done. Senior-constable Nicholson stated the case had been remanded so often that Mr. Padfield wanted it disposed of. The child was in such a delicate state of health that he was really afraid to get it vaccinated. The chairman (Mr. Flynn) said he was glad that a statement had been made, as the Bench would have been inclined to impose the full penalty. Senior-constable Nicholson informed the Bench that there had been several certificates of unfitness, and that the case had been hanging on for about six months. In view of the fact that the child was delicate, the Bench imposed the minimum penalty of 10s; in default distress.

Courting.

The fourth and final meeting of the season of the Stockyard Hill District Coursing Club was held on Wednesday, when 16 all-aged greyhounds, at 10s 6d each, competed for a stake of 25 5s, the runner-up receiving 22 2s, and two dogs 10s 6d each. Despite the fact that the weather was cold and showery, there was a large attendance of lovers of the leash, and a good day's sport resulted. The match was run in the Monmot paddocks, Messrs G. Russell and A. R. Slater kindly permitting the courses to be run on their land. Prior to the first pair of dogs being slipped, Mr. W. H. Halpin, on behalf of the club, conducted a Calcutta sweep, disposing of the chances of the various dogs by public auction. By this means the sum of 22 12s was realized, 3s of this sum going to the purchaser of the winner, and 15s to that of the runner-up; the club retaining the balance (6s). The Idler was most fancied, 10s 6d being given for him, whilst Mr. Lynch's second nomination, Gladstone, was next in favor with 9s. The winner (Skip-ton) only brought 4s, Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, junr., being the purchaser; whilst the runner-up (Sweet Nell) was obtained by Master W. Halpin for 1s. Hares were plentiful, but not so strong as usual, as was proved by the large percentage of kills. Messrs D. Stewart and W. Lynch again generously supplied horses for the judges. The serious work of judging was divided by Messrs J. A. Harris, C. Grant, and W. Lynch; whilst Messrs P. Shannon, J. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Halpin, and E. H. Welsh rendered good service as slipperers. Mr. A. M. Hannah efficiently carried out the secretarial work, and left no stone unturned to ensure a successful meeting. An ad fresco luncheon was partaken of by the officials and visitors, the hospitality of the club being thoroughly appreciated. Some of the courses were exceptionally close, and one of the best of the day was the final between Mrs. Wovles' Skipton and Master Halpin's Sweet Nell, the former being the winner by only a point and a half, and the latter being the runner-up. The other two dogs to save their nominations were Mrs. Wovles' Beaufort and Mr. Elder's Beaucaire. Appended are details:—

Final Round.

Mr. L. Bravo's Perfection beat Mr. A. M. Hannah's Beaucaire.

Mrs. C. W. Wovles' Beaufort beat Mr. H. M. Elder's Beaucaire.

Mr. A. M. Hannah's Victor beat Master W. Halpin's Star of Erin.

Master W. Halpin's Sweet Nell beat Mr. Cartledge's Gay Lad II.

Mrs. C. W. Wovles' Skipton beat Mr. Cartledge's Sylvanite.

Mr. W. Lynch's The Idler beat Mr. D. Stewart's Smut.

Mr. A. M. Hannah's Fly beat Mr. C. W. Jones' Highland Laddie.

Mr. H. M. Elder's Beaucaire beat Mr. W. Lynch's Gladstone.

Beaufort and Perfection ran an undecided course, the first named getting the run-up and scoring nine points to seven, when two other dogs got away and spoiled the course. Subsequently, in a very short course, Perfection led up to the hare and killed, scoring three points to nil. Beaufort had an easy victory over No Name, leading up, and scoring ten to four. Victor got the run-up and kill and scored five to two in a short course against Star of Erin. Gay Lad II. beat Sweet Nell in a long slip to the hare, but when the slut got in she worked closely and went throughout a long course, which ended in Skipton's favor by ten points to seven; Skipton getting the run-up and Sylvanite the kill. The Idler led Smut to the hare, and scored twelve points to six; the latter killing. Fly beat Highland Laddie in a short course by four to three, the latter leading up, and the former killing. A very even, though long, course between Gladstone and Beaucaire, in which the former got the run-up, resulted in a win for Beaucaire by nine to seven.

Beaufort beat Perfection, Sweet Nell beat Victor. Skipton a bye; The Idler being withdrawn on account of cutting his leg.

Beaucaire beat Fly. Beaufort and Perfection. Sweet Nell defeated Victor by nine to six. Victor was the faster of the two from the slip, but Sweet Nell worked better, and finished a long course by killing the hare. Beaucaire had an easy victory over Fly—nine to four. In a short course, the Idler and Sylvanite, the latter pair first ran an undecided course, the dogs fighting different hares. Skipton and The Idler also ran two undecided courses before the latter was withdrawn.

Sweet Nell beat 3rd start. Skipton beat Beaucaire.

Beaufort gave Sweet Nell a long lead to the hare, but was afterwards badly beaten, only scoring eight points, as against Sweet Nell's 15. The hare escaped. Skipton and Beaucaire had a close contest. The latter led up, and the former killed and won by two points—nine to seven.

Sweet Nell beat 3rd start. Skipton beat Beaucaire.

Beaufort gave Sweet Nell a long lead to the hare, but was afterwards badly beaten, only scoring eight points, as against Sweet Nell's 15. The hare escaped. Skipton and Beaucaire had a close contest. The latter led up, and the former killed and won by two points—nine to seven.

Mrs. Wovles' Skipton beat Master Halpin's Sweet Nell and won the stake. There were no points given for the run-up, as the hare was red Skipton, and that dog eventually won on the kill by 10s point to 0.

Mr. A. M. Hannah took the opportunity of thanking those who had rendered service to the club, and hoped next year to see regular meetings.

Mr. Halpin, in responding, endorsed Mr. Hannah's hope, and remarked that the judging had been honestly done, and the club should in the future make better arrangements for beating.

Though Boreas on biting blast Howls from the frozen Pole, And sweeps before him flying past, The sullen storm-clouds roll, Though coughs and colds are in his wake, Yet still I feel secure, An I fear him not, because I take Some Woods' GREAT EXPEMMENT Ooze.

Fresh as Apple Blossoms . . .

Is our New Season's Selection of Dress Goods . . .

And they are almost as Cheap as if they had been grown.

This Season we are making a Dress Goods Sensation!

We have put in the Largest Stock of Dress Goods ever bought by us, and such Low Prices were never before coupled with such Excellent Qualities . . .

WE HAVE SOMETHING FIT FOR EVERY FANCY . . .

Up-to-date and unlike what is usually seen.

YOUR DRESS IS HERE . . .

LET US . . . HELP YOU TO SELECT IT.

GOOD MILLINERY NEWS . . .

A Matchless Collection of Fashion's Creations for Spring and Summer wear at specially Attractive Prices.

Style and Originality . . . Pretty HATS and BONNETS with Grace and Dash are here . . .

All are Welcome to Inspect—Buyers or not.

In these days of Spring Preparations nobody should miss seeing our Splendidly Assorted Stock of Fashionable Goods.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Federal Parliament.

In responding to the toast of the Federal Parliament at the Ararat show (on Monday last week, Mr. Thos. Skene, M.H.R. for the Grampians (who was most cordially received), said it afforded him very great pleasure to be present to see the show on such a fine day, and also to feast his eyes on the beauties of Ararat. He thanked them for the way they received the toast. He thanked Mr. Stewart particularly, because he noticed a slight hesitancy when he spoke of the Federal Parliament. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Skene) had not realized that the Federal Parliament had not admitted expectations, but at the same time it was well that the people of the Commonwealth should hesitate before condemning Federal methods. Federation had brought together a number of able and in some cases eccentric men from the different States, and up to the present they had not been able to get a good running team. There had been a tendency among them to try and push themselves to the front at the expense of the business of the whole. Quite recently there had been a turnover in the Federal Parliament which had not been satisfactory to him, and he assumed, not satisfactory to the people. They had been trying to bring about a system of government by two parties. Mr. Deakin had been so strong on the subject that he had secured in a free-trade-protectionist coalition, which aimed at securing that end. He (Mr. Skene) would like them, however, to reserve their judgment until the matter was brought forward on the public platform. (Applause.) When they found men like Sir George Turner and Mr. A. McLean, men whom all respected—separated from their own leader in an abrupt way, they realized that something very distinct had happened, and which would have to be fought out. When Mr. Deakin invited them to form a coalition it was with the idea of checking the Labor Party, a party which he (Mr. Skene) was opposed to. Whilst he was opposed to it, it was not out of want of sympathy with the aspirations of the Labor Party, but because their aspirations to be exceedingly good. It would be well if there could arise conditions which would make the trials of the poor less and the rich not so wealthy. That was what he had always desired. Rev. Father O'Hare—That has always been your policy. Mr. Skene—That would be a satisfactory position to arrive at. In his heart and in his mind he yielded to no man in the desire to make the poor better off. (Applause.) Rev. Father O'Hare—You have never been against them. Mr. Skene—I do not think, however, that the methods which the Labor Party propose to adopt—though they sincerely believe in them—will arrive at the end they are driving at. (Applause.) He believed in voluntary methods and in being in sympathy with each other. Whenever they found compulsion they would find that men would emulate, the rule and sit back in the breeching and refuse to go. He would like to arrive at the same position as the Labor Party desired, but he had a different idea of how that was to be achieved. If he saw any legislation—he would support it. He believed that the result of Mr. Deakin's action would result in a split in the protectionist following. Mr. Deakin had brought about a worse position than ever. If he (Mr. Skene) had his way he would have the Labor Party on the basis with Mr. Deakin controlling them. Now the Labor Party were the propelling power without responsibility. The position has thus been accentuated and made much worse. There would be a big fight at the next election, and he was sorry to say that the movements of the Federal Parliament were not what it should be by the people. He would like to impress on the people the necessity of watching the political movements with an open mind, and they would then know who was in the right and in the wrong. (Applause.) "Advertiser."

A SAFE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe medicine. It always cures, and is not only soft, but pleasant to take. For sale by WOTHERSPOON & CO., Merchants, Beaufort.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday. Cattle—204 head was the supply penned for to-day's sale, about one-half consisting of quality ranging from good to prime; remainder middling and useful descriptions. There was an average attendance of the trade, and throughout the sales competition ruled fairly active, last week's rates being well maintained, whilst towards the close a brisker spirit prevailed, prices firming somewhat. Quotations—Prime pens bullocks, 21s to 21s 10s; extra, 21s 12s 6d; good, 21s 10s; cows, 20s; useful, 18s 10s to 19s 10s; extra, 18s 10s. Calves. Only two very small ones yarded. Sheep. 23466 was the supply yarded for to-day's sale, fully one-half consisting of store descriptions, balance chiefly middling and useful sorts, only a few odd pens being really good and prime. There was a large attendance of graziers, whilst the trade were few and present, consequently the few choice pens were briskly competed for at fully last week's values. Other descriptions were not in such request, prices ruling easier. A few shorn lots also were penned, but did not appear to advantage, the severe weather being very much against them. The stores for- ward were young crossbreds and com-bards, and realised high prices. Quotations—Prime crossbreds, 23s to 25s; extra, 22s to 23s 9d; good, 20s to 21s; useful, 17s to 18s; prime crossbred ewes, 20s to 23s; extra, 19s to 20s; shorn, to 14s. Lambs.—829 of this season's drop to hand, a fair proportion being good and prime; balance principally useful. The demand was hardly equal to the previous week, though prices show very little, if any, alteration. Quotations—Prime, 15s to 16s; extra heavy, 17s to 18s 6d; good, 13s to 14s; useful, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; shorn, to 10s. The following district sales are reported.—By Messrs Macleod & Booth.—28 com-back ewes for Mrs. H. Simpson, Middle Creek, 15s 6d to 24s; 36 lambs for same owner, at 12s 8d.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS of Mountain Flux. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

The fresh giving children's medicine containing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe medicine. It always cures, and is not only soft, but pleasant to take. For sale by WOTHERSPOON & CO., Merchants, Beaufort.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS of Mountain Flux. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These Pills are given, Passed in the Bath, and all Kidney Discharges, from Stone, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all other Urinary Affections, are cured by their use. Sent by Post, 1/6. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Merchants, Beaufort.



MINING LEASES DECLARED VOID. ARARAT DISTRICT, BAGLAN DIVISION.—No. 1904; J. Freeman; 32s. 3s. 3p.; parish of Beaufort. W. R. ANDERSON, Secretary for Mines, Melbourne, 21st September, 1905.

MEMBERS are invited up to 12 noon on Saturday, the 7th October, 1905, to the right to strip Wattle Bark in the Mount Cole district. (See Gazette, 20/9/05, page 3878.) Full information may be obtained from Mr. T. Bales, Acting Forester, Beaufort, or from Conservator of Forests, Melbourne. D. McLEOD, Minister of Mines and Forests, Melbourne, Sept. 28, 1905.

FOR SALE WATERLOO HOTEL, WATERLOO. No. Responsible terms. P. DEHAENE, Beaufort.

PURE-BRED Bull Oryington EGGS for SALE, at 5s. per dozen. Apply to C. WRIGHT, Beaufort.

British and Foreign Bible Society. AN ADDRESS on "The Making of a Bible" will be given by Mrs. F. BALEY, on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m., SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 p.m., PUBLIC HALL, MIDDLE CREEK. Splendid Lantern Views. Musical Items. ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION.

Beaufort Agricultural Society. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the SHIRE HALL on SATURDAY, the 14th OCTOBER next, at 2.30 o'clock. JOHN HUMPHREYS, Secretary, Beaufort, 29th September, 1905.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT. J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, 12 ft. length, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or transported for at the Mill, Baglan Road, Beaufort. Orders left at the shop will be punctually attended to.

I. O. R.

THE usual fortnightly Meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday evening, October 4th, commencing at 8 p.m. At the conclusion of the business, a D.M.A., I.O.R., will be entered upon. Subject: "Is whisky better for us as a nation?" A.N.A. negative I.O.R. affirm vote. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend the debate. GEO. PRINGLE, Secretary.

SONS OF FREEDOM JUNCTION GOLD MINING COMPANY. No Liability. Beaufort.—All Shares forfeited for non-payment of the 28th Call of 2s. (2s. per share) will be SOLD by public auction, at the Mining Exchange, Ballarat, on Tuesday, 10th October, 1905, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., unless previously redeemed. A. J. PEACOCK, Manager, Lydiard-street north, Ballarat.

FOR SALE BY TENDER. THE TRAWALLA HOTEL, containing 16 rooms, to which is attached 32s. 3s. 3p. B-larnt road, in the centre of a rising mining district, and joining railway station. A splendid opportunity for a steady man. The above will make a splendid country farm, being well watered and plenty of run. The above can state cash price or terms. If terms, £200 to be paid down; the balance can be arranged. The highest and best tender not necessarily accepted. Orders returnable to the undersigned not later than October 3rd, addressed to J.A.S. BARNES, Architect, Woodward Street, Hill.

NOTICE. ALL Persons SHOOTING on MAWALLOK after this date without permission will be PROSECUTED for Trespass. GEORGE LEWIS, Manager, Mawallok, June 9, 1905.

W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD (LATE W. EDWARD NICKOLS), Auctioneers and General Commission, Horse, Land, and Insurance Agents, BEAUFORT, ARARAT, and PITKEATH, MR. J. H. CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneer. MONEY TO LEND. AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED in any part of the State of Victoria. Every attention, and prompt returns. W. EDWARD NICKOLS & CHESTERFIELD, Auctioneers.

If you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Jenkins, go to J. A. HARRIS. Orders received and attended to for trucking Live Stock, Produce, &c. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort. Agent for Broadbent Bros.; Permanent Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

Yes! Yes!! Business is increasing every week! Simply because "Quality, Civility, & Cheapness" IS THE MOTTO AT GEO. PRINGLE'S SPOT CASH GROCERY, NEILL STREET. Agent for Geo. Smith, Seadman, Ballarat; Dr. Sheldon's Cough, Rheumatism, and Diarrhoea Cure; and London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE SHEEP'S BACK TO THE WOOLPACK.

Hawkes Bros.' GREAT STOCK Is Now Ready.

We have every Requirement for the Proper Handling of the Wool from THE SHEEP'S BACK TO THE WOOLPACK.

Our Goods are Bought in Large Quantities from the Manufacturers only, for Spot Cash, and Imported by ourselves; thus we are able to offer them at Prices that Sweep Aside Opposition.

Run a critical eye down our Shearing Price List (which we have sent you), and figure out what you can Save by Buying from us.

Transact your Business where Facilities are Best, Qualities are High, Goods are Many, Prices Right.

HAWKES BROS., THE IRONMONGERS.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

(By Phil.) To almost everyone there occur times when the question whether life is worth living thrusts itself upon them...

To those in the possession of buoyant health the question occurs but seldom, but there are so many people who are never in thorough health...

It is remarkable how many people suffer from pain and sickness which they could readily be cured if they were aware of the cause of their trouble...

TEETH UNVARNISHED!

No Fairy Tales Needed. The Case of Mr. J. BROOKE.

How many people are there in Glenferrie who have not heard the story appearing below? They may be few or many, but we venture to express the opinion that Mr. Joseph Brooke, of No. 188 Glenferrie-road, is especially favored...

"I have used Hearn's Bronchitis Cure with splendid results. Always keep it in the home for use in case of need." (Rev.) JAMES SMITH, Methodist Parsonage, Dunedin.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

THE FAMOUS REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION, HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY CHEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain of Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful and immediate relief...

BEWARE OF COUGHS!

"I have used Hearn's Bronchitis Cure with splendid results. Always keep it in the home for use in case of need." (Rev.) JAMES SMITH, Methodist Parsonage, Dunedin. "I am glad to tell you that I have been quite free from my cough for the last two years, the result of taking your Bronchitis Cure." (Mrs.) E. L. SYMES, Narbonne Hotel, South Australia.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1905-1906. GEORGE HAGUE & Co. Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual Every FRIDAY during the Coming Season.

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, built expressly for the Storage of Wool. SHOW ROOMS, splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the display of Wool.

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.

DOPEL AND CHANDLER

Auditors, Accountants, Home, Land, Insurance, and Financial Agents. 38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH, Opposite Cathedral Church.

Milk Supervision Bill

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly last week in support of an amendment allowing the inspection in certain districts to be carried on by the municipal councils, as at present, but with increased powers, Mr. D. S. Oman, M.L.A. for Hampden, said he took it that the Minister was not in favour of divided control...

Don't it Make you Mad

To find that your Newspaper has not arrived in time, to find that it is not the one you are accustomed to, that it does not contain the news you are interested in, that it is not the one you are accustomed to, that it is not the one you are accustomed to...

Notice to Advertisers

OWING to the inconvenience caused by advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS or STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

Police Magistrate's Fixtures

The following are the police magistrate's permanent engagements in the Ballarat district, with the necessary provision, added by Mr. Dickson, "unless otherwise engaged": Ballarat—10 a.m., daily.

Railway Time-Table

The following is the local railway time-table: A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.20 a.m. (Travelling to 12.7.50, Middle Creek at 12.30, and taking its departure at 12.30. It leaves Middle Creek at 12.45, and Bunyip at 1.4. The Adelaide express leaves Melbourne at 4.40 p.m. (Sundays excepted). Ballarat at 7.50, and Beaufort at 8.44 (arriving here at 8.39). On the return journey to Melbourne (Monday excepted) the express leaves Beaufort at 6.25 a.m. (arriving here at 6.20). The afternoon mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat leaves every week-day. It departs from Beaufort at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.30 (arriving here at 5.20). Travelling to 6.04, and Bunyip at 6.07. A mixed train will also leave Ballarat and intermediate stations to Stawell on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5.10 a.m. (arriving here at 6.50 a.m., and leaving at 6.55 a.m.), and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5.15 p.m., Bunyip at 6.9, Travalla at 6.35, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50). Middle Creek at 7.20, and Bunyip at 7.42. The morning mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat leaves Beaufort at 6 a.m. instead of 6.15 a.m., and is timed to leave the district stations every week-day as follows: Bunyip, 7.48; Middle Creek, 8.45; Beaufort, 8.57 (arriving here at 8.57); Travalla, 8.59; Middle Creek, 9.09; Beaufort, 9.11; Bunyip, 9.13; Middle Creek, 9.15; Beaufort, 9.17; Bunyip, 9.19; Middle Creek, 9.21; Beaufort, 9.23; Bunyip, 9.25; Middle Creek, 9.27; Beaufort, 9.29; Bunyip, 9.31; Middle Creek, 9.33; Beaufort, 9.35; Bunyip, 9.37; Middle Creek, 9.39; Beaufort, 9.41; Bunyip, 9.43; Middle Creek, 9.45; Beaufort, 9.47; Bunyip, 9.49; Middle Creek, 9.51; Beaufort, 9.53; Bunyip, 9.55; Middle Creek, 9.57; Beaufort, 9.59; Bunyip, 10.01; Middle Creek, 10.03; Beaufort, 10.05; Bunyip, 10.07; Middle Creek, 10.09; Beaufort, 10.11; Bunyip, 10.13; Middle Creek, 10.15; Beaufort, 10.17; Bunyip, 10.19; Middle Creek, 10.21; Beaufort, 10.23; Bunyip, 10.25; Middle Creek, 10.27; Beaufort, 10.29; Bunyip, 10.31; Middle Creek, 10.33; Beaufort, 10.35; 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